

六级·真题卷第3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 community responsibility. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2019年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2019年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2019年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

The number of devices you can talk to is multiplying—first it was your phone, then your car, and now you can tell your kitchen appliance what to do. But even without gadgets that understand our spoken commands, research suggests that, as bizarre as it sounds, under certain 26, people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects.

Sometimes we see things as human because we are 27. In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute 28 to various gadgets. In turn, feeling close to objects can 29 loneliness. When college students were reminded of a time they had been 30 in a social setting they compensated by exaggerating their number of friends—unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities. The phone 31 stood in for real friends.

At other times, we personify products in an effort to understand them. One study found that three in four respondents yelled at their computer. Further, the more their computer gave them problems, the more likely the respondents were to report that it had its own "beliefs and 32".

So how do people assign traits to an object? In part, we rely on looks. On humans, wide faces are 33 with dominance. Similarly, people rated cars, clocks and watches with wide faces as more dominant-

looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them—especially in 34 situations. An analysis of car sales in Germany found that cars with grilles(护栅) that were upturned like smiles sold best. The purchasers saw this 35 as increasing a car's friendliness.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) alleviate | I) desires |
| B) apparently | J) excluded |
| C) arrogant | K) feature |
| D) associated | L) lonely |
| E) circumstances | M) separate |
| F) competitive | N) spectacularly |
| G) conceded | O) warrant |
| H) consciousness | |

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**.

Why More Farmers Are Making The Switch to Grass-Fed Meat and Dairy

- A) Though he didn't come from a farming family, from a young age Tim Joseph was fascinated by the idea of living off the land. Reading magazines like The Stockman Grass Farmer and Graze, he got hooked on the idea of grass-fed agriculture. The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun really intrigued him. He thought the shorter the distance between the sun and the end product, the higher the profit to the farmer.
- B) Joseph wanted to put this theory to the test. In 2009, he and his wife Laura launched Maple Hill Creamery, an organic, all grass-fed yogurt company in northern New York. He quickly learned what the market has demonstrated: Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply. Grass-fed beef is enjoying a 25-30% annual growth rate. Sales of grass-fed yogurt and kefir, on the other hand, have in the last year increased by over 38%. This is in comparison with a drop of just under 1% in the total yogurt and kefir market, according to natural and organic market research company SPINS. Joseph's top priority became getting his hands on enough grass-fed milk to keep customers satisfied, since his own 64-cow herd wasn't going to suffice.
- C) His first partnership was with Paul and Phyllis Amburgh, owners of the Dharma Lea farm in New York. The Amburghs, too, were true believers in grass-fed. In addition to supplying milk from their own 85-head herd, they began to help other farmers in the area convert from conventional to certified organic and grass-fed in order to enter the Maple Hill supply chain. Since 2010, the couple has helped 125 small dairy farms convert to grass-fed, with more than 80% of those farms coming on board during the last two years.
- D) All this conversion has helped Maple Hill grow 40-50% every year since it began, with no end in sight. Joseph has learned that a farmer has to have a certain mindset to successfully convert. But convincing open-minded dairy people is actually not that hard, when you look at the economics. Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk. Another factor is the squeeze that conventional dairy farmers have felt as the price of grain they feed their cows has gone up, tightening their profit margins. By replacing expensive grain feed with regenerative management practices, grass-fed farmers are insulated from jumps in

the price of feed. These practices include grazing animals on grasses grown from the pastureland's natural seed bank, and fertilized by the cows' own fertilizer.

- E) Champions of this type of regenerative grazing also point to its animal welfare, climate and health benefits: Grass-fed animals live longer out of confinement. Grazing herds stimulate microbial activity in the soil, helping to capture water and separate carbon. And grass-fed dairy and meat have been shown to be higher in certain nutrients and healthy fats.
- F) In the grass fed system, farmers are also not subject to the wildly fluctuating milk prices of the international commodity market. The unpredictability of global demand and the lag-time it takes to add more cows to a herd to meet demand can result in events like the recent cheese surplus. Going grass-fed is a safe refuge, a way for family-scale farms to stay viable. Usually a farmer will get to the point where financially, what they're doing is not working. That's when they call Maple Hill. If the farm is well managed and has enough land, and the desire to convert is sincere, a relationship can begin. Through regular regional educational meetings, a large annual meeting, individual farm visits and thousands of phone calls, the Amburghs pass on the principles of pasture management. Maple Hill signs a contract pledging to buy the farmer's milk at a guaranteed base price, plus quality premiums and incentives for higher protein, butter-fat and other solids.
- G) While Maple Hill's conversion program is unusually hands-on and comprehensive, it's just one of a growing number of businesses committed to slowly changing the way America farms. Joseph calls sharing his knowledge network through peer-to-peer learning a core piece of the company's culture. Last summer, Massachusetts grass-fed beef advocate John Smith launched Big Picture Beef, a network of small grass-fed beef farms in New England and New York that is projected to bring to market 2,500 head of cattle from 125 producers this year. Early indications are that Smith will have no shortage of farm members. Since he began to informally announce the network at farming conferences and on social media, he's received a steady stream of inquiries from interested farmers.
- H) Shinn says he'll provide services ranging from formal seminars to on-farm workshops on holistic management, to one-on-one hand-holding and an almost 24/7 phone hotline for farmers who are converting. In exchange, he guarantees an above-market price for each animal and a calf-to-customer electronic ear tag ID system like that used in the European Union.
- I) Though advocates portray grass fed products as a win-win situation for all, they do have downsides. Price, for one, is an issue. Joseph says his products are priced 10-20% above organic versions, but depending on the product chosen, compared to non-organic conventional yogurt, consumers could pay a premium of 30-50% or more for grass-fed. As for the meat, Smith says his grass-fed hamburger will be priced 20-25% over the conventional alternative. But a look at the prices on online grocer Fresh Direct suggests a grass-fed premium of anywhere from 35-60%.
- J) And not every farmer has the option of going grass-fed. For both beef and dairy production it requires, at least in the beginning, more pastureland. Grass-fed beef production tends to be more labor-intensive as well. But Smith counters that if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare, grass-fed is the more cost-effective model. "The sun provides the lowest cost of production and the cheapest meat," he says.
- K) Another grass-fed booster spurring farmers to convert is EPIC, which makes meat-based protein bars. Founders Taylor Collins and his wife, Katie Forrest, used to be endurance athletes; now they're advocates of grass-fed meat. Soon after launching EPIC's most successful product—the Bison Bacon Cranberry Bar—Collins and Forrest found they'd exhausted their sources for bison raised exclusively on pasture. When they

started researching the supply chain, they learned that only 2-3% of all bison is actually grass-fed. The rest is feed-lot confined and fed grain and corn.

L) But after General Mills bought EPIC in 2016, Collins and Forrest suddenly had the resources they needed to expand their supply chain. So the company teamed up with Wisconsin-based rancher Northstar Bison. EPIC fronted the money for the purchase of \$2.5 million worth of young bison that will be raised according to its grass-fed protocols, with a guaranteed purchase price. The message to young people who might not otherwise be able to afford to break into the business is, "You can purchase this \$3 million piece of land here, because I'm guaranteeing you today you'll have 1,000 bison on it.' We're bringing new blood into the old, conventional farming ecosystem, which is really cool to see," Collins explains.

36. Farmers going grass-fed are not affected by the ever-changing milk prices of the global market.

37. Over the years, Tim Joseph's partners have helped many dairy farmers to switch to grass-fed.

38. One advocate believes that many other benefits should be taken into consideration when we assess the cost-effectiveness of grass-fed farming.

39. Many dairy farmers were persuaded to switch to grass-fed when they saw its advantage in terms of profits.

40. Tim Joseph's grass-fed program is only one example of how American farming practice is changing.

41. Tim Joseph was fascinated by the notion that sunlight brings energy and wealth to mankind.

42. One problem with grass-fed products is that they are usually more expensive than conventional ones.

43. Grass fed products have proved to be healthier and more nutritious.

44. When Tim Joseph started his business, he found grass-fed products fell short of demand.

45. A snack bar producer discovered that the supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce.

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.

Schools are not just a microcosm of society; they mediate it too. The best seek to alleviate the external pressures on their pupils while equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside—at once sheltering them and broadening their horizons. This is ambitious in any circumstances, and in a divided and unequal society the two ideals can clash outright.

Trips that many adults would consider the adventure of a lifetime—treks in Borneo, a sports tour to Barbados—appear to have become almost routine at some state schools. Parents are being asked for thousands of pounds. Though schools cannot profit from these trips, the companies that arrange them do. Meanwhile, pupils arrive at school hungry because their families can't afford breakfast. The Child Poverty Action Group says nine out of 30 in every classroom fall below the poverty line. The discrepancy is startlingly apparent. Introducing a fundraising requirement for students does not help, as better-off children can tap up richer aunts and neighbours.

Probing the rock pools of a local beach or practising French on a language exchange can fire children's passions, boost their skills and open their eyes to life's possibilities. Educational outings help bright but disadvantaged students to get better scores in A-level tests. In this globalised age, there is a good case for international travel, and some parents say they can manage the cost of a school trip abroad more easily than a family holiday. Even in the face of immense and mounting financial pressures, some schools have shown remarkable determination and ingenuity in ensuring that all their pupils are able to take up opportunities that may be truly life-changing. They should be applauded. Methods such as whole-school fundraising, with the proceeds pooled, can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit.

But £3,000 trips cannot be justified when the average income for families with children is just over £30,000. Such initiatives close doors for many pupils. Some parents pull their children out of school because of expensive field trips. Even parents who can see that a trip is little more than a party or celebration may well feel guilt that their child is left behind.

The Department for Education's guidance says schools can charge only for board and lodging if the trip is part of the syllabus, and that students receiving government aid are exempt from these costs. However, many schools seem to ignore the advice; and it does not cover the kind of glamorous, exotic trips, which are becoming increasingly common. Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed. But the least we should expect is that they do not foster divisions and exclude those who are already disadvantaged.

46. What does the author say best schools should do?

- A) Prepare students to both challenge and change the divided unequal society.
- B) Protect students from social pressures and enable them to face the world.
- C) Motivate students to develop their physical as well as intellectual abilities.
- D) Encourage students to be ambitious and help them to achieve their goals.

47. What does the author think about school field trips?

- A) They enable students from different backgrounds to mix with each other.
- B) They widen the gap between privileged and disadvantaged students.
- C) They give the disadvantaged students a chance to see the world.
- D) They only benefit students with rich relatives and neighbours.

48. What does the author suggest can help build community spirit?

- A) Events aiming to improve community services.
- B) Activities that help to fuel students' ingenuity.
- C) Events that require mutual understanding.
- D) Activities involving all students on campus.

49. What do we learn about low-income parents regarding school field trips?

- A) They want their children to participate even though they don't see much benefit.
- B) They don't want their kids to participate but find it hard to keep them from going.
- C) They don't want their kids to miss any chance to broaden their horizons despite the cost.
- D) They want their children to experience adventures but they don't want them to run risks.

50. What is the author's expectation of schools?
- A) Bringing a community together with ingenuity.
 - B) Resolving the existing discrepancies in society.
 - C) Avoiding creating new gaps among students.
 - D) Giving poor students preferential treatment.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Rising temperatures and overfishing in the pristine(未受污染的) waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study. The study's report states that as global warming transforms the environment in the world's last great wilderness, 70 percent of king penguins could either disappear or be forced to find new breeding grounds.

Co-author Celine Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "If there are no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear." The findings come amid growing concern over the future of the Antarctic. Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the krill(磷虾) population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins. But today's report is the starkest warning yet of the potentially devastating impact of climate change and human exploitation on the Antarctic's delicate ecosystems.

Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100." King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin and only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean where there is no ice cover and easy access to the sea. As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer. And as the distance between their breeding grounds and their food grows, entire colonies could be wiped out.

Le Bohec said: "The plight of the king penguin should serve as a warning about the future of the entire marine environment in the Antarctic. Penguins, like other seabirds and marine mammals, occupy higher levels in the food chain and they are what we call bio-indicators of their ecosystems." Penguins are sensitive indicators of changes in marine ecosystems. As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems. The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce. Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

51. What will happen by 2100, according to a new study?
- A) King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.
 - B) Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic.
 - C) The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness.
 - D) The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever.

52. What do we learn from the findings of a separate study?
- A) Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate.
 - B) Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years.
 - C) Industrial fishing and climate change could be fatal to certain Antarctic species.
 - D) Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters.
53. What does the passage say about king penguins?
- A) They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.
 - B) Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean.
 - C) They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front.
 - D) The majority of them may have to find new breeding grounds in the future.
54. What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic?
- A) Many baby king penguins can't have food in time.
 - B) Many king penguins could no longer live on krill.
 - C) Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds.
 - D) Whales will have to travel long distances to find food.
55. What do we learn about the Southern Ocean?
- A) The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds.
 - B) Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species.
 - C) It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin.
 - D) Only a few of its islands can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins.

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**.

荷花(lotus flower)是中国的名花之一，深受人们喜爱。中国许多地方的湖泊和池塘都适宜荷花生长。荷花色彩鲜艳，夏日清晨绽放，夜晚闭合。花期长达两三个月，吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏。荷花具有多种功能，既能绿化水面，又能美化庭园，还可净化水质、减少污染、改善环境。荷花迎骄阳而不惧，出污泥而不染，象征纯洁、高雅，常常用来比喻人的高尚品德，历来是诗人画家创作的重要题材。荷花盛开的地方也是许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地。

2019年12月·第3套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2019-12) • 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 community responsibility. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·169 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

A sense of community responsibility—the awareness that each of us owes something to the neighborhood we live in—lies at the heart of a healthy society. Far from being an empty slogan, it shapes how safe, warm, and livable our shared spaces truly are.

For one thing, community responsibility turns strangers into neighbors. When residents voluntarily sort their rubbish, watch over one another's children, or join weekend clean-ups, small acts accumulate into a strong sense of belonging and collective wellbeing. Take my own compound: after a few families organized a volunteer team to repair the broken playground, others were inspired to follow, and the whole area soon felt cleaner and friendlier. Moreover, such shared effort eases pressure on public services, since problems are solved by residents themselves rather than left to overstretched authorities.

In short, community responsibility is not a burden but the glue that holds people together. If each of us contributes a little civic awareness, our communities will reward us with a place worth calling home.

【参考译文】

社区责任感——也就是每个人都自觉意识到自己对所居社区负有一份责任——是健康社会的核心所在。它绝非一句空洞的口号，而是切实决定着我们的生活空间有多安全、多温暖、多宜居。

一方面，社区责任感能把陌生人变成邻里。当住户自觉分类投放垃圾、互相帮忙照看孩子、参加周末清扫时，这些小小的举动便累积成强烈的归属感和集体福祉。就拿我自己的小区来说：几户人家自发组建志愿队修好了破损的游乐设施，其他人受到感染纷纷跟进，整个小区很快就变得更干净、更亲切了。此外，这种共同的努力还能减轻公共服务的压力，因为问题由居民自己就地解决，而不必全都丢给人手本已紧张的管理部门。

总之，社区责任感不是负担，而是把人们凝聚在一起的黏合剂。只要我们每个人都贡献一点公民意识，社区就会回报我们一个真正值得称之为家的地方。

【第1段】定义加亮论点。首段落落实『定义加亮论点开篇』：破折号插入语 the awareness that each of us owes something to the neighborhood 给主题词下定义，主句 lies at the heart of a healthy society 亮出中心论点；再用 Far from being an empty slogan 一句由虚落实，扣住 the importance of having a sense of community responsibility。

【第2段】两理由加实例。主体段落落实『主题句加例加过渡』：主题句 turns strangers into neighbors 亮理由一，Take my own compound 引出修游乐设施的具体实例并说它带动他人跟进；Moreover... since... 递进补出理由二『减轻公共服务压力』，两条理由靠过渡词串成递进而非平铺。

【第3段】重申加呼吁。结尾段落落实『重申加呼吁收尾』：In short, ... is not a burden but the glue 换说法重申中心、不照抄首段；If each of us contributes a little civic awareness 用条件句发出呼吁，落到读者行动，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

论证社区责任感的重要性

本题任务是 write an essay on the importance of having a sense of community responsibility，交际目的是论证「社区责任感」这一具体对象为什么重要。关键限定词是 community：要写的不是泛泛的责任，而是每个人对自己所在社区应尽的那份责任；一旦丢掉 community 谈成「责任很重要」就跑题了。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题是纯议论短文，没有具体收信人，因此按面向阅卷人的正式书面语来写即可：用完整句、书面词汇与规范逻辑，不用口语缩略和网络用语，也不需要称呼、落款。语域定为正式、客观、说理，这样才配得上 an essay on the importance of having a sense of community responsibility 的论说性质。

中心立意

社区责任感是健康社会的黏合剂

中心论点：一份 sense of community responsibility 是把居民凝聚成共同体、让公共空间安全宜居的黏合剂，绝非可有可无的口号。这一句既回答了『为何重要』，又把 community 这个限定牢牢焊在论点里，为下文找实例定了方向。

要展开的要点

1. 把陌生人变成邻里

理由一（人际维度）：社区责任感让互不相识的住户产生归属感与互助——分类投放垃圾、帮忙照看邻居孩子、参加周末清扫，这些小事累积成 sense of belonging 与 collective wellbeing。可配『住户自发修复小区破损游乐设施、带动更多人跟进』这一具体实例。

2. 为公共治理减负

理由二（治理维度）：居民主动担责能减轻公共服务压力——问题由居民自己就地解决，而不是全丢给人手紧张的管理部门。这条从社会效益角度补强『重要性』，与理由一不重复。

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 点题亮立场

开篇界定什么是社区责任感，并亮出中心论点——它是健康社会的黏合剂，呼应 the importance of having a sense of community responsibility。

第 2 段 理由加实例论证

主体段：用『把陌生人变成邻里』与『为公共治理减负』两条理由，配一个具体小区实例，集中展开论证中心，是全篇的重心。

第 3 段 总结升华呼吁

结尾重申社区责任感不是负担而是纽带，并发出『人人尽一份公民意识』的呼吁，收束全篇。

第 1 段 界定并肯定其价值

把社区责任感界定为『每个人对所居社区应尽的一份自觉』，并亮明它是健康社会的黏合剂、决定公共空间是否安全宜居，正面回应 the importance of having a sense of community responsibility。

下定义句架 · A sense of ____ — the awareness that ____ — lies at the heart of ____.
(用破折号插入语给主题词下定义再收到中心)

由虚到实句架 · Far from being an empty slogan, it shapes how ____ our ____ truly are.
(先否定『只是口号』，再落到它真实影响什么)

第 2 段 邻里互助与治理减负

理由一：责任感把陌生人变成邻里，垃圾分类、照看邻家孩子、周末清扫累积成归属感；配『几户人家自发组队修好破损游乐设施、带动全区跟进』的实例。理由二：居民自己解决问题，减轻人手紧张的公共部门压力。

举例过渡句架 · Take ____ : after ____ , others were inspired to follow, and ____ . (用 Take... 引出具体实例，再说它带来的连锁效果)

递进补充句架 · Moreover, such ____ eases ____ , since ____ . (用 Moreover 递进补第二条理由，用 since 给出原因)

第3段 纽带非负担的呼吁

重申社区责任感是把人凝聚在一起的黏合剂，并呼吁人人贡献一点公民意识（civic awareness），社区就会回报以一个值得称家的地方，升华 having a sense of community responsibility 的意义。

重申中心句架 · In short, ____ is not ____ but ____ . (用 not...but... 换个角度重申中心，避免与首段重复)

条件呼吁句架 · If each of us contributes ____ , our ____ will reward us with ____ . (用 If 条件句把论点转成对读者的行动号召)

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

咬住community

本题达标要点是全程扣住 a sense of community responsibility，尤其是 community 限定；最易失分处是写着写着丢掉社区、谈成『责任很重要』，导致论述空泛。

结构连贯

过渡词串主线

本题达标要点是三段分工清晰、用 For one thing / Moreover / In short 把理由串成递进主线；易失分处是多个理由平铺直叙、缺乏过渡与递进，结构松散无主线。

语言准确

主题词提分

本题可用 civic awareness、sense of belonging、collective wellbeing 等主题词提升语言档次；易失分处是只堆 very important 却无内容，或生造搭配、中式直译导致表达失准。

字数格式

卡死上下限

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，上下限都不能碰线，主体只需一两个论点充分展开即可达标；易失分处是为凑字罗列浅层理由或重复注水。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

丢community谈责任

反面示例：Responsibility is very important because everyone should be responsible in life and work. (通篇谈『责任重要』却不见社区，跑题且空泛)。改法：Community responsibility matters because it keeps the very neighborhood we share safe and livable. (把 community 焊回主题句，论证才切题)。

只喊口号无支撑

反面示例：A sense of community responsibility is very very important and everyone knows it is good for us. (只喊口号、无理由无实例)。改法：A sense of community responsibility matters because shared upkeep, such as neighbors repairing a broken playground together, makes daily life safer and warmer. (补上原因加具体实例)。

浅层理由凑字数

反面示例：It is good for society. It is good for neighbors. It is good for the country. It is good for the future. (罗列一串同质浅句注水)。改法：删掉重复罗列，只留一条并展开：It benefits the whole community, for residents who help one another gradually build trust that public services alone cannot create. (一条理由深挖，字数靠内容而非重复)。

英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2019年12月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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3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 number of devices you can talk to is multiplying—first it was your phone, then your car, and now you can tell your kitchen appliance what to do. But even without gadgets that understand our spoken commands, research suggests that, as bizarre as it sounds, under certain 26, people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects.

你可以与之交谈的设备数量正在成倍增加——首先是你的手机,然后是你的汽车,现在你可以告诉你的厨房电器该做什么。但即使没有能理解我们口头指令的小工具,研究表明,尽管听起来很奇怪,在某些情况下,人们经常将人类特征赋予日常物品。

Sometimes we see things as human because we are 27. In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute 28 to various gadgets. In turn, feeling close to objects can 29 loneliness. When college students were reminded of a time they had been 30 in a social setting they compensated by exaggerating their number of friends—unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities. The phone 31 stood in for real friends.

有时我们将事物视为人类是因为我们感到孤独。在一项实验中,报告感到孤立的人比其他人更有可能将意识归因于各种小工具。反过来,与物品的亲近感可以缓解孤独感。当大学生被提醒起他们曾在社交场合中被排斥的经历时,他们会通过夸大自己的朋友数量来进行补偿——除非他们先完成了导致他们像对待具有人类品质的事物那样与手机互动的任务。手机显然替代了真正的朋友。

At other times, we personify products in an effort to understand them. One study found that three in four respondents yelled at their computer. Further, the more their computer gave them problems, the

more likely the respondents were to report that it had its own "beliefs and 32 ".

在其他时候,我们赋予产品人格是为了理解它们。一项研究发现,四分之三的受访者对着他们的电脑大喊大叫。此外,他们的电脑给他们带来的问题越多,受访者就越有可能报告说它有自己的"信念和欲望"。

So how do people assign traits to an object? In part, we rely on looks. On humans, wide faces are 33 with dominance. Similarly, people rated cars, clocks and watches with wide faces as more dominant-looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them—especially in 34 situations. An analysis of car sales in Germany found that cars with grilles(护栅) that were upturned like smiles sold best. The purchasers saw this 35 as increasing a car's friendliness.

那么人们如何将特征赋予物体?在某种程度上,我们依赖外观。在人类身上,宽脸与支配力相关。同样,人们认为具有宽脸的汽车、钟表和手表比窄脸的看起来更具支配力,并且更喜欢它们——尤其是在竞争环境中。对德国汽车销售的分析发现,带有像微笑一样向上翘起的护栅的汽车销售最好。购买者认为这一特征增加了汽车的友好性。

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) alleviate | I) desires |
| B) apparently | J) excluded |
| C) arrogant | K) feature |
| D) associated | L) lonely |
| E) circumstances | M) separate |
| F) competitive | N) spectacularly |
| G) conceded | O) warrant |
| H) consciousness | |

26. under certain (26), people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects

【答案】 **E) circumstances** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 under + 形容词 certain 后必为名词

【依据】 **under certain circumstances 是固定搭配**

under certain circumstances (在某些情况下) 是英语里高频固定短语, 六级阅读 / 写作里几乎是模板词。语义上也最贴: 整段在说"在某些条件下, 人们会拟人化日常物品"。

【竞争词】 **H) consciousness 意识不与 under certain 共现**

consciousness (意识) 不能跟 under certain 形成自然短语; 而且它在 32 题描述电脑"有自己的信念和欲望 / 意识"那种语境里更对位 (实际 32 题填 desires)。

I) desires 搭配不成立、且后文有更对位的空

under certain desires 不是英语习惯说法。desires 在 32 题与 beliefs and 构成"信念和欲望"才是它真正的位置。

K) feature feature 单数不接 under certain

feature 表"特征", 搭配是 a feature of, 不与 under certain 同现; 而且单数形式形态上也不像。它在 35 题 saw this 才是合身的位置。

27. Sometimes we see things as human because we are __(27)___

【答案】 **L) lonely** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词后接表语，要形容词

【依据】 下一句"isolated 的人更易拟人化"是同义印证

紧跟的下一句给出了实验佐证：people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute __(28)__ to various gadgets。isolated (被孤立的) 正是 lonely 的近义改写——六级常见的同义替换信号，直接锁定 L。

【竞争词】 c) arrogant 语义与下文实验对不上

arrogant 是"傲慢"，与第 2 段的孤独 / 隔绝主题毫无衔接，更不能解释为何要把物当人。

f) competitive 好胜与拟人化无逻辑链

好胜与"把物品看成人"没有任何因果关系，下文也未提竞争语境；后面第 4 段的 competitive situations 才是它真正归宿。

m) separate 搭配怪异、词义不对人

separate 通常修饰物或空间上的"分开"，we are separate 既不像地道英语，也无法解释下句的 isolated。

28. people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute __(28)__ to various gadgets

【答案】 **H) consciousness** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 attribute 后接宾语，要名词

【依据】 把"意识"归给小工具正是拟人化

通篇主旨是 people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects——人把人类特有的属性赋给物品。最具有"人类专属"意味的就是 consciousness (意识)。把"意识"归给 gadgets 正是"赋人类属性"的典型表现。

【竞争词】 I) desires desires 已被 32 题预留

desires 也能与拟人化挂钩，但 32 题 beliefs and __(32)__ 是它最贴的位置（与 beliefs 并列），不能两处都填。本题先做的话也通，但等做到 32 题就会发现 desires 走不掉、只能回头改 28 题——这种回炒成本提示我们 28 题应该让位给 H。

K) feature feature 不属"人类专属"属性

feature 是中性词"特征"，物品本身也有特征，谈不上"把它归给小工具"的拟人化意味，与主旨脱节。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— desires 与 consciousness 都能填"拟人化属性"，容易选错。to attribute __(28)__ to various gadgets 这一空，desires (欲望) 和 consciousness (意识) 都是"人类专属属性"，词性也都对。考生若按题号顺序硬填，很容易先把 desires 用在 28 题，结果到 32 题 beliefs and __(32)__ 时发现 desires 已用、被迫错选。防坑方法：通读全文后留意"对应程度更高"的空——beliefs and ____ 的并列对称硬框架明显比 attribute ____ to gadgets 的宽泛宾语位更强约束，desires 应优先服务 32 题。

29. feeling close to objects can __(29)__ loneliness

【答案】 **A) alleviate** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can 后接动词原形

【依据】 **alleviate loneliness 是高频搭配，语义贴段意**

alleviate 是"减轻、缓解"的正式表达，常与痛苦 / 孤独 / 压力等抽象不适搭配。整句"与物品建立亲近感能 __ 孤独"，下文又用"手机替代真实朋友"的实验佐证孤独被缓解了——所以本空填"减轻"。

【竞争词】 **O) warrant warrant loneliness 逻辑相反**

warrant 意为"使.....变得有必要 / 值得"，warrant loneliness 等于"让孤独有必要"——和段落"亲近物品能补偿孤独"的逻辑完全相反，正话反说就是六级常见陷阱。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **O)** —— warrant 与 alleviate 都能填 can __ loneliness 的动词槽，但方向相反。can __(29)__ loneliness 这一空，词性筛完后留下 warrant 和 alleviate 两个动词原形，看上去都通。但 warrant loneliness 是"让孤独变得有必要"，与段落"亲近物品能补偿孤独"的方向相反——正话反说是六级最毒的陷阱。防坑方法：动词空选完必须再校验一次段意方向，问自己"这是加重还是减轻？"

30. When college students were reminded of a time they had been __(30)__ in a social setting

【答案】 **J) excluded** (动词)

【词性槽】 had been __ 是被动过去完成的过去分词位

【依据】 **上下文是"被社交排斥"才需补偿**

整句后文是 they compensated by exaggerating their number of friends——之所以要靠夸大朋友数来补偿，前提一定是"被排斥"。excluded (被排除、被排斥) 正好接上这个心理逻辑链；而且与本段开头的 lonely / isolated 一脉相承，都是"孤独 / 排斥"主题词。

【竞争词】 **D) associated associated 不与社交排斥语境共现**

associated 后一般接 with，单独说 "had been associated in a social setting" 既不符合搭配也无法解释为何要"夸大朋友数补偿"。它真正归宿在第 4 段的 are associated with dominance。

G) conceded concede 词义对不上

concede 是"承认 / 让步"，被动 "had been conceded" 意思扭曲，与"在社交场合被怎样"完全脱节。

31. The phone __(31)__ stood in for real friends

【答案】 **B) apparently** (副词)

【词性槽】 主语和谓语动词之间作状语，要副词

【依据】 **apparently** = "看上去 / 据观察"，与实验结论的语气吻合

整段在转述心理学实验：手机被发现替代了真实朋友。这是研究者基于行为现象做的推断式结论，用 apparently (显然 / 据看上去) 作语气标记最贴。整句"手机似乎替代了真实朋友"是科普文常见的谨慎陈述。

【竞争词】 **N) spectacularly** 程度过强、与谨慎语气冲突

spectacularly "惊人地、引人注目地"是程度极强的副词，与心理实验"谨慎陈述发现"的语气冲突；六级文本里科研结论几乎不用这种夸张副词修饰。

32. it had its own "beliefs and __(32)_"

【答案】 **I) desires** (名词)

【词性槽】 and 并列 beliefs，必须同为名词复数

【依据】 **beliefs and desires** 是哲学 / 心理学高频搭配

beliefs and desires (信念与欲望) 是描述"心智状态"的经典并列。电脑被赋予"信念和欲望"，正是用拟人化语言去解释"它为什么老给我使坏"的心理。

【竞争词】 **K) feature** 单复数与并列对称都不合

feature 是单数名词，与复数 beliefs 并列既不对称，也丢了"人类心智专属"的意味。

33. On humans, wide faces are __(33)__ with dominance

【答案】 **D) associated** (动词)

【词性槽】 are __ with 是被动结构

【依据】 **be associated with** 是固定搭配

be associated with (与.....相关联) 是六级阅读高频被动短语。语义上"宽脸与支配性关联"符合段落"靠外观推断人格"的论点，是科普文里描述相关关系的标准说法。

34. preferred them—especially in __(34)__ situations

【答案】 **F) competitive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 in __ situations, 形容词修饰名词

【依据】宽脸代表支配感，在竞争场合更被偏爱

前句已说 On humans, wide faces are __(33)__ with dominance——宽脸与支配性 / 强势挂钩。强势特征自然在"竞争性"场合更受偏爱: competitive situations (竞争场合)。这是常识 + 段落逻辑的双重锁定。

【竞争词】 c) arrogant arrogant 修饰人不修饰场合

arrogant situations 不是英语习惯说法, arrogant 一般描述人的态度, 不修饰"情境"。

M) separate separate situations 语义脱节

separate situations"分开的情境"既无搭配先例, 也与"宽脸 = 支配性 = 在某种场合更被偏爱"的因果链对不上。

35. The purchasers saw this __(35)__ as increasing a car's friendliness

【答案】 **K) feature** (名词)

【词性槽】 this + 空作宾语, 要单数名词

【依据】 feature 正是回指"上扬护栅"这一外观特征

前句 cars with grilles\(\护栅\) that were upturned like smiles sold best 提到的"微笑式上扬护栅"是一种外观特征。本句 this __ 自然指代它, 用 feature (特征) 回指最贴切, 且和段落主题"靠外观赋予物品人格"相合。

WORD BANK • 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A–O), 为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。

下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义; 标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案, 其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **alleviate** (动词)

减轻、缓解 (痛苦、孤独等抽象不适)

用于第 29 空

B) **apparently** (副词)

显然地、似乎; 据看上去

用于第 31 空

C) **arrogant** 形容词

傲慢的、自大的

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **associated** 动词 形容词

associate 的过去式 / 过去分词; be associated with 与.....相关联

用于第 33 空

E) **circumstances** 名词

情况、环境、条件 (常用复数)

用于第 26 空

F) **competitive** 形容词

竞争性的、好胜的

用于第 34 空

G) **conceded** 动词

concede 的过去式 / 过去分词; 承认、让步

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **consciousness** 名词

意识、知觉

用于第 28 空

I) **desires** 名词 动词

欲望、愿望 (名词复数); 想要 (动词第三人称单数)

用于第 32 空

J) **excluded** 动词 形容词

exclude 的过去式 / 过去分词; 被排斥的、被排除在外的

用于第 30 空

K) **feature** 名词 动词

特征、特色 (名词); 以.....为特色 (动词)

用于第 35 空

L) **lonely** 形容词

孤独的、寂寞的

用于第 27 空

M) **separate** 形容词 动词

分开的 (形); 分开、分离 (动)

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **spectacularly** 副词

壮观地、引人注目地

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **warrant** 动词 名词

使.....有必要、保证 (动); 授权令、正当理由 (名)

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

人会把人类特征赋予日常物品

全文围绕"为什么以及怎样"把人类属性投射到物品上展开：开篇即点题 research suggests that, as bizarre as it sounds, under certain __(26)_, people regularly ascribe human traits to everyday objects; 后文分别从孤独感、求理解、外观三方面给证据，是典型的六级"现象 + 心理 / 行为解释"型说明文。

DISTRACTORS • 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

C) **arrogant** 最像 27 题 / 34 题里的形容词

arrogant 是形容词，词性对得上 27 / 34 两空，词义又带人类性格色彩，看似能呼应"拟人化"主题。识破方法：arrogant 是"傲慢"，无法解释 27 题后跟的 isolated 实验，也无法搭配 34 题的 situations——形容词必须落到具体语境里验证，不能只看词性。

G) **conceded** 最像 30 题里的过去分词

conceded 是 -ed 词形，与 had been ____ 的被动结构合得上，词性诱饵很强。识破方法：concede（让步 / 承认）放进"在社交场合被让步"既不符英语习惯，也无法解释"通过夸大朋友数补偿"——填动词除了词形还要看心理因果链。

M) **separate** 最像 27 题或 34 题里的形容词

separate 是高频词，看上去能修饰 situations / 描述人状态，词性诱饵强。识破方法：separate 一般描述"空间上分开"，不描述人的孤独感，也不与"竞争场合"的因果链对应——熟词僻义陷阱常出现在 separate / share / address 这类词。

N) **spectacularly** 最像 31 题的副词

spectacularly 与 apparently 同为副词，词性对位、又是"高级词"看着诱人。识破方法：科研 / 心理实验的报道语气是谨慎而非夸张，spectacularly 程度过强、感情色彩冲突——副词必须按语气色彩筛。

0) **warrant** 最像 29 题的动词

warrant 是动词原形，词性合 can ___ loneliness 这个槽。识破方法：warrant"使.....有必要 / 担保"，warrant loneliness 等于"让孤独有必要"，与段落"亲近物品能补偿孤独"方向完全相反——典型正话反说陷阱，要校验段意方向。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

In one experiment, people who reported feeling isolated were more likely than others to attribute consciousness to various gadgets.

第2段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型：主句采用系表结构加比较级，主语后跟限制性定语从句修饰，表语部分包含不定式短语说明具体内容。这种主语带定语从句、谓语部分含比较和不定式的复合结构，在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的理解中。

In turn, feeling close to objects can alleviate loneliness.

第2段，第3句

动名词短语作主语是四六级和考研常见句式，情态动词 "can" 的使用也很典型。句子结构清晰，语义表达方式符合学术或说明文风格，具有较好的迁移性。但因为是简单句，缺少从句等更高频的复杂结构，典型性不算最高。

When college students were reminded of a time they had been excluded in a social setting they compensated by exaggerating their number of friends—unless they were first given tasks that caused them to interact with their phone as if it had human qualities.

第2段，第4句

该句层层嵌套且语法点密集，能很好地训练学生对复杂修饰关系的梳理能力，建议优先练习。

Further, the more their computer gave them problems, the more likely the respondents were to report that it had its own "beliefs and desires".

第3段，第3句

结构典型性很高。"the more ... the more ..." 比较结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,常用于表达因果递进关系。主句倒装、宾语从句嵌套、双宾语结构都是真题中反复出现的考点。掌握本句的分析方法,可以直接迁移到大量类似句型,实用性强。

Similarly, people rated cars, clocks and watches with wide faces as more dominant-looking than narrow-faced ones, and preferred them—especially in competitive situations.

第4段，第4句

本句涵盖了主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，并且包含 "rate ... as ..." 这种典型的宾语补足语结构和比较级结构，适合练习识别并列谓语、宾补和状语的位置与作用，成分种类较丰富。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 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。

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

gadget B2

n. 小装置

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 271 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 85 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 54 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

loneliness B2

n. 孤独感

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

compensate C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

consciousness C1

n. 意识

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

command B1

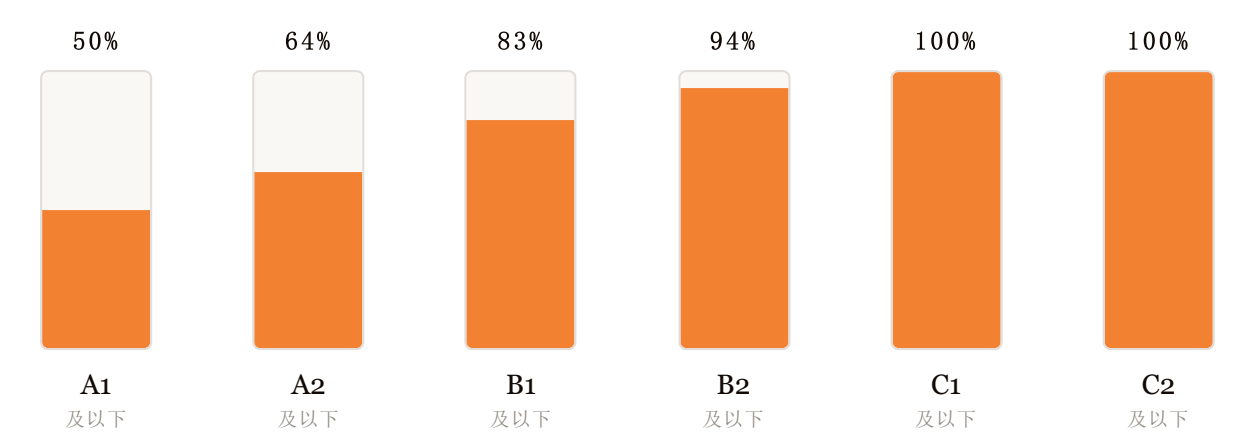
n. 命令

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 121 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **121** 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 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 121 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

121

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2019-12) · 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**.

Why More Farmers Are Making The Switch to Grass-Fed Meat and Dairy

A) Though he didn't come from a farming family, from a young age Tim Joseph was fascinated by the idea of living off the land. Reading magazines like The Stockman Grass Farmer and Graze, he got hooked on the idea of grass-fed agriculture. The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun really intrigued him. He thought the shorter the distance between the sun and the end product, the higher the profit to the farmer.

尽管Tim Joseph并非出身于农业家庭,但他从小就对靠土地为生的想法十分着迷。通过阅读《牧场主草地农夫》和《放牧》等杂志,他迷上了草饲农业的理念。所有能量和财富都来自太阳这一想法真正吸引了他。他认为太阳与最终产品之间的距离越短,农民的利润就越高。

B) Joseph wanted to put this theory to the test. In 2009, he and his wife Laura launched Maple Hill Creamery, an organic, all grass-fed yogurt company in northern New York. He quickly learned what the market has demonstrated: Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply. Grass-fed beef is enjoying a 25-30% annual growth rate. Sales of grass-fed yogurt and kefir, on the other hand, have in the last year increased by over 38%. This is in comparison with a drop of just under 1% in the total yogurt and kefir market, according to natural and organic market research company SPINS. Joseph's top priority became getting his hands on enough grass-fed milk to keep customers satisfied, since his own 64-cow herd wasn't going to suffice.

Joseph想要检验这一理论。2009年,他和妻子Laura在纽约州北部创办了Maple Hill Creamery,这是一家有机的、全草饲酸奶公司。他很快了解到市场所展现的情况:草饲产品的需求目前超过了供给。草饲牛肉正以每年25-30%的速度增长。另一方面,草饲酸奶和开菲尔的销售额在过去一年增长了超过

38%。根据天然和有机市场研究公司SPINS的数据,相比之下,酸奶和开菲尔市场总体下降了不到1%。Joseph的首要任务变成了获取足够的草饲牛奶来满足顾客需求,因为他自己拥有的64头奶牛是不够的。

- C) His first partnership was with Paul and Phyllis Amburgh, owners of the Dharma Lea farm in New York. The Amburghs, too, were true believers in grass-fed. In addition to supplying milk from their own 85-head herd, they began to help other farmers in the area convert from conventional to certified organic and grass-fed in order to enter the Maple Hill supply chain. Since 2010, the couple has helped 125 small dairy farms convert to grass-fed, with more than 80% of those farms coming on board during the last two years.

他的第一个合作伙伴是Paul和Phyllis Amburgh,他们是纽约Dharma Lea农场的主人。Amburgh夫妇也是草饲的坚定信仰者。除了从他们自己的85头牛群供应牛奶外,他们开始帮助该地区其他农民从传统农业转变为有机认证和草饲,以便进入Maple Hill的供应链。自2010年以来,这对夫妇已帮助125个小型奶牛场转型为草饲,其中80%以上的农场是在过去两年加入的。

- D) All this conversion has helped Maple Hill grow 40-50% every year since it began, with no end in sight. Joseph has learned that a farmer has to have a certain mindset to successfully convert. But convincing open-minded dairy people is actually not that hard, when you look at the economics. Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk. Another factor is the squeeze that conventional dairy farmers have felt as the price of grain they feed their cows has gone up, tightening their profit margins. By replacing expensive grain feed with regenerative management practices, grass-fed farmers are insulated from jumps in the price of feed. These practices include grazing animals on grasses grown from the pastureland's natural seed bank, and fertilized by the cows' own fertilizer.

所有这些转型帮助Maple Hill自成立以来每年增长40-50%,且看不到尽头。Joseph了解到,农民必须具有特定的思维方式才能成功转型。但当你看看经济效益时,说服思想开明的奶农实际上并不难。草饲牛奶的价格可以达到传统牛奶的2.5倍。另一个因素是传统奶农感受到的压力,因为他们喂养奶牛的谷物价格上涨,压缩了他们的利润空间。通过用再生管理实践取代昂贵的谷物饲料,草饲农民不受饲料价格跳涨的影响。这些实践包括让动物在牧场天然种子库生长的草地上放牧,并用奶牛自己的粪肥施肥。

- E) Champions of this type of regenerative grazing also point to its animal welfare, climate and health benefits: Grass-fed animals live longer out of confinement. Grazing herds stimulate microbial activity in the soil, helping to capture water and separate carbon. And grass-fed dairy and meat have been shown to be higher in certain nutrients and healthy fats.

这种再生放牧方式的倡导者还指出其在动物福利、气候和健康方面的益处:草饲动物在非圈养状态下生活的时间更长。放牧畜群刺激土壤中的微生物活动,有助于蓄水和固碳。而且草饲乳制品和肉类已被证明含有更高的某些营养素和健康脂肪。

- F) In the grass fed system, farmers are also not subject to the wildly fluctuating milk prices of the international commodity market. The unpredictability of global demand and the lag-time it takes to add more cows to a herd to meet demand can result in events like the recent cheese surplus. Going grass-fed is a safe refuge, a way for family-scale farms to stay viable. Usually a farmer will get to the point where financially, what they're doing is not working. That's when they call Maple Hill. If the farm is well managed and has enough land, and the desire to convert is sincere, a relationship can begin. Through regular regional educational meetings, a large annual meeting, individual farm visits and thousands of phone calls, the Amburghs pass on the principles of pasture management.

Maple Hill signs a contract pledging to buy the farmer's milk at a guaranteed base price, plus quality premiums and incentives for higher protein, butter-fat and other solids.

在草饲系统中,农民也不受国际大宗商品市场牛奶价格剧烈波动的影响。全球需求的不可预测性以及增加更多奶牛以满足需求所需的滞后时间,可能导致像最近奶酪过剩这样的事件。走草饲路线是一个安全的避难所,是家庭规模农场保持生存能力的一种方式。通常农民会达到这样一个阶段:从财务上看,他们正在做的事情行不通。那就是他们打电话给Maple Hill的时候。如果农场管理良好、拥有足够的土地,并且转型的意愿真诚,就可以开始建立关系。通过定期的地区教育会议、大型年度会议、个别农场访问和数千次电话,Amburgh夫妇传授牧场管理的原则。Maple Hill签订合同,承诺以有保障的基础价格购买农民的牛奶,外加针对更高蛋白质、乳脂和其他固形物的质量溢价和激励。

- G) While Maple Hill's conversion program is unusually hands-on and comprehensive, it's just one of a growing number of businesses committed to slowly changing the way America farms. Joseph calls sharing his knowledge network through peer-to-peer learning a core piece of the company's culture. Last summer, Massachusetts grass-fed beef advocate John Smith launched Big Picture Beef, a network of small grass-fed beef farms in New England and New York that is projected to bring to market 2,500 head of cattle from 125 producers this year. Early indications are that Smith will have no shortage of farm members. Since he began to informally announce the network at farming conferences and on social media, he's received a steady stream of inquiries from interested farmers.

虽然Maple Hill的转型计划在实践性和全面性方面不同寻常,但它只是越来越多致力于缓慢改变美国农业方式的企业之一。Joseph称通过点对点学习分享他的知识网络是公司文化的核心部分。去年夏天,Massachusetts草饲牛肉倡导者John Smith启动了Big Picture Beef,这是一个由New England和New York的小型草饲牛肉农场组成的网络,预计今年将从125个生产者那里向市场供应2500头牛。早期迹象表明Smith不会缺少农场成员。自从他开始在农业会议上和社交媒体上非正式地宣布该网络以来,他收到了来自感兴趣农民的稳定咨询流。

- H) Shinn says he'll provide services ranging from formal seminars to on-farm workshops on holistic management, to one-on-one hand-holding and an almost 24/7 phone hotline for farmers who are converting. In exchange, he guarantees an above-market price for each animal and a calf-to-customer electronic ear tag ID system like that used in the European Union.

Shinn说他将提供从正式研讨会到农场整体管理工作坊等各种服务,以及为正在转型的农民提供一对一的指导和几乎全天候的电话热线。作为交换,他保证每头动物的价格高于市场价,并提供类似欧盟使用的从犊牛到顾客电子耳标识别系统。

- I) Though advocates portray grass fed products as a win-win situation for all, they do have downsides. Price, for one, is an issue. Joseph says his products are priced 10-20% above organic versions, but depending on the product chosen, compared to non-organic conventional yogurt, consumers could pay a premium of 30-50% or more for grass-fed. As for the meat, Smith says his grass-fed hamburger will be priced 20-25% over the conventional alternative. But a look at the prices on online grocer Fresh Direct suggests a grass-fed premium of anywhere from 35-60%.

尽管倡导者将草饲产品描绘为对所有人都有利的双赢局面,但它们确实有缺点。首先,价格是一个问题。Joseph说他的产品定价比有机版本高10-20%,但根据所选产品,与非有机传统酸奶相比,消费者可能需要为草饲产品支付30-50%或更多的溢价。至于肉类,Smith说他的草饲汉堡价格将比传统替代品高20-25%。但看看在线杂货商Fresh Direct的价格表明,草饲溢价在35-60%之间。

J) And not every farmer has the option of going grass-fed. For both beef and dairy production it requires, at least in the beginning, more pastureland. Grass-fed beef production tends to be more labor-intensive as well. But Smith counters that if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare, grass-fed is the more cost-effective model. "The sun provides the lowest cost of production and the cheapest meat," he says.

并非每个农民都有选择走草饲路线的选择。无论是牛肉还是乳制品生产,至少在开始时都需要更多的牧场。草饲牛肉生产往往也更劳动密集。但Smith反驳说,如果你考虑到政府玉米补贴、环境退化以及人类健康和动物福利下降的隐性成本,草饲是更具成本效益的模式。"太阳提供了最低的生产成本和最便宜的肉类,"他说。

K) Another grass-fed booster spurring farmers to convert is EPIC, which makes meat-based protein bars. Founders Taylor Collins and his wife, Katie Forrest, used to be endurance athletes; now they're advocates of grass-fed meat. Soon after launching EPIC's most successful product—the Bison Bacon Cranberry Bar—Collins and Forrest found they'd exhausted their sources for bison raised exclusively on pasture. When they started researching the supply chain, they learned that only 2-3% of all bison is actually grass-fed. The rest is feed-lot confined and fed grain and corn.

另一个激励农民转型的草饲推动者是EPIC,该公司生产肉类蛋白棒。创始人Taylor Collins和他的妻子Katie Forrest曾经是耐力运动员;现在他们是草饲肉类的倡导者。在推出EPIC最成功的产品——野牛培根蔓越莓棒后不久,Collins和Forrest发现他们已经耗尽了专门在牧场饲养的野牛来源。当他们开始研究供应链时,他们了解到所有野牛中只有2-3%实际上是草饲的。其余的都被圈养在饲养场并喂食谷物和玉米。

L) But after General Mills bought EPIC in 2016, Collins and Forrest suddenly had the resources they needed to expand their supply chain. So the company teamed up with Wisconsin-based rancher Northstar Bison. EPIC fronted the money for the purchase of \$2.5 million worth of young bison that will be raised according to its grass-fed protocols, with a guaranteed purchase price. The message to young people who might not otherwise be able to afford to break into the business is, "'You can purchase this \$3 million piece of land here, because I'm guaranteeing you today you'll have 1,000 bison on it.' We're bringing new blood into the old, conventional farming ecosystem, which is really cool to see," Collins explains.

但在General Mills于2016年收购EPIC后,Collins和Forrest突然拥有了扩展供应链所需的资源。因此公司与威斯康星州的牧场主Northstar Bison合作。EPIC预付了购买价值250万美元幼年野牛的资金,这些野牛将按照其草饲协议饲养,并有保障的收购价格。给那些可能无力进入该行业的年轻人的信息是,"'你可以在这里购买这块价值300万美元的土地,因为我今天向你保证上面会有1000头野牛。'我们正在为旧的传统农业生态系统注入新鲜血液,这真的很酷,"Collins解释道。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Farmers going grass-fed are not affected by the ever-changing milk prices of the global market.

转向草饲养殖的农场主不受全球市场牛奶价格不断变化的影响。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 国际市场奶价

【定位】 In the grass fed system, farmers are also not subject to the wildly fluctuating milk prices of the international commodity market.

在草饲体系下，农户也不受国际大宗商品市场剧烈波动的奶价影响。

【改写】 Farmers going grass-fed ↔ **In the grass fed system, farmers**

改写身份描述

not affected by ↔ **not subject to**

同义短语替换

the ever-changing milk prices of the global market ↔

the wildly fluctuating milk prices of the international commodity market

同义形容词 + 同义市场限定

【辨邻】 **D** 本段也讲到价格变动，但落点在 the price of grain they feed their cows has gone up——草饲农户'免于'的是饲料价格波动，不是国际市场奶价；与陈述句的 milk prices of the global market 错位。

By replacing expensive grain feed with regenerative management practices, grass-fed farmers are insulated from jumps in the price of feed.

37. Over the years, Tim Joseph's partners have helped many dairy farmers to switch to grass-fed.

多年来, Tim Joseph的合作伙伴帮助许多奶农转向了草饲养殖。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Tim Joseph 的合伙人帮助多家奶农转型

【定位】 Since 2010, the couple has helped 125 small dairy farms convert to grass-fed, with more than 80% of those farms coming on board during the last two years.

自 2010 年起，这对夫妇已帮助 125 家小型奶牛场转型为草饲，其中 80% 以上是在过去两年内加入的。

【改写】 Tim Joseph's partners ↔ **His first partnership was with Paul and Phyllis Amburgh**

代词 + 同根词回指 Joseph

helped many dairy farmers to switch to grass-fed ↔

helped 125 small dairy farms convert to grass-fed

概括上位 + 同义动词

Over the years ↔ **Since 2010**

时间表达同义化

【辨邻】 **G** 本段虽也讲到帮助小农户进入草饲网络，但主语是 Massachusetts grass-fed beef advocate John Smith 创办的 Big Picture Beef，与陈题的'Tim Joseph's partners'施事不一致。

Massachusetts grass-fed beef advocate John Smith launched Big Picture Beef, a network of small grass-fed beef farms in New England and New York

38. One advocate believes that many other benefits should be taken into consideration when we assess the cost-effectiveness of grass-fed farming.

一位倡导者认为,在评估草饲养的成本效益时,应该考虑许多其他益处。

【答案】 J 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 倡导者主张算入其他收益

【定位】 But Smith counters that if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare, grass-fed is the more cost-effective model.

但 Smith 反驳说,如果把政府玉米补贴、环境退化、人类健康与动物福利下降这些隐性成本算进去,草饲反而是更具成本效益的模式。

【改写】 One advocate ↔ Smith

具体人物上位为'一位倡导者'

other benefits should be taken into consideration ↔

if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare

'taken into consideration'='factor in'+条件句还原

cost-effectiveness of grass-fed farming ↔ **grass-fed is the more cost-effective model**

同根词同义

【辨邻】 E E 段列举 animal welfare, climate and health benefits 等好处,但既没有出现'cost-effective'这类评估框架词,也没有'某位倡导者主张'这种立场表态,缺少陈题里'other benefits should be taken into consideration when we assess the cost-effectiveness'的核心论证结构。

Champions of this type of regenerative grazing also point to its animal welfare, climate and health benefits

39. Many dairy farmers were persuaded to switch to grass-fed when they saw its advantage in terms of profits.

许多奶农在看到草饲养在利润方面的优势后被说服转向草饲养。

【答案】 D 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 利润优势说服奶农转型

【定位】 But convincing open-minded dairy people is actually not that hard, when you look at the economics. Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk.

但只要看一眼经济账,说服开明的奶农其实并不难。草饲奶能卖到常规奶 2.5 倍的价格。

【改写】 Many dairy farmers were persuaded to switch to grass-fed ↔

convincing open-minded dairy people is actually not that hard

主被动转换 + 同义动词

its advantage in terms of profits ↔

Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk

具体经济账抽象为利润优势

when they saw ↔ **when you look at the economics**

同义动词 + 同义条件

【辨邻】 **F** F 段说 Usually a farmer will get to the point where financially, what they're doing is not working. That's when they call Maple Hill, 这是因为常规模式做不下去才转型, 与陈题强调的'看到利润优势'的主动吸引不一致。

Going grass-fed is a safe refuge, a way for family-scale farms to stay viable

I I 段说 they do have downsides. Price, for one, is an issue, 把价格当作缺点讨论, 主语是消费者承担的溢价, 不是奶农获得的利润优势。

consumers could pay a premium of 30-50% or more for grass-fed

40. Tim Joseph's grass-fed program is only one example of how American farming practice is changing.

Tim Joseph 的草饲项目只是美国农业实践如何变化的一个例子。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Tim Joseph 的项目只是众多例子之一

【定位】 While Maple Hill's conversion program is unusually hands-on and comprehensive, it's just one of a growing number of businesses committed to slowly changing the way America farms.

虽然 Maple Hill 的转型项目格外亲力亲为、覆盖周到, 但它只是越来越多致力于慢慢改变美国农业方式的企业中的一个。

【改写】 Tim Joseph's grass-fed program ↔ **Maple Hill's conversion program**

Maple Hill = Joseph 的公司, 回指替换

only one example ↔ **it's just one of a growing number of businesses**

范围词同义改写

how American farming practice is changing ↔ **changing the way America farms**

名词化与动词化的句式重构

【辨邻】 **K** K 段开头说 Another grass-fed booster spurring farmers to convert is EPIC, 虽然有'另一家'这个暗示存在多家, 但叙述焦点是 EPIC 自己的发现, 没有出现'Maple Hill/Joseph 项目仅是其中之一'这种结构化概括。

Another grass-fed booster spurring farmers to convert is EPIC

41. Tim Joseph was fascinated by the notion that sunlight brings energy and wealth to mankind.

Tim Joseph被阳光为人类带来能量和财富这一理念所吸引。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 阳光带来能量与财富

【定位】 The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun really intrigued him.

所有能量与财富都来自太阳——这个想法真的让他着迷。

【改写】 Tim Joseph was fascinated ↔ **really intrigued him**

同义动词 + 主被动转换

the notion that sunlight brings energy and wealth to mankind ↔

The idea that all energy and wealth comes from the sun

同义名词 + 来源关系反向

42. One problem with grass-fed products is that they are usually more expensive than conventional ones.

草饲产品的一个问题是它们通常比传统产品更昂贵。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 草饲产品比常规产品贵

【定位】 Though advocates portray grass fed products as a win-win situation for all, they do have downsides. Price, for one, is an issue.

尽管倡导者把草饲产品描绘成对各方都共赢的局面，但它们确实有缺点。价格就是其中之一。

【改写】 One problem with grass-fed products ↔ **they do have downsides. Price, for one, is an issue**

同义名词 + 列举词

they are usually more expensive than conventional ones ↔

consumers could pay a premium of 30-50% or more for grass-fed

'pay a premium' 即 'more expensive'

【辨邻】 **D** D 段虽然写 Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk, 但这是作为奶农转型的吸引力来讲的，不是作为'缺点'来讨论。

Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk.

43. Grass fed products have proved to be healthier and more nutritious.

草饲产品已被证明更健康、更有营养。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 草饲产品更健康更有营养

【定位】 And grass-fed dairy and meat have been shown to be higher in certain nutrients and healthy fats.

草饲奶制品与肉类已被证实某些营养与健康脂肪含量上更高。

【改写】 Grass fed products have proved to be ↔ **grass-fed dairy and meat have been shown to be**
同义被动短语 + 上位概括

healthier and more nutritious ↔ **higher in certain nutrients and healthy fats**

同根词形容词与名词互换

【辨邻】 J J 段只是用 decreased human health and animal welfare 作为反驳论据之一，没有像 E 段那样直接对草饲产品做出'更健康、更有营养'的结论性陈述。

if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare

44. When Tim Joseph started his business, he found grass-fed products fell short of demand.

当Tim Joseph开始创业时,他发现草饲产品供不应求。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 起步时供不应求

【定位】 He quickly learned what the market has demonstrated: Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply.

他很快了解到市场已经表明的事实——草饲产品当前的需求超过了供给。

【改写】 When Tim Joseph started his business ↔

In 2009, he and his wife Laura launched Maple Hill Creamery

上位名词 + 同义动词

grass-fed products fell short of demand ↔

Demand for grass-fed products currently exceeds supply

供需关系正反表述

he found ↔ **He quickly learned**

同义动词替换

【辨邻】 A A 段叙事都在'从年轻时起到读杂志、被理念吸引'这一'创业前'阶段，没有出现'创业后发现供不应求'的事实。

from a young age Tim Joseph was fascinated by the idea of living off the land

45. A snack bar producer discovered that the supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce.

一家零食棒生产商发现纯草饲野牛肉的供应稀缺。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 零食棒厂商发现纯草饲野牛肉稀缺

【定位】 Soon after launching EPIC's most successful product—the Bison Bacon Cranberry Bar—Collins and Forrest found they'd exhausted their sources for bison raised exclusively on pasture.

在推出 EPIC 最成功的产品——野牛培根蔓越莓棒——后不久，Collins 和 Forrest 发现他们专门草饲饲养的野牛货源已经用尽。

【改写】 A snack bar producer ↔ **EPIC, which makes meat-based protein bars**

上位概括 + 同类名词

discovered that ↔ **Collins and Forrest found**

同义动词替换

the supply of purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce ↔

they'd exhausted their sources for bison raised exclusively on pasture

'exhausted sources'='supply was scarce'

purely grass-fed bison meat was scarce ↔ **only 2-3% of all bison is actually grass-fed**

比例数据具体化稀缺

【辨邻】 L L 段说 after General Mills bought EPIC in 2016, Collins and Forrest suddenly had the resources they needed to expand their supply chain, 是发现稀缺之后的解决方案，与陈题的'发现稀缺'动作不在同一时间节点。

Collins and Forrest suddenly had the resources they needed to expand their supply chain

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 介绍 Tim Joseph 的成长背景与理念起点：他非农家出身，却因阅读 The Stockman Grass Farmer and Graze 等杂志，迷上了草饲农业，并被一种理念深深吸引——所有能量与财富都来自太阳，太阳到终产品的距离越短，农户利润越高。

信息指纹 Tim Joseph 童年起点与太阳能量理念

B Tim Joseph 于 2009 年与妻子创办 Maple Hill Creamery，迅速发现草饲产品供不应求：草饲牛肉年增长 25-30%，草饲酸奶与开菲尔在上一年增长 38% 以上，而总市场反而下降近 1%；自有 64 头牛已不够用。

信息指纹 创业起点与供不应求数据

C 首位合作伙伴是 Paul and Phyllis Amburgh 夫妇，他们除自家 85 头牛供奶外，自 2010 年起帮助 125 家小型奶牛场转型为有机草饲，其中 80% 以上是近两年完成转型的。

信息指纹 Amburgh 夫妇协助 125 家奶农转型

D 转型推动 Maple Hill 每年增长 40-50%；说服开明奶农并不难，因为草饲奶可卖到常规奶 2.5 倍价格，而饲料粮价上涨挤压了常规奶农利润，草饲农户用再生牧场管理替代昂贵谷物饲料，可免于饲料价格波动。

信息指纹 利润优势促使奶农转型

E 再生牧场放牧的支持者还指出其动物福利、气候与健康收益：草饲动物寿命更长；放牧刺激土壤微生物活动；草饲奶肉在某些营养与健康脂肪含量上更高。

信息指纹 动物福利气候与营养健康收益

F 草饲体系下奶农不受国际大宗商品市场剧烈波动的奶价影响；草饲是家庭农场维持生计的安全港；Maple Hill 与转型农户签合同，承诺保底收购价加质量溢价。

信息指纹 免受国际奶价波动 + 合同保底价

G Maple Hill 的转型项目只是越来越多致力于慢慢改变美国农业方式的企业之一；Joseph 把同行互助学习视为公司文化核心；同时介绍 John Smith 在新英格兰创办 Big Picture Beef 网络。

信息指纹 Maple Hill 仅是众多变革企业之一

H Shinn 承诺为转型农户提供从正式研讨会到一对一手把手、近乎全天候的电话热线等服务；作为交换，保证高于市场价的收购价与从小牛到客户的电子耳标追溯系统。

信息指纹 Shinn 的转型服务与电子耳标

I 草饲产品也有缺点：价格是一个问题。Joseph 称其产品比有机版贵 10-20%，比非有机常规酸奶贵 30-50% 或更多；Smith 的草饲汉堡肉贵 20-25%；Fresh Direct 上的草饲溢价高达 35-60%。

信息指纹 草饲产品价格更贵的具体溢价

J 并非每位农户都有走草饲的选择：起步阶段需要更多牧场，草饲牛肉生产更劳动密集；但 Smith 反驳称，若把政府玉米补贴、环境退化、人类健康与动物福利的隐性成本算进去，草饲反而是更具成本效益的模式。

信息指纹 把隐性成本算进去后草饲更划算

K 另一推动草饲转型的企业 EPIC 由 Taylor Collins 和妻子 Katie Forrest 创办，其爆款 Bison Bacon Cranberry Bar 推出后耗尽了纯草饲野牛货源；他们调研发现全美仅 2-3% 的野牛是真正草饲饲养。

信息指纹 蛋白棒厂商 EPIC 发现纯草饲野牛奇缺

L 2016 年 General Mills 收购 EPIC 后，Collins 夫妇有资源扩展供应链，与 Northstar Bison 牧场合作，预付 250 万美元采购按草饲规程饲养的小野牛，并保证收购价，帮助年轻人进入这个行业。

信息指纹 EPIC 被收购后预付资金扩张草饲供应

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

He thought the shorter the distance between the sun and the end product, the higher the profit to the farmer.

A 段，第 4 句

本句涵盖主谓宾完整结构、宾语从句、主系表结构（虽省略系动词）、比较级作表语、介词短语作定语和状语等多种成分，且宾语从句采用特殊句式，需要学生识别省略和补全谓语，训练价值较高。

Sales of grass-fed yogurt and kefir, on the other hand, have in the last year increased by over 38%.

B段，第5句

本句体现了学术写作和新闻报道中常见的句式特点：主语带介词短语修饰、插入语表示逻辑转折、谓语被状语分隔、完成时态描述统计变化。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，典型性较强，掌握后可迁移应用。

Grass-fed milk can fetch up 2.5 times the price of conventional milk.

D段，第4句

简单句结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，情态动词加动词原形也是高频考点，但本句过于简短、修饰成分较少，作为典型例句的代表性一般，属于中等水平。

By replacing expensive grain feed with regenerative management practices, grass-fed farmers are insulated from jumps in the price of feed.

D段，第6句

"By + 动名词短语" 作方式状语引出主句，以及 "be insulated from" 这类系表结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移至大量类似表达。

Usually a farmer will get to the point where financially, what they're doing is not working.

F段，第4句

定语从句修饰抽象名词"point"加主语从句充当从句主语,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"get to the point where"结构常用于描述达到某种状态或情况,后接定语从句说明具体内容,非常典型。掌握这种"抽象名词加定语从句加从句嵌套"的模式后,可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中,代表性较强。

Though advocates portray grass fed products as a win-win situation for all, they do have downsides.

I段，第1句

"让步状语从句 + 主句" 的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,是议论文常用句式。"portray...as..."和强调助动词 "do" 的用法也是考试常考点。掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中,实用性强。

And not every farmer has the option of going grass-fed.

J段, 第1句

主谓宾加后置定语的结构在考试中较为常见,部分否定 "not every" 也是常考语言点,具有一定代表性;但句子整体较短,结构简单,不如带从句或复杂修饰成分的长句更能代表考试难度,典型性中等偏上

But Smith counters that if you factor in the hidden cost of government corn subsidies, environment degradation, and decreased human health and animal welfare, grass-fed is the more cost-effective model.

J段, 第4句

本句展示的"主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内条件状语"结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是科技、社会议题类文章中常出现"某人认为/反驳 + 在某条件下 + 某结论"的论证句式。掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句型。

Founders Taylor Collins and his wife, Katie Forrest, used to be endurance athletes; now they're advocates of grass-fed meat.

K段, 第2句

分号连接并列句在考试中有一定出现频率,今昔对比的叙事手法也较为常见,主系表结构是基础句型,但本句整体结构较为简单,没有体现考试中更常见的复杂从句结构或特殊句式,作为典型句式的代表性处于中等水平。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 135 个英语六级真题高频词

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

product A2

n. 产品

本篇9次 · 真题 271 句

dairy B1

n. 奶制品

本篇8次 · 真题 15 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇7次·真题 39 句

convert

B2

v. 转变

本篇6次·真题 15 句

farming

A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇5次·真题 63 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇4次·真题 92 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇4次·真题 55 句

organic

B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本篇4次·真题 38 句

herd

B1

n. 兽群

本篇4次·真题 13 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本篇3次·真题 63 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇3次·真题 58 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本篇3次·真题 56 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本篇3次·真题 55 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇3次·真题 53 句

profit

B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇3次·真题 33 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇3次·真题 32 句

switch

A2

v. 转换

本篇3次·真题 31 句

bar

A2

n. 酒吧

本篇3次·真题 19 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇3次·真题 17 句

grain B1

n. 谷物/粮食

本篇3次·真题 14 句

premium B2

n. 保险费

本篇3次·真题 12 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 176 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 126 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题 108 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇2次·真题 64 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇2次·真题 23 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇2次·真题 17 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本篇2次·真题 8 句

pasture B2

n. 牧场, 牧草地

本篇2次·真题 8 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 165 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 160 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本篇1次·真题 70 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 58 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 49 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇1次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 43 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 19 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 19 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇1次·真题 18 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题 16 句

fertilizer B2

n. 肥料

本篇1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次·真题 15 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本篇1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tag B1

n. 标签

本篇1次·真题 14 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cattle B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mindset B2

n. 思维模式

本篇1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fed A1

v. 喂养

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inquiry B2

n. 询问

本篇1次·真题 11 句

partnership B2

n. 合伙关系

本篇1次·真题 11 句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

commodity C1

n. 商品

本篇1次·真题 10 句

confine C1

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次·真题 10 句

exhaust B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本篇1次·真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

viable C1

adj. 可行的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

indication B2

n. 迹象

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

regional B2

adj. 地区的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

pledge C1

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

subsidy C1

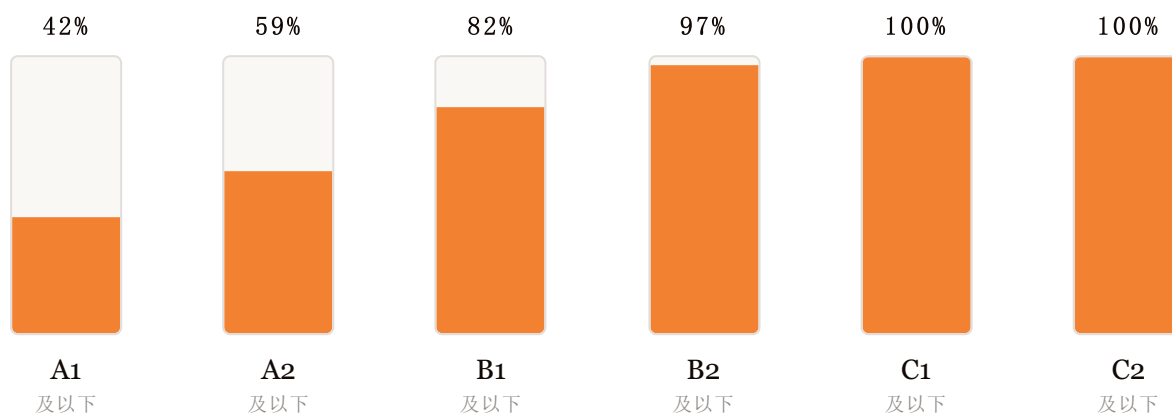
n. 补贴

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 414 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **414** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 12 个 · 约 3%。



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

去重总词数

414

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3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 Schools are not just a microcosm of society; they mediate it too. The best seek to alleviate the external pressures on their pupils while equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside—at once sheltering them and broadening their horizons. This is ambitious in any circumstances, and in a divided and unequal society the two ideals can clash outright.

学校不仅是社会的缩影，它们也起着调节作用。最好的学校在让学生更好地理解和应对外部世界的同时，努力减轻他们所承受的外部压力——既为他们提供庇护，又拓宽他们的视野。这在任何情况下都是雄心勃勃的目标，而在一个分裂和不平等的社会中，这两个理想可能会发生直接冲突。

P2 Trips that many adults would consider the adventure of a lifetime—treks in Borneo, a sports tour to Barbados—appear to have become almost routine at some state schools. Parents are being asked for thousands of pounds. Though schools cannot profit from these trips, the companies that arrange them do. Meanwhile, pupils arrive at school hungry because their families can't afford breakfast. The Child Poverty Action Group says nine out of 30 in every classroom fall below the poverty line. The discrepancy is startlingly apparent. Introducing a fundraising requirement for students does not help, as better-off children can tap up richer aunts and neighbours.

许多成年人会认为是一生冒险经历的旅行——在Borneo的徒步旅行、去Barbados的体育巡游——似乎已经在一些公立学校变得几乎司空见惯。家长们被要求支付数千英镑。尽管学校不能从这些旅行中获利，但安排这些旅行的公司却能获利。与此同时，学生们饿着肚子来到学校，因为他们的家庭负担不起早餐。儿童贫

困行动组织表示,每个教室30名学生中有9名生活在贫困线以下。这种差异极其明显。引入学生筹款要求并无帮助,因为富裕家庭的孩子可以向更有钱的阿姨和邻居求助。

P3 Probing the rock pools of a local beach or practising French on a language exchange can fire children's passions, boost their skills and open their eyes to life's possibilities. Educational outings help bright but disadvantaged students to get better scores in A-level tests. In this globalised age, there is a good case for international travel, and some parents say they can manage the cost of a school trip abroad more easily than a family holiday. Even in the face of immense and mounting financial pressures, some schools have shown remarkable determination and ingenuity in ensuring that all their pupils are able to take up opportunities that may be truly life-changing. They should be applauded. Methods such as whole-school fundraising, with the proceeds pooled, can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit.

探索当地海滩的岩石池或在语言交流中练习法语可以激发孩子们的热情,提升他们的技能,并让他们看到生活的各种可能性。教育性出游能帮助聪明但处境不利的学生在A-level考试中取得更好的成绩。在这个全球化时代,国际旅行有充分的理由,一些家长表示,他们负担学校海外旅行的费用比负担家庭度假更容易。即使面临巨大且不断增加的财政压力,一些学校仍表现出非凡的决心和独创性,确保所有学生都能把握可能真正改变人生的机会。它们应该得到赞扬。诸如全校筹款并将收益汇集起来的方法,可以帮助扩大机会并激发社区精神。

P4 But £3,000 trips cannot be justified when the average income for families with children is just over £30,000. Such initiatives close doors for many pupils. Some parents pull their children out of school because of expensive field trips. Even parents who can see that a trip is little more than a party or celebration may well feel guilt that their child is left behind.

但当有孩子家庭的平均收入仅略高于3万英镑时,3000英镑的旅行就无法被证明是合理的。这类举措为许多学生关上了大门。一些家长因为昂贵的实地考察而让孩子退学。即使是那些能看出某次旅行不过是聚会或庆祝活动的家长,也很可能会因为自己的孩子被落下而感到内疚。

P5 The Department for Education's guidance says schools can charge only for board and lodging if the trip is part of the syllabus, and that students receiving government aid are exempt from these costs. However, many schools seem to ignore the advice; and it does not cover the kind of glamorous, exotic trips, which are becoming increasingly common. Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed. But the least we should expect is that they do not foster divisions and exclude those who are already disadvantaged.

教育部的指导意见指出,如果旅行是教学大纲的一部分,学校只能收取食宿费,而且接受政府资助的学生可免除这些费用。然而,许多学校似乎无视这一建议;而且该建议也不涵盖那种正变得越来越常见的奢华异国旅行。不能指望学校单枪匹马地将社区团结起来。但我们至少应该期望它们不要助长分裂,不要排斥那些已经处于不利地位的人。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author say best schools should do?

- A) Prepare students to both challenge and change the divided unequal society.
- B) Protect students from social pressures and enable them to face the world.
- C) Motivate students to develop their physical as well as intellectual abilities.
- D) Encourage students to be ambitious and help them to achieve their goals.

作者认为最好的学校应该做什么？

- A) 让学生做好准备去挑战和改变这个分裂不平等的社会。
- B) 保护学生免受社会压力,使他们能够面对世界。 C) 激励学生发展他们的身体能力和智力能力。
- D) 鼓励学生树立雄心壮志,并帮助他们实现目标。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say best schools should do? 指向作者对某一具体对象 (best schools) 的明确表述, 要找的是原文中可被定位句直接覆盖的客观信息。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say best schools should do? 是嵌套宾语从句: 主句 What does the author say, 宾语从句 best schools should do; 理解时把它读作「作者说 best schools 该做什么」即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The best seek to alleviate the external pressures on their pupils while equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside—at once sheltering them and broadening their horizons.

最好的学校力求缓解学生面临的外部压力, 同时让他们更好地理解 and 应对外部世界——既庇护他们, 又拓宽他们的视野。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

选项把作者所说的「理解和应对外部世界」夸大为 challenge and change the divided unequal society, 文中只在末段说 Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed, 明确否定学校独力变革社会。

B) **✓ 正确**

alleviate the external pressures on their pupils ↔ **Protect students from social pressures**
equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside ↔
enable them to face the world

预判中「替学生挡压力」对应 Protect students from social pressures, 「让他们应对外部世界」对应 enable them to face the world, B 项是定位句的完整同义改写。

C) **无中生有**

原文从未提及 physical as well as intellectual abilities 这一维度, 作者讲的是减压 + 应对世界, 不是体能与智力的双轨培养。

D) **偷换概念**

首段 ambitious 是描述「做这件事很有抱负」的修饰, 而 D 项把它改写成 Encourage students to be ambitious——把对学校行为的形容词搬给学生, 主语和指向都被偷换。

47. What does the author think about school field trips?

- A) They enable students from different backgrounds to mix with each other.
- B) They widen the gap between privileged and disadvantaged students.
- C) They give the disadvantaged students a chance to see the world.
- D) They only benefit students with rich relatives and neighbours.

作者对学校实地考察活动有什么看法？

- A) 这些活动使来自不同背景的学生能够相互交流。
- B) 这些活动扩大了特权学生和弱势学生之间的差距。
- C) 这些活动给弱势学生提供了一个看世界的机会。
- D) 这些活动只对那些有富裕亲戚和邻居的学生有益。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think about school field trips? 问的是作者明确表达的看法，原文应有直接评价句可定位。

【拆句】 结构简单：主句 What does the author think, 介词 about 引出对象 school field trips; 理解为「作者对校外考察怎么看」即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 Meanwhile, pupils arrive at school hungry because their families can't afford breakfast. The Child Poverty Action Group says nine out of 30 in every classroom fall below the poverty line. The discrepancy is startlingly apparent.

与此同时，有些学生因家里供不起早餐而饿着肚子来上学。儿童贫困行动小组称每 30 名学生中有 9 名生活在贫困线以下。这种落差触目惊心。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文强调 trips 在富裕与贫困学生间制造割裂，A 项却说 enable students from different backgrounds to mix with each other，把「加剧分化」反说成「促进交融」。

B) ✓ 正确

The discrepancy is startlingly apparent ↔

widen the gap between privileged and disadvantaged students

better-off children can tap up richer aunts and neighbours ↔

privileged and disadvantaged students

预判中的「放大贫富差距」完全对应 widen the gap between privileged and disadvantaged students；其余三项都漏掉了作者明确表达的「扩大差距」这一核心负面态度。

C) 与原文相反

原文明确指出贫困家庭支付不起 Parents are being asked for thousands of pounds, trips 反而把贫困学生挡在门外；C 项却说 give the disadvantaged students a chance to see the world。

D) 以偏概全

原文 better-off children can tap up richer aunts and neighbours 只是举出筹款机制为何失灵的一个细节，D 项却把它推广为 trips 整体 only benefit students with rich relatives and neighbours。

48. What does the author suggest can help build community spirit?

- A) Events aiming to improve community services.
- B) Activities that help to fuel students' ingenuity.
- C) Events that require mutual understanding.
- D) Activities involving all students on campus.

作者认为什么可以帮助建立社区精神？

- A) 旨在改善社区服务的活动。
- B) 有助于激发学生创造力的活动。
- C) 需要相互理解的活动。
- D) 涉及校园内所有学生的活动。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author suggest can help build community spirit? 询问的是作者提出的具体手段，原文应有「某做法→促成 community spirit」的直接陈述。

【拆句】 What 既作主句宾语又作 build 的逻辑宾语；宾语从句 What does the author suggest can help build community spirit? 读作「作者建议什么能帮助构建社区精神」即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 Methods such as whole-school fundraising, with the proceeds pooled, can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit.

诸如全校共同筹款、所得款项集中调配等做法，有助于扩大机会、并激发社区凝聚力。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文做法是 whole-school fundraising——校内为校内学生筹款，A 项把它换成 Events aiming to improve community services——为社区服务，对象/目的全错。

B) 偷换概念

原文 ingenuity 是形容学校自身的应对智慧 remarkable determination and ingenuity，B 项把它移到学生身上 fuel students' ingenuity，主语偷换且与凝聚力议题无关。

C) 无中生有

原文未提及「相互理解」，作者只讲全校共担费用的筹款机制；require mutual understanding 是凭常识脑补出的成分。

D) ✓ 正确

whole-school fundraising ↔ Activities involving all students on campus
with the proceeds pooled ↔ Activities involving all students on campus

预判强调的「全校共同参与」在四个选项中仅 Activities involving all students on campus 用 all students 抓住了 whole-school 的核心范围语义。

49. What do we learn about low-income parents regarding school field trips?

- A) They want their children to participate even though they don't see much benefit.
- B) They don't want their kids to participate but find it hard to keep them from going.
- C) They don't want their kids to miss any chance to broaden their horizons despite the cost.
- D) They want their children to experience adventures but they don't want them to run risks.

关于学校实地考察活动,我们对低收入家长了解到什么?

- A) 他们希望孩子参加,尽管他们看不到多少益处。 B) 他们不希望孩子参加,但发现很难阻止他们去。
- C) 尽管费用高昂,他们也不想让孩子错过任何开阔眼界的机会。
- D) 他们希望孩子体验冒险,但不想让他们冒风险。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about low-income parents regarding school field trips? 问的是关于低收入家长的可被原文直接陈述的客观情况。

【拆句】 主干为 What do we learn about low-income parents, 介词短语 regarding school field trips 限定话题范围; 读作「关于低收入家长在校外考察这事上我们知道什么」即可, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Even parents who can see that a trip is little more than a party or celebration may well feel guilt that their child is left behind.

即便那些清楚某次行程不过是聚会或庆祝活动的家长，也很可能因为孩子被落下而感到愧疚。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a trip is little more than a party or celebration ↔ **they don't see much benefit**

may well feel guilt that their child is left behind ↔ **want their children to participate**

want their children to participate even though they don't see much benefit 中

even though 直接呼应原文 Even；两块语义「想让孩子参加 + 看不到太多益处」刚好同时落在定位句两端。

B) 与原文相反

原文家长是「希望孩子参加但有愧」，B 项却说 don't want their kids to participate but find it hard to keep them from going，把家长意愿反过来。

C) 张冠李戴

原文中真心相信 trip 能开拓眼界的是作者自己 Probing the rock pools of a local beach...can fire children's passions, boost their skills and open their eyes to life's possibilities，第四段的家长则是 can see that a trip is little more than a party or celebration；C 项却把「渴望孩子开拓眼界」的态度强加给低收入家长。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何关于 they don't want them to run risks 的内容，「风险/安全」是从 adventure 一词常识联想出来的，作者完全未提。

50. What is the author's expectation of schools?

A) Bringing a community together with ingenuity.

B) Resolving the existing discrepancies in society.

C) Avoiding creating new gaps among students.

D) Giving poor students preferential treatment.

作者对学校有什么期望？

A) 用创造力把一个社区凝聚在一起。 B) 解决社会中现存的差异。 C) 避免在学生之间制造新的差距。

D) 给予贫困学生优惠待遇。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the author's expectation of schools? 问的是作者表态性的具体期待，可由文末作者直接陈述句定位。

【拆句】 主干 What is the author's expectation of schools, of schools 是对象状语；读作「作者对学校的期待是什么」即可，无陷阱。

【定位】 Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed. But the least we should expect is that they do not foster divisions and exclude those who are already disadvantaged.

我们不能指望学校独力把不同社群凝聚起来。但我们至少该期待的是：学校不要去制造分裂、不要去把那些本已处于弱势的学生排除在外。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说 Schools cannot be expected to bring together communities single-handed, A 项却把它说成期待 Bringing a community together with ingenuity.

B) 过度推断

作者只要求学校不要制造新分裂，并未要求他们 Resolving the existing discrepancies in society——解决既有社会差距已超出作者明确表态。

C) ✓ 正确

they do not foster divisions ↔ **Avoiding creating new gaps among students**

exclude those who are already disadvantaged ↔ **new gaps among students**

预判强调的「避免制造新差距、排斥弱势」在选项中仅 Avoiding creating new gaps among students 以 Avoiding 显式保留了 do not 这一否定底线。

D) 无中生有

原文未要求学校对贫困生 Giving poor students preferential treatment, 只要求不要排斥; preferential 这一额外优待是作者未提的成分。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Schools are not just a microcosm of society; they mediate it too.

第1段，第1句

分号连接并列主句、"not just... too"构成递进逻辑，是考试阅读中常见的句式。该结构在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到类似的并列递进句。但因不含从句嵌套，代表性不及含多层从句的复杂句式。

The best seek to alleviate the external pressures on their pupils while equipping them better to understand and handle the world outside—at once sheltering them and broadening their horizons.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + "while" 引导的状语从句 + 破折号补充说明，这种多重修饰和并列的复杂单句在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。不定式作宾语、宾语补足语，状语从句的省略形式，以及并列分词短语作状语，均为高频考点句式，掌握后可大量复用于类似长难句的分析。

Even in the face of immense and mounting financial pressures, some schools have shown remarkable determination and ingenuity in ensuring that all their pupils are able to take up opportunities that may be truly life-changing.

第3段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的三层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。让步状语开头、现在完成时搭配 in doing 结构以及限制性定语从句修饰宾语的模式都是高频考点，掌握后可大量迁移到同类句型的理解中。

Methods such as whole-school fundraising, with the proceeds pooled, can help to extend opportunities and fuel community spirit.

第3段，第6句

本句涵盖主语（带后置定语）、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语（不定式短语，含并列结构）、方式状语（独立主格结构），成分种类较为丰富；独立主格结构 "with the proceeds pooled" 是易错点，适合训练识别非谓语动词与独立结构的能力。

They want their children to participate even though they don't see much benefit.

第49题，A

主句采用 "want sb to do sth" 结构，这是考试中高频的动词不定式复合结构；让步状语从句由 "even though" 引导也是常考句式，两者结合具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 82 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。

community B1

n. 社区

本篇5次 · 真题 163 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇4次 · 真题 264 句

disadvantaged B2

adj. 处于不利地位的;弱势的

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次 · 真题 205 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 115 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

neighbour A2

n. 邻居

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本篇2次·真题9句

discrepancy C1

n. 差异

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

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题167句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题143句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题119句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题112句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题98句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题97句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题94句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题91句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题84句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题82句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

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

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题77句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次·真题 43 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 41 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇1次·真题 40 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

expectation B2

n. 期待, 预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇1次·真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 14 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

guidance B2

n. 指导

本篇1次·真题 11 句

privileged C1

adj. 有特权的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本篇1次·真题 11 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

widen B2

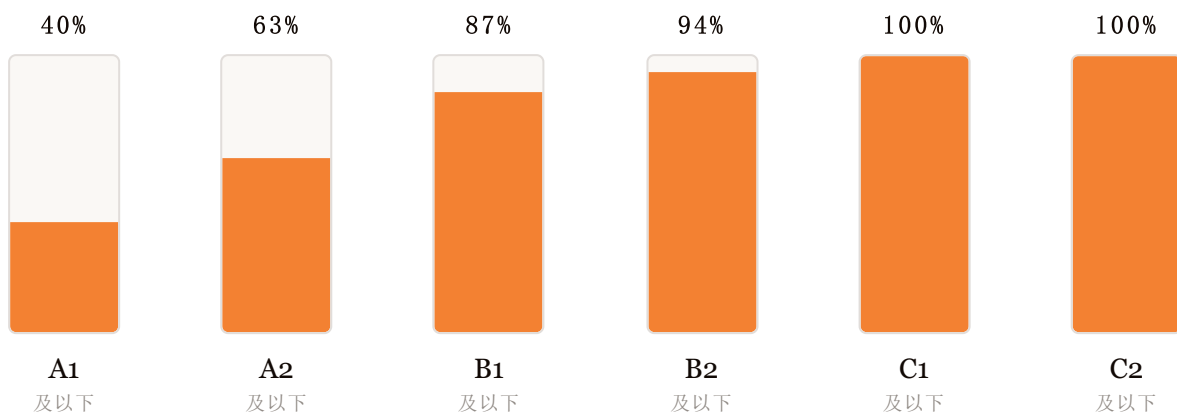
v. (使) 变宽

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 268 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **268** 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 15 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 268 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

268

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2019年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2019-12) · 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 Rising temperatures and overfishing in the pristine(未受污染的) waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study. The study's report states that as global warming transforms the environment in the world's last great wilderness, 70 percent of king penguins could either disappear or be forced to find new breeding grounds.

根据一项新研究，南极洲周围未受污染水域的气温上升和过度捕捞可能会使帝企鹅种群在本世纪末被推到灭绝的边缘。该研究报告指出，随着全球变暖改变世界上最后一片大荒原的环境，70%的帝企鹅可能会消失或被迫寻找新的繁殖地。

P2 Co-author Celine Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "If there are no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear." The findings come amid growing concern over the future of the Antarctic. Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the krill(磷虾) population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins. But today's report is the starkest warning yet of the potentially devastating impact of climate change and human exploitation on the Antarctic's delicate ecosystems.

来自法国斯特拉斯堡大学的合著者Celine Le Bohec警告说："如果没有旨在遏制或控制全球变暖的行动，并且当前人类引起的变化(如气候变化和过度捕捞)的速度保持不变，该物种可能很快就会消失。"这些发现是

在人们对南极洲未来日益担忧的情况下得出的。本月早些时候,另一项独立研究发现,气候变化和工业捕捞的结合正在威胁南极水域的磷虾种群,这可能对鲸鱼、海豹和企鹅产生灾难性影响。但今天的报告是迄今为止对气候变化和人类开发对南极脆弱生态系统潜在破坏性影响的最严厉警告。

P3 Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100." King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin and only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean where there is no ice cover and easy access to the sea. As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer. And as the distance between their breeding grounds and their food grows, entire colonies could be wiped out.

Le Bohec说:"除非当前的温室气体排放量下降,否则70%的帝企鹅——110万对繁殖对——将被迫迁移其繁殖地,或者在2100年前面临灭绝。"帝企鹅是第二大企鹅种类,只在南大洋的特定孤立岛屿上繁殖,这些岛屿没有冰层覆盖且容易进入海洋。随着海洋变暖,一片被称为南极极锋的水体——一种支撑着大量海洋生物的富含营养物质的海水上升运动——正被推向更南方。这意味着以这片水域中的鱼类和磷虾为食的帝企鹅必须长途跋涉到它们的觅食地,使它们饥饿的雏鸟等待更长时间。随着繁殖地和食物之间的距离增加,整个种群可能被消灭。

P4 Le Bohec said: "The plight of the king penguin should serve as a warning about the future of the entire marine environment in the Antarctic. Penguins, like other seabirds and marine mammals, occupy higher levels in the food chain and they are what we call bio-indicators of their ecosystems." Penguins are sensitive indicators of changes in marine ecosystems. As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems. The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce. Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

Le Bohec说:"帝企鹅的困境应该成为对南极整个海洋环境未来的警告。企鹅,像其他海鸟和海洋哺乳动物一样,占据食物链的较高层级,它们是我们所说的生态系统的生物指示物。"企鹅是海洋生态系统变化的敏感指标。因此,它们是理解和预测全球变化对南极和亚南极海洋生态系统影响的关键物种。报告发现,尽管一些帝企鹅可能能够迁移到更靠近其后退的食物来源的新繁殖地,但合适的新栖息地将会稀缺。南大洋只有少数几个岛屿适合维持大型繁殖群落。

题目与逐题解析

51. What will happen by 2100, according to a new study?

- A) King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.
- B) Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic.
- C) The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness.
- D) The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever.

根据一项新研究,到**2100**年将会发生什么?

- A) 南极的帝企鹅将濒临灭绝。 B) 南极周围的海水将上升到更高的水平。

c) 融化的冰盖将摧毁南极广袤的荒原。 d) 南极周围的原始水域将永远消失。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What will happen by 2100 是对特定时间点将发生事件的客观询问，没有 infer、suggest、imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 What will happen by 2100, according to a new study? 主干是 What will happen, by 2100 是时间状语，according to a new study 是来源状语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Rising temperatures and overfishing in the pristine(未受污染的) waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study.

据一项新研究，南极未受污染水域的气温上升与过度捕捞，可能使帝企鹅种群在本世纪末濒临灭绝。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction ↔

King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.

预判要的「濒临灭绝」与 on the verge of dying out 形成短语级的等值同义替换，且时间状语 by 2100 与原文一致。

B) 无中生有

Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic. 讲的是海平面上升，原文只说 Rising temperatures (气温上升)，没说海平面上升。

C) 偷换概念

The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness. 说南极荒野将被冰盖融化摧毁。原文虽提到 world's last great wilderness，但说的是企鹅可能灭绝，而非荒野被毁；melting ice cover 也未在文中作为 2100 年的预测出现。

D) 与原文相反

The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever. 说南极纯净水域将永远消失。原文 pristine\ (未受污染的)\ waters around the Antarctic 只是被借来限定位置，根本没说这片水域会消失，反而是研究警告水域里的生物会消失。

52. What do we learn from the findings of a separate study?

A) Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate.

B) Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years.

C) Industrial fishing and climate change could be fatal to certain Antarctic species.

D) Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters.

我们从另一项研究的发现中了解到什么？

A) 磷虾数量减少和气温上升可能迫使南极鲸类迁徙。 B) 近年来人类活动加速了南极地区的气候变化。

C) 工业捕捞和气候变化可能对某些南极物种是致命的。 D) 南极的磷虾捕捞加剧了原始水域的污染。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the findings of a separate study? 问的是另一项研究的具体结论，客观转述即可。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the findings of a separate study? 主干 What do we learn, from the findings of a separate study 整体作介词短语状语，无复杂从句、无否定，无陷阱。

【定位】 Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the krill(磷虾) population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins.

本月早些时候另一项独立研究发现，气候变化和工业捕捞的共同作用正威胁着南极水域的磷虾种群，可能对鲸、海豹和企鹅造成灾难性影响。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate. 把鲸迁徙写成结论，但原文只说对鲸有 disastrous impact，并未说鲸会迁徙。

B) 答非所问

Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years. 说人类活动加速了气候变化，是另一个层面的话题，原 separate study 的结论不是这个。

C) ✓ 正确

a combination of climate change and industrial fishing ↔

Industrial fishing and climate change

with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins ↔

could be fatal to certain Antarctic species

「合力」和「灾难性影响」两个核心节点均被 C 项以同义替换形式覆盖，且范围词 certain 与原文 whales, seals and penguins 的有限枚举一致。

D) 无中生有

Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters. 说磷虾捕捞恶化了水污染，原文从未谈水域被污染，只是用 pristine 形容尚未污染。

53. What does the passage say about king penguins?

- A) They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.
- B) Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean.
- C) They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front.
- D) The majority of them may have to find new breeding grounds in the future.

文章关于帝企鹅说了什么？

- A) 它们将成为第二大灭绝鸟类物种。 B) 它们中的许多将不得不迁徙到南大洋的孤立岛屿。
- c) 它们主要以南极极锋的几种磷虾为食。 D) 它们中的大多数未来可能不得不寻找新的繁殖地。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about king penguins? 问的是「文章直接说了什么」，不是 infer 也不是 main idea，属于针对核心对象的客观信息题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about king penguins? 主干 What does the passage say, about king penguins 介宾短语作 say 的宾语补足说明，无从句无否定，无陷阱。

【定位】 Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100. 除非当前温室气体排放下降，否则 70\% 的帝企鹅——110 万对繁殖伴侣——将被迫迁移繁殖地，或在 2100 年面临灭绝。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct. 把原文 King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin (第二大企鹅种类) 偷换成「第二大将灭绝的鸟类」。

B) **与原文相反**

Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean. 说企鹅将迁往孤立岛屿，可原文 only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean 是说它们本来就只在这些岛上繁殖，不是迁过去。

C) **以偏概全**

They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front. 说企鹅主要只吃几种磷虾，原文 king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water 明明是鱼和磷虾两类，且没说限定几种。

D) **✓ 正确**

70 percent of king penguins ↔ **The majority of them**
will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds ↔

may have to find new breeding grounds in the future

数量节点 (70\% ↔ majority) 和动作节点 (被迫迁繁殖地 ↔ 找新繁殖地) 双双等值，锁定 D。

54. What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic?

- A) Many baby king penguins can't have food in time.
- B) Many king penguins could no longer live on krill.
- C) Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds.
- D) Whales will have to travel long distances to find food.

当南极海平面上升时会发生什么？

- A) 许多帝企鹅幼鸟无法及时获得食物。 B) 许多帝企鹅可能无法再以磷虾为食。
- C) 鲸类将侵入帝企鹅的繁殖地。 D) 鲸类将不得不长途跋涉寻找食物。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic? 问的是某条件发生时的直接客观后果，不涉及推断或态度。

【拆句】 What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic? 主干 What happens, when sea levels rise in the Antarctic 是 when 引导的时间/条件状语从句，结构清晰。注意 sea levels rise 是题干的转述，原文真正描述的是「ocean warms (海洋升温)」，需要按因果链而非字面去匹配。

【定位】 As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer.

随着海洋升温，名为南极极锋的水体——一股富含营养的海水上涌、支撑着大量海洋生物——正在被推向更南方。这意味着以这片水域中的鱼和磷虾为食的帝企鹅必须前往更远处觅食，使饥饿的幼鸟被独留更长时间。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

leaving their hungry chicks for longer ↔ Many baby king penguins can't have food in time. 预判要的「幼鸟挨饿」与 can't have food in time 完全等值；其余选项都偏离这条因果链的末端。

B) 过度推断

Many king penguins could no longer live on krill. 说企鹅再也不能靠磷虾为生，但原文只说他们要跑更远去吃，不是再也吃不到。

C) 无中生有

Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds. 说鲸入侵企鹅繁殖地，全文未提此事。

D) 张冠李戴

Whales will have to travel long distances to find food. 描述了鲸要长途觅食，但原文长途觅食的是 king penguins 而不是鲸。

55. What do we learn about the Southern Ocean?

- A) The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds.
- B) Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species.
- C) It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin.
- D) Only a few of its islands can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins.

我们对南大洋了解到什么？

- A) 那里的帝企鹅不愿离开去新的繁殖地。
- B) 保护南大洋是南极物种可持续繁衍的关键。
- C) 它最有可能成为帝企鹅等物种的最终避难所。
- D) 只有少数岛屿可以作为帝企鹅的大型繁殖地。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the Southern Ocean? 问的是关于南大洋的客观信息，无推断/态度信号词。

【拆句】 What do we learn about the Southern Ocean? 主干 What do we learn, about the Southern Ocean 介宾短语限定范围，无从句无否定，无陷阱。

【定位】 Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

南大洋只有少数岛屿适合维持大规模的繁殖群落。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds. 说企鹅不愿离开，原文从未描述企鹅的意愿，只说迁徙是「被迫」。

B) 过度推断

Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species. 说南大洋的保护对南极物种可持续繁衍至关重要。原文只说企鹅是 bio-indicators 而未谈「南大洋保护是关键」。

C) 与原文相反

It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin. 说南大洋很可能成为终极避难所，原文反而说「合适的新栖息地稀缺」，方向与之相悖。

D) ✓ 正确

Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean ↔ **Only a few of its islands**
are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies ↔

can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins

量的限定 (only a handful ↔ only a few) 与功能描述 (suitable for sustaining ↔ can serve as) 均有等值落地，锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Co-author Celine Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "If there are no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear."

第2段，第1句

典型的学术或新闻报道句式：引述专家观点（主句）加上专家的警告内容（宾语从句），宾语从句内部是条件复合句。这种“某人说/警告：如果某条件，则某结果”的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是科技、环境、社会话题。掌握后可大量复用到类似引述加假设的句子分析中。

Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100."

第3段，第1句

条件状语从句(Unless引导)+主句被动将来时预测后果,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的科学预测类句式。直接引语+条件复合句的组合,以及被动语态表达客观趋势,都是真题中高频出现的典型结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。

As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south.

第3段，第3句

成分种类丰富且涵盖易错点：主句包含被同位语分隔的主谓结构、方向状语，同位语内部嵌套定语从句并含有宾语成分；定语从句中关系代词 that 作主语；多层修饰与分隔结构为成分划分提供了有价值的练习场景。

As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构 + 介词短语定语是常见句式，在学术写作和考试阅读中经常出现，但本句无从句、无复杂时态，作为典型例句代表性中等，不如含定语从句或状语从句的复合句更能覆盖高频难点

The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce.

第4段，第4句

宾语从句内嵌让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且 although...would be 的让步转折模式是典型的学术和科技文本句式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似复杂句的分析中，具有较强的代表性

Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

第4段，第5句

主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且本句展示了主语带后置定语、表语带介词短语补足成分的典型组合方式，具有一定代表性；但由于缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的典型性中等偏上。

They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.

第53题，A

主系表结构（尤其是 "turn out to be" 这类系动词变体）在四六级和考研阅读中较常出现，表语部分含有不定式作定语的名词短语也是常见句式；但整句较短、无复杂嵌套，作为真题句式的综合代表性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

penguin A2

n. 企鹅

本篇19次 · 真题 23 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇10次 · 真题 16 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇6次·真题 136 句

krill C1

n. 磷虾

本篇6次·真题 17 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇5次·真题 160 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇5次·真题 41 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇4次·真题 45 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次·真题 140 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇3次·真题 23 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题 121 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇2次·真题 79 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇2次·真题 41 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 34 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇2次·真题 26 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇2次·真题 24 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇2次·真题 23 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本篇2次·真题 16 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇2次·真题 14 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

colony B2

n. 殖民地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

habitat

B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题 34 句

pollution

B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 34 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 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

transform

B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 17 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upward B2

adv. 向上地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题 14 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 12 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次·真题 12 句

handful

B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mammal

B1

n. 哺乳动物

本篇1次·真题 10 句

wipe

A2

v. 擦, 抹

本篇1次·真题 10 句

devastating

C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

seabird

B1

n. 海鸟

本篇1次·真题 9 句

abundance

C1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

delicate

B2

adj. 精致的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

fatal

B2

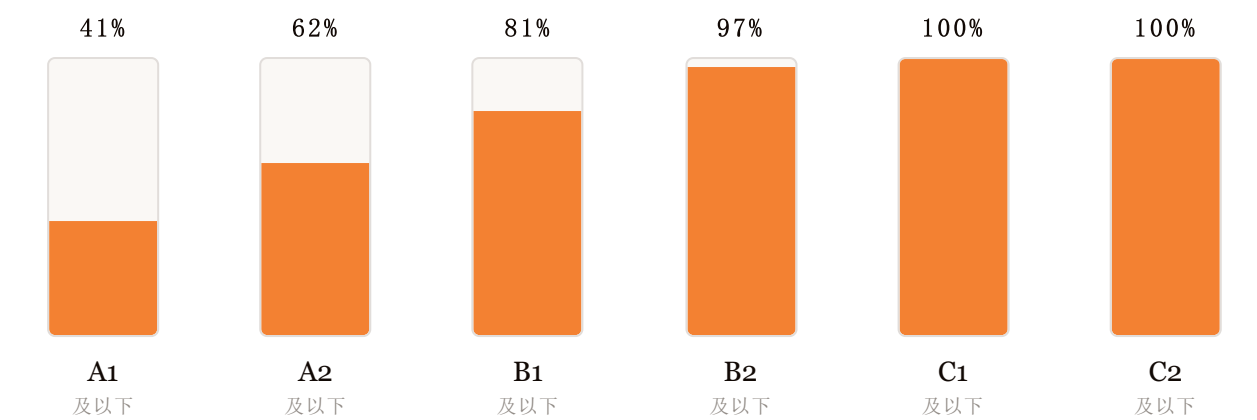
adj. 致命的, 致死的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

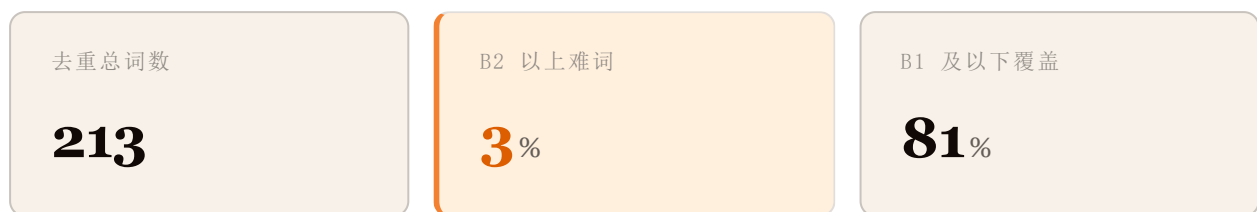
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 **213** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **213** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 7 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 213 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2019年12月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍荷花的特征、功能与文化象征 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3套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2019-12) • 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**.

荷花(lotus flower)是中国的名花之一，深受人们喜爱。中国许多地方的湖泊和池塘都适宜荷花生长。荷花色彩鲜艳，夏日清晨绽放，夜晚闭合。花期长达两三个月，吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏。荷花具有多种功能，既能绿化水面，又能美化庭园，还可净化水质、减少污染、改善环境。荷花迎骄阳而不惧，出污泥而不染，象征纯洁、高雅，常常用来比喻人的高尚品德，历来是诗人画家创作的重要题材。荷花盛开的地方也是许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地。

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 lotus flower, one of China's most famous flowers, is deeply loved by people. Lakes and ponds in many parts of China are suitable for the growth of the lotus. It has bright colours, opening in the early summer mornings and closing at night. Its flowering period lasts as long as two or three months, attracting tourists from all over the country to come and enjoy it. The lotus serves many functions: it can add greenery to the water surface, beautify gardens, purify water, reduce pollution and improve the environment. Standing unafraid under the scorching sun and remaining unstained though it grows out of the mud, the lotus symbolizes purity and elegance; it is often used to describe people's noble character and has long been an important theme for poets and painters. Places where lotuses are in full bloom are also favourite spots frequently visited by many photography enthusiasts.

【衔接】第2、3句承接首句主语，改用代词避免重复

首句已点明主语 lotus，第3句若再写 The lotus has bright colours 会与前句重复主语名词，可在句内或句间改用 It 承接 (It has bright colours; it opens...)，让「荷花」不被一遍遍重复念出来，读着更顺。

第5、6句之间信息可顺势衔接

第5句讲实用功能、第6句讲文化象征，是从「实用」到「精神」的递进，可在第6句不另加生硬关联词、直接以 Standing... 分词开头自然过渡；若想更显逻辑，可在句首补 Moreover 点出递进。涉及原文 既能绿化水面 与 象征纯洁、高雅 两层。

第4句末与观赏、第7句末摄影呼应

第4句 吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏 与第7句 许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地 都讲「吸引人来」，结尾呼应前文，整篇收束自然，不需额外改动，只需确保两处都用复数群体 (tourists、enthusiasts) 保持一致风格。

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】客观介绍荷花的特征、功能与文化象征

全段从开篇 荷花(lotus flower)是中国的名花之一，深受人们喜爱 起，到颜色、花期、功能、象征意义，都是对荷花这一事物的客观陈述与说明，属典型的「中国文化/事物介绍」语体。它讲的是荷花一贯如此的普遍属性、而非某次发生过的事件，用词应平实、说明性，不带个人叙事。这一判断直接决定了下面的主时态与用词风格。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对荷花这类植物「一向如此」的客观属性与现状的介绍——它喜爱、它生长、它绽放、它象征——都是普遍真理式的陈述，而非过去某时点发生的事，所以全篇默认一般现在时。如 夏日清晨绽放，夜晚闭合 描述的是荷花每年反复发生的习性，正是一般现在时的典型用法。

【译法】荷花

原文已给出英文 荷花(lotus flower)，故全篇统一用 lotus (或 the lotus flower)，不要中途改写成 water lily (睡莲，是另一种植物)。首次出现可写 lotus，后文为避免重复可用 it / they 承接。

出污泥而不染

文化负载短语 出污泥而不染，无现成固定译名，宜意译解释其内涵：remain unstained / clean even though it grows out of the mud。切忌逐字硬译生造词。全篇这一处只出现一次，统一按意译处理即可。

1. 荷花(lotus flower)是中国的名花之一，深受人们喜爱。

【主干】荷花是名花之一(主系表) (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 荷花(lotus flower)，主干是「荷花 是 名花之一」，用系表结构 the lotus is one of the famous flowers。

【降级】把「深受人们喜爱」降级为并列谓语或定语

深受人们喜爱 不必另起一句，可与主干并列：is one of China's famous flowers and is deeply loved by people；或把它处理成后置成分。一个中文短句里两层意思，用 and 连接两个并列谓语即可，无需拆成两句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 is / is loved，因为这是荷花的恒常事实。

语态

「深受人们喜爱」是荷花被人喜爱，英文宜用被动 is deeply loved (by people)；汉语「受/被」处英文常落成被动。

单复数与搭配

「名花之一」= one of + 复数名词，写 one of China's most famous flowers, flowers 必须用复数，这是 one of 的固定要求。

【译文】 The lotus flower, one of China's most famous flowers, is deeply loved by people.

2. 中国许多地方的湖泊和池塘都适宜荷花生长。

【主干】湖泊和池塘适宜荷花生长（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语是 湖泊和池塘，谓语「适宜.....生长」可用 are suitable for the growth of lotus 或 be ideal for growing。主谓宾骨架：lakes and ponds — are suitable for — the growth of the lotus。

【降级】「中国许多地方的」降级为介词短语后置

中国许多地方的 不要全堆在名词前译成 Chinese many places' lakes（中式），改用后置介词短语：lakes and ponds in many parts of China。中文的长定语，英文优先用 in / of 短语挂到名词后面。

【语法】时态

一般现在时 are suitable，承全篇基调，陈述普遍适宜性。

主谓一致

主语 lakes and ponds 是复数，系动词用 are，不能用 is。

搭配

「适宜.....生长」固定搭配 be suitable for 或 be ideal for，for 后接名词或动名词 growing lotus。

【译文】 Lakes and ponds in many parts of China are suitable for the growth of the lotus.

3. 荷花色彩鲜艳，夏日清晨绽放，夜晚闭合。

【主干】荷花色彩鲜艳、绽放、闭合（主语策略：原句主语）

主语仍是荷花。这句中文是 色彩鲜艳，夏日清晨绽放，夜晚闭合 三层意思共一个主语，可立两个并列谓语：is brightly coloured 与 opens ... and closes

【降级】「夏日清晨」「夜晚」降级为时间状语，绽放/闭合作对照并列

夏日清晨绽放，夜晚闭合 里「夏日清晨」「夜晚」是时间状语，用 in the early summer mornings / at night 表示；绽放与闭合是一组对照动作，用 opens ... and closes ... 并列，体现「白天开、夜里合」的规律。

【语法】时态

一般现在时 opens / closes，因为这是荷花每天反复的习性，正是一般现在时表习惯性动作的用法。

主谓一致

主语 the lotus 视作单数第三人称，谓语加 -s: opens, closes。

用词

「色彩鲜艳」用 brightly coloured / has bright colours；「绽放」用 bloom / open up，比生硬的 open 更贴花的语境。

【译文】 The lotus has bright colours; it opens in the early summer mornings and closes at night.

4. 花期长达两三个月，吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏。

【主干】花期持续两三个月，吸引游客（主语策略：补主语）

前半 花期长达两三个月 主语是「花期」(its flowering period lasts...); 后半 吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏 中文承前省略了主语，真正发出「吸引」动作的是荷花，需补回主语 (it / the lotus)。

【降级】「前往观赏」降级为不定式作目的状语，「来自各地」作定语

来自各地的游客 用 from all over / various places 作后置定语修饰 tourists；前往观赏 是来观赏的目的，用不定式 to enjoy / to admire it 表目的，不要再起一个并列动词，避免动词堆砌。

【语法】时态

一般现在时 lasts / attracts，承全篇基调，陈述常态。

单复数

「游客」不止一个，用复数 tourists / visitors；months 表两三个月也用复数。

主谓一致

若主语用 its flowering period（单数）则 lasts、attracts 加 -s；保持与单数主语一致。

【译文】 Its flowering period lasts as long as two or three months, attracting tourists from all over the country to come and enjoy it.

5. 荷花具有多种功能，既能绿化水面，又能美化庭园，还可净化水质、减少污染、改善环境。

【主干】荷花有多种功能（主语策略：原句主语）

主干极简：荷花具有多种功能 → The lotus has many functions / serves various functions。后面「既能.....又能.....还可.....」全部是对「多种功能」的展开说明。

【降级】「既能...又能...还可...」降级为it can的并列动词，或用it can后接系列动词

既能绿化水面，又能美化庭园，还可净化水质、减少污染、改善环境 是一串并列的功能，用一个 it can 统领后接一串并列动词：it can green the water surface, beautify gardens, purify water, reduce pollution and improve the environment, 无需每项重起一句。可用冒号或 such as 接上主干。

【语法】时态与情态

一般现在时 + 情态动词 can 表「能够」，对应「既能.....又能.....」；can 后一律动词原形。

单复数

「多种功能」用复数 functions；「庭园」泛指多处用复数 gardens。

用词

绿化=add greenery to / green；净化水质=purify the water；减少污染=reduce pollution；改善环境=improve the environment，逐项用准动词搭配。

【译文】The lotus serves many functions: it can add greenery to the water surface, beautify gardens, purify water, reduce pollution and improve the environment.

6. 荷花迎骄阳而不惧，出污泥而不染，象征纯洁、高雅，常常用来比喻人的高尚品德，历来是诗人画家创作的重要题材。

【主干】荷花象征纯洁高雅（主语策略：原句主语）

本句信息密集，核心命题是 象征纯洁、高雅 → The lotus symbolizes purity and elegance，以此为主干；其余「迎骄阳」「出污泥」「比喻品德」「是题材」都围绕它展开或并列。

【降级】「迎骄阳而不惧、出污泥而不染」作让步/伴随，「比喻品德、是题材」作并列谓语

迎骄阳而不惧，出污泥而不染 含「虽.....却.....」的让步意味，可用分词 / although 引导

(standing unafraid in the scorching sun and remaining clean even though it grows out of the mud)；常常用来比喻人的高尚品德 用被动 is often used to symbolize...；历来是诗人画家创作的重要题材 用并列谓语 and has long been an important theme/subject for poets and painters。把五层意思分配成「让步状语 + 主干 + 并列谓语」三层，而非五个 and 平铺。

【语法】时态

主体一般现在时 symbolizes / is used；「历来是.....题材」含「一直以来」用现在完成时 has long been，表从过去延续至今，这是全篇唯一宜偏离基调之处。

语态

「常常用来比喻」是荷花被人用来比喻，用被动 is often used to symbolize。

单复数与冠词

诗人画家是泛指群体，用复数 poets and painters，泛指不加 the；「重要题材」可数，加冠词 an important theme。

【译文】Standing unafraid under the scorching sun and remaining unstained though it grows out of the mud, the lotus symbolizes purity and elegance; it is often used to describe people's noble character and has long been an important theme for poets and painters.

7. 荷花盛开的地方也是许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地。

【主干】 荷花盛开的地方是摄影爱好者常去之地 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干是「地方 是 之地」的主系表: Places where lotuses bloom are also ... ; 荷花盛开的地方 作主语中心词 places, 「荷花盛开」作定语修饰它。

【降级】 「荷花盛开」作where定语从句, 「经常光顾」作关系从句或介词短语

荷花盛开的地方 → places where lotuses are in full bloom (地点状语从句作定语); 许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地 → places often visited / frequented by many photography enthusiasts, 用过去分词或定语从句表「被.....光顾」。

【语法】 时态

一般现在时 are, 承全篇基调, 陈述常态事实。

主谓一致与单复数

主语 places 复数, 系动词用 are; 「摄影爱好者」复数 photography enthusiasts / lovers; 从句中 lotuses bloom 也用复数。

搭配

「盛开」用 in full bloom / bloom; 「经常光顾」用 frequently visited by / a favourite spot for。

【译文】 Places where lotuses are in full bloom are also favourite spots frequently visited by many photography enthusiasts.

英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空 (选词填空)	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读 (信息匹配)	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解 (四选一)	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解 (四选一)	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英 (段落翻译)	本题