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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2020年7月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying " The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today. " You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) She is a great athlete.
B) She is a famed speaker.
C) She is a famous scientist.
D) She is a noted inventor.
2. A) How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving.
B) How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions.
C) How scientific training enables athletes to set new records.
D) How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.
3. A) Our physical structures.
B) Our scientific knowledge.
C) Our biochemical process.
D) Our concept of nutrition.
4. A) It may increase the expenses of sports competitions.
B) It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.
C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.
D) It may change the nature of sports competitions.

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

5. A) Experience.
B) Flexibility.
C) Family background.
D) Business connections.
6. A) Buying directly from factories.
B) Shipping goods in bulk by sea.
C) Having partners in many parts of the world.
D) Using the same container back and forth.
7. A) Warehouses.
B) Factories.
C) Investors.
D) Retailers.
8. A) Trendy style.
B) Unique design.
C) Lower import duties.
D) Lower shipping costs.

Section B

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

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

9. A) It helps employees to reduce their stress.
B) It prevents employees from feeling bored.
C) It strengthens harmony among employees.
D) It helps employees to view things positively.
10. A) Weekends are conducive to reducing stress.
B) Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships.
C) All workers experience some emotional stress.
D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.
11. A) Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments.
B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.
C) Design and install stress-reducing gadgets.
D) Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.

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

12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.
B) A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.
C) A newly discovered way for people to lose weight.
D) The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice.
13. A) It renders an organism unable to fight diseases.
B) It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing.
C) It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes.
D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.
14. A) Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do.
B) Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled.
C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.
D) The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored.
15. A) The worsening of natural environment.
B) The abundant provision of rich foods.
C) The accelerated pace of present-day life.
D) The adverse impact of the food industry.

Section C

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

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

16. A) Similarity in interests.
B) Mental stimulation.
C) Openness.
D) Compassion.
17. A) The willingness to offer timely help.
B) The joy found in each other's company.
C) Personal bonds.
D) Emotional factors.
18. A) Failure to keep a promise.
B) Lack of frankness.
C) Feelings of betrayal.
D) Loss of contact.

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

19. A) Along the low-lying Colorado River.
B) At the Dinosaur National Monument.
C) Along the border of the U.S. and Canada.
D) At museums of natural history in large cities.
20. A) Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction.
B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.
C) The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs.
D) The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood.
21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river.
B) They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years.
C) They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality.
D) They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion.

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

22. A) Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort.
B) Attaching too much importance to independence.
C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.
D) Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.
23. A) They have great difficulty living by themselves.
B) They have little hope of getting any family care.
C) They have fond memories of their good old days.
D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.
24. A) People in many parts of the world preferred small-sized families.
B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world.
C) Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren.
D) So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents.
25. A) Leave their younger generations alone.
B) Avoid being a burden to their children.
C) Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities.
D) View things from their children's perspective.

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 United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk. When the report came out, it naturally 26 headlines. But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda in the manner of a major terrorist attack or 27 of war.

The report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is clear on what's at 28 and what needs to change. IPBES chair Robert Watson says the "29 evidence" presents an "ominous(凶兆的) picture". "The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is 30 more rapidly than ever," Robert Watson said. "We are 31 the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide." The report says it's not too late if we make "transformative change"—fundamental, system-wide reorganization—at every level from local to global, and we need to focus on how to make that happen.

First, don't indulge in despair, because despair leads to inertia and doing nothing means certain 32. Every action to save nature will improve our collective and personal futures and the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with 33 action rooted in headstrong optimism. Second, we need relentless focus, just like when paramedics(救护人员) arrive on a scene and use the concept of "triage(伤员鉴别分类)" to ensure the most 34 cases get treated first. Saving the natural world needs that kind of thinking. We don't have the 35 to do everything at once. We need to make hard choices.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) capacity | I) Junction |
| B) declaration | J) Monotonous |
| C) deteriorating | K) overwhelming |
| D) determined | L) stagnation |
| E) disaster | M) stake |
| F) eroding | N) stifled |
| G) grabbed | O) urgent |
| H) inventory | |

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**.

Children Understand Far More About Other Minds Than Long Believed

- A) Until a few decades ago, scholars believed that young children know very little, if anything, about what others are thinking. Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who is credited with founding the scientific study of children's thinking, was convinced that preschool children cannot consider what goes on in the minds of others. The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.

- B) Much of the subsequent research on early childhood thinking was highly influenced by Piaget's ideas. Scholars sought to refine his theory and empirically confirm his views. But it became increasingly clear that Piaget seemed to have gravely underestimated the intellectual powers of very young kids before they can make themselves understood by speech. Researchers began to devise ever more ingenious ways of figuring out what goes on in the minds of babies, and the resulting picture of their abilities shows subtle variations. Consequently, the old view of children's egocentric(自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses has increasingly fallen out of favor and become replaced by a more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the "youngest young."
- C) Historically, children didn't receive much respect for their mental powers. Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric" in the sense that they were unable to differentiate between their own viewpoint and that of others; he was also convinced that their thinking was characterized by systematic errors and confusions. When playing with others, they don't cooperate because they do not realize there are different roles and perspectives. He was convinced that children literally cannot "get their act together": instead of playing cooperatively and truly together, they play side by side, with little regard for others. And when speaking with others, a young child supposedly cannot consider the listener's viewpoint but "talks to himself without listening to others."
- D) Piaget and his followers maintained that children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development before slowly and gradually becoming enlightened by reason and rationality as they reach school age. Alongside this enlightenment develops an ever growing understanding of other persons, including their attitudes and views of the world.
- E) Today, a very different picture of children's mental development emerges. Psychologists continually reveal new insights into the depth of young children's knowledge of the world, including their understanding of other minds. Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs.
- F) Part of the motivation to revise some of Piaget's conclusions stemmed from an ideological shift about the origin of human knowledge that occurred in the second half of the 20th century. It became increasingly unpopular to assume that a basic understanding of the world can be built entirely from experience. This was in part prompted by theorist Noam Chomsky, who argued that something as complex as the rules of grammar cannot be picked up from exposure to speech, but is supplied by an inborn "language faculty." Others followed suit and defined further "core areas" in which knowledge allegedly cannot be pieced together from experience but must be possessed at birth. One such area is our knowledge of others' minds. Some even argue that a basic knowledge of others' minds is not only possessed by human infants, but must be evolutionarily old and hence shared by our nearest living relatives, the great apes.
- G) To prove that infants know more in this realm than had been acknowledged, researchers needed to come up with innovative ways of showing it. A big part of why we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities is the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had at his disposal.
- H) Instead of engaging babies in dialog or having them execute complex motor tasks, the newer methods capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions. The idea of focusing on these "small behaviors" is that they give kids the chance to demonstrate their knowledge implicitly and spontaneously without having to respond to questions or instructions. For example, children might look longer at an event that they did not expect to happen, or they might show facial expressions indicating that they have sympathetic concern for others. When researchers measure these less demanding, and often involuntary,

behaviors, they can detect a sensitivity to others' mental states at a much younger age than with the more taxing methods that Piaget and his followers deployed.

- I) In the 1980s, these kinds of implicit measures became customary in developmental psychology. But it took a while longer before these tools were employed to measure children's grasp of the mental lives of others.
 - J) In a set of experiments, my colleagues at the University of Southern California and I found evidence that babies can even anticipate how others will feel when their expectations are disappointed. We acted out several puppet(木偶) shows in front of two-year-old children. In these puppet shows, a protagonist (Cookie Monster) left his precious belongings (cookies) on stage and later returned to fetch them. What the protagonist did not know was that an antagonist had come and messed with his possessions. The children had witnessed these acts and attentively watched the protagonist return. We recorded children's facial and bodily expressions. Children bit their lips, wrinkled their nose or wiggled(扭动) in their chair when the protagonist came back, as if they anticipated the bewilderment and disappointment he was about to experience. Importantly, children showed no such reactions and remained calm when the protagonist had seen the events himself and thus knew what to expect. Our study reveals that by the tender age of two, kids not only track what others believe or expect; they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality.
 - K) Studies like this reveal that there is much more going on in small kids' and even infants' minds than was previously believed. With the explicit measures used by Piaget and successors, these deeper layers of kids' understanding cannot be accessed. The new investigative tools demonstrate that kids know more than they can say: when we scratch beneath the surface, we find an emerging understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of.
 - L) Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.
 - M) There's no consensus in today's science community about how much we can infer from a look, a facial expression or a hand gesture. These behaviors clearly indicate a curiosity about what goes on in the mind of others, and probably a set of early intuitions coupled with a willingness to learn more. They pave the way to richer and more explicit forms of understanding of the minds of others. But they can in no way replace the child's growing ability to articulate and refine her understanding of how people behave and why.
36. Piaget believed that small children could not collaborate with others while playing.
37. The author and his colleagues' study shows two-year-olds may be able to predict other people's feelings.
38. In the latter half of the last century, fewer and fewer people believed the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical.
39. Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century suggested babies were insensitive to others' thinking.
40. Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power is attributable to better research tools.
41. It has been found in recent research that even small babies are sensitive to other people's points of view.
42. Scientists are still debating what inference can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child.
43. The newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors instead of requiring them to answer questions.

44. With the progress in psychology, the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities has become less and less influential.
45. Even though marked advances have been made, it is wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive abilities.

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.

People often discuss the dangers of too much stress, but lately a very different view of stress is gaining popularity: this view of stress, held by members of the positive stress movement, argues that stress might actually be beneficial. The positive stress movement is made up of people such as Zachary Rapp who are looking for an edge in a competitive world, and Rapp's routine is a good example of followers of the movement. He wakes up most mornings at dawn, goes for a run, sips black coffee while ripping through emails, and then steps into a freezing cold shower. This is a routine designed to reduce the stress of running simultaneously three different health and biotechnology companies for 18 hours a day.

Although Rapp's practices may sound extreme, he is part of a growing movement, consisting largely of tech industry workers who claim that such radical tactics will help them live better and longer. Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs and scientists, positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort.

Rapp argues that positive stress keeps him balanced. In addition to running and freezing showers, Rapp uses ice baths, hot yoga, and unconventional eating practices such as eliminating dairy, sugar, alcohol and various other foods high in carbohydrates. He believes that these practices, which put stress on his body, actually make him feel less stress from work. However, Rapp does not credit anyone in particular for his choices: he said he started using these methods in college, where he got into the habit of taking ice baths to recover from sports. He got back into it while trying to get his three companies off the ground.

Rapp works long hours and sleeps only five to seven hours a night but he said he only gets sick once a year. For him, the difference between day-to-day stress, like the kind we feel when moving apartments, and positive stress is that the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance.

One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name "ice man" for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises. Hof's ideas have become popular among tech industry elites and, thanks to Hof, cold showers are now a trend; indeed, some even call it a form of therapy.

But it is important to note that not everyone agrees with these practitioners; indeed, some medical professionals argue that positive stress is not for everyone, and that it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older.

46. What do we learn about followers of the positive stress movement?
- A) They are usually quite sensitive to different types of stress.
 - B) They hold a different view on stress from the popular one.
 - C) They derive much pleasure from living a very hectic life.
 - D) They gain a competitive edge by enjoying good health.
47. What do followers of the positive stress movement usually do to put their ideas into practice?
- A) They keep changing their living habits.
 - B) They network with influential figures.
 - C) They seek jobs in tech industries.
 - D) They apply extreme tactics.
48. What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices?
- A) They help him combat stress from work.
 - B) They enable him to cut down living expenses.
 - C) They enable him to recover from injuries and illnesses.
 - D) They help him get three companies enlisted all at once.
49. What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress?
- A) It is harmful to one's physical and mental health.
 - B) It does not differ in essence from positive stress.
 - C) It is something everybody has to live with.
 - D) It does not help build up one's tolerance.
50. What do some medical professionals think of positive stress?
- A) Its true effect remains to be verified.
 - B) Its side effect should not be ignored.
 - C) Its effect varies considerably from person to person.
 - D) Its practitioners should not take it as a form of therapy.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Is hunting good or bad for the environment? Like so many hot button issues, the answer to this question depends upon who you ask. On the one hand, some say, nothing could be more natural than hunting, and indeed just about every animal species—including humans—has been either predator or prey at some point in its evolution. And, ironic as it sounds, since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity.

On the other hand, many environmental and animal advocates see hunting as savage, arguing that it is morally wrong to kill animals, regardless of practical considerations. According to Glenn Kirk of the California-based The Animals' Voice, hunting "causes immense suffering to individual wild animals..." and is "irrationally cruel because unlike natural predation(捕食), hunters kill for pleasure ..." He adds that, despite hunters' claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters' license fees are used to "manipulate a few game

species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance."

Beyond moral issues, others contend that hunting is not practical. According to the Humane Society of the United States, the vast majority of hunted species—such as waterfowl, rabbits, upland birds and mourning doves—"provide minimal nutrition and do not require population control."

Author Gary E. Varner suggests in his book, *In Nature's Interests*, that some types of hunting may be morally justifiable while others may not be. Hunting "designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both"—what Varner terms "therapeutic hunting"—is defensible, while subsistence and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—are not.

Regardless of one's individual stance, fewer Americans hunt today than in recent history. Data gathered by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 2006 show that only five percent of Americans—some 12.5 million individuals—consider themselves hunters today, down from nine percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 1996.

Public support for hunting, however, is on the rise. A 2007 survey by Responsive Management Inc. found that eighty percent of respondents agreed that "hunting has a legitimate place in modern society," and the percentage of Americans indicating disapproval of hunting declined from 22 percent in 1995 to 16 percent in 2007.

Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups: After all, both deplore urban sprawl and habitat destruction.

51. What does the author say sounds ironic?

- A) Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators.
- B) Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting.
- C) The species of prey animals continue to vary despite humans' hunting.
- D) The number of prey animals keeps rising despite environmental change.

52. What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees?

- A) It keeps game population under control.
- B) It turns hunting into a sport of the rich.
- C) It leads to ecological imbalance.
- D) It helps stop killing for pleasure.

53. What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting?

- A) Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals.
- B) Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources.
- C) Many birds and small animals are being irrationally killed.
- D) Hunting is universally acknowledged as a savage behavior.

54. When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner?

- A) When it benefits animals and their ecosystem.
- B) When it serves both human and animal interests.
- C) When it is indispensable to humans' subsistence.
- D) When it stabilizes the population of animal species.

55. What concept are green leaders trying to promote?

- A) Effective protection of animal habitats.
- B) Strict control over urban development.
- C) Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists.
- D) A compromise between development and animal protection.

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**.*

《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)是中国一部著名的历史小说，写于十四世纪。这部文学作品以三国时期的历史为背景，描写了从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶的魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。这些人物和事件虽然大都基于真实的历史，但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。自面世以来，这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者，并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。

2020年7月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying "The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·187词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The saying "The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today" reminds us of a simple yet profound truth: our future is not built by anxious planning alone, but by the concrete effort we invest at this very moment. In my view, giving our best today is precisely how we lay a solid foundation for a brighter tomorrow.

This idea holds true in almost every field. Take exam preparation as an example. A student who reviews a little every day, solving problems and memorizing words, gradually accumulates the knowledge that pays off on the test day. In contrast, those who indulge in procrastination and cram at the last minute often panic and fail. The same logic applies to career growth: the skills we sharpen through daily practice quietly prepare us for opportunities we cannot yet foresee.

Therefore, instead of worrying about an uncertain future, we should seize the day and focus on what we can control right now. If each of us does our best today, tomorrow will take care of itself. The most reliable preparation is always the honest effort we make in the present.

【参考译文】

"今天全力以赴就是对明天最好的准备"这句格言提醒我们一个朴素而深刻的道理：我们的未来并非仅靠焦虑的空想筑成，而是靠此刻投入的具体努力。在我看来，今天竭尽全力，正是我们为更美好的明天打下坚实地基的方式。

这一道理几乎在每个领域都成立。以备考为例。一个每天都复习一点、做题背单词的学生，会逐渐积累起在考试日得到回报的知识。相反，那些沉溺于拖延、到最后一刻才临时抱佛脚的人，往往会慌乱失利。同样的逻辑也适用于职业成长：我们通过日常练习磨砺的技能，会悄悄为那些我们尚无法预见的机会做好准备。

因此，与其忧虑不确定的未来，不如抓住今天、专注于此刻我们能掌控的事。只要我们每个人都过好今天，明天自会水到渠成。最可靠的准备，永远是我们当下付出的诚实努力。

【第1段】释义加表态定调。首段用 "The saying ... reminds us of a simple yet profound truth" 转述格言含义，再以 "In my view, giving our best today is precisely how we lay a solid foundation" 亮明赞同立场，落实了 outline 第一段『转述格言并亮明立场』的功能。

【第2段】原理加正反例落地。主体段主题句 "This idea holds true in almost every field" 亮分论点，随后用备考的正例与 "In contrast, those who indulge in procrastination and cram at the last minute often panic and fail" 的反例形成对比，再以 "The same logic applies to career growth" 延伸，兑现了第二段『原理加正反例论证中心』的功能，把抽象格言写实。

【第3段】结论加号召收尾。尾段以 "Therefore, instead of worrying about an uncertain future, we should seize the day" 推出结论并重申立场，再用 "If each of us does our best today, tomorrow will take care of itself" 发出行动号召、回扣格言，完成第三段『重申立场并发出行动号召』的功能，首尾照应。

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

评论一句关于当下与未来的格言

本题要写一篇评论格言的议论文，格言是 The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.。把它拆成因果两半：『今天全力以赴』是因，『为明天做最好的准备』是果。任务的核心不是泛谈努力，而是讲清『今天的行动如何决定明天』这条因果链，并亮出你赞同的态度。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面议论

本题没有指定收信人或身份，属于纯议论大作文，只需面向阅卷人用正式书面语即可：不用口语缩略、不用第二人称说教式的 you，多用 we/us 把读者一起带入，语气客观、论证清楚。这是六级大作文的默认语域，不必强行加应用文的称呼或落款。

中心立意

今天全力以赴即最好的准备

本篇中心论点：与其焦虑地空想未来，不如把今天的事做到最好，因为当下的踏实努力才是通向明天的最可靠准备。这一句直接呼应 doing your best today，把格言的因果关系表态为赞同立场。

要展开的要点

1. 原理：今天的积累转化为明天的底气

第一条要点讲清因果原理——每天的努力会一点点沉淀成知识与能力，等机会来临时便成了现成的准备。这条负责论证格言『为什么成立』，把 The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today. 的逻辑说透。

2. 例证：备考与职业成长的对比

第二条要点落到具体场景：以备考为例，每天复习的人在考试日收获回报，临时抱佛脚拖延的人则慌乱失利；再延伸到职业成长，日常打磨的技能悄悄为未来机会铺路。用正反对比让『今天努力如何变成明天准备』看得见、摸得着。

3. 启示：把握当下、付诸行动

第三条要点收束升华：既然未来握在今天手里，就该停止焦虑、抓住当下能掌控的事，给读者一个行动号召，回扣格言、首尾照应。

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 转述格言并亮明立场

首段先复述格言含义，点出它讲的是当下与未来的因果，然后一句话亮出赞同态度，即中心论点，为全文定调。

第 2 段 原理加正反例论证中心

主体段承担论证：先说清今天努力转化为明天准备的原理，再用备考的正反对比和职业成长的例子落地，把抽象格言变成具体画面。

第 3 段 重申立场并发出行动号召

尾段回扣格言、重申立场，把结论升华为对读者的启示与号召——把握今天，让明天自然到来，做到首尾照应。

第 1 段 释义今天决定明天并表态赞同

本段内容：转述 The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today., 指出它揭示了一个朴素真理——未来不是靠焦虑空想筑成，而是靠此刻投入的具体努力；随即亮出中心论点：全力以赴地过好今天，正是为更好明天打下坚实基础。

转述格言 · The saying "_____" reminds us of a simple yet profound truth: _____. (把格言填进引号，冒号后一句点出它的含义)

亮明观点 · In my view, _____ is precisely how we _____. (前空填你的立场核心，后空填它带来的结果)

第 2 段 备考正反对比加职业成长例证

本段内容：主题句点出这道理在各领域普遍成立；原理句讲每天的努力会沉淀成能力；例子用备考——每天复习的人在考试日收获回报，拖延临时抱佛脚的人则慌乱失利；再延伸到职业成长，日常打磨的技能为未来机会铺路，让『今天努力→明天准备』的转化过程具体可见。

举例过渡 · Take _____ as an example. (填入你要展开的具体场景，把抽象论点引到实例)

正反对比 · In contrast, those who _____ often _____. (前空填相反做法，后空填它导致的坏结果，与正面例子形成对照)

延伸推广 · The same logic applies to _____: _____. (冒号前填另一个场景，冒号后一句说明同一道理在此如何成立)

第 3 段 停止焦虑把握当下的号召

本段内容：由前文推出结论——与其忧虑不确定的未来，不如抓住此刻能掌控的事；发出号召：只要每个人都过好今天，明天自会到来；末句重申最可靠的准备就是当下诚实的努力，回扣 doing your best today。

引出结论 · Therefore, instead of _____, we should _____. (前空填要摒弃的做法，后空填应采取的正确态度)

行动号召 · If each of us _____, _____ will take care of itself. (前空填当下该做的事，后空填将自然收获的结果)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

紧扣今天与明天的因果

本题达标要点是全程扣住 The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today. 的因果，例子必须能说明今天的行动如何变成明天的准备；最易失分处是只谈『努力可贵』却不接『为明天做准备』，导致偏离格言主旨。

结构连贯

三段分明加逻辑词串联

本题要三段清楚，首段表态、主体论证、尾段号召；本范文用 In contrast 做正反对比、The same logic applies 做延伸、Therefore 收尾，正反因果一目了然。易失分处是通篇不分段或论点论据脱节。

语言准确

用主题地道表达替口水话

本题宜用 seize the day、lay a solid foundation、pay off、procrastination 等切题表达提升准确与地道度；最易失分处是中式英语逐字直译（如把『打下基础』写成 dozy the base）和时态混乱。

字数格式

卡准词数区间与议论文格式

本题要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超过上限都扣分，须匀速控字、留检查时间；格式上是纯议论文，无须称呼与署名，只要三段清晰即可。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

通篇复述格言喊口号

反面示例："Doing your best today is very important. It is the best preparation. Everyone should do their best today because tomorrow needs today." 这只是把格言换词复述、内容空洞。改成："Take exam preparation as an example: a student who reviews a little every day gradually accumulates the knowledge that pays off on the test day." 用具体场景让因果落地。

只讲努力不扣为明天做准备

反面示例："Hard work is a good virtue. Diligent people are admired by everyone and hard work makes us better." 只谈努力、完全没接『为明天做准备』的因果。改成："The effort we make today is not wasted; it quietly prepares us for opportunities that will arrive tomorrow." 把今天和明天接上。

同义反复注水凑字

反面示例："Today is important. Today matters a lot. The present day is really important for us." 三句一个意思，纯注水。改成："Today matters because the small efforts we make now accumulate into real ability over time." 一句带出新信息、给出理由。

英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年7月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Tonight, we have a very special guest. Mrs Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book To the Edge. Mrs Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

M: 今晚，我们有一位非常特别的嘉宾。Anna Sanchez女士是三届奥运冠军，也是新书《极限边缘》的作者。Sanchez女士，感谢您的到来。

2 W: Thank you for having me.

W: 感谢邀请我。

3 M: Let's start with your book. What does the title To the Edge mean? What are you referring to?

M: 让我们从您的书开始聊起。《极限边缘》这个书名是什么意思？您指的是什么？

4 W: The book is about how science and technology have helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

W: 这本书讲的是科学和技术如何帮助人类突破身体能力的极限。我认为在过去20年里，我们见证了世界上有史以来最优秀的运动员。

5 M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?

M: 但这样比较公平吗? 您怎么知道, 比如说, 50年前的足球运动员和今天的相比会怎么样?

6 W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make. But the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.

W: 嗯, 您说得对。那样的比较也许是不可能做到的。但我想说的重点更多是关于我们今天对人体生物化学、营养学和力学的认识。我相信虽然我们的身体几千年来没有改变, 但改变的是科学知识。这让运动员能够突破以前认为不可能的极限。

7 M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.

M: 很有意思。请多跟我们讲讲这些所谓的极限。

8 W: The world has seen sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a 100-meter dash or 200-meter swimming race.

W: 世界见证了体育纪录被打破, 而这些纪录只有借助技术才能被打破, 无论是网球发球的速度, 还是100米短跑或200米游泳的最快时间。

9 M: Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

M: 会不会担心技术让一些运动员比其他人获得了不公平的优势?

10 W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy, which allows for better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But, as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

W: 这是个有意思的问题, 需要非常仔细地考虑。比如说滑雪板, 从木制变成了金属合金, 这让控制更好、速度更快。技术进步是无法阻挡的。但是, 正如我所说的, 每种情况都应该根据具体情况仔细考虑。

1. A) She is a great athlete.

B) She is a famed speaker.

C) She is a famous scientist.

D) She is a noted inventor.

【题目】 What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?

【翻译】 关于Anna Sanchez我们了解到什么?

- A) 她是一名优秀的运动员。 B) 她是一位著名的演讲者。 C) 她是一位著名的科学家。
D) 她是一位知名的发明家。

【答案】 A (细节题) She is a great athlete.

【定位】 Mrs Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book To the Edge.

安娜·桑切斯女士是一位三届奥运冠军，也是新书《抵达极限》的作者。

【信号】 开场介绍嘉宾的直接陈述。主持人开场介绍嘉宾时直接给出身份 a three-time Olympic champion and author，这是访谈交代人物的固定位置，无需转折提示，听到头衔即定位。

【替换】 a three-time Olympic champion ↔ a great athlete

三届奥运冠军=了不起的运动员（具体→概括）

【排除】 B) 过度推断

她确是 author of the new book，又正在节目里侃侃而谈，易让人误推成 She is a famed speaker.；但『写书的人/受访者』不等于『著名演说家』，原文从未称她为 speaker。

借用原文：author of the new book To the Edge

C) 原词陷阱

访谈通篇是 science、scientific knowledge，极易让人听到『科学』就选 She is a famous scientist.；但她是『谈论科学如何帮助运动员』的运动员，不是科学家本人。

借用原文：what has changed is the scientific knowledge

D) 原词陷阱

她反复谈 science and technology，易诱人选 She is a noted inventor.；但谈论科技的人不等于发明科技的人，原文未称她为 inventor。

借用原文：science and technology have helped push humans to the edge

2. A) How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving.

B) How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions.

C) How scientific training enables athletes to set new records.

D) How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.

【题目】 What is the woman's book mainly about?

【翻译】 这位女士的书主要讲什么？

A) 人类生物化学知识是如何演变的。 B) 营养如何帮助运动员在比赛中取得好成绩。

C) 科学训练如何使运动员创造新纪录。 D) 技术如何帮助运动员攀登新高度。

【答案】 D （主旨题） How technology has helped athletes to scale new heights.

【定位】 The book is about how science and technology have helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities.

这本书讲的是科学与技术如何帮助人类把自身的身体能力推向极限。

【信号】 被问书名含义时的总括应答。主持人请她解释书名，她答 The book is about how...——
The book is about 是直接给主旨的总括句，正是被问者对『书讲什么』的应答落点。

【替换】 science and technology have helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities ↔
technology has helped athletes to scale new heights

推向身体极限=登上新高度（同义改写）

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

How knowledge of human biochemistry has been evolving. 借原文 human biochemistry 一词设套；biochemistry 只是书里提到的一个知识侧面，绝非全书主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

B) 原词陷阱

How nutrition helps athletes' performance in competitions. 借原文 nutrition 设套；营养只是书里并列提到的一项，不能代表全书，范围被缩小。

借用原文：human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

C) 偷换概念

How scientific training enables athletes to set new records. 杂糅了原文的 scientific 与后文 sports records being broken；但书主旨是『科技把人推向极限』这一宽命题，破纪录只是其表现之一，且原文强调的是 technology 而非 training。

借用原文：sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology

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3. A) Our physical structures.
B) Our scientific knowledge.
C) Our biochemical process.
D) Our concept of nutrition.

【题目】 What has changed in the past thousands of years?

【翻译】 在过去数千年里什么发生了变化？

- A) 我们的身体结构。 B) 我们的科学知识。 C) 我们的生物化学过程。
D) 我们的营养概念。

【答案】 B （细节题） Our scientific knowledge.

【定位】 I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge.

我认为，几千年来我们的身体并没有改变，真正改变的是科学知识。

【信号】 while 引导的『没变 vs 变了』对比。while our bodies have not changed 与 what has changed is the scientific knowledge 形成正反对比，while 是让步对比信号；题问『变了什么』，落点在对比里『变了』的那一侧。

【替换】 what has changed is the scientific knowledge ↔ Our scientific knowledge.

原句明点 scientific knowledge=选项几乎原词

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文说 our bodies have not changed, 身体属于『没变』的一侧; Our physical structures. 正是身体结构, 恰好答反——题问的是『变了』的, 它却是『没变』的。

借用原文: our bodies have not changed in thousands of years

C) 原词陷阱

Our biochemical process. 借原文 human biochemistry 设套; biochemistry 只是『知识』所含的内容之一, 原文明说变的是 scientific knowledge, 不是某个生化过程本身。

借用原文: our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

D) 原词陷阱

Our concept of nutrition. 借原文 nutrition 一词诱选; 营养同样只是知识涵盖的内容之一, 并非原文点名『变了』的那一项。

借用原文: human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics

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4. A) It may increase the expenses of sports competitions.
B) It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.
C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.
D) It may change the nature of sports competitions.

【题目】 What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

【翻译】 这位男士对在体育比赛中使用技术有什么担忧?

- A) 它可能会增加体育比赛的费用。 B) 它可能导致运动员过度依赖设备。
C) 它可能给某些运动员带来不公平的优势。 D) 它可能改变体育比赛的性质。

【答案】 C (细节题) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.

【定位】 Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

会不会有这样的担忧: 技术正在让某些运动员相比其他人获得不公平的优势?

【信号】 concern 一词直接标示担忧+由男士问出。 男士的问句以 Is there any concern that... 直接打出 concern 信号, 且本题问『男士的担忧』, 落点正在他这句问话, 而非女士的回答。

【替换】 technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others ↔

It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes

近原句重述, 仅时态/语序微调

【排除】 A) 未提及

It may increase the expenses of sports competitions. 谈比赛开支，全篇没有任何关于花钱/成本的内容，纯属凭空添加。

B) 过度推断

女士回答里提到 Skis 这类装备，易诱人推出 It may lead to athletes' over-reliance on equipment.; 但原文谈滑雪板是讲技术进步，从未说运动员『过度依赖装备』，是凭装备话题硬推的隐患。

借用原文：Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy

D) 过度推断

It may change the nature of sports competitions. 说法宏大，像是对 unfair advantage 的拔高引申；但男士担忧的是『公平』这一具体点，原文从未说科技会『改变比赛本质』。

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

1 W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.

W: 我一辈子都在做国际贸易。我父亲在我之前也是做这个的。所以我想你可以说这是家族传承吧。

2 M: What products have you worked with?

M: 你都做过哪些产品？

3 W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels, all kinds of things over the years. Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

W: 真的是各种各样的。这些年来我进口过纺织品、机械、玩具、太阳能电池板，什么都有。潮流和需求都是来来去去的。所以在这个行业要成功就得非常灵活。

4 M: I see. What goods are you trading now?

M: 明白了。你现在在做什么商品？

5 W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

W: 我现在从中国进口家具到意大利，从意大利进口食品到中国。我甚至用同一个集装箱。这是一种非常高效的贸易方式。

6 M: The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?

M: 同一个集装箱？你是说你有一个40英尺的货柜？

7 W: Yeah. that's right. I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. And I send all that to my warehouse in China in the same freight container I use for the furniture.

W: 对，没错。我在意大利Genova有一个仓库，在上海还有一个。我从中国不同的工厂采购中世纪现代风格的家具。性价比非常高。我把所有东西集中在我的仓库里，然后发到我在意大利的另一个仓库。在那边

我做同样的事，但是换成意大利食品而不是家具，比如意大利面、奶酪、红酒、巧克力。然后我用运家具的那个货柜把这些全都运到我在中国的仓库。

8 M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.

M: 那我猜你在各自的国家都是批发这两类产品。

9 W: Of course. I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.

W: 当然。我在两个国家都有客户和合作伙伴网络。这就是做这行这么久的主要好处。我积累了很好的商业关系。

10 M: How many times do you ship?

M: 你一年运多少次？

11 W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly. And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

W: 去年我运了12次，今年18次，我希望明年能增长到25次左右。这是双向的，来回都算。中国对正宗意大利食品的需求增长很快。同样，意大利对实惠又时尚的木质家具的销量也在增长。家具的利润稍微高一点，主要是因为关税更低。

5. A) Experience.

B) Flexibility.

C) Family background.

D) Business connections.

【题目】 What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?

【翻译】 这位女士认为在国际贸易中取得成功需要什么？

A) 经验。 B) 灵活性。 C) 家庭背景。 D) 商业关系。

【答案】 B (细节题) Flexibility.

【定位】 Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.
潮流和需求来来去去。所以要在这一行成功，人就必须非常灵活。

【信号】 needs to be... to succeed 的"必需"句式。 答案信号是表"必需"的句式 one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry——needs to be... 直接点出成功所必须具备的那一项，正是 Q5 "required to be successful" 对应的落点。

【替换】 one needs to be very flexible ↔ **Flexibility.**

形容词 flexible 转名词 Flexibility

【排除】 A) 未提及

Experience. 是凭常识"显然要有"的项, 但录音从没说成功"需要"经验; 她只在讲资历时旁及做了一辈子, 并未把经验列为"required to be successful".

C) 原词陷阱

Family background. 听着像录音里 it runs in the family(这行在家里传承), 于是"听到家庭就想选"; 但那句只是介绍她的出身经历, 回答的是"她怎么入行", 并非"成功所必需", 与 Q5 问的不是一回事。

借用原文: it runs in the family

D) 原词陷阱

Business connections. 对应录音后文 I've made great business contacts over time, 但她把人脉说成"做久了的好处"(benefit), 是结果不是"成功的必需条件"; 且这话出现在 Q7 附近, 搬到 Q5 来答属张冠李戴。

借用原文: I've made great business contacts over time

-
6. A) Buying directly from factories.
B) Shipping goods in bulk by sea.
C) Having partners in many parts of the world.
D) Using the same container back and forth.

【题目】 What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

【翻译】 这位女士说她的贸易方式有什么特别之处?

- A) 直接从工厂购买。 B) 通过海运批量运输货物。 C) 在世界许多地方都有合作伙伴。
D) 来回使用同一个集装箱。

【答案】 D (细节题) Using the same container back and forth.

【定位】 I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

我现在把家具从中国进口到意大利, 把食品从意大利进口到中国。我甚至用同一个集装箱。这是一种非常高效的贸易方式。

【信号】 even 的强调语气 + "非常高效"评价。答案信号是强调词 I even use the same container 里的 even(甚至), 加上紧跟的 It's a very efficient way 自评"非常高效"——even 把这个做法特意拎出来当作不寻常之处, 正是 Q6 的"special"。

【替换】 I even use the same container ↔ Using the same container back and forth.

"用同一集装箱"概括为"往返复用"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Buying directly from factories. 听着像录音 I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories, 于是"听到工厂就想选"; 但从工厂进货是常规做法、她也没说这点特别, 与 Q6 问的"special"不符。

借用原文: from different factories in China

B) 未提及

Shipping goods in bulk by sea. 是外贸最普遍的做法, 听着合理, 但录音通篇没说"海运"或"大宗", 属凭常识脑补、原文未提。

C) 原词陷阱

Having partners in many parts of the world. 借用了录音 I possess a network of clients and partners 的"伙伴"原词, 但录音说的合作伙伴只在 in both countries(两国), 选项却扩成 many parts of the world(世界许多地方), 范围被放大且这是 Q7 附近的内容, 搬来答 Q6 也不对路。

借用原文: partners in both countries

7. A) Warehouses.

B) Factories.

C) Investors.

D) Retailers.

【题目】 What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

【翻译】 这位女士在意大利和中国都拥有什么?

A) 仓库。 B) 工厂。 C) 投资者。 D) 零售商。

【答案】 A (细节题) Warehouses.

【定位】 I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai.

我在意大利的热那亚有一个仓库, 在上海还有另一个。

【信号】 I have... and another in... 的两地并列。 答案信号是"两地各有一个"的并列句式 I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai—a warehouse... and another... 明确说出两国各有一个仓库, 正对 Q7 的"in both Italy and China"。

【替换】 a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai ↔ **Warehouses.**

单数 a warehouse + another 合为复数

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Factories. 盗用录音 from different factories in China 的高频原词, "听到工厂就想选"; 但工厂是她进货的对象、属于别人, 并非她在两地都"拥有"的东西, 与 Q7 的 have 不符。

借用原文: from different factories in China

C) **未提及** Investors. 全篇没有出现, 录音里没有任何关于投资人的内容, 纯属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

Retailers.(零售商)与录音相反: M 说她 sell both lines of products wholesale(批发销售)、她答 Of course, 说明走的是批发渠道, 不是零售; 且她"拥有"的是仓库, 不是零售商。

借用原文: sell both lines of products wholesale

8. A) Trendy style.

B) Unique design.

C) Lower import duties.

D) Lower shipping costs.

【题目】 What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

【翻译】 这位女士说什么使家具的利润略微提高?

A) 时尚的风格。 B) 独特的设计。 C) 较低的进口关税。 D) 较低的运输成本。

【答案】 C (细节题) Lower import duties.

【定位】 Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

家具的利润略微高一些, 主要是因为它享有较低的关税。

【信号】 mostly because 的因果信号。 答案信号是因果连词 mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties 里的 because——它直接引出"利润略高"的原因, 正是 Q8 要的归因落点。

【替换】 lower customs duties ↔ **Lower import duties.**

customs duties = import duties 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Trendy style. 听着像录音 affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture 的 stylish, 于是"听到时髦就想选"; 但那句讲的是家具在意大利"销量增长"(好卖), 不是"利润略高的原因", 把"好卖"当成了"更赚钱".

借用原文: affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture

B) 未提及

Unique design. 与 A 同属"产品卖点"类, 但录音根本没说家具"设计独特", 更没把它当作利润高的原因, 属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

Lower shipping costs.(更低运费)与 C 极易混, 但录音明说原因是 lower customs duties(关税), 从未把利润高归于运费; shipping 一词虽在别处出现, 这里却答非所问。

借用原文: lower customs duties

Section B

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

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

1 "Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday," says Joel Goodman, founder of the Humour Project, a humour consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. Humour unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

"太多人把自己的工作视为一座为期五天的监狱,每周五才能获得假释,"Joel Goodman说道,他是Humour Project的创始人,这是一家位于纽约萨拉托加斯普林斯的幽默咨询公司。幽默能打开办公室的牢笼,因为它让成年人能够将一些童真精神带入工作中。

2 According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humour breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. Pollio conducted a study that proved humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees perform better when they have fun.

田纳西大学诺克斯维尔分校的心理学教授Howard Pollio认为,一个有幽默休息时间的办公室就是一个员工满意且富有成效的办公室。Pollio进行了一项研究,证明幽默可以帮助员工在日常生产任务中表现出色。当员工感到快乐时,他们的表现会更好。

3 In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress. "Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization," says Lynn N. Mark, a speaker on workplace humour for St. Mary's Health Centre in St. Louis.

在有权力等级制度的大型企业中,往往没有释放压力的出口。"每家公司都需要一些地下方式来调侃组织,"Lynn N. Mark说道,她是圣路易斯St. Mary's Health Centre的职场幽默演讲者。

4 Kodak's Rochester, New York branch discovered a way for its 20,000 employees to uncork their bottled-up resentments. Their 1,000-square-foot Humour Room features a toy store. Among the room's many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

Kodak位于纽约罗切斯特的分公司为其两万多名员工找到了一种释放积压怨气的方法。他们面积一千平方英尺的幽默室设有一个玩具商店。在该房间众多的减压小工具中,最吸引人的是一个可拆卸手臂和腿的老板玩偶。员工可以把玩偶拆开,只要他们把手臂和腿放回原位即可。

5 Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print production business, created the Quote Board to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. "When you're under stress, you say stupid things," says Cohen. "Now we just look at each other and say, that's one for the Quote Board."

平面印刷制作公司老板Sandy Cohen创建了语录板,用来记录人们在严格期限压力下说出的奇怪话语。"当你处于压力之下时,你会说些蠢话,"Cohen说。"现在我们只是互相看看对方,然后说,这句话该上语录板了。"

9. A) It helps employees to reduce their stress.
B) It prevents employees from feeling bored.
C) It strengthens harmony among employees.
D) It helps employees to view things positively.

【题目】 What does the passage say about humour in the workplace?

【翻译】 文章关于职场幽默说了什么?

- A) 它帮助员工减轻压力。 B) 它防止员工感到无聊。 C) 它增强员工之间的和谐。
D) 它帮助员工积极地看待事物。

【答案】 A (主旨题) It helps employees to reduce their stress.

【定位】 Humour unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

幽默打开了办公室这座监狱,因为它让成年人把一些孩童般的精神带到工作中。

【信号】 开篇点题句 + 后文减压主线。首段把职场比作 a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday (把工作日比作要熬到周五才获释的监狱), 紧接一句 Humour unlocks the office prison——开篇用"幽默解开办公室监狱"点题; 其后各段 (P3 谈 outlet for stress、P4 谈 uncork their bottled-up resentments) 持续指向缓解压力, 主旨主线就是"减压"。

【替换】 Humour unlocks the office prison ↔ **reduce their stress**

比喻还原为字面

there is often no outlet for stress ↔ **reduce their stress**

提供出口=减压

【排除】 B) **未提及**

It prevents employees from feeling bored. 说幽默防止员工无聊，但全篇只讲减压、释放怨气、提升效率，从未提"无聊 (bored) "这回事，是凭空添加的功能。

C) **原词陷阱**

It strengthens harmony among employees. 借了文中反复出现的 employees 一词制造熟悉感，但录音谈的是减压与效率，没有讲幽默增进员工间"和谐 (harmony) "，方向跑偏。

借用原文：satisfied and productive employees

D) **过度推断**

It helps employees to view things positively. 看似与"幽默"沾边，但录音从未说幽默让人"积极看待事物 (view things positively) "，这是从减压主题再往前推一步的引申，原文没有落脚点。

-
10. A) Weekends are conducive to reducing stress.
B) Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships.
C) All workers experience some emotional stress.
D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.

【题目】 What does the study by Howard Pollio show?

【翻译】 Howard Pollio的研究表明了什么？

- A) 周末有助于减轻压力。 B) 幽默对人际关系至关重要。
C) 所有员工都会经历一些情绪压力。 D) 幽默可以帮助员工在日常工作中表现出色。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.

【定位】 Pollio conducted a study that proved humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks.

波利奥做了一项研究，证明幽默能帮助员工在日常生产任务上表现出色。

【信号】 **专名 Pollio + proved 引出结论**。录音先报出处 According to Howard Pollio，随后 Pollio conducted a study that proved 用 proved 直接引出研究结论——人名加"证明了"是答案句的明确信号，结论就在这句里。

【替换】 humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks ↔

Humour can help workers excel at routine tasks

近乎逐词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Weekends are conducive to reducing stress. 里的 weekends 容易让人联想到首段 paroled every Friday 那个比喻，但录音只是用周五打比方，从没说"周末有助于减压"这个论断，更不是 Pollio 研究的结论。

借用原文：paroled every Friday

B) 未提及

Humor is vital to interpersonal relationships. 谈幽默对人际关系重要，听上去合理，但 Pollio 的研究讲的是"工作表现"，全篇也没把幽默与"人际关系 (interpersonal relationships)"挂钩，属无中生有。

C) 过度推断

All workers experience some emotional stress. 用 All 把范围放到"所有员工"，录音虽多次谈压力，却没说"所有员工都有情绪压力"，更不是 Pollio 研究的结论；绝对词常是陷阱。

借用原文：there is often no outlet for stress

11. A) Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments.

B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.

C) Design and install stress-reducing gadgets.

D) Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like.

【题目】 What can Kodak's employees do in the Humour Room?

【翻译】 Kodak的员工在幽默室可以做什么？

- A) 砸碎玩具以释放他们压抑的怨恨。 B) 只要他们重新组装,就可以把老板玩偶拆开。
C) 设计和安装减压装置。 D) 随心所欲地用力击打老板玩偶。

【答案】 B (细节题) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.

【定位】 Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

只要把玩偶的胳膊和腿装回原位，员工就可以把它拆开。

【信号】 条件状语 as long as 是落点。 答案句的灵魂在 as long as they put its arms and legs back in place——as long as (只要.....) 是个条件限定，告诉你"可以拆，但前提是装回去"；听力里这种条件/限定词后面往往就是出题的精确落点，必须听全。

【替换】 take the doll apart ↔ **Take the boss doll apart**

拆开动作对应

as long as they put its arms and legs back in place ↔ **as long as they reassemble it**

装回=重新组装

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Smash the toys to release their bottled-up resentments. 把 P4 的 toy store 与 P4 的 uncork their bottled-up resentments 两处原词拼在一起，但录音说的是"拆开 (take apart) 并装回"，绝非"砸碎 (smash)"，动作被改狠了。

借用原文：uncork their bottled-up resentments

C) 原词陷阱

Design and install stress-reducing gadgets. 借了原文 stress-reducing gadgets 一词，但录音说这些装置是房间里现成的陈设 (the room's many stress-reducing gadgets)，员工是去用、不是去"设计安装 (design and install)"，把现成品说成员工自造，动作主体与行为都错位。

借用原文：the room's many stress-reducing gadgets

D) 与原文相反

Strike at the boss doll as hard as they like. 围着真实存在的 boss doll，且 as hard as they like (想多狠就多狠) 很诱人，但录音明确是 take apart (拆开) 且必须 put arms and legs back in place (装回)，既不是"使劲打"，更没有"随心所欲、无须复原"——条件被抹掉了。

借用原文：as long as they put its arms and legs back in place

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

1 Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

最近在肥胖小鼠身上发现的一个变异基因引起了公众的兴趣。这一消息由洛克菲勒大学遗传学家 Jeffrey Friedman 公布。研究人员认为这个基因影响一种激素的发育，这种激素会告诉机体自身有多胖或多饱。那些携带变异基因的个体可能无法感知自己是否已经吃够或是否有足够的脂肪组织，因此无法知道何时停止进食。

2 The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height."

研究人员还报告称在人类身上发现了一个与小鼠肥胖基因几乎相同的基因。然而，这个基因在人类体内的作用尚未得到证实。尽管如此，像佛蒙特大学心理学家 Esther Rothblum 这样的专业人士仍反应热烈："这项研究表明，人们确实天生就有保持某种体重的倾向，就像他们天生具有特定的肤色或身高一样。"

3 Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined.

实际上，行为遗传学家认为，总体重变异中只有不到一半是由基因决定的，而身高几乎完全由基因决定。

4 Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods, in Americans' overeating.

无论基因起什么作用,美国人正在变得越来越胖。疾病控制中心的一项调查发现,在过去10年中肥胖症大幅增加。这种快速变化凸显了环境因素的作用,比如丰富食物的充裕导致美国人饮食过量。

5 The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

疾病控制中心还发现,青少年的体育活动量远低于十年前。接受体重是预先决定的这一观点可以减轻超重人群的负罪感。但是,人们相信自己无法控制体重这一信念本身就可能导致肥胖。

12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.

B) A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.

C) A newly discovered way for people to lose weight.

D) The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice.

【题目】 What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

【翻译】 说话者说什么引起了公众的兴趣?

A) 最近在肥胖小鼠体内发现的一个改变的基因。 B) 在理解基因修饰方面的突破。

C) 一种新发现的人类减肥方法。 D) 肥胖小鼠体内一个基因的自我修复能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.

【定位】 Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice.

公众的兴趣是被肥胖小鼠体内一个发生改变的基因这一最新发现所引起的。

【信号】 题干原词 aroused 对应开篇句。 篇章开头第一句 Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. 直接出现题干里的 aroused 与 public interest, 开篇点题句就是答案句。

【替换】 the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice ↔

The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.

latest=recent、discovery=finding

【排除】 B) 过度推断

录音只说发现了一个改变的基因，从未称其为 A breakthrough in understanding gene modification.; breakthrough 与 gene modification 都是原文没有的拔高说法，把一次发现夸成理解上的突破，推过了头。

C) 偷换概念

A newly discovered way for people to lose weight. 借用了原文 discovery 的味道，却把对象从小鼠的基因偷换成给人减肥的方法；原文 a changed gene in obese mice 讲的是小鼠基因，根本没说找到了减肥办法。

借用原文：the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice

D) 原词陷阱

The self-repairing ability of a gene in obese mice. 借了 gene 与 obese mice 这些原词，但原文从未提到基因有自我修复能力，self-repairing 是凭空捏造的内容。

借用原文：a changed gene in obese mice

-
13. A) It renders an organism unable to fight diseases.
B) It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing.
C) It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes.
D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.

【题目】 What do we learn about the changed gene?

【翻译】 关于这个改变的基因我们了解到什么？

- A) 它使生物体无法对抗疾病。 B) 它阻止小鼠的脂肪组织生长。
C) 它帮助生物体适应环境变化。 D) 它使小鼠无法感知何时停止进食。

【答案】 D (细节题) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.

【定位】 Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

带有这个变化基因的个体，可能感知不到自己何时已吃饱、或脂肪组织是否已足够，因而无法判断该何时停止进食。

【信号】 因果 thus 引出后果。 句中 and thus can't tell when to stop eating 用 thus 把基因的后果点出来——感知不到饱、判断不了何时停吃，正是题干要的那个作用，因果信号词之后即答案落点。

【替换】 can't tell when to stop eating ↔ **It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.**
can't tell=unable to sense

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It renders an organism unable to fight diseases. 借了原文出现过的 organism 一词，但原文只说基因影响对饱腹的感知，从未提到它让生物无法抗病，fight diseases 是没说过的内容。

借用原文：tells the organism how fat or full it is

B) 与原文相反

It prevents the mice's fatty tissues from growing. 盗用了原文的 fatty tissue，却把意思反了——原文说的是带该基因者感知不到脂肪是否够 if they have sufficient fatty tissue，并非这个基因会阻止脂肪生长。

借用原文：if they have sufficient fatty tissue

C) 未提及

It helps organisms adapt to environmental changes. 又一次借用 organism，但帮助适应环境的说法原文完全没有，是凭空加上的功能。

借用原文：tells the organism how fat or full it is

14. A) Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do.

B) Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled.

C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.

D) The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored.

【题目】 What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

【翻译】 Vermont大学心理学家Esther Rothblum说了什么？

A) 人类拥有的肥胖基因比大多数小鼠多。 B) 一个人总体重变化的一半是可以控制的。

C) 人们天生就有保持某一体重的倾向。 D) 肥胖基因的功能尚待探索。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.

【定位】 "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height."

"这项研究表明，人确实生来就有形成某种体重的倾向，就像他们生来就有特定的肤色或身高一样。"

【信号】 人物引述原话。 原文 reacted enthusiastically: 之后是 Rothblum 的直接引语，引号内 people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight 即她的观点，被引述人原话就是答案句。

【替换】 people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight ↔

People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.

近乎原句保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

Human beings have more obesity genes than most mice do. 借了原文人与鼠都有相近基因的话题，但 Rothblum 从没比较人和鼠谁的肥胖基因更多，这一数量对比原文没有。

借用原文：a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans

B) 张冠李戴

Half of a person's total weight variation can be controlled. 把第三段行为遗传学家说的 less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes 安到了 Rothblum 头上，既换了说话人，又把不到一半由基因决定篡改成半数可控。

借用原文：less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes

D) 张冠李戴

The function of the obesity genes is yet to be explored. 对应的是原文 The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated，那是叙述者的客观补充，并非 Rothblum 的话，被错挂到她名下。

借用原文：The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated

15. A) The worsening of natural environment.

B) The abundant provision of rich foods.

C) The accelerated pace of present-day life.

D) The adverse impact of the food industry.

【题目】 What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

【翻译】 根据疾病控制中心的一项调查,美国人的肥胖归因于什么?

A) 自然环境的恶化。 B) 丰富食物的充足供应。 C) 当今生活节奏的加快。

D) 食品行业的不利影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) The abundant provision of rich foods.

【定位】 Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods, in Americans' overeating.

如此迅速的变化凸显了环境因素——比如丰富的高热量食物——在美国人暴饮暴食中所起的作用。

【信号】 underlines the role 点明成因。 原文 Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods 用 underlines the role of 这一归因表达点出主因是环境因素，并举 rich foods 为例，正是题干要的原因。

【替换】 the abundance of rich foods ↔ **The abundant provision of rich foods.**
abundance=abundant provision

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

The worsening of natural environment. 蹭了原文 environmental factors 里的 environmental, 却把环境因素偷换成自然环境恶化; 原文说的环境因素指的是食物丰富等生活环境, 并非自然环境变差。

借用原文: the role of environmental factors

C) 未提及

The accelerated pace of present-day life. 听着合理, 但这项调查归因到的是丰富食物, 原文从未把肥胖归因于生活节奏加快, pace of life 是没说过的因素。

D) 偷换概念

The adverse impact of the food industry. 借食物话题制造与 B 的混淆, 但原文归因的是 the abundance of rich foods (丰富食物本身), 并没把责任算到食品工业头上, food industry 是替换上去的对象。

借用原文: the abundance of rich foods

Section C

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

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

1 Qualities of a relationship, such as openness, compassion, and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men.

关系的品质,如开放性、同情心和精神刺激,是我们大多数人关注的问题,无论性别如何,但从问卷调查的回应来看,这些品质对女性比对男性更重要。

2 Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23%.

当被要求考虑亲密友谊的要素时,女性将这些品质排在所有其他品质之上。男性给予它们较低的优先级,而更青睐兴趣相似性(77%的男性选择)和危机中的响应能力(61%的男性受访者选择)。精神刺激在男性和女性中都排名第三,是唯一重叠的领域。在男性中,只有28%的人将开放性列为重要品质;关怀仅被23%的人选择。

3 It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a

fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a "doing" relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11% of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background.

从他们的选择中可以明显看出,当女性谈论亲密友谊时,她们指的是情感因素,而男性强调的是他们在朋友陪伴中找到的快乐。也就是说,当一个男人谈论"朋友"时,他很可能是在谈论与他一起做事的人——队友、同好者、酒友。这些活动是友谊的织体;这是一种"行动"关系,其中兴趣相似性是关键纽带。这一因素只有不到11%的女性考虑。女性选择温暖的情感氛围,在那里交流自由流动;活动只是背景。

4 Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help." Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that "being there when needed was taken for granted."

最后,正如我们所见,男性对彼此的忠诚度有严重的疑问。也许这就是为什么他们如此强调危机中的响应能力——"我可以求助的人"。女性,正如她们的证言所示,彼此之间通常更有安全感,因此更可能轻视这个问题。在后续访谈中,这一点得到了多次证实,一位又一位女性表示"在需要时在场是理所当然的"。

5 As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

至于友谊的危害,不少关系因残酷的竞争和背叛感而破裂。这适用于男性和女性,但程度不同。相比之下,抱怨这些问题的男性几乎是女性的两倍。此外,虽然竞争和背叛是女性友谊的主要刺,但男性还受到几乎同等程度的另外两个问题的困扰:缺乏坦率和害怕显得不像男人。显然,对于男人来说,一份好的友谊很难找到。

16. A) Similarity in interests.

B) Mental stimulation.

C) Openness.

D) Compassion.

【题目】 What quality do men value most concerning friendship, according to a questionnaire response?

【翻译】 根据问卷调查的回答,男性在友谊方面最看重什么品质?

A) 兴趣相似。 B) 智力上的激发。 C) 坦诚。 D) 同情心。

【答案】 A (细节题) Similarity in interests.

【定位】 Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% male respondents.

男性把这些（情感类品质）排在了较低的位置，转而青睐兴趣相似——77% 的男性选了它，以及危机中的回应——61% 的男性受访者选了它。

【信号】 in favor of + 最高占比 77%。 信号有两层：一是 in favor of similarity in interests 这个“转而偏爱”的措辞，直接点出男性的首选；二是紧跟的最高数字 selected by 77% of men，77% 是男性各项里占比最高的，数字最高即“最看重”，双重信号锁定 similarity in interests。

【替换】 in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men ↔ **Similarity in interests.**

原词直接对应 + 最高占比佐证

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Mental stimulation. 在录音里确实念到，但 Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men 说它在男性中只排第三，是男女唯一重合项，并非“最看重”，听到这个原词就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women

C) 张冠李戴

Openness. 录音里念到，但 only 28% named openness as an important quality 说男性里只有 28% 看重它，属于女性首选的情感类品质，安到“男性最看重”头上是张冠李戴。

借用原文：Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality

D) 张冠李戴

Compassion. 对应录音里的 caring, caring was picked by just 23% 说男性里仅 23% 选它，占比最低，远非男性首选，同样是女性向品质被错配给男性。

借用原文：caring was picked by just 23%

17. A) The willingness to offer timely help.

B) The joy found in each other's company.

C) Personal bonds.

D) Emotional factors.

【题目】 What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

【翻译】 女性在谈到亲密友谊时指的是什么？

A) 愿意及时提供帮助。 B) 在彼此陪伴中找到的快乐。 C) 个人纽带。 D) 情感因素。

【答案】 D （细节题） Emotional factors.

【定位】 It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company.

从她们的选择可以明显看出，女性谈到亲密友谊时指的是情感因素，而男性强调的是从朋友的陪伴中获得的乐趣。

【信号】refer to 与题干对应词 + while 对比。答案句出现题干同款动词 when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, refer to 直接呼应题干 refer to; 而 while 之后讲的是男性, 构成男女对比, 提醒只取 while 前面属于女性的那半句。

【替换】they are referring to emotional factors ↔ Emotional factors.

原句结论词直接等于选项

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

The willingness to offer timely help. 改写自录音里男性看重的 responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help.", 那是男性的特征, 安给女性属张冠李戴; 女性谈友谊指的是情感因素而非"危机援手"。

借用原文: they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help."

B) 张冠李戴

The joy found in each other's company. 几乎照搬录音 while 之后讲男性的 men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company, joy=pleasure、company 原词都在, 但这是男性的特征, 回答"女性所指"是张冠李戴。

借用原文: men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company

C) 未提及

Personal bonds. 听起来像和"情感"沾边, 但录音讲女性时用的是 emotional factors, 并未出现 personal bonds 这一表述, 属未提及的近义诱饵。

18. A) Failure to keep a promise.

B) Lack of frankness.

C) Feelings of betrayal.

D) Loss of contact.

【题目】What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

【翻译】什么可能对男性和女性的友谊构成威胁?

A) 未能信守承诺。 B) 缺乏坦率。 C) 背叛的感觉。 D) 失去联系。

【答案】C (细节题) Feelings of betrayal.

【定位】As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally.

至于友谊的隐患, 不少关系因激烈的竞争和背叛感而破裂。这一点对男女都适用, 只是程度不均。

【信号】hazards 主题句 + applies to both。信号一是 As for the hazards of friendship 点出本段讲"友谊隐患"正对题干 threaten; 信号二是紧接的 This applies to both men and women, applies to both 与题干 both 严丝合缝, 直接圈定 competition 和 betrayal 是双方共有的威胁。

【替换】 feelings of betrayal ↔ Feelings of betrayal.

原句词与选项完全一致且落在 both 范围内

【排除】 A) 未提及

Failure to keep a promise. 听上去合理，但录音讲隐患时只点了 competition、betrayal、lack of frankness、fear of appearing unmanly，从未提"违背承诺"，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

Lack of frankness. 录音确实念到，但 men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness 说这是"额外"困扰男性的问题，并非男女双方共有，与题干 both 不符，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly

D) 未提及

Loss of contact. 是最符合常识的"友谊杀手"，但录音整段讲隐患从未提及"失联"，正是预读时警惕的那个常识诱饵。

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

1 The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and the scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today.

在现今的恐龙国家纪念地，于犹他州和科罗拉多州发现了20多具恐龙的部分骨架以及大约300具恐龙的零散骨骼。许多最佳标本今天可以在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆中看到。这个恐龙化石坑是当今已知最大且保存最完好的恐龙化石沉积地。

2 Many people get the idea from the mass of bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened but it probably did not.

许多人从坑壁上大量的骨骼得出这样的想法：某种灾难，如火山爆发或突发洪水，在这一地区杀死了整群恐龙。这种情况可能发生过，但很可能并非如此。

3 The main reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit.
认为并非如此的主要原因是零散的骨骼和沉积层的厚度。

4 In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got their smooth round shape by rolling along the stream bottom.

在其他被认为动物一起死亡的沉积地中，骨架通常是完整的，而且所有骨骼往往都处于它们应有的位置。这里发现了圆润的化石骨骼碎片。这些碎片通过沿着河床滚动而形成了光滑的圆形形状。

5 In a mass killing, the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit, the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick.

在集体死亡事件中，骨骼应该一起留在河流或湖底的同一水平面上。但在这个沉积层中，骨骼分布在大约12英尺厚的砂岩层中。

6 The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry-land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places.

沼泽居住类型和干旱陆地类型的混合似乎也表明该沉积层是来自不同地方的混合物。

7 The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from far-away dry-land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or were washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave; others may have floated for miles before being stranded.

这个化石坑区域是一个大型恐龙墓地，而不是它们死亡的地方。大部分遗骸可能顺着向东流淌的河流漂流，直到被留在浅沙洲上。其中一些可能来自遥远的西部干旱陆地区域。也许它们在试图穿越小溪时溺水身亡，或在洪水期间被冲走。一些沼泽居住者可能被困在成为它们坟墓的沙洲上；另一些可能漂流了数英里后才搁浅。

8 Even today similar events take place. When floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri river reported that shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods.

即使在今天，类似的事件仍在发生。当春季洪水来临时，绵羊、牛和鹿经常被上涨的洪水困住并溺死。它们的尸体顺流而下漂流，直到洪水退去，将它们搁浅在沙洲或岸边，半埋在沙中，直到腐烂。早期在密苏里河上旅行的人报告说，河岸和沙洲上经常堆满了在春季洪水中死亡的野牛腐烂的尸体。

19. A) Along the low-lying Colorado River.

B) At the Dinosaur National Monument.

C) Along the border of the U.S. and Canada.

D) At museums of natural history in large cities.

【题目】 Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

【翻译】 在北美哪里可以找到许多最好的恐龙标本？

- A) 沿着地势低洼的科罗拉多河。 B) 在恐龙国家纪念地。 C) 沿着美国和加拿大的边境。
D) 在大城市的自然历史博物馆。

【答案】 D (细节题) At museums of natural history in large cities.

【定位】 Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada.

如今许多最好的标本可以在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆里看到。

【信号】 题干关键词 **best specimens** 原样出现。答案句开头 Many of the best specimens may be seen today 与题干 best specimens 几乎逐字对应，听到这串和题干同款的词，就知道讲者正在回答“在哪能看到”，紧跟其后的地点就是答案。

【替换】 at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada ↔

At museums of natural history in large cities

原文短语略作精简，意思不变

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Along the low-lying Colorado River. 里的 river 是讲者后文谈骨头来历才提到的 (floated down an eastward flowing river)，与“哪里能看到标本”无关，是把别处的词搬来骗“听到 river 就选”。

借用原文：floated down an eastward flowing river

B) **原词陷阱**

At the Dinosaur National Monument. 在原文 at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument 处出现，但那是骨头被“发现” (discovered) 的地方，本题问“最好的标本能在哪看到”，答非所问。

借用原文：discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument

C) **偷换概念**

原文只说大城市分布在 the United States and Canada 两国，并未说“美加边境”，Along the border of the U.S. and Canada. 凭 United States and Canada 这串原词杜撰出 border，属偷换概念。

借用原文：the larger cities of the United States and Canada

20. A) Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction.

B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.

C) The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs.

D) The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood.

【题目】 **What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?**

【翻译】 当许多人看到坑壁上的巨大骨骼时，他们会想到什么？

A) 火山爆发可能导致整个动物物种灭绝。 B) 某种自然灾害杀死了该地区的整群恐龙。

C) 应该精心保护这个坑以供恐龙研究使用。 D) 整个地区一定遭受过毁灭性的洪水袭击。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.

【定位】 Many people get the idea from the mass of bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area.

很多人从坑壁上成堆的骨头得出一个想法：某种灾难——比如火山爆发或突发洪水——在这一带杀死了一整群恐龙。

【信号】 **Many people get the idea**直接对应题干人群。答案句以 Many people get the idea 开头，与题干 many people 完全对上，这是"群体想法"的标志句；它说出的内容（灾难杀死整群恐龙）就是"人们会想到什么"的答案。

【替换】 some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood ↔ **Some natural disaster**

火山/洪水概括为natural disaster

killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area ↔ **killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area**

几乎逐字一致

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Volcanic explosions could bring whole animal species to extinction. 借了原文真念过的 volcanic explosion，但原文说的是"杀死本地一整群恐龙"，A 却升级成"使整个物种灭绝"（whole animal species to extinction），范围被夸大，原文从未这么说。

借用原文：a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs

C) **答非所问**

The pit should be carefully preserved for the study of dinosaurs. 讲"该被妥善保护以供研究"，原文虽提到 the largest and best preserved deposit，但那是描述坑保存状况好，并非说"人们看到骨头会想到要保护"，答非所问。

借用原文：the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today

D) **过度推断**

The whole region must have been struck by a devastating flood. 取了原文里作为举例之一的 flood，却用 must have（必然）和 whole region（整个地区）把语气和范围都拔高，原文只说洪水是人们设想的灾难"之一"，没说"全区必遭毁灭性洪水"。

借用原文：a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area

-
21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river.
B) They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years.
C) They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality.
D) They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion.

【题目】 **What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?**

【翻译】 关于在坑中发现的大量恐龙骨骼,说话者提出了什么看法?

- A) 它们顺着向东流动的河流漂下来。 B) 它们深埋在沙土中达数百万年之久。
C) 它们是栖息在该地的恐龙骨架。 D) 它们是在火山爆发中死亡的恐龙遗骸。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They floated down an eastward flowing river.

【定位】 The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar.

这片坑区是一座大型恐龙"墓地", 而不是它们死亡的地方。大多数遗骸很可能是顺着一条向东流的河漂下来, 最后被留在了一处浅沙洲上。

【信号】 not a place where they died是讲者下结论的转折。not a place where they died 用否定一句撇清"原地死亡", 紧接的 floated down an eastward flowing river 才是讲者给出的真正成因。否定+给出新说法, 是讲者亮出结论的强信号。

【替换】 Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river ↔

They floated down an eastward flowing river.

去掉probably后几乎逐字一致

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

They lay buried deep in the sand for millions of years. 蹭了原文 half buried in the sand 的 buried/sand, 但原文说的是尸体漂下后"半埋在沙里直到腐烂", 并非"深埋沙中数百万年"; deep 和 for millions of years 都是原文没有的。

借用原文: they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay

C) 与原文相反

They were skeletons of dinosaurs inhabiting the locality. 说骨头是"当地栖居的恐龙"即原地死亡, 但讲者明确说 not a place where they died、是漂来的"墓地", C 取的恰是被否定的那一边, 与原文相反。

借用原文: The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died.

D) 原词陷阱

They were remains of dinosaurs killed in a volcanic explosion. 把第 2 段大众想法里的 a volcanic explosion 搬来, 但讲者全篇就是在反驳"一场灾难一次性害死", 火山致死正属被否定的旧说, D 既盗原词又站错边。

借用原文: some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs

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

1 I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society.

我特别想谈谈在我们社会中发展一种新的老龄化方式的必要性。

2 Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true. But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent.

这个国家的年轻人被指责不像在原籍国那样照顾父母。这是事实。但同样真实的是,老年人也受到了美国独立和自主理想的影响。所以我们独自生活,也许在饥饿的边缘,最终没有朋友,但我们是独立的。

3 This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness.

这种标准的美国式生活方式被强加在每个族裔群体身上,尽管对许多群体来说这种理想并不实用。这是一个糟糕的理想,追求它会造成很大的伤害。这种独立的理想也包含着大量的无私。

4 In talking to today's young mothers. I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they are going to be. I hear devoted, loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof.

在与当年轻母亲交谈时,我问她们认为自己将成为什么样的祖母。我听到充满爱心的母亲说,当她们抚养完孩子后,她们无意成为祖母。她们惊讶地听到,在世界大部分地区的大部分历史中,家庭一直是三代或四代同堂的家庭,住在同一屋檐下。

5 We have over-emphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way and the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible.

我们过分强调了小家庭单元——父亲、母亲、年幼的孩子。我们认为如果祖父母还在世,能够独自生活是很美好的。我们已经到了这样的地步:我们认为我们能为孩子做的唯一的事就是不妨碍他们,我们能为儿媳做的唯一的事就是尽可能少见她。

6 Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

老人疗养院,即使是管理最好的,也住满了这样的老人:他们相信自己能为孩子做的唯一的事就是在孩子来探望时表现得高高兴兴。所以最终,老年人不得不把所有精力都投入到"不成为负担"上。

7 We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we've paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We've isolated old people and we've cut off the children from their grandparents.

我们开始看到,为了强调独立和自主,我们付出了多么巨大的代价。我们孤立了老年人,我们切断了孩子与祖父母的联系。

8 One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.

我们今天的代沟如此严重的原因之一,就是祖父母退出了。年轻人被剥夺了他们最需要的东西——视角,去了解为什么他们的父母行为如此古怪,为什么他们的祖父母说那些话。

22. A) Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort.

B) Attaching too much importance to independence.

C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.

D) Leaving their parents on the verge of starvation.

【题目】 What have young Americans been accused of?

【翻译】 年轻的美国人被指责做了什么?

- A) 沉溺于追求闲暇和物质享受。 B) 过分看重独立性。 C) 未能以传统方式照顾父母。
D) 让他们的父母处于饥饿的边缘。

【答案】 C (细节题) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.

【定位】 Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true.

这个国家的年轻人被指责没有像在老家时那样照顾自己的父母。而这是事实。

【信号】 指责类信号词 **accused of** 直接领出答案。录音里 have been accused of not caring for their parents 直接用了与题干同源的 accused of, 后面紧跟的 not caring for their parents 就是指控内容, 这种'指责词 + 后接内容'的结构是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country ↔

Failing to care for parents in the traditional way

not caring=Failing to care; 老家方式=传统方式

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音确实反复讲 an American ideal of independence and autonomy, B 借这个原词诱选; 但'过度看重独立'录音是用来说老人受其影响 (and this is true 之后转向讲老人), 并非年轻人'被指责'的那件事, 属答非所问。

借用原文: an American ideal of independence and autonomy

A) **未提及**

Indulging in seeking leisure and material comfort. (沉溺于追求休闲与物质享受) 录音通篇未提及年轻人贪图享乐, 纯属无中生有。

D) **张冠李戴**

录音里 on the verge of starvation 确实出现过 starvation, D 借它诱选; 但原文是说'老人自己 (we) 独居、濒于挨饿', 并非'年轻人害父母挨饿', 张冠李戴且把主体说反了。

借用原文: on the verge of starvation

23. A) They have great difficulty living by themselves.

B) They have little hope of getting any family care.

C) They have fond memories of their good old days.

D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?

【翻译】 说话者对美国老年人是怎么说的?

A) 他们独自生活有很大困难。 B) 他们几乎没有希望得到任何家庭照顾。

C) 他们对过去的美好时光有着温馨的回忆。 D) 他们有独立和自主意识。

【答案】 D (细节题) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.

【定位】 But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent.

但同样属实的是，老人受到了美国式独立与自主理想的影响。于是我们独自生活，也许濒于挨饿、最终没有朋友，但我们是独立的。

【信号】 转折 But + 结尾 but we are independent 双重强调落点。答案句以 But it is also true 转折领出，把话题从年轻人转到老人；句末又用 but we are independent 再次转折强调'独立'，转折后的内容才是说话人真正想说的老人特征，是答案信号。

【替换】 we are independent ↔ a sense of independence and autonomy

形容词 independent 名词化为 independence

influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy ↔

have a sense of independence and autonomy

受独立理想影响=拥有独立自主感

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音 we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation 让人觉得老人'独自生活很困难'，A 借此诱选；但说话人这句的落点是 but we are independent——强调的是'独立'而非'生活困难'，A 取了转折前的表象、漏了转折后的真意。

借用原文：we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation

B) 原词陷阱

全文确有 family care 相关话题（如年轻人不照顾父母），B 借话题词诱选；但题干问的是'说话人关于老人说了什么'，本段答案句强调的是老人'独立'，并未说老人'没希望得到家庭照顾'，属答非所问。

借用原文：old people have been influenced by an American ideal

C) 未提及

They have fond memories of their good old days.（怀念过去的好时光）录音从未提及老人怀旧，属无中生有。

24. A) People in many parts of the world preferred small-sized families.

B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world.

C) Many elderly people were unwilling to take care of their grandchildren.

D) So many young Americans refused to live together with their parents.

【题目】 What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?

【翻译】 说话者采访的年轻母亲们对什么感到惊讶？

A) 世界许多地区的人们更喜欢小型家庭。 B) 世界大部分地区一直存在大家庭。

C) 许多老年人不愿意照顾他们的孙辈。 D) 这么多年轻美国人拒绝与父母住在一起。

【答案】 B（细节题） There have been extended families in most parts of the world.

【定位】 They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof.

她们惊讶地听到，在世界大多数地区、纵贯其大部分历史，家庭一直是三代或四代同堂、住在同一屋檐下的。

【信号】 惊讶标志词 **astonished** 直接领出答案。录音 They are astonished to hear that 用了与题干同源的 astonished，后面 that 从句的内容就是令她们吃惊的事，这种'惊讶词 + that 从句'是答案句最明确的信号。

【替换】 families have been three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof ↔

There have been extended families

三四代同堂=extended families (大家庭)

in most of the world throughout most of its history ↔ **in most parts of the world**

世界大多数地区，措辞近乎同义

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音强调历史上多为大家庭，A 却说 preferred small-sized families (偏好小家庭)；说话人另有 over-emphasized the small family unit 提到 small family，A 借此原词诱选，但把'令人吃惊的事'说反了——惊讶点恰恰是'过去是大家庭'。

借用原文：over-emphasized the small family unit

C) 原词陷阱

全文确有祖辈与孙辈话题 (如 cut off the children from their grandparents)，C 借 grandchildren 诱选；但'许多老人不愿照顾孙辈'录音从未提及，且与令人吃惊的'大家庭'事实无关，属答非所问加无中生有。

借用原文：cut off the children from their grandparents

D) 答非所问

录音确有年轻人独立、与父母关系的内容，D 借 young Americans、live together 诱选；但题干问'令年轻母亲吃惊的事'，答案句讲的是'历史上多为大家庭'，并非'年轻美国人拒绝与父母同住'，属答非所问。

借用原文：Young people in this country have been accused

25. A) Leave their younger generations alone.

B) Avoid being a burden to their children.

C) Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities.

D) View things from their children's perspective.

【题目】 What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

【翻译】 说话者说老年人尽最大努力做什么？

A) 让他们的年轻一代独处。 B) 避免成为子女的负担。

C) 通过参与快乐的活动保持健康。 D) 从子女的角度看待事物。

【答案】 B (细节题) Avoid being a burden to their children.

【定位】 So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

所以到头来，老人不得不把全部精力都投入到“不成为负担”上。

【信号】 竭力类信号 **devote all their energies to** 直接领出答案。录音 devote all their energies to "not being a burden" 用 devote all their energies to (倾尽全力于) 这一‘竭力’信号，与题干 try their best 同义，其后引号内的 not being a burden 即老人尽力去做的事，是答案落点。

【替换】 devote all their energies to "not being a burden" ↔ **Avoid being a burden to their children**

竭力做到‘不成为负担’=尽力避免成为负担

the only thing they can do for their children ↔ **to their children**

对子女而言，对象一致

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音 stay out of their way 说的是父母‘别挡子女的路’，A 的 Leave their younger generations alone. (别打扰晚辈) 借此诱选；但题干问的是老人‘尽力去做’的那件被概括的事，答案句明确落在‘不成为负担’，A 只是过程中的某句铺垫，非最终落点。

借用原文：stay out of their way

C) **偷换概念**

录音 look cheerful when they come to visit 说老人努力‘显得开心’，C 借 cheerful/joyful 的近似诱选；但 C 说成 Stay healthy by engaging in joyful activities. (靠快乐活动保持健康)，把‘显得开心’偷换成‘保持健康’，录音并未讲养生，属偷换概念。

借用原文：look cheerful when they come to visit

D) **张冠李戴**

录音 perspective 确实出现，D 借它诱选；但原文说的是年轻人被剥夺了 perspective (视角)，并非‘老人努力从子女视角看问题’，主体与含义都对不上，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 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。

Mrs Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

第1段，第3句

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，但在四六级、考研阅读中占比不高。结构简单，学习迁移价值有限，不如陈述句、复合句典型。

W: Thank you for having me.

第2段，第1句

"Thank you for ..." 是口语和应用文中的高频客套句式，在日常交际中极为常见，但在四六级或考研阅读真题中较少作为重点考查对象，典型性中等偏下。

I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

第4段，第2句

本句结构有代表性，层级不算过深，但足够覆盖主句、宾语从句、名词后修饰和完成时判断，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。

W: The world has seen sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a 100-meter dash or 200-meter swimming race.

第8段，第1句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语,还有定语从句和同位语从句修饰宾语,同位语从句内部又包含并列的表语。涵盖了宾语补足语、限制性定语从句、同位语从句、并列表语等多种成分类型,且存在易混淆点:如宾语补足语 being broken 与定语从句 that could only be broken 的区分,以及同位语从句与定语从句的辨别,训练价值较高。

So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

第3段，第4句

主谓加不定式宾语的结构（如 "need/want/plan to do"）以及不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有较强的典型性和实用性。

Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates.

第7段，第7句

“句首地点状语 + 主语 + 一般现在时谓语 + 宾语”是很常见的基本句型。另一个典型点是：连接词后若没有新谓语，后面未必是新分句，这种判断在考试阅读里也很实用。

And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy.

第11段，第4句

简单句 + 进行时 + 介词短语状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，具有一定代表性。主语部分的后置定语修饰也是典型结构。但由于句子整体较简单，不含从句或复杂句式，无法代表真题中更高频的复合句结构，典型性属于中等偏上水平。

What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

第7题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的常见句式，“What do/does + 主语 + 动词原形”的结构频繁出现，学习这类句子有助于理解疑问句语序和成分关系，具有较好的迁移价值。

What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

第8题 题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句、疑问词双重身份、make使役结构都是四六级和考研听力或阅读中的高频句式，学会后可复用于大量类似结构的句子。

Employees can take the doll apart as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

第4段，第4句

本句的“主句 + 条件状语从句”结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，“as long as”引导条件从句的用法具有较高代表性。情态动词加动词原形的结构也是常考考点。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和分析。

It prevents employees from feeling bored.

第9题，B

"prevent sb from doing sth" 是四六级和考研中频繁出现的固定搭配句式，主谓宾加介词短语状语的结构也较为典型，掌握后可迁移到同类搭配句。

Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且具有典型性:主句包含并列谓语、两个并列的宾语从句、一个疑问词不定式作宾语;宾语从句内部包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语等基本成分。特别适合训练识别并列结构、区分宾语从句与状语从句、以及识别疑问词不定式的能力

Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height."

第2段，第3句

冒号引出引语、动词接宾语从句、比较状语从句类比论证，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。特别是 "research indicates that" 这种学术表达结构和 "just as" 类比论证，在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter.

第4段，第1句

让步状语从句（尤其以 "whatever" 引导）在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语前置是让步从句的典型结构特征。主句使用进行时表达趋势变化也是常见表达方式。本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

第12题题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句、疑问词在从句内充当成分，这是四六级听力和考研阅读中常见的提问句式，结构典型且高频，掌握后可迁移到大量同类题目。

What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

第15题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是以 "What/How/Why + 谓语 + 宾语" 形式询问原因、方式或结果的句型。本句结构（疑问代词主语 + 短语动词谓语 + 名词宾语 + 介词短语状语）是典型的学术类阅读问句，掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。

It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company.

第3段，第1句

这句在结构训练上覆盖面广、层级清楚又有一定挑战，时态难度中等，适合作为重点练习材料。对于提升长句拆解能力很有代表性。

That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy.

第3段，第2句

本句主干识别难度中等，嵌套层级不深但包含定语从句关系代词省略和介词后置等易错点，时态涉及现在进行时不定式需要理解，成分类型丰富且覆盖常考结构，句式在真题中代表性强。综合来看，本句作为结构和时态训练材料具有较好的性价比：难度适中但考点密集，适合基础较弱学生巩固状语从句、定语从句识别、复合谓语分析等核心技能，学习后可较好迁移到同类句子，推荐作为训练材料优先使用。

Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty.

第4段，第1句

“主句中插入 as 引导的说明性从句”是阅读里很常见的写法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。主句本身也是常见的主谓宾结构。

Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 插入式非限制性定语从句的结构在考研和四六级阅读中较为常见，“as” 引导非限制性定语从句表“正如”是高频句式；主句内并列谓语配合副词 “consequently” 表因果递进也是典型书面语结构，掌握后可迁移到大量长难句分析中，代表性较强。

In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women.

第5段，第3句

比较结构 "as...as" 和倍数表达 "twice as many" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在数据对比、调查结果类文章中常见；比较从句省略重复成分也是标准用法。本句结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似对比句。

Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

第5段，第5句

虽然是简单句，但包含插入语 "for a man" 和不定式短语 "to find" 作状语修饰形容词的用法，可用于练习识别插入成分和非谓语动词的修饰关系，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语从句等常见易错点。

In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places.

第4段，第1句

句子包含限制性定语从句修饰名词、被动语态、不定式结构以及并列表述，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主句前置较长状语、定语从句嵌套在状语中的结构也是阅读理解中常见的句式类型，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave; others may have floated for miles before being stranded.

第7段，第5句

本句覆盖主语、谓语（情态 + 完成体）、地点状语、表语、定语从句（含关系代词作主语）、并列结构等多种成分。第一个主句的地点状语 "in the very sandbar that became their grave" 中嵌套定语从句，需要区分状语整体和从句的归属；定语从句中 "that" 既是引导词又充当主语，是常见易错点；两个主句的并列也需要识别分号的分隔作用。成分种类较丰富，练习价值较高。

Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay.

第8段，第3句

until 引导时间状语从句、where 引导定语从句、leave + 宾语 + 过去分词作宾补，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用

This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical.

第3段，第1句

这句结构有代表性，难度不至于过高，又覆盖被动、完成体、让步和后置限定说明等关键训练点。对于结构和时态一起练习，投入产出比较高。

We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone.

第5段，第2句

本句成分类型丰富，涵盖主谓宾、主系表、条件状语、方式状语等多种成分，且包含宾语从句省略that、形式主语it的指代判断、嵌套条件从句的识别等多个易错点，作为划分成分练习句收益较高。

We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way and the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible.

第5段，第3句

结构严整且嵌套典型，能有效训练学生在复杂语境中剥茧抽丝的能力，建议作为核心分析案例。

Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit.

第6段，第1句

本句结构层次丰富但又不至于失控，时态和语态也覆盖了常考基础点，十分适合用来训练“先抓主干，再层层回填修饰和从属关系”的能力。对句子结构与时态的综合练习价值很高。

So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden".

第6段，第2句

"have to + 动词原形" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的情态结构，表达义务或必然性；"devote ... to ..." 也是常考搭配，且 to 后接动名词的用法是易错点。本句结构简洁但典型，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子中，实用性强。

One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out.

第8段，第1句

本句成分丰富且有多个易错点:主语是包含定语从句的长名词短语,定语从句省略了关系代词,比较结构 as bad a generation gap as 的语序特殊,表语由从句充当,适合训练主语识别、定语从句识别、比较结构分析、表语从句识别等多个考点

What have young Americans been accused of?

第22题题干

现在完成时被动语态的疑问句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,本句的 "have been accused of" 形式和 "疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 过去分词" 语序都非常典型;掌握这类句式可直接迁移到大量真题句,实用性强,代表性高。

Avoid being a burden to their children.

第25题, B

虽然结构简单,但包含祈使句省略主语、动名词短语作宾语两个值得练习的知识点,对基础学习者有一定训练价值

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 273 个英语六级真题高频词

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

gene

B2

n. 基因

本卷14次·真题 43 句

dinosaur

A2

n. 恐龙

本卷12次·真题 15 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷9次·真题 190 句

athlete

B1

n. 运动员

本卷9次·真题 49 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本卷9次·真题 18 句

humour B1

n. 幽默

本卷8次·真题 8 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷6次·真题 44 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷6次·真题 34 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本卷6次·真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 568 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷5次·真题 126 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷5次·真题 18 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本卷5次·真题 15 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次·真题 168 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷4次·真题 112 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷4次·真题 46 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷4次·真题 38 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本卷4次·真题 9 句

container B1

n. 容器

本卷4次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 273 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题 134 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 108 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本卷3次·真题 88 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本卷3次·真题 60 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷3次·真题 52 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本卷3次·真题 36 句

carefully

A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷3次·真题 32 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本卷3次·真题 25 句

autonomy

C1

n. 自主权

本卷3次·真题 17 句

obese

C1

adj. 肥胖的

本卷3次·真题 11 句

organism

B2

n. 生物

本卷3次·真题 10 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本卷2次·真题 363 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 271 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷2次·真题 138 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷2次·真题 120 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷2次·真题 103 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷2次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷2次·真题 92 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 80 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题 70 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷2次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本卷2次·真题 58 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次·真题 54 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷2次 · 真题 51 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷2次 · 真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次 · 真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷2次 · 真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷2次 · 真题 34 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷2次 · 真题 25 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷2次 · 真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷2次 · 真题 24 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷2次 · 真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本卷2次 · 真题 22 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次 · 真题 21 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷2次 · 真题 20 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本卷2次 · 真题 19 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本卷2次·真题 18句

flow

B1

v. 流动

本卷2次·真题 18句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷2次·真题 17句

gadget

B2

n. 小装置

本卷2次·真题 16句

render

B2

v. 使成为

本卷2次·真题 16句

tremendous

B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 14句

herd

B1

n. 兽群

本卷2次·真题 13句

monument

B2

n. 纪念碑

本卷2次·真题 12句

accuse

B2

v. 指控

本卷2次·真题 11句

humor

B1

n. 幽默

本卷2次·真题 11句

variation

B2

n. 变化

本卷2次·真题 11句

excel

B2

v. 擅长

本卷2次·真题 10句

questionnaire

B2

n. 调查问卷

本卷2次·真题 10句

resentment

C1

n. 愤恨

本卷2次·真题 10句

similarity

B2

n. 相似性

本卷2次·真题 10句

openness

B2

n. 坦率

本卷2次·真题 9句

tissue B1

n. 纸巾

本卷2次·真题9句

unfair B1

adj. 不公平的

本卷2次·真题9句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本卷2次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题264句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题244句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题182句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题167句

species B2

n. 物种

本卷1次·真题136句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题121句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题119句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题116句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次 · 真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次 · 真题 106 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次 · 真题 99 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次 · 真题 98 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次 · 真题 93 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次 · 真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次 · 真题 89 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次 · 真题 85 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次 · 真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次 · 真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次 · 真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次 · 真题 78 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷1次 · 真题 75 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generally

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷1次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷1次·真题 52 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷1次·真题 40 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本卷1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid

B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

massive

B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

entirely

B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

vital

B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

ingredient

B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly

B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

greatly

B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless

B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conductive

C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本卷1次·真题 26 句

judge

B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷1次·真题 22 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本卷1次·真题 20 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 20 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

respondent

C1

n. 被告

本卷1次·真题 19句

wooden

A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本卷1次·真题 19句

zone

B1

n. 区域

本卷1次·真题 19句

devote

B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18句

founder

B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 18句

opt

B2

v. 选择

本卷1次·真题 18句

aging

B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本卷1次·真题 16句

deprive

B2

v. 剥夺

本卷1次·真题 16句

leisure

B1

n. 闲暇

本卷1次·真题 16句

possess

B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷1次·真题 16句

solar

B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷1次·真题 16句

flexible

B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15句

interpersonal

B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15句

physically

B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 15句

similarly

B2

adv. 相似地

本卷1次·真题 15句

bond

B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14句

confirm

B1

v. 证实

本卷1次·真题 14句

document

B1

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 14句

grant

B2

v. 授予

本卷1次·真题 14句

bizarre

C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 13句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 13句

roof

A2

n. 屋顶

本卷1次·真题 13句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本卷1次·真题 13句

abundant

B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 12句

breakthrough

B2

n. 重大进展

本卷1次·真题 12句

cattle

B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本卷1次·真题 12句

comfort

B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本卷1次·真题 12句

newly

B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 12句

outlet

B2

n. 商店

本卷1次·真题 12句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本卷1次·真题 12 句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本卷1次·真题 12 句

indulge C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本卷1次·真题 11 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本卷1次·真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本卷1次·真题 10 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

hazard B2

n. 危险

本卷1次·真题 10 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

pasta A2

n. 意大利面食

本卷1次·真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9 句

consequently

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题9句

phrase

B1

n. 短语

本卷1次·真题9句

abundance

C1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题8句

authentic

B2

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题8句

border

B1

n. 边界

本卷1次·真题8句

bulk

B2

n. 大部分

本卷1次·真题8句

genetically

B2

adv. 在基因上

本卷1次·真题8句

intention

B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题8句

inventor

B1

n. 发明家

本卷1次·真题8句

modification

B2

n. 修改

本卷1次·真题8句

plague

B2

n. 瘟疫

本卷1次·真题8句

presume

C1

v. 假定, 推测 (某事属实)

本卷1次·真题8句

relieve

B2

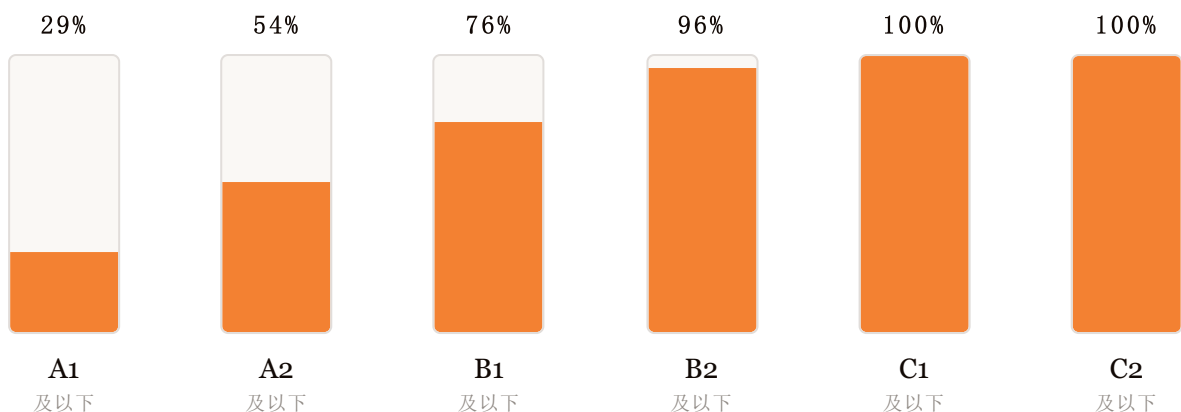
v. 减轻、缓解 (疼痛、焦虑等不适)

本卷1次·真题8句

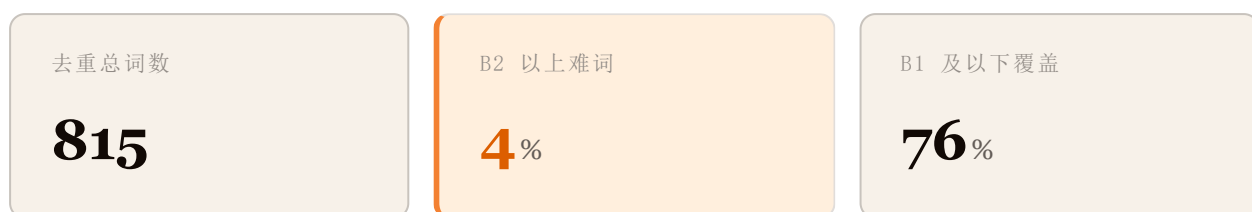
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 815 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 815 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 34 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 815 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2020年7月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2020年7月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) · 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 United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk. When the report came out, it naturally 26 headlines. But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda in the manner of a major terrorist attack or 27 of war. 联合国上周发布了一份报告，警告人类正在以如此之快的速度破坏自然，以至于地球上的生命面临危险。当该报告发布时，它自然地占据了新闻头条。但显然它并没有像重大恐怖袭击或宣战那样主导新闻议程。

The report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is clear on what's at 28 and what needs to change. IPBES chair Robert Watson says the "29 evidence" presents an "ominous(凶兆的) picture". "The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is 30 more rapidly than ever," Robert Watson said. "We are 31 the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide." The report says it's not too late if we make "transformative change"—fundamental, system-wide reorganization—at every level from local to global, and we need to focus on how to make that happen.

生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间科学政策平台（IPBES）的报告清楚地说明了利害关系以及需要改变什么。IPBES主席Robert Watson表示，“压倒性的证据”呈现出一幅凶兆的画面。“我们以及所有其他物种赖以生存的生态系统的健康状况正在以前所未有的速度恶化，”Robert Watson说。“我们正在侵蚀全球经济、生计、粮食安全、健康和生活质量的根基。”报告称，如果我们进行“变革性改变”——从地方到全球各个层面进行根本性的、全系统的重组——现在还来得及，我们需要关注如何实现这一目标。

First, don't indulge in despair, because despair leads to inertia and doing nothing means certain 32. Every action to save nature will improve our collective and personal futures and the only way to

respond to a threat of this scale is with 33 action rooted in headstrong optimism. Second, we need relentless focus, just like when paramedics(救护人员) arrive on a scene and use the concept of "triage(伤员鉴别分类)" to ensure the most 34 cases get treated first. Saving the natural world needs that kind of thinking. We don't have the 35 to do everything at once. We need to make hard choices.

首先，不要沉溺于绝望，因为绝望会导致惰性，而无所作为意味着必然的灾难。拯救自然的每一个行动都将改善我们的集体和个人未来，应对这种规模威胁的唯一方法是采取植根于顽强乐观主义的坚定行动。其次，我们需要不懈的专注，就像救护人员到达现场时使用"伤员鉴别分类"的概念来确保最紧急的病例首先得到治疗一样。拯救自然世界需要这种思维方式。我们没有能力同时做所有事情。我们需要做出艰难的选择。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) capacity | I) Junction |
| B) declaration | J) Monotonous |
| C) deteriorating | K) overwhelming |
| D) determined | L) stagnation |
| E) disaster | M) stake |
| F) eroding | N) stifled |
| G) grabbed | O) urgent |
| H) inventory | |

26. When the report came out, it naturally __(26)__ headlines.

【答案】 **G) grabbed** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 it 后缺谓语动词，且 didn't 暗示前句应为过去式

【依据】 **grab headlines = 抓住头条，固定搭配**

宾语是 headlines，英语习语 grab headlines / grab the headlines 表示「成为头条新闻、抢眼球」，正好对应「报告一出即引发关注」；与下句转折 But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda 中的 hijack 形成「抓住头条 vs 未能劫持议程」的同质对比。

【竞争词】 N) stifled stifled headlines 语义反向，且与下文转折逻辑矛盾

stifle 是「扼杀、压制」，stifled headlines 意为「压住了头条」，与 naturally (理所当然地) 的褒义色彩相反，也与「报告确实成了头条但没像恐袭那样劫持议程」的转折逻辑冲突。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— stifled 与 grabbed 同为 -ed 过去式动词，词性相同。it naturally __(26)__ headlines 处考生若只看「过去式动词 + headlines」就可能误选 N(stifled)；但 stifle headlines 语义反向，且与下句转折 But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda 的让步—转折逻辑链不通。防坑口诀：动词题别只看词性，盯住宾语找固定搭配 (grab headlines)。

27. it didn't hijack the news agenda in the manner of a major terrorist attack or ____(27)____ of war.

【答案】 **B) declaration** (名词)

【词性槽】 并列连词 or 后接同类名词，且后有介词 of war

【依据】 **declaration of war = 宣战，与 a major terrorist attack 同属「重大突发新闻」**

前项是 a major terrorist attack (重大恐袭)，或与之并列的同类大新闻典型即「宣战」；
declaration of war 是英语固定表达，与 hijack the news agenda (霸占新闻议程) 的语境贴合：这两类事件才是真能霸占议程的级别。

【竞争词】 **H) inventory inventory of war 不成搭配，且与「霸占新闻议程」语境不符**

inventory 多指商业清单，与 war 无固定搭配，也不属于能像恐袭一样霸占议程的事件类型。

L) stagnation stagnation of war 语义古怪，不成习语

「战争的停滞」既非英语习语，也与本句强调「能霸占议程的大事」格格不入。

28. The report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is clear on what's at __(28)__ and what needs to change.

【答案】 **M) stake** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 at 后接名词，固定搭配 at stake

【依据】 **at stake = 处于危险之中，正面呼应「危机」语境**

上一段刚说 life on Earth is at risk，本句承接说报告对「what is __ 和 what needs to change」讲得清楚，「危在旦夕的事物」正是报告关注的对象，at stake 既是固定搭配也契合上下文。

【竞争词】 A) capacity at capacity 义为「满载」，与生态危机语境不符

capacity 强调容量已用尽，无法表达「重大事物岌岌可危」之意；且 capacity 后文 35 题有更贴的去处。

B) declaration at declaration 不成搭配

declaration 表「声明」，英语里没有 at declaration 的固定用法，语义上也与「报告讲清什么事正面临危险」无关。

E) disaster at disaster 不成搭配，且 disaster 留给 32 题更合适

at disaster 在英语中并非习惯搭配；disaster 表「灾难」是一个一次性后果名词，与 32 题 doing nothing means certain __(32)__ 的「必将酿成大祸」语义完美契合，应该留给那里。

H) inventory at inventory 不成搭配

inventory 表「清单/库存」，多用于商业语境，既无 at inventory 习语，也与生态危机话题不沾。

I) Junction 首字母大写，提示用于句首；本空在句中

Junction 在 ## Choices 中以大写 J 开头，按选词填空惯例提示「该词只可能填在句首」，而本空位于句中，词形不匹配；at junction 也非固定搭配。

L) stagnation at stagnation 不成搭配，语义偏经济停滞

stagnation 主要表「停滞/不景气」，常出现在经济语境，且没有 at stagnation 这种习语。

29. IPBES chair Robert Watson says the "(29) evidence" presents an "ominous(凶兆的) picture".

【答案】 **K) overwhelming** (形容词)

【词性槽】冠词 the 与名词 evidence 之间，必为形容词

【依据】 **overwhelming evidence = 压倒性证据，强化「ominous picture」的分量**

下半句 presents an "ominous(凶兆的) picture"，证据要能呈现凶兆的图景必然分量极重，「压倒性证据」与「凶兆图景」在程度上互相支撑，是英语新闻语篇高频搭配。

【竞争词】 **c) deteriorating deteriorating evidence 语义不通，且 C 留给 30 题**

deteriorate 修饰证据没有「证据在恶化」这种说法；且该词在 30 题 is (30) more rapidly than ever 处构成 is deteriorating (生态系统正在恶化)，是唯一去处，应该留给那里。

d) determined determined 多形容人的「坚定」，不修饰 evidence

determined 常说 a determined person / determined effort，几乎不与 evidence 搭配；且 D 在 33 题 respond to a threat of this scale is with (33) action 修饰 action 更贴。

F) eroding eroding evidence 不成搭配，且 F 留给 31 题

erode 表「侵蚀」，不修饰 evidence；F 用在 31 题 We are (31) the very foundations 与 foundations 搭配（侵蚀根基）才贴。

J) Monotonous 首字母大写仅用于句首，本空在句中

Monotonous 以大写 M 开头，按选词填空惯例只能填句首；且「单调的证据」语义本身也与「凶兆图景」无关。

o) urgent urgent evidence 不是固定搭配，且 O 留给 34 题

urgent 修饰需要立刻处理的对象 (cases/matters/need)，不修饰证据本身；该词在 34 题 the most (34) cases get treated first 修饰 cases 才是最佳归宿。

30. The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is (30) more rapidly than ever

【答案】 **C) deteriorating** (动词)

【词性槽】be 动词 is 后接现在分词构成进行时

【依据】 **deteriorate = 自身状况恶化，主语 health 为不及物对象**

主语是 The health of ecosystems，「健康状况」自身在变坏用不及物的 deteriorate 最贴；与 more rapidly than ever 共同表达「比以往任何时候都更快地恶化」。

【竞争词】 **F) eroding erode 多为及物，且本句之后正好需要一个及物侵蚀 foundations**

erode 常用搭配是 erode + 宾语（基础、信心等被侵蚀），本句没有宾语，用 erode 不够自然；而紧接的 31 题 We are (31) the very foundations of our economies 正好需要 eroding 后接 foundations，F 应留给那里。

31. We are __(31)__ the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide.

【答案】 **F) eroding** (动词)

【词性槽】 are 后接现在分词、后接宾语 the very foundations

【依据】 **erode the foundations = 侵蚀根基，固定搭配**

erode 与 foundations 是英语社论高频搭配，表「侵蚀/瓦解（经济、生计等的）根基」；本句宾语 the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide 列出多项「根基」，与 erode 完美对接。

32. doing nothing means certain __(32)___

【答案】 **E) disaster** (名词)

【词性槽】 means 的宾语，必为名词

【依据】 **certain disaster = 必酿大祸，与「despair → inertia → 做不动 → 灾难」因果链一致**

原句逻辑是「不要绝望，因为绝望导致瘫痪、什么都不做就意味着必然的__」——上文已铺垫 life on Earth is at risk 与 "ominous(凶兆的) picture"，必然的「灾难」是顺理成章的语义落点。

【竞争词】 A) capacity certain capacity 语义不通，且 A 留给 35 题

「必然的能力」不知所云；且 A 在 35 题 We don't have the __(35)__ to do everything at once. 表「我们没有同时做所有事的能力」才是最佳搭配。

B) declaration certain declaration 不构成习惯用法，语义不沾

declaration (声明) 与「什么都不做的后果」无关，且没有「必然的声明」这种说法。

H) inventory certain inventory 语义不通

inventory (清单/库存) 是商业词汇，与生态危机后果无关，搭配也不成立。

I) Junction 首字母大写只填句首，且语义不沾

Junction 大写形式表明只能位于句首；且「必然的交叉口」语义不通。

L) stagnation 义近但偏经济停滞，与「灾难」程度感差一档

stagnation (停滞) 在程度与色彩上不如 disaster 直白强烈；本段强调「不行动就万劫不复」，需要程度更重的 disaster；且上文已用 inertia (瘫痪) 这一近义概念。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 L) —— stagnation 与 disaster 都能扣「不行动的后果」，程度感最易踩坑。despair leads to inertia and doing nothing means certain __(32)___ 里，inertia (瘫痪) 刚铺垫了「停滞」，考生很容易顺势填 L(stagnation) 把它当同义复述；但命题人要的是因果链「升级」——certain disaster (必酿大祸) 才与全文 life on Earth is at risk 的危机感对齐。防坑口诀：因果链尾选程度最重者。

33. the only way to respond to a threat of this scale is with __(33)__ action rooted in headstrong optimism.

【答案】 **D) determined** 形容词

【词性槽】 介词 with + __ + 名词 action, 作 action 的定语

【依据】 **determined action = 坚定的行动, 与 headstrong optimism 同向**

本句强调「以坚强的乐观为根基的__行动」, determined (坚定的、果决的) 与 headstrong optimism (强硬、坚毅的乐观) 在情感色彩上一致; 上文 don't indulge in despair 也鼓励行动派态度。

【竞争词】 J) Monotonous 句首大写形式 + 语义反向, 双重不符

Monotonous 大写仅用于句首; 且「单调的行动」与「以坚毅乐观为根基」的褒义色彩完全相反。

34. use the concept of "triage(伤员鉴别分类)" to ensure the most __(34)__ cases get treated first.

【答案】 **O) urgent** 形容词

【词性槽】 the most + __ + cases, 形容词最高级位

【依据】 **urgent cases = 急重病例, 与 triage 概念精准对应**

triage 即「伤员鉴别分类」——根据紧急程度决定治疗顺序, 「最紧急的病例最先处理」是 triage 的字典释义; 与本段「优先级行动」主旨完美贴合。

【竞争词】 D) determined determined cases 不通, 且 D 留给 33 题

determined 形容「下了决心的(人)」, 不形容病例; 该词在 33 题修饰 action (坚定的行动) 才是正宗搭配。

J) Monotonous 首字母大写仅可填句首, 本空在句中; 语义也反

Monotonous 以大写 M 开头, 提示其只能填在句首; 且「单调的病例」与急救分诊语境完全无关。

35. We don't have the __(35)__ to do everything at once.

【答案】 **A) capacity** (名词)

【词性槽】 the + __ + to do 不定式, 名词位

【依据】 **have the capacity to do = 有做.....的能力/资源, 框架直击**

have the capacity to do something 是英语高频框架, 表「具备做某事的能力或资源」;
与下句 We need to make hard choices. 的「资源有限须取舍」逻辑链完美闭合。

【竞争词】 **B) declaration have the declaration to do 不成搭配**

declaration 不与「to do」这种能力不定式搭配; 且语义上「有声明去做.....」也讲不通。

H) inventory have the inventory to do 极少出现且语义不沾

inventory 多指商品库存清单, have the inventory to do 在英语中并非习惯用法, 与「资源不足以同时做所有事」的抽象语境不匹配。

L) stagnation have the stagnation to do 不成搭配, 语义反向

stagnation 是「停滞」, 与「做事的能力」语义相反; have the stagnation to do 也不成立。

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) **capacity** (名词)

能力; 容量

用于第 35 空

B) **declaration** (名词)

宣告; 声明

用于第 27 空

C) **deteriorating** (动词) (形容词)

(正在) 恶化的; deteriorate 的现在分词

用于第 30 空

D) **determined** (形容词) (动词)

坚定的; 下了决心的

用于第 33 空

E) **disaster** (名词)

灾难; 大祸

用于第 32 空

F) **eroding** (动词) (形容词)

(正在) 侵蚀; erode 的现在分词

用于第 31 空

G) **grabbed** 动词

抓住; 吸引 (注意力)

用于第 26 空

H) **inventory** 名词

存货; 清单

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **Junction** 名词

交叉口; 交汇处

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **Monotonous** 形容词

单调的; 乏味的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **overwhelming** 形容词

压倒性的; 无法抗拒的

用于第 29 空

L) **stagnation** 名词

停滞; 不景气

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **stake** 名词

利害关系; 股份 (at stake: 危在旦夕)

用于第 28 空

N) **stifled** 动词 形容词

扼杀; 压制 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **urgent** 形容词

紧急的; 迫切的

用于第 34 空

全文主旨

联合国警告生态危机迫在眉睫，呼吁系统性变革

本文围绕联合国 IPBES 报告展开，先点明报告的核心警示——humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk，再借 IPBES 主席之口指出生态系统正快速恶化、人类生计根基正在被侵蚀，最后给出应对思路：make "transformative change" 并配合像急救分诊一样的优先级行动。把握住「危机—呼吁—行动方案」这条主线，后面每个空的辨义都能回到这个语境校验。

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。

H) **inventory** 最像 28 题的 stake 或 27 题的 declaration, 迷惑性中等

inventory 是名词, 在 what's at __(28)__ 这种「at + 名词」位置容易被瞄上一眼; 但 at inventory 不成习语, 且 inventory 多用于商业语境, 与生态危机话题完全不沾——记住「介词后试习语」即可识破。

I) **Junction** 首字母大写本身就是最强的识破线索

Junction 在词库里以大写 J 开头, 按选词填空惯例提示「该词只能填在句首」; 本卷十个空全部在句中, 因此根本不会被任何空选用。考生若忽略大小写, 可能误填到 __(27)__ of war (at a junction of war 想成「战争交汇」), 但 junction 多指道路交叉, 与 of war 不搭。

J) **Monotonous** 同样靠大写提示「只填句首」, 本卷无空可填

Monotonous 以大写 M 开头, 按惯例只填句首; 语义「单调的」也与全文「危机/紧迫」的色彩完全不合。考生若忽略大小写, 可能在 29 题 "__(29)__ evidence" 误用——但 Monotonous evidence (单调的证据) 与 ominous picture (凶兆图景) 情感色彩相反, 可即时排除。

L) **stagnation** 最像 32 题的 disaster, 义近干扰

stagnation (停滞) 与 32 题 doing nothing means certain __(32)__ 的「不行动的后果」语义沾边, 且 inertia (瘫痪) 刚出现在前一句, 容易让人想顺势填 stagnation; 但 stagnation 程度感不及 disaster 强烈, 且 inertia 已表达了「停滞」之意, 再选 stagnation 会让因果链尾「弱化」, 与全文末日感不匹配——选程度最重的 disaster 才是命题意图。

N) **stifled** 最像 26 题的 grabbed, 过去式动词同形干扰

stifled 与 grabbed 都是 -ed 过去式动词, 词性完全一致; 在 it naturally __(26)__ headlines 处容易被「凑数」选上。识破点: ① stifle 是「扼杀」, stifled headlines 与 naturally (理所当然地) 的褒义色彩矛盾; ② 下句转折 But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda 要求前句方向上是「抓住了某种程度的注意力」, stifle 方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The United Nations issued a report last week warning that humans are destroying nature at such a rate that life on Earth is at risk.

第1段，第1句

句子采用的“主句 + 现在分词作定语 + 宾语从句 + 结果状语从句”是考试中常见的复合句式。特别是“such... that...”结构和现在分词作后置定语，都是四六级和考研真题中反复出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用。

But obviously it didn't hijack the news agenda in the manner of a major terrorist attack or declaration of war.

第1段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中非常常见，且本句的方式状语“in the manner of...”和否定结构“didn't”都是典型用法，具有一定代表性。但因缺少从句等复杂结构，不如复合句那样更能代表真题难度。

"The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever," Robert Watson said.

第2段，第3句

本句包含引述句 + 宾语从句、限制性定语从句修饰名词、比较状语从句省略谓语三种结构，均为四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式；定语从句用介词 + 关系代词引导、比较从句用 than 引出并省略重复成分，都是常考语法点，掌握后可大量复用。

Second, we need relentless focus, just like when paramedics(救护人员) arrive on a scene and use the concept of "triage(伤员鉴别分类)" to ensure the most urgent cases get treated first.

第3段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式：主句后接较长状语从句进行类比或举例，状语从句内部嵌套宾语从句。这种“主句 + when从句 + ensure等动词引导宾语从句”的组合在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次·真题 200 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇2次·真题 45 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 136 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

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collective

B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

urgent

B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

biodiversity

C1

n. 生物多样性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deteriorate

C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次·真题 16 句

platform

B1

n. 平台

本篇1次·真题 16 句

fundamental

B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

headline

B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本篇1次·真题 13 句

determined

B1

adj. 坚决的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

erode

C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

optimism

B2

n. 乐观; 乐观主义

本篇1次·真题 12 句

indulge

C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

overwhelming

B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

agenda

B2

n. 议程

本篇1次·真题 8 句

stake

B2

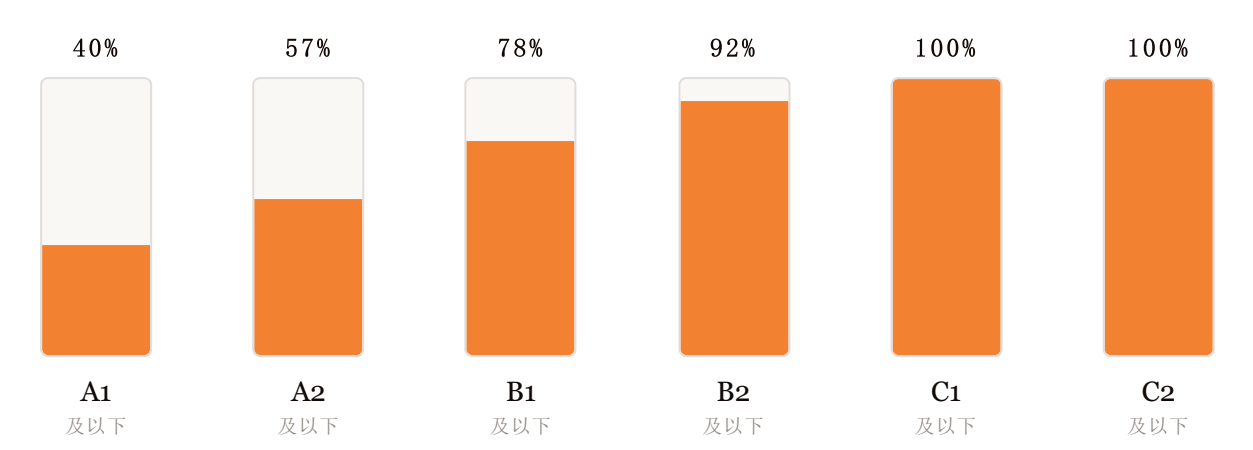
n. 股份

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 130 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **130** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个·约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 130 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

130

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年7月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2020-07)·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**.

Children Understand Far More About Other Minds Than Long Believed

A) Until a few decades ago, scholars believed that young children know very little, if anything, about what others are thinking. Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who is credited with founding the scientific study of children's thinking, was convinced that preschool children cannot consider what goes on in the minds of others. The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.

直到几十年前,学者们还认为幼儿对他人的想法知之甚少,甚至一无所知。瑞士心理学家Jean Piaget被认为是儿童思维科学研究的奠基人,他确信学龄前儿童无法考虑他人心中所想。他在20世纪中叶对儿童进行的访谈和实验表明,他们被困在自己的主观视角中,无法想象他人的想法、感受或信念。

B) Much of the subsequent research on early childhood thinking was highly influenced by Piaget's ideas. Scholars sought to refine his theory and empirically confirm his views. But it became increasingly clear that Piaget seemed to have gravely underestimated the intellectual powers of very young kids before they can make themselves understood by speech. Researchers began to devise ever more ingenious ways of figuring out what goes on in the minds of babies, and the resulting picture of their abilities shows subtle variations. Consequently, the old view of children's egocentric(自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses has increasingly fallen out of favor and become replaced by a

more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the "youngest young."

此后关于幼儿思维的大量研究深受Piaget思想的影响。学者们试图完善他的理论并通过实证证实他的观点。但人们越来越清楚地认识到,Piaget似乎严重低估了幼儿在能够通过语言表达自己之前的智力能力。研究人员开始设计出越来越巧妙的方法来弄清婴儿心中的想法,由此得出的关于他们能力的图景呈现出微妙的差异。因此,关于儿童自我中心本质和智力缺陷的旧观点日益失宠,被一种更宽容的立场所取代,这种立场认为即使在"最小的幼儿"身上,也存在着对物理世界以及他人心智的萌芽意识。

- C) Historically, children didn't receive much respect for their mental powers. Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric" in the sense that they were unable to differentiate between their own viewpoint and that of others; he was also convinced that their thinking was characterized by systematic errors and confusions. When playing with others, they don't cooperate because they do not realize there are different roles and perspectives. He was convinced that children literally cannot "get their act together": instead of playing cooperatively and truly together, they play side by side, with little regard for others. And when speaking with others, a young child supposedly cannot consider the listener's viewpoint but "talks to himself without listening to others."

从历史上看,儿童的心智能力并未受到太多尊重。Piaget不仅认为儿童是"自我中心的",即他们无法区分自己的视角和他人的视角;他还确信他们的思维以系统性错误和混乱为特征。在与其他人玩耍时,他们不会合作,因为他们没有意识到存在不同的角色和视角。他确信儿童简直无法"协调一致":他们不是合作地真正一起玩耍,而是并排玩耍,很少顾及他人。而在与他人交谈时,幼儿据称无法考虑听者的视角,而是"自言自语,不听他人说话"。

- D) Piaget and his followers maintained that children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development before slowly and gradually becoming enlightened by reason and rationality as they reach school age. Alongside this enlightenment develops an ever growing understanding of other persons, including their attitudes and views of the world.

Piaget及其追随者坚持认为,儿童在智力发展上经历了类似黑暗时代的阶段,然后在达到学龄时才缓慢渐进地被理性和理智所启蒙。伴随这种启蒙发展的是对他人的理解不断增长,包括对他们的态度和世界观的理解。

- E) Today, a very different picture of children's mental development emerges. Psychologists continually reveal new insights into the depth of young children's knowledge of the world, including their understanding of other minds. Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs.

如今,儿童心智发展呈现出截然不同的图景。心理学家不断揭示幼儿对世界认知深度的新见解,包括他们对他人心智的理解。最近的研究表明,即使是婴儿也对他人的视角和信念敏感。

- F) Part of the motivation to revise some of Piaget's conclusions stemmed from an ideological shift about the origin of human knowledge that occurred in the second half of the 20th century. It became increasingly unpopular to assume that a basic understanding of the world can be built entirely from experience. This was in part prompted by theorist Noam Chomsky, who argued that something as complex as the rules of grammar cannot be picked up from exposure to speech, but is supplied by an inborn "language faculty." Others followed suit and defined further "core areas" in which knowledge allegedly cannot be pieced together from experience but must be possessed at birth. One such area is our knowledge of others' minds. Some even argue that a basic knowledge of others' minds is not

only possessed by human infants, but must be evolutionarily old and hence shared by our nearest living relatives, the great apes.

修正Piaget某些结论的部分动机源于20世纪下半叶发生的关于人类知识起源的意识形态转变。假设对世界的基本理解可以完全从经验中建立的观点变得越来越不受欢迎。这在一定程度上是由理论家Noam Chomsky促成的,他认为像语法规则这样复杂的东西不可能仅从接触言语中习得,而是由天生的"语言机能"提供的。其他人纷纷效仿,并定义了更多"核心领域",在这些领域中,知识据称无法从经验中拼凑而成,而必须是与生俱来的。其中一个领域就是我们对他人心智的认知。有些人甚至认为,对他人心智的基本认知不仅为人类婴儿所拥有,而且必定在进化上古老,因此被我们现存的近亲——类人猿所共享。

- G) To prove that infants know more in this realm than had been acknowledged, researchers needed to come up with innovative ways of showing it. A big part of why we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities is the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had at his disposal.

为了证明婴儿在这个领域的认知超出了此前的认识,研究人员需要想出创新的方法来展示它。我们现在能认识到儿童如此多的智力能力,很大一部分原因在于开发出了比Piaget当时所拥有的更为敏锐的研究工具。

- H) Instead of engaging babies in dialog or having them execute complex motor tasks, the newer methods capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions. The idea of focusing on these "small behaviors" is that they give kids the chance to demonstrate their knowledge implicitly and spontaneously without having to respond to questions or instructions. For example, children might look longer at an event that they did not expect to happen, or they might show facial expressions indicating that they have sympathetic concern for others. When researchers measure these less demanding, and often involuntary, behaviors, they can detect a sensitivity to others' mental states at a much younger age than with the more taxing methods that Piaget and his followers deployed.

新方法没有让婴儿参与对话或让他们执行复杂的运动任务,而是利用了婴儿自然行为repertoire中占有重要地位的行为:观看、倾听、吮吸、做面部表情、手势和简单的手部动作。关注这些"微小行为"的理念是,它们让儿童有机会隐含地、自发地展示他们的知识,而无需回答问题或指令。例如,儿童可能会对他们没有预料到会事件注视更长时间,或者他们可能会表现出表明他们对他人有同情关切的面部表情。当研究人员测量这些要求较低且往往是非自主的行为时,他们能够在比Piaget及其追随者使用的更费力的方法所能达到的年龄更小的时候,就检测到对他人心理状态的敏感性。

- I) In the 1980s, these kinds of implicit measures became customary in developmental psychology. But it took a while longer before these tools were employed to measure children's grasp of the mental lives of others.

在20世纪80年代,这类隐含测量方法在发展心理学中变得常规化。但又过了一段时间,这些工具才被用来测量儿童对他人心理生活的把握。

- J) In a set of experiments, my colleagues at the University of Southern California and I found evidence that babies can even anticipate how others will feel when their expectations are disappointed. We acted out several puppet(木偶) shows in front of two-year-old children. In these puppet shows, a protagonist (Cookie Monster) left his precious belongings (cookies) on stage and later returned to fetch them. What the protagonist did not know was that an antagonist had come and messed with his

possessions. The children had witnessed these acts and attentively watched the protagonist return. We recorded children's facial and bodily expressions. Children bit their lips, wrinkled their nose or wiggled(扭动) in their chair when the protagonist came back, as if they anticipated the bewilderment and disappointment he was about to experience. Importantly, children showed no such reactions and remained calm when the protagonist had seen the events himself and thus knew what to expect. Our study reveals that by the tender age of two, kids not only track what others believe or expect; they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality.

在一系列实验中,我和南加州大学的同事们发现了证据表明,婴儿甚至能够预期当他人的期望落空时他们会有什么感受。我们在两岁儿童面前表演了几出木偶剧。在这些木偶剧中,一个主角(Cookie Monster)把他的珍贵物品(饼干)留在舞台上,后来回来取。主角不知道的是,一个反派角色曾经来过并弄乱了他的物品。儿童目睹了这些行为,并专注地看着主角回来。我们记录了儿童的面部和身体表情。当主角回来时,儿童咬着嘴唇、皱起鼻子或在椅子上扭动,仿佛他们预期到了他即将经历的困惑和失望。重要的是,当主角自己看到了这些事件因而知道会发生什么时,儿童没有表现出这样的反应并保持平静。我们的研究揭示,到两岁这个幼小的年龄,儿童不仅能追踪他人的信念或期望,他们甚至能预见当他人发现现实时会有什么感受。

- K) Studies like this reveal that there is much more going on in small kids' and even infants' minds than was previously believed. With the explicit measures used by Piaget and successors, these deeper layers of kids' understanding cannot be accessed. The new investigative tools demonstrate that kids know more than they can say: when we scratch beneath the surface, we find an emerging understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of.

像这样的研究揭示,幼儿甚至婴儿的心智中发生的事情远比此前认为的要多。使用Piaget及其继任者所用的显性测量方法,无法触及儿童理解的这些深层次。新的调查工具表明,儿童知道的比他们能说出的更多:当我们深入表层之下时,我们发现了Piaget可能做梦都想不到的对关系和视角的新兴理解。

- L) Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.

尽管在幼儿思维研究方面取得了这些明显的进步,但如果因此就摒弃Piaget和其他人在新测试主导局面之前所编纂的细致而系统的分析,那将是一个严重的错误,因为原始方法揭示了关于儿童如何思考的基本事实,而这些事实是新方法无法揭示的。

- M) There's no consensus in today's science community about how much we can infer from a look, a facial expression or a hand gesture. These behaviors clearly indicate a curiosity about what goes on in the mind of others, and probably a set of early intuitions coupled with a willingness to learn more. They pave the way to richer and more explicit forms of understanding of the minds of others. But they can in no way replace the child's growing ability to articulate and refine her understanding of how people behave and why.

在当今的科学界,对于我们能从一个眼神、一个面部表情或一个手势中推断出多少,尚无共识。这些行为清楚地表明了对他人心中所想的好奇心,可能还有一套早期直觉以及学习更多的意愿。它们为更丰富、更明确的理解他人心智的形式铺平了道路。但它们绝不能取代儿童日益增长的能力,即阐明和完善她对人们如何行为以及为何如此行为的理解。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Piaget believed that small children could not collaborate with others while playing.

Piaget 认为小孩子在玩耍时无法与他人合作。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 皮亚杰+玩耍合作

【定位】 He was convinced that children literally cannot "get their act together": instead of playing cooperatively and truly together, they play side by side, with little regard for others.

他坚信孩子们简直没法'步调一致': 他们不是合作地、真正一起玩, 而是各玩各的, 几乎不顾及别人。

【改写】 Piaget believed ↔ **He was convinced that**

信念动词同义替换

small children ↔ **children**

上下位指代等值

could not collaborate with others while playing ↔

instead of playing cooperatively and truly together, they play side by side, with little regard for others

否定合作正反话切换

【辨邻】 A A 段虽然出现 Jean Piaget 这个共享锚点, 但它讲的是孩子 incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe 这种主观视角问题, 没有提到玩耍时合不合作。

they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe

D D 段也属于皮亚杰一派的论述, 但内容集中在 a dark age of intellectual development 这一发展阶段比喻, 没有触及玩耍合作。

children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development before slowly and gradually becoming enlightened by reason and rationality as they reach school age

37. The author and his colleagues' study shows two-year-olds may be able to predict other people's feelings.

作者和他的同事们的研究表明两岁儿童可能能够预测他人的感受。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 作者与同事的研究两岁孩子

【定位】 Our study reveals that by the tender age of two, kids not only track what others believe or expect; they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality.

我们的研究表明, 两岁这个稚嫩年龄的孩子不仅能追踪他人相信或期待什么, 甚至能预见到他人发现现实时会有怎样的感受。

【改写】 The author and his colleagues' study ↔

In a set of experiments, my colleagues at the University of Southern California and I found evidence

署名信息原样对应

two-year-olds ↔ **two-year-old children**

年龄锚点原样复现

may be able to predict other people's feelings ↔

they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality

predict与foresee同义

【辨邻】 E E 段提到 Recent studies 与 even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs, 话题与本题相邻, 但既没有第一人称、也没说预测他人感受, 被排掉。

Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs

38. In the latter half of the last century, fewer and fewer people believed the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical.

在上世纪后半叶, 越来越少的人相信我们对世界的理解完全基于经验。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 上世纪下半叶反纯经验论

【定位】 It became increasingly unpopular to assume that a basic understanding of the world can be built entirely from experience.

认为对世界的基本理解可以完全建立在经验之上的这一假设, 变得越来越不被接受。

【改写】 In the latter half of the last century ↔ **in the second half of the 20th century**

时间状语同义改写

fewer and fewer people believed ↔ **It became increasingly unpopular to assume**

比较级与unpopular同义

the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical ↔

a basic understanding of the world can be built entirely from experience

empirical与from experience等值

39. Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century suggested babies were insensitive to others' thinking.

Jean Piaget 在上世纪进行的研究表明婴儿对他人的想法不敏感。

【答案】 A 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 皮亚杰研究表明婴儿不敏感

【定位】 The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.

他在 20 世纪中叶对孩子做的访谈和实验表明，孩子们被困在自己的主观视角里，无法想象他人在想什么、感受什么、相信什么。

【改写】 Research conducted by Jean Piaget in the last century ↔

The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century

上位词Research涵盖访谈实验

babies were insensitive to others' thinking ↔

they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe

形容词凝练与动词短语展开同义

【辨邻】 C C 段虽然反复出现 Piaget 与孩子无法考虑他人视角的话题，但用的是 Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric"，讲的是他的信念与论断，而不是陈述句所要求的'他自己做的研究表明'这一信息来源。

Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric" in the sense that they were unable to differentiate between their own viewpoint and that of others

D D 段虽含 Piaget and his followers maintained，但讲的是儿童会经历智力黑暗期再被理性启蒙，没有提到'他做的研究表明婴儿对他人想法不敏感'。

Piaget and his followers maintained that children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development

40. Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power is attributable to better research tools.

我们对婴儿智力能力认识的提高归功于更好的研究工具。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 智力理解归功于更好工具

【定位】 A big part of why we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities is the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had at his disposal.

我们今天之所以能识别儿童远比过去多得多的智力，很大程度上是因为研究工具比皮亚杰当年所能用到的更敏感得多。

【改写】 Our improved understanding of babies' intellectual power ↔

we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities

理解提升的同义改写

attributable to better research tools ↔

the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had at his disposal

better与more sensitive同义

【辨邻】 **H** H 段虽然也属于'新方法'话题, 但写的是具体操作 looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions, 没有明确把'对婴儿智力的更好理解'归因到'更好的工具'这一宏观因果关系。

the newer methods capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions

41. It has been found in recent research that even small babies are sensitive to other people's points of view.

最近的研究发现,即使是很小的婴儿也对他人的观点很敏感。

【答案】 **E** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 近期研究小婴儿对他人视角敏感

【定位】 Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs.
近期研究表明, 连婴儿也对他人的视角和信念敏感。

【改写】 recent research ↔ **Recent studies**

research与studies同义

even small babies ↔ **even infants**

small babies与infants同义

are sensitive to other people's points of view ↔ **are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs**
points of view与perspectives同义

【辨邻】 **J** J 段讲的是 two-year-old children 在木偶实验里的具体表现, 没有提出'连 infants 也敏感'这种宽泛断言; 且没有 Recent studies 这一总括表达。

Children bit their lips, wrinkled their nose or wiggled(扭动) in their chair when the protagonist came back

B B 段讲的是 a more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds 这种宏观观点取代, 没有以 Recent studies 来报告婴儿对他人视角的敏感这一具体发现。

a more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the "youngest young."

42. Scientists are still debating what inference can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child.

科学家们仍在争论可以从儿童的某些身体表现中得出什么推论。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 科学家仍在争论身体表情推断

【定位】 There's no consensus in today's science community about how much we can infer from a look, a facial expression or a hand gesture.

对于从一个眼神、一个面部表情或一个手势中可以推断出多少东西, 当今科学界尚无共识。

【改写】 Scientists are still debating ↔ **There's no consensus in today's science community**

争论与无共识同义

what inference can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child ↔

how much we can infer from a look, a facial expression or a hand gesture

physical expressions概括看表情手势

43. The newer research methods focus on infants' simple behaviors instead of requiring them to answer questions.

较新的研究方法关注婴儿的简单行为,而不是要求他们回答问题。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 新方法关注简单行为不回答问题

【定位】 Instead of engaging babies in dialog or having them execute complex motor tasks, the newer methods capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions.

新方法不是让婴儿参与对话或执行复杂的运动任务,而是利用婴儿天然行为库中固有的那些行为:看、听、吸吮、做面部表情、手势和简单的手部动作。

【改写】 The newer research methods ↔ **the newer methods**

新方法名同义复现

focus on infants' simple behaviors ↔

capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire

focus on与capitalize on同义

instead of requiring them to answer questions ↔

without having to respond to questions or instructions

排斥答问要求的同义改写

【辨邻】 **G** G段说研究者必须 come up with innovative ways of showing it, 强调需要新工具, 但没有具体讲'新方法用什么简单行为代替答问题'这一操作层信息。

researchers needed to come up with innovative ways of showing it

44. With the progress in psychology, the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities has become less and less influential.

随着心理学的进步,关于儿童以自我为中心的天性和有限思维能力的传统观点影响力越来越小。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 自我中心旧观点影响力下降

【定位】 Consequently, the old view of children's egocentric(自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses has increasingly fallen out of favor and become replaced by a more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the "youngest young."

结果，那种认为儿童本性自我中心、智力薄弱的旧观点越来越失宠，被一种更宽厚的立场所取代：这种立场认为，即使在'最小的娃娃'身上，也已经萌发了对物质世界、乃至他人心智的感知。

【改写】 the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities ↔

the old view of children's egocentric(自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses

传统观点与旧观点同义

has become less and less influential ↔ **has increasingly fallen out of favor**

影响力下降与失宠同义

With the progress in psychology ↔

Researchers began to devise ever more ingenious ways of figuring out what goes on in the minds of babies, and the resulting picture of their abilities shows subtle variations

心理学进步的同义改写

【辨邻】 E E 段也属心理学进步话题，但讲的是 Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs 这种新发现，没有直接说'自我中心旧观点越来越没影响力'。

Psychologists continually reveal new insights into the depth of young children's knowledge of the world

45. Even though marked advances have been made, it is wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive abilities.

尽管已经取得了显著进展,但否定 **Piaget** 对儿童认知能力研究的根本贡献是错误的。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 不应否定皮亚杰的根本贡献

【定位】 Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.

尽管在儿童思维研究上已有这些显著进展，但若就此否定皮亚杰等人在新方法主导之前所做的细致而系统的分析，那将是严重的错误，因为那些原始方法揭示了新方法所无法揭示的关于儿童思维的本质事实。

【改写】 Even though marked advances have been made ↔

Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking

Even though与Despite同义让步

it is wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive abilities ↔

it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene

wrong与grave mistake同义

【辨邻】 K K段写的是 we find an emerging understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of, 态度方向偏向'新方法挖到了皮亚杰没料到的东西', 而非'不应否定皮亚杰'。

when we scratch beneath the surface, we find an emerging understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」, 是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 回顾几十年前的主流看法: 以皮亚杰为代表的学者认为学前儿童困在自己的主观视角里, 无法想象他人在想什么、感受什么、相信什么。

信息指纹 皮亚杰20世纪中叶的访谈实验

B 后续研究本来沿皮亚杰路线走, 但发现他严重低估了婴幼儿的智力, 旧的自我中心观逐渐失宠, 被一种更宽厚的观点取代。

信息指纹 自我中心旧观点逐渐失宠

C 皮亚杰认为儿童思维有系统性错误, 玩耍时不会合作、只是各玩各的, 说话时也不考虑听者。

信息指纹 玩耍不合作只是各玩各的

D 皮亚杰一派认为儿童要经历一段智力上的黑暗期, 到学龄期才被理性慢慢启蒙。

信息指纹 智力黑暗期慢慢被理性启蒙

E 今天呈现的是完全不同的图景：心理学家不断揭示幼儿乃至婴儿对他人视角与信念的敏感。

信息指纹 婴儿也能察觉他人视角信念

F 修正皮亚杰的动机之一来自 20 世纪下半叶的意识形态转向——越来越不愿意相信对世界的理解可以完全由经验建成；乔姆斯基的天赋语法说是导火索。

信息指纹 20 世纪下半叶反纯经验论转向

G 要证明婴儿懂得更多，研究者必须发明新的研究工具；如今能识别这些智力的关键正是工具更敏感了。

信息指纹 更敏感的研究工具

H 新方法利用婴儿自然行为库里的小动作（看、听、吸吮、表情、手势），让孩子隐性自发地展示知识，而不需回答问题。

信息指纹 新方法用看听吸吮等小行为

I 上世纪 80 年代这些隐式测量法成为发展心理学常规，但用到儿童对他人心理的理解上又过了一阵子。

信息指纹 1980 年代隐式测量法成为常规

J 作者与南加大同事的木偶实验：两岁孩子能预判主人公回来时会有的困惑与失望，说明他们能预见他人感受。

信息指纹 作者与同事的木偶实验

K 这类研究揭示婴幼儿心里所发生的远多于过去所信；新工具能挖到皮亚杰显式方法挖不到的更深层理解。

信息指纹 新工具挖到更深一层理解

L 尽管新进展明显，但完全否定皮亚杰等人当年的系统分析将是严重错误——旧方法揭示了新方法挖不到的本质事实。

信息指纹 不应否定皮亚杰原始贡献

M

学界对从一个眼神/表情/手势能推断多少尚无共识；这些小动作显示孩子对他人心思的好奇，但不能取代孩子日后能清晰表达和细化理解的能力。

信息指纹 学界对小动作推断尚无共识

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

33 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。

Until a few decades ago, scholars believed that young children know very little, if anything, about what others are thinking.

A段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中极为典型：主句加多层宾语从句嵌套是高频句式，时间状语前置、插入语、what 引导的名词性从句都是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句中。

Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget, who is credited with founding the scientific study of children's thinking, was convinced that preschool children cannot consider what goes on in the minds of others.

A段，第2句

覆盖主语、谓语、表语、定语、状语、宾语等多种成分,且包含插入性定语从句、嵌套宾语从句、情态动词结构等易错点;特别适合训练在复杂句中识别主谓、区分从句层级、判断引导词在从句内的成分等技能

The interviews and experiments he conducted with kids in the middle of the 20th century suggested that they were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe.

A段，第3句

本句成分丰富，涵盖了主语(含定语从句修饰)、谓语、宾语(宾语从句)、状语(时间、地点)、后置定语等多种成分。宾语从句内部又包含主系表结构、非谓语作定语、嵌套宾语从句等，适合练习复杂句的成分划分。尤其是定语从句省略关系代词、后置形容词短语作定语等，都是常见易错点，训练价值高。

But it became increasingly clear that Piaget seemed to have gravely underestimated the intellectual powers of very young kids before they can make themselves understood by speech.

B段，第3句

覆盖成分丰富：形式主语、主语从句、宾语、宾补、状语从句、定语、方式状语等多种成分集中出现；包含典型易错点如形式主语与真实主语的区分、使役动词 make 的宾补结构、不定式完成体的识别，适合作为综合性成分划分练习

Researchers began to devise ever more ingenious ways of figuring out what goes on in the minds of babies, and the resulting picture of their abilities shows subtle variations.

B段，第4句

并列主句 + 嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。第一个主句中 "begin to do" + 复杂宾语、第二个主句的简单主谓宾，都是典型的学术写作句式。宾语从句由疑问词 "what" 引导且 "what" 在从句中充当主语，也是高频考点。该句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Consequently, the old view of children's egocentric(自我中心的) nature and intellectual weaknesses has increasingly fallen out of favor and become replaced by a more generous position that sees a budding sense not only of the physical world but also of other minds, even in the "youngest young."

B段，第5句

本句结构高度典型：主句包含并列谓语和被动语态，定语从句修饰名词并在从句中关系代词作主语，句首连接副词承上启下，not only...but also 并列修饰。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的句式特征，尤其是学术观点陈述类句子的标准框架。掌握这个句子的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类长难句，典型性极高。

Piaget not only believed that children were "egocentric" in the sense that they were unable to differentiate between their own viewpoint and that of others; he was also convinced that their thinking was characterized by systematic errors and confusions.

C段，第2句

全句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、同位语从句、状语等多种成分；同位语从句 "in the sense that" 的用法是易错点；被动语态的成分划分、介词短语作状语的识别都是典型训练点，成分丰富且有代表性

Piaget and his followers maintained that children go through something like a dark age of intellectual development before slowly and gradually becoming enlightened by reason and rationality as they reach school age.

D段，第1句

"主句 + that 宾语从句 + before 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句表达观点、时间状语从句描述过程先后关系，这种结构在学术论述和说明文中极为常见。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句的理解中。

Alongside this enlightenment develops an ever growing understanding of other persons, including their attitudes and views of the world.

D段，第2句

本句虽然结构简单,但包含完全倒装这一重要语法点,可以训练学生识别非常规语序、准确定位主谓的能力。同时主语内部含有介词短语 "of other persons" 和现在分词短语 "including their attitudes and views of the world" 作定语,成分层次丰富,适合作为成分划分的练习句。

Recent studies suggest that even infants are sensitive to others' perspectives and beliefs.

E段，第3句

"主语 + suggest/show/indicate + that 宾语从句" 是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句表达研究结论或观点的用法极为典型，掌握后可大量迁移

Part of the motivation to revise some of Piaget's conclusions stemmed from an ideological shift about the origin of human knowledge that occurred in the second half of the 20th century.

F段，第1句

主句含长主语+不及物动词+介词短语状语,定语从句修饰介词宾语,这种"核心名词+多层后置定语+定语从句"的结构在学术英语和考研阅读中极为常见,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句

This was in part prompted by theorist Noam Chomsky, who argued that something as complex as the rules of grammar cannot be picked up from exposure to speech, but is supplied by an inborn "language faculty."

F段，第3句

本句展示的“主句 + 非限制性定语从句（内含宾语从句）”结构在学术英语和考研阅读中非常常见，特别是描述理论家观点或研究背景时。宾语从句中的并列谓语和情态被动式也是典型的论证表达方式。掌握这类结构后可大量复用于理解和分析类似学术句子。

Some even argue that a basic knowledge of others' minds is not only possessed by human infants, but must be evolutionarily old and hence shared by our nearest living relatives, the great apes.

F段，第6句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句内部的 not only ... but 并列和被动语态也是常考点。该句结构典型、可复用性强，学生掌握后能迁移到大量类似句子。

To prove that infants know more in this realm than had been acknowledged, researchers needed to come up with innovative ways of showing it.

G段，第1句

本句成分丰富，包含不定式作目的状语、宾语从句、比较从句、介词短语作定语和状语等多种结构，且不定式和从句嵌套的层次清晰，非常适合练习成分划分和层级分析。比较从句中的省略主语也是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

A big part of why we now recognize so much more of kids' intellectual capacities is the development of much more sensitive research tools than Piaget had at his disposal.

G段，第2句

本句展示了考试中常见的复杂句式：主句是主系表，主语包含 why 引导的宾语从句，表语包含 than 引导的比较从句。这种在主句核心成分内部嵌套从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

Instead of engaging babies in dialog or having them execute complex motor tasks, the newer methods capitalize on behaviors that have a firm place in infants' natural behavior repertoire: looking, listening, sucking, making facial expressions, gestures and simple manual actions.

H段，第1句

这种“句首状语加主句加名词后定语从句”的写法在说明文和学术英语里很常见。掌握后，遇到类似的长宾语和后置修饰句子时可直接迁移。

For example, children might look longer at an event that they did not expect to happen, or they might show facial expressions indicating that they have sympathetic concern for others.

H段，第3句

并列复合句加从属从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是or连接两个主句、每个主句内含一层从句的模式。情态动词表推测、定语从句修饰名词、宾语从句说明内容,都是高频句式,学习后可大量复用。

When researchers measure these less demanding, and often involuntary, behaviors, they can detect a sensitivity to others' mental states at a much younger age than with the more taxing methods that Piaget and his followers deployed.

H段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：时间状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句的组合，主句中包含比较结构，定语从句修饰比较对象，这种复杂句式在学术文本和考试材料中频繁出现。掌握本句结构后，可以大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

But it took a while longer before these tools were employed to measure children's grasp of the mental lives of others.

I段，第2句

"it took + 时间 + before从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，用于表达“花费时间直到某事发生”。形式主语、被动语态、不定式目的状语都是真题常考结构，掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似句型中。

In a set of experiments, my colleagues at the University of Southern California and I found evidence that babies can even anticipate how others will feel when their expectations are disappointed.

J段，第1句

本句成分丰富:主句包含复合主语、及物动词宾语(名词加同位语从句);同位语从句含情态动词谓语、宾语从句;宾语从句含时间状语从句;还涉及介词短语状语、程度状语等。特别是同位语从句和宾语从句的嵌套识别,以及被动语态在时间从句中的运用,都是常考易错点,训练价值高。

What the protagonist did not know was that an antagonist had come and messed with his possessions.

J段，第4句

句子结构典型,成分丰富,涉及名词性从句、时态搭配、并列谓语等多个考点,虽然主干识别和时态理解有一定难度,但没有极端复杂的嵌套或罕见结构,整体平衡度好,适合作为系统训练材料帮助学生掌握常考句式。

Children bit their lips, wrinkled their nose or wiggled(扭动) in their chair when the protagonist came back, as if they anticipated the bewilderment and disappointment he was about to experience.

J段，第7句

这句在时态上不算很难，但在结构上包含多个高频训练点，既不会难到无法下手，又能有效练习分层拆解。对于结构和时态结合训练来说，优先级较高。

Importantly, children showed no such reactions and remained calm when the protagonist had seen the events himself and thus knew what to expect.

J段，第8句

本句覆盖了主语、并列谓语、宾语、表语、时间状语从句、宾语从句、同位语等多种成分，成分种类较为丰富。并列谓语 "showed ... and remained" 和从句内并列谓语 "had seen ... and knew" 都是常见的易错点，学生容易混淆谓语的归属。反身代词 "himself" 作为同位语的用法也值得练习。作为成分划分的练习句，收益较高。

Our study reveals that by the tender age of two, kids not only track what others believe or expect; they can even foresee how others will feel when they discover reality.

J段，第9句

本句包含丰富的成分类型:主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句、并列谓语、what和how引导的嵌套宾语从句、时间状语从句,覆盖多种从句类型和成分搭配,且分号连接并列谓语的用法是易错点,训练价值高

With the explicit measures used by Piaget and successors, these deeper layers of kids' understanding cannot be accessed.

K段，第2句

简单句配介词短语状语和情态被动谓语，是学术文本和考试阅读中的常见句式；长主语加情态被动的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，典型性较高

The new investigative tools demonstrate that kids know more than they can say: when we scratch beneath the surface, we find an emerging understanding of relations and perspectives that Piaget probably did not dream of.

K段，第3句

这种“主旨句 + 冒号 + 细节补充”的结构在学术英语和考研阅读中极具代表性，掌握此句式对理解长难句非常有益。

Despite these obvious advances in the study of young children's thinking, it would be a grave mistake to dismiss the careful and systematic analyses compiled by Piaget and others before the new tests dominated the scene because the original methods revealed essential facts about how children think that the new methods cannot uncover.

L段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:形式主语加不定式作真正主语、多重状语从句修饰主句、定语从句紧跟名词且关系代词作宾语、宾语从句说明抽象名词内容,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。让步 - 主张 - 理由的论证结构也是学术文本的标准范式,掌握后可大量复用于长难句分析。

But they can in no way replace the child's growing ability to articulate and refine her understanding of how people behave and why.

M段，第4句

涵盖主谓宾、方式状语、宾语从句、后置定语（不定式和分词）、并列省略等多种成分，且宾语结构复杂（中心词 + 多层修饰），适合练习长难句的成分切分和从句识别。从句内部的并列省略也是易错点。

In the latter half of the last century, fewer and fewer people believed the basis for our understanding of the world is wholly empirical.

第38题 题干

主句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句的主语带介词短语定语也是典型结构。时态错位（主句过去时 + 从句现在时表达观点）在学术文本和叙述性文本中常见。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的 '陈述 + 观点内容' 句型，代表性较强。

It has been found in recent research that even small babies are sensitive to other people's points of view.

第41题 题干

形式主语 It 加 that 主语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，在学术写作和正式文体中广泛使用。掌握这个结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

Scientists are still debating what inference can be drawn from certain physical expressions of a child.

第42题 题干

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，宾语从句由疑问词引导也是高频句式。本句涉及的进行时、情态动词、被动语态都是考试常考语法点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

With the progress in psychology, the traditional view of children's self-centered nature and limited thinking abilities has become less and less influential.

第44题 题干

"With + 名词短语" 作句首状语、主语带 "of" 引导的定语、现在完成时系表结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，句子整体结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长句

Even though marked advances have been made, it is wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions to the study of kids' cognitive abilities.

第45题题干

形式主语 "it is + 形容词 + to do" 结构和让步状语从句 "even though" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这类结构在议论文和学术写作中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 157 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。

understanding

B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇9次 · 真题 84 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇6次 · 真题 171 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本篇6次 · 真题 68 句

infant

B2

n. 婴儿

本篇6次 · 真题 31 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇5次 · 真题 134 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本篇5次 · 真题 27 句

expression

B1

n. 表达

本篇5次 · 真题 27 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本篇5次 · 真题 22 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇4次 · 真题 120 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇4次 · 真题 100 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇4次 · 真题 54 句

facial B2

adj. 面部的

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇3次 · 真题 128 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇3次 · 真题 78 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

viewpoint B2

n. 观点

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 200 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇2次·真题 54 句

psychology

B2

n. 心理学

本篇2次·真题 52 句

advance

B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题 48 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次·真题 47 句

indicate

B2

v. 表明

本篇2次·真题 46 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本篇2次·真题 45 句

replace

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次·真题 42 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇2次·真题 26 句

anticipate

B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇2次·真题 21 句

possess

B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇2次·真题 16 句

systematic

C1

adj. 系统的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

follower

B1

n. 追随者

本篇2次·真题 9 句

refine

B2

v. 改进

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

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

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 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

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础, 根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

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

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 19 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 19 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次·真题 17 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本篇1次·真题 16 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 14 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本篇1次·真题 14 句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇1次·真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次·真题 13 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

pave B2

v. 铺(路面)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本篇1次·真题 12 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次·真题 12 句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本篇1次·真题 12 句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本篇1次·真题 12 句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

bite

A2

v. 咬

本篇1次·真题10句

devise

B2

v. 设计

本篇1次·真题10句

scratch

B1

v. 抓

本篇1次·真题10句

alongside

B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次·真题9句

consequently

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题9句

deploy

C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本篇1次·真题9句

inborn

C1

adj. 天生的

本篇1次·真题9句

possession

B2

n. 拥有

本篇1次·真题9句

rationality

C1

n. 理性

本篇1次·真题9句

uncover

B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本篇1次·真题9句

collaborate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题8句

continually

B2

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题8句

error

A2

n. 错误

本篇1次·真题8句

generous

B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次·真题8句

listener

B1

n. 听者

本篇1次·真题8句

preschool

B1

n. 学前班; 幼儿园

本篇1次·真题8句

revise B2

v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sympathetic B2

adj. 同情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

weakness B1

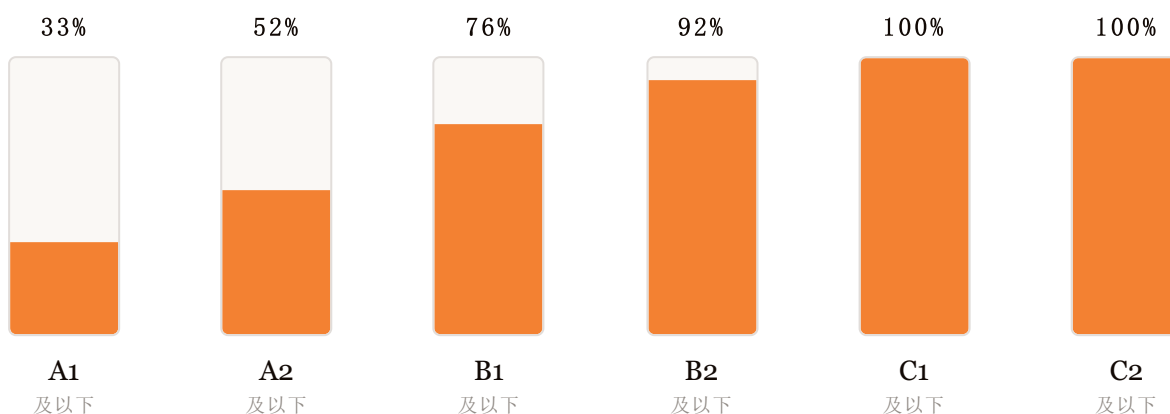
n. 缺点

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 444 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **444** 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 35 个 · 约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 444 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

444

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年7月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) • 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 People often discuss the dangers of too much stress, but lately a very different view of stress is gaining popularity: this view of stress, held by members of the positive stress movement, argues that stress might actually be beneficial. The positive stress movement is made up of people such as Zachary Rapp who are looking for an edge in a competitive world, and Rapp's routine is a good example of followers of the movement. He wakes up most mornings at dawn, goes for a run, sips black coffee while ripping through emails, and then steps into a freezing cold shower. This is a routine designed to reduce the stress of running simultaneously three different health and biotechnology companies for 18 hours a day.

人们经常讨论压力过大的危险,但最近一种关于压力的截然不同的观点正在流行:这种由积极压力运动成员持有的压力观点认为,压力实际上可能是有益的。积极压力运动由像Zachary Rapp这样在竞争激烈的世界中寻求优势的人组成,而Rapp的日常作息就是该运动追随者的一个很好的例子。他大多数早晨在黎明时醒来,去跑步,一边喝着黑咖啡一边快速处理电子邮件,然后进入冰冷的淋浴间。这是一套旨在减轻每天18小时同时经营三家不同的健康和生物技术公司的压力的日常作息。

P2 Although Rapp's practices may sound extreme, he is part of a growing movement, consisting largely of tech industry workers who claim that such radical tactics will help them live better and longer. Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs and

scientists, positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort.

尽管Rapp的做法可能听起来极端,但他是一个不断壮大的运动的一部分,该运动主要由科技行业从业者组成,他们声称这种激进的策略将帮助他们生活得更好更长久。受到来自不同领域的有影响力人物的启发,包括演艺人员、运动员、企业家和科学家,积极压力实践者寻求极端温度、限制性饮食、高强度锻炼计划和普遍不适感的某种组合。

P3 Rapp argues that positive stress keeps him balanced. In addition to running and freezing showers, Rapp uses ice baths, hot yoga, and unconventional eating practices such as eliminating dairy, sugar, alcohol and various other foods high in carbohydrates. He believes that these practices, which put stress on his body, actually make him feel less stress from work. However, Rapp does not credit anyone in particular for his choices: he said he started using these methods in college, where he got into the habit of taking ice baths to recover from sports. He got back into it while trying to get his three companies off the ground.

Rapp认为积极压力使他保持平衡。除了跑步和冰冷淋浴,Rapp还使用冰浴、高温瑜伽和非常规的饮食习惯,如不吃乳制品、糖、酒精和各种其他高碳水化合物食物。他相信这些给身体施加压力的做法,实际上使他感到来自工作的压力更少。然而,Rapp并没有将他的选择归功于任何特定的人:他说他在大学时就开始使用这些方法,当时他养成了洗冰浴来从运动中恢复的习惯。在努力让他的三家公司起步时,他又重新开始了这些做法。

P4 Rapp works long hours and sleeps only five to seven hours a night but he said he only gets sick once a year. For him, the difference between day-to-day stress, like the kind we feel when moving apartments, and positive stress is that the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance.

Rapp工作时间很长,每晚只睡五到七个小时,但他说他一年只生病一次。对他来说,日常压力(比如我们搬家时感受到的那种压力)和积极压力之间的区别在于,后者涉及将身体推向极限并迫使它建立耐受性。

P5 One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name "ice man" for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises. Hof's ideas have become popular among tech industry elites and, thanks to Hof, cold showers are now a trend; indeed, some even call it a form of therapy.

积极压力领域的一位思想领袖是荷兰极限运动员Wim Hof,他因能够通过深呼吸练习承受严寒而获得了"冰人"的称号。Hof的理念在科技行业精英中变得流行,而且多亏了Hof,冷水淋浴现在成了一种趋势;实际上,有些人甚至称之为一种疗法。

P6 But it is important to note that not everyone agrees with these practitioners; indeed, some medical professionals argue that positive stress is not for everyone, and that it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older.

但重要的是要注意,并非每个人都同意这些实践者的观点;事实上,一些医学专业人士认为积极压力并不适合所有人,对于不健康或年老的人来说,它甚至可能是危险的。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about followers of the positive stress movement?

- A) They are usually quite sensitive to different types of stress.
- B) They hold a different view on stress from the popular one.
- C) They derive much pleasure from living a very hectic life.
- D) They gain a competitive edge by enjoying good health.

关于积极压力运动的追随者,我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们通常对不同类型的压力相当敏感。 B) 他们对压力持有与流行观点不同的看法。
- C) 他们从过极其忙碌的生活中获得很多乐趣。 D) 他们通过享有良好的健康获得竞争优势。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about followers of the positive stress movement 问的是关于该群体的客观信息, 没有 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 题干是一般疑问式陈述句: 主语 we、谓语 learn、介词短语 about followers of the positive stress movement 指明所问对象。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 People often discuss the dangers of too much stress, but lately a very different view of stress is gaining popularity: this view of stress, held by members of the positive stress movement, argues that stress might actually be beneficial.

人们常讨论压力过大的危害, 但最近一种截然不同的压力观正在走红: 这种观点由 positive stress movement 的成员所持, 主张压力其实可能是有益的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

sensitive to different types of stress 『对不同压力敏感』全文未提; 原文只说他们对压力的看法不同, 不是对压力本身敏感。

B) ✓ 正确

a very different view of stress ↔ **a different view on stress from the popular one**
members of the positive stress movement ↔ **They**

B 选项就是 a very different view of stress 的标准转述, 与预判完全吻合。

C) 偷换概念

derive much pleasure from living a very hectic life 『从极忙生活中获取快乐』偷换了原文 looking for an edge in a competitive world 的概念——是『谋求优势』, 不是『以忙为乐』。

D) 与原文相反

gain a competitive edge by enjoying good health 『靠好身体获得竞争优势』因果倒置: 原文是为求竞争优势而做极端做法, 不是先有好身体再获优势。

47. What do followers of the positive stress movement usually do to put their ideas into practice?

- A) They keep changing their living habits.
- B) They network with influential figures.
- C) They seek jobs in tech industries.
- D) They apply extreme tactics.

积极压力运动的追随者通常采取什么做法来将他们的理念付诸实践？

- A) 他们不断改变自己的生活习惯。 B) 他们与有影响力的人物建立联系。
- C) 他们在科技行业寻找工作。 D) 他们采用极端策略。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do followers of the positive stress movement usually do to put their ideas into practice 明确问『通常做什么』，是对动作的客观提取。

【拆句】 主句 What do followers...usually do, 加目的状语 to put their ideas into practice。注意 usually 是程度词，提醒考生找的是『常态做法』而非个例。

【定位】 Inspired by influential figures in different fields, including entertainers, athletes, entrepreneurs and scientists, positive stress practitioners seek out some combination of extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort. 在不同领域影响力人物（包括艺人、运动员、企业家和科学家）的启发下，positive stress 实践者主动追求极端温度、限制性饮食、严苛锻炼和总体上的不适感的某种组合。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

keep changing their living habits 『不断改变生活习惯』全文未出现，原文讲的是采取固定的极端做法，不是频繁更换。

B) 张冠李戴

network with influential figures 『与影响力人物建立人脉』把原文 Inspired by influential figures 『受其启发』偷换为『与其建立关系』，主体关系完全错位。

C) 答非所问

seek jobs in tech industries 『在科技行业找工作』错读了原文 consisting largely of tech industry workers——后者是描述该群体『大多由科技业从业者组成』的成员构成，不是他们的『做法』。

D) ✓ 正确

extreme temperatures, restrictive diets, punishing exercise routines and general discomfort ↔

extreme tactics

positive stress practitioners seek out ↔ **They apply**

D 用 extreme tactics 一词把原文四个并列做法整体收口，正好对应预判中的『极端手段』。

48. What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices?

- A) They help him combat stress from work.
- B) They enable him to cut down living expenses.
- C) They enable him to recover from injuries and illnesses.
- D) They help him get three companies enlisted all at once.

Zachary Rapp对他的非常规做法是怎么说的？

- A) 这些做法帮助他对抗工作压力。 B) 这些做法使他能够减少生活开支。
C) 这些做法使他能够从伤病中恢复。 D) 这些做法帮助他同时让三家公司上市。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices 问 Rapp 自己怎么说，是观点转述类细节题。

【拆句】 What does Zachary Rapp say about his unconventional practices: 主语 Rapp、谓语 say、about 后是讨论对象。无陷阱。

【定位】 He believes that these practices, which put stress on his body, actually make him feel less stress from work.

他相信这些给身体施压的做法，反而让他感受到的工作压力变少。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

make him feel less stress from work ↔ **combat stress from work**
these practices ↔ **They**

A 把『让他感觉压力变小』这一结果改写为『帮助他对抗压力』这一动作，是六级细节题典型的『因果同义改写』。

B) 无中生有

cut down living expenses 『降低生活开销』全文从未涉及任何与花费相关的内容。

C) 偷换概念

recover from injuries and illnesses 『从伤病中恢复』把原文 taking ice baths to recover from sports 『大学时洗冰浴以从运动中恢复』偷换为『从伤病中恢复』，且这是『大学时的起源』而非『现在做法的效果』。

D) 偷换概念

get three companies enlisted all at once 『让三家公司同时上市』把原文 trying to get his three companies off the ground 『让三家公司起步』偷换成『让三家公司上市』；get off the ground 与 enlist 不是一回事。

49. What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress?

- A) It is harmful to one's physical and mental health.
- B) It does not differ in essence from positive stress.
- C) It is something everybody has to live with.
- D) It does not help build up one's tolerance.

从文章中可以推断出关于日常压力的什么信息？

- A) 它对人的身心健康有害。 B) 它在本质上与积极压力没有区别。 C) 它是每个人都必须面对的事情。
- D) 它无助于增强人的耐受力。

【答案】 **D** (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress 中 inferred 明确点出题型。

【拆句】 What can be inferred from the passage about day-to-day stress: 主句 What can be inferred、状语 from the passage、about 后是话题对象。注意 can be inferred 是被动语态加情态动词，等于 we can infer。

【定位】 For him, the difference between day-to-day stress, like the kind we feel when moving apartments, and positive stress is that the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance.

对他来说，日常压力（比如搬家时感受到的那种）与 positive stress 的区别在于：后者会把身体推向极端，迫使身体建立耐受度。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

harmful to one's physical and mental health 『对身心健康有害』全文未对 day-to-day stress 作如此强烈的负面判断；首段提到的 dangers of too much stress 也是说『过大压力』而非 day-to-day。

B) **与原文相反**

does not differ in essence from positive stress 『与 positive stress 本质上无区别』恰恰与定位句 the difference between day-to-day stress...and positive stress 强调的『二者有区别』完全相反。

C) **无中生有**

something everybody has to live with 『人人必须忍受』全文未对 day-to-day stress 是否普遍作出判断。

D) **✓ 正确**

the latter involves pushing the body to extremes and forcing it to build up a tolerance ↔

does not help build up one's tolerance

the difference between day-to-day stress...and positive stress is that the latter ↔ **It**

the latter 独占 build up a tolerance，按对比逻辑前者就缺失该特征——D 正好把这一反向推论说出来。

50. What do some medical professionals think of positive stress?

- A) Its true effect remains to be verified.
- B) Its side effect should not be ignored.
- C) Its effect varies considerably from person to person.
- D) Its practitioners should not take it as a form of therapy.

一些医疗专业人士如何看待积极压力？

- A) 其真实效果有待验证。 B) 其副作用不应被忽视。 C) 其效果因人而异,差别很大。
D) 其实践者不应将其作为一种治疗形式。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do some medical professionals think of positive stress 问的是该群体的客观观点, 可在文中找到对应转述句, 不是全文态度题。

【拆句】 What do some medical professionals think of positive stress: 注意 some 是范围词——只是『一些』医生, 不代表全体, 提示选项里不要选全称表述。

【定位】 But it is important to note that not everyone agrees with these practitioners; indeed, some medical professionals argue that positive stress is not for everyone, and that it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older.

但需要注意的是, 并非所有人都赞同这些实践者; 事实上, 一些医学专业人士主张 positive stress 并不适合所有人, 对体质不佳或年长者甚至可能有危险。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Its true effect remains to be verified 『真正效果有待验证』全文未提及医生对 positive stress 效果是否已被验证的判断。

B) 偷换概念

Its side effect should not be ignored 『不应忽视其副作用』把 might even be dangerous 偷换为 side effect (副作用); 危险不等于副作用, 副作用是医学专门术语。

C) ✓ 正确

not for everyone ↔ **varies considerably from person to person**

it might even be dangerous for people who are unhealthy or older ↔ **varies considerably**

原文一边否定『对所有人都适用』, 一边指出特定群体可能有危险——这两点合起来就是『效果因人而异』, C 精准命中。

D) 张冠李戴

Its practitioners should not take it as a form of therapy 『实践者不应把它当作疗法』把 some even call it a form of therapy 『有人甚至称其为一种疗法』错配到医生头上, 且未在医生口中出现这种反对意见。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The positive stress movement is made up of people such as Zachary Rapp who are looking for an edge in a competitive world, and Rapp's routine is a good example of followers of the movement.

第1段，第2句

并列句加定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。被动语态描述客观构成、定语从句限定修饰先行词、并列句通过and连接例证,这些都是常考的句法特征。特别是定语从句紧跟名词后修饰,以及be made up of这样的固定搭配,都是学生需要熟练掌握的结构,代表性很强

One thought leader in the positive stress world is Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who earned the name "ice man" for his ability to withstand severe cold using deep breathing exercises.

第5段，第1句

主句的主系表结构加非限制性定语从句的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的人物介绍句式;定语从句中 "for + 抽象名词" 作原因状语的用法,以及不定式作后置定语修饰 "ability",也是考试中频繁出现的典型结构,掌握后迁移性强

They help him get three companies enlisted all at once.

第48题，D

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语五种成分，并且宾语补足语是不带 to 的不定式 (help sb do sth) 这一易错点，内部还嵌套使役结构 (get sth done)，对练习复杂宾补和动词用法有一定价值。

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。

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇23次 · 真题 126 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇11次 · 真题 144 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇6次 · 真题 32 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇5次 · 真题 60 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 191 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇3次 · 真题 134 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 106 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇3次 · 真题 73 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

follower B1

n. 追随者

本篇3次 · 真题 9 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

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇2次 · 真题 96 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

athlete

B1

n. 运动员

本篇2次·真题 49 句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇2次·真题 37 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇2次·真题 35 句

therapy

B2

n. 治疗

本篇2次·真题 30 句

competitive

B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

bath

A2

n. 洗澡

本篇2次·真题 18 句

influential

B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

tactics

B2

n. 战术

本篇2次·真题 10 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 120 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

physical

B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视; 不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 27 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 24 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本篇1次·真题 21 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇1次·真题 21 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 20 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

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本篇1次·真题 16 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 15 句

dairy B1

n. 奶制品

本篇1次·真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

balanced B1

adj. 平衡的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

dawn B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次·真题 9 句

carbohydrate B2

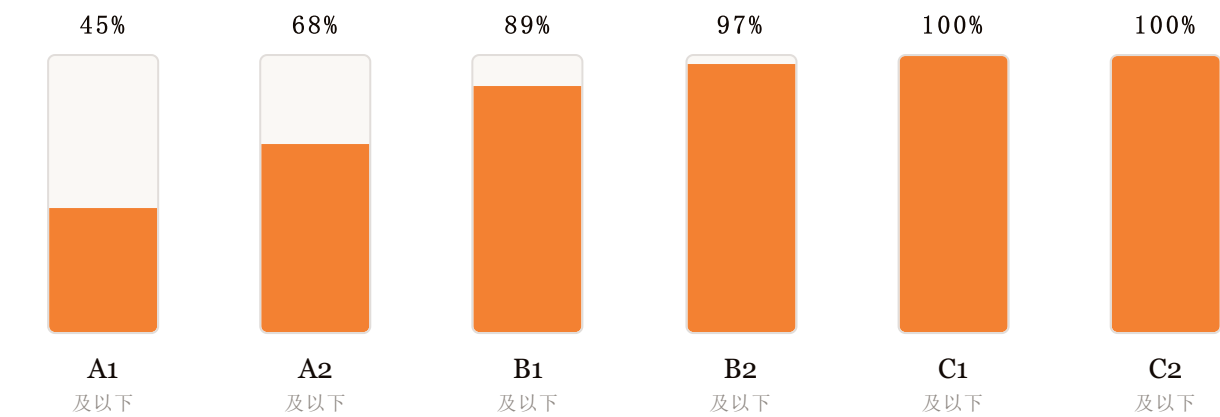
n. 碳水化合物

本篇1次·真题 8 句

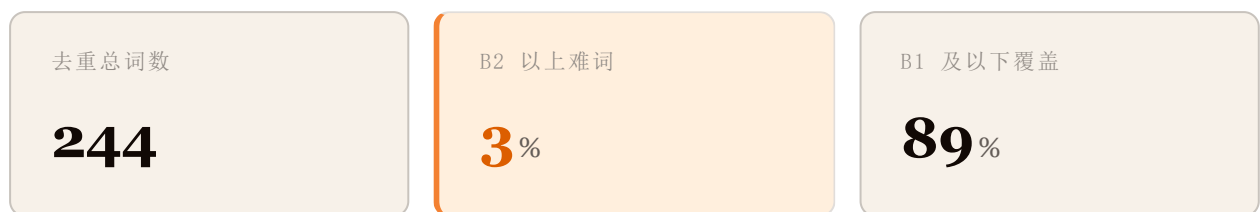
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 244 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 244 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 244 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2020年7月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年7月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-07)·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 Is hunting good or bad for the environment? Like so many hot button issues, the answer to this question depends upon who you ask. On the one hand, some say, nothing could be more natural than hunting, and indeed just about every animal species—including humans—has been either predator or prey at some point in its evolution. And, ironic as it sounds, since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity.

狩猎对环境是好是坏？和许多热点问题一样，这个问题的答案取决于你问谁。一方面，有人说，没有什么比狩猎更自然的了，事实上几乎每一个动物物种——包括人类——在其进化过程中的某个时刻都曾捕食者或猎物。而且，尽管听起来很讽刺，由于人类已经消灭了许多动物捕食者，一些人认为狩猎是减少猎物数量的自然方式，这些猎物现在的繁殖已超出环境承载能力。

P2 On the other hand, many environmental and animal advocates see hunting as savage, arguing that it is morally wrong to kill animals, regardless of practical considerations. According to Glenn Kirk of the California-based The Animals' Voice, hunting "causes immense suffering to individual wild animals..." and is "irrationally cruel because unlike natural predation(捕食), hunters kill for pleasure ...". He adds that, despite hunters' claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters' license fees are used to "manipulate a few game species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger

number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance."

另一方面,许多环境和动物保护倡导者认为狩猎是野蛮的,主张杀死动物在道德上是错误的,无论实际考虑如何。根据加利福尼亚州The Animals' Voice的Glenn Kirk所说,狩猎"给野生动物个体造成巨大痛苦....."并且"是非理性的残忍,因为与自然捕食不同,猎人为了取乐而杀戮....."他还补充说,尽管猎人声称狩猎使野生动物种群保持平衡,但猎人的许可证费用被用来"操纵少数狩猎物种过度繁殖,而牺牲了数量多得多的非狩猎物种,导致生物多样性、遗传完整性和生态平衡的丧失。"

P3 Beyond moral issues, others contend that hunting is not practical. According to the Humane Society of the United States, the vast majority of hunted species—such as waterfowl, rabbits, upland birds and mourning doves—"provide minimal nutrition and do not require population control."

除了道德问题之外,其他人认为狩猎并不实用。根据美国人道协会的说法,绝大多数被猎杀的物种——如水禽、兔子、高地鸟类和哀鸽——"提供的营养极少,并且不需要种群控制。"

P4 Author Gary E. Varner suggests in his book, *In Nature's Interests*, that some types of hunting may be morally justifiable while others may not be. Hunting "designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both"—what Varner terms "therapeutic hunting"—is defensible, while subsistence and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—are not.

作者Gary E. Varner在他的著作《自然的利益》中提出,某些类型的狩猎在道德上可能是正当的,而其他类型则可能不是。"旨在确保目标物种的整体福利、其生态系统的完整性或两者兼顾"的狩猎——Varner称之为"治疗性狩猎"——是可辩护的,而生存狩猎和运动狩猎——这两种都只有利于人类——则不是。

P5 Regardless of one's individual stance, fewer Americans hunt today than in recent history. Data gathered by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 2006 show that only five percent of Americans—some 12.5 million individuals—consider themselves hunters today, down from nine percent in 2001 and 15 percent in 1996.

无论个人立场如何,如今狩猎的美国人比近代历史上要少。美国鱼类和野生动物管理局2006年收集的数据显示,只有5%的美国人——约1250万人——认为自己是猎人,低于2001年的9%和1996年的15%。

P6 Public support for hunting, however, is on the rise. A 2007 survey by Responsive Management Inc. found that eighty percent of respondents agreed that "hunting has a legitimate place in modern society," and the percentage of Americans indicating disapproval of hunting declined from 22 percent in 1995 to 16 percent in 2007.

然而,公众对狩猎的支持率正在上升。Responsive Management Inc.2007年的一项调查发现,80%的受访者同意"狩猎在现代社会中有其合理地位",而表示不赞成狩猎的美国人比例从1995年的22%下降到2007年的16%。

P7 Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups: After all, both deplore urban sprawl and habitat destruction.

也许与公众的趋势相一致,环保领袖们越来越多地倡导猎人和环保组织之间的合作:毕竟,双方都痛惜城市扩张和栖息地破坏。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say sounds ironic?

- A) Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators.
- B) Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting.
- C) The species of prey animals continue to vary despite humans' hunting.
- D) The number of prey animals keeps rising despite environmental change.

作者说什么听起来很讽刺?

- A) 一些捕食者可能经常成为其他捕食者的猎物。
- B) 狩猎也可能是解决由狩猎引起的问题的一种方法。
- C) 尽管人类狩猎,猎物动物的物种仍在持续变化。
- D) 尽管环境变化,猎物动物的数量仍在持续增长。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say sounds ironic? 用 what 直接索取作者点名为讽刺的那件事, 无 infer/imply/main idea 字样。

【拆句】 What does the author say sounds ironic? 是宾语前置的间接引语: what 是 sounds ironic 的逻辑主语, the author say 作插入语; 还原即 the author says (that) what sounds ironic。无陷阱, 但要留意它问的是"被作者认为讽刺的事", 不是"讽刺地....."。

【定位】 And, ironic as it sounds, since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity.

而且, 听起来虽然讽刺: 既然人类已经消灭了许多动物天敌, 有人就把狩猎看作一种天然手段, 用来削减那些如今繁殖数量已超过环境承载力的猎物种群。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators. 谈"天敌也是别的天敌的猎物"的食物链问题，原文只提 humans 既是 predator 又是 prey，并未讨论天敌之间的相互捕食。

B) ✓ 正确

since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity

↔ **Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting.**

预判"制造问题的手段反过来变成解决问题的手段"与 Hunting may also be a solution to the problem caused by hunting. 完全等值——problem 对应 overpopulation, solution 对应 a natural way to reduce, caused by hunting 对应 humans have wiped out predators.

C) 答非所问

The species of prey animals continue to vary despite humans' hunting. 说"猎物物种持续多样化"，原文未谈物种多样化方向；且即使为真，也回答的是"猎物物种变化"而非"作者觉得讽刺的事"。

D) 偷换概念

The number of prey animals keeps rising despite environmental change. 把原文的"超过环境承载力 (beyond the environment's carrying capacity)"偷换成"despite environmental change (不顾环境变化)"，并丢弃了"因人类消灭天敌"这层因果。

52. What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees?

- A) It keeps game population under control.
- B) It turns hunting into a sport of the rich.
- C) It leads to ecological imbalance.
- D) It helps stop killing for pleasure.

Glenn Kirk 如何看待向猎人收取许可费？

- A) 它使猎物种群数量得到控制。
- B) 它将狩猎变成了富人的运动。
- C) 它导致生态失衡。
- D) 它有助于制止以娱乐为目的的猎杀。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees? 索取一个具名人物对一个具体做法的明确观点，原文必有对应表述。

【拆句】 What does Glenn Kirk think of charging hunters license fees? 中 charging hunters license fees 是动名词短语作 of 的宾语，charge sb. sth. 即"向某人收取某费"。基础薄弱考生易把 charging 误读为现在分词"正在收费的"，要看清它是名词性结构。

【定位】 He adds that, despite hunters' claims that hunting keeps wildlife populations in balance, hunters' license fees are used to "manipulate a few game species into overpopulation at the expense of a much larger number of non-game species, resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance."

他补充说：尽管猎人声称狩猎能让野生动物种群保持平衡，但猎人的执照费实际上被用来"操纵少数狩猎物种过度繁殖，代价是数量大得多的非狩猎物种，结果造成生物多样性、遗传完整性和生态平衡的丧失"。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It keeps game population under control. 说"让狩猎物种数量受控"，但 Kirk 恰恰指出 license fees 是 manipulate a few game species into overpopulation——是制造过度繁殖，而非控制数量。

B) 无中生有

It turns hunting into a sport of the rich. 说"把狩猎变成富人的运动"，原文从未提及收费让狩猎变贵或仅富人可及。

C) ✓ 正确

resulting in the loss of biological diversity, genetic integrity and ecological balance ↔

It leads to ecological imbalance.

预判"执照费导致生态失衡"完整对应 It leads to ecological imbalance., 且把原文三项后果 (diversity / integrity / balance) 中最具概括性的 ecological balance 留作落点，正是六级正确项的典型做法。

D) 与原文相反

It helps stop killing for pleasure. 说"有助于停止为娱乐而杀"，与 Kirk 全篇的批评立场矛盾——他在 P2 上半段还指责 hunters kill for pleasure，根本不可能认为执照费能解决这件事。

53. What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting?

- A) Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals.
- B) Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources.
- C) Many birds and small animals are being irrationally killed.
- D) Hunting is universally acknowledged as a savage behavior.

美国人道协会反对狩猎的论点是什么？

- A) 对于大多数被猎杀的动物来说,过度繁殖不是一个问题。 B) 狩猎剥夺了动物种群的食物来源。
- C) 许多鸟类和小型动物正在被不合理地猎杀。 D) 狩猎被普遍认为是一种野蛮行为。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting? 直接索取一个组织的反方理据。

【拆句】 What is the argument of the Humane Society of the United States against hunting? 是 What is the N? 的判断句; against hunting 修饰 argument, 意为"反对狩猎的论点"。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 According to the Humane Society of the United States, the vast majority of hunted species—such as waterfowl, rabbits, upland birds and mourning doves—"provide minimal nutrition and do not require population control."

美国人道协会指出: 绝大多数被猎杀的物种——例如水禽、兔子、高地鸟和哀鸽——"营养价值极低, 且并不需要被控制数量"。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the vast majority of hunted species..."...do not require population control." ↔

Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals.

预判"大多数被猎物种不需控数"与 Overpopulation is not an issue for most hunted animals. 完全对应: not require control (不需要控) = overpopulation is not an issue (不存在过剩问题)。

B) 无中生有

Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources. 说"狩猎剥夺了动物种群的食物来源", 原文 P3 全段未谈"食物来源"问题。

C) 张冠李戴

Many birds and small animals are being irrationally killed. 这种"残忍/非理性"表述属于 P2 中 Glenn Kirk 的立场 (irrationally cruel), 而非 P3 中 Humane Society 的论点。

D) 过度推断

Hunting is universally acknowledged as a savage behavior. 把"反方观点"夸张为"普遍公认", universally 远超 P3 的具体表述, 事实上 P2 已说明只是 some 反对者持此立场。

54. When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner?

- A) When it benefits animals and their ecosystem.
- B) When it serves both human and animal interests.
- C) When it is indispensable to humans' subsistence.
- D) When it stabilizes the population of animal species.

根据 Gary E. Varner 的观点, 狩猎在什么时候在道德上是正当的?

- A) 当它有利于动物及其生态系统时。 B) 当它同时服务于人类和动物的利益时。
- C) 当它对人类生存不可或缺时。 D) 当它稳定动物物种的种群数量时。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner? 用 when 索取一个明确条件, 原文必有 Varner 给出的判定标准。

【拆句】 When is hunting morally justifiable according to Gary E. Varner? 是 when 引导的特殊疑问句，morally justifiable 是"副词+形容词"作表语，意为"在道德上可被辩护的"。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Hunting "designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both"—what Varner terms "therapeutic hunting"—is defensible, while subsistence and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—are not.

Varner 称那种"旨在保障目标物种整体福祉、其生态系统完整性、或二者兼顾"的狩猎为"治疗性狩猎"，认为它是可被辩护的；而生计性狩猎和运动性狩猎——这两者只让人类得益——则不可辩护。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both

↔ **When it benefits animals and their ecosystem.**

预判"为目标物种与生态系统好"与 When it benefits animals and their ecosystem. 一一对应——target species→animals, its ecosystem→their ecosystem, secure welfare/integrity→benefits.

B) 与原文相反

When it serves both human and animal interests. 把答案纳入"既为人也为动物"，但原文 Varner 明确说仅 only benefit human beings 的 subsistence/sport hunting 是不可辩护的；可辩护的那类不包含"为人类利益"。

C) 与原文相反

When it is indispensable to humans' subsistence. 直接为 subsistence hunting 辩护，而 Varner 明确把 subsistence hunting 列为"不可辩护"那一类。

D) 以偏概全

When it stabilizes the population of animal species. 只截取"控数"这一面（接近 P1 论调），而 Varner 的判断更宽——welfare、ecosystem integrity 都算；且"stabilize population"在 P4 并无对应表述。

55. What concept are green leaders trying to promote?

A) Effective protection of animal habitats.

B) Strict control over urban development.

C) Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists.

D) A compromise between development and animal protection.

环保领袖们试图推广什么概念？

A) 对动物栖息地的有效保护。 B) 对城市发展的严格控制。 C) 猎人与环保人士的协调努力。

D) 发展与动物保护之间的妥协。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What concept are green leaders trying to promote? 索取一个具体主张，原文末段必有对应表述。

【拆句】 What concept are green leaders trying to promote? 是 what 作宾语前置的现在进行时疑问句，are trying to promote 表"正在努力推动"。注意 concept 是抽象名词，原文给的将是一个"主张/理念"而非具体行动。

【定位】 Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups: After all, both deplore urban sprawl and habitat destruction.

或许与公众的趋势相呼应，环保领袖们越来越主张猎人与环保团体之间展开合作：毕竟，双方都谴责城市无序扩张和栖息地破坏。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Effective protection of animal habitats. 只截取末句 habitat destruction 的一个侧面，而 green leaders 推动的核心是"双方合作"——栖息地保护只是合作理由，不是他们倡导的概念。

B) 以偏概全

Strict control over urban development. 同样只截取 urban sprawl 一个侧面，且 green leaders 并未单独倡导"严控城市发展"，而是把"deplore urban sprawl"作为双方合作的共同立场。

C) ✓ 正确

green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups

↔ Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists.

预判"猎人与环保派联手合作"与 Coordinated efforts of hunters and environmentalists. 一一对应，且选项的抽象度 (concept) 正好匹配题干 What concept 的提问层级。

D) 无中生有

A compromise between development and animal protection. 引入"发展 vs 动物保护的妥协"二元对立，原文从未涉及"开发派 vs 保护派的妥协"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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

On the one hand, some say, nothing could be more natural than hunting, and indeed just about every animal species—including humans—has been either predator or prey at some point in its evolution.

第1段，第3句

综合来看,本句主干识别难度适中,嵌套不复杂,但时态跨度较大、成分种类丰富、易错点密集,且句式结构在考试中高度典型,作为结构和时态训练材料性价比高,推荐优先练习以掌握宾语从句省略引导词、并列句衔接、现在完成时语义、插入语识别等核心技能。

And, ironic as it sounds, since humans have wiped out many animal predators, some see hunting as a natural way to reduce the herds of prey animals that now reproduce beyond the environment's carrying capacity.

第1段，第4句

这句在结构辨认上的训练收益较高，难度也处在值得精练但不至于过难的区间。它既能练剥离前置成分找主干，又能练完成体与一般现在时的区分，因此很适合作为结构加时态的训练材料。

On the other hand, many environmental and animal advocates see hunting as savage, arguing that it is morally wrong to kill animals, regardless of practical considerations.

第2段，第1句

see...as 结构、arguing 伴随状语引出宾语从句、it is...to do 形式主语句型、regardless of 让步状语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,具有很强的代表性,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

According to Glenn Kirk of the California-based The Animals' Voice, hunting "causes immense suffering to individual wild animals..." and is "irrationally cruel because unlike natural predation(捕食), hunters kill for pleasure ..."

第2段，第2句

主句包含并列谓语 causes 和 is，分别对应及物动词和系动词两种结构，涉及主语、宾语、表语、状语等核心成分。从句虽简单但包含目的状语和方式状语，成分种类较丰富。引号的嵌套以及并列谓语与从句的叠加，提供了一定的成分划分练习价值，但不涉及特别易错的陷阱。

Hunting "designed to secure the aggregate welfare of the target species, the integrity of its ecosystem, or both"—what Varner terms "therapeutic hunting"—is defensible, while subsistence and sport hunting—both of which only benefit human beings—are not.

第4段，第2句

本句成分丰富且设置多个易错点：主语被大段修饰切割，同位语从句中 what 既引导从句又充当宾语，状语从句中表语承前省略，定语从句中 both of which 充当主语。这些都是高频考点和学生易混淆的结构，作为划分练习句训练价值高。

Perhaps matching the trend among the public, green leaders are increasingly advocating cooperation between hunters and environmental groups: After all, both deplore urban sprawl and habitat destruction.

第7段，第1句

句子结构在考试真题中具有较高代表性：并列主句通过冒号连接，第一个主句包含分词短语作状语和介词短语修饰宾语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式模式。掌握这类结构后，学生可以迁移应用到大量类似长句的分析中，典型性较强。

Some predators may often turn out to be prey of other predators.

第51题，A

"情态动词 + 短语动词 + 不定式作表语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"turn out to be" 是高频句型，掌握后可迁移至多种语境；但整体句式较为基础，不属于特别复杂或高阶的典型难句。

Hunting deprives animal populations of their food sources.

第53题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + of 短语" 是常见句型，deprive sb of sth 的固定搭配在考试中出现频率中等。结构本身有一定代表性，但非高频核心句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 84 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。

hunting B1

n. 打猎

本篇22次 · 真题 25 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇7次 · 真题 136 句

hunter B1

n. 猎人

本篇7次 · 真题 18 句

prey B2

n. 猎物

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

predator B2

n. 捕食性动物，食肉动物

本篇4次 · 真题 14 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇3次 · 真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇3次 · 真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇3次 · 真题 142 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇3次 · 真题 112 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇2次·真题49句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇2次·真题45句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇2次·真题42句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇2次·真题42句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇2次·真题34句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇2次·真题33句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇2次·真题31句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇2次·真题27句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇2次·真题24句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇2次·真题22句

integrity C1

n. 正直

本篇2次·真题9句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题171句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题138句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题126句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题119句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题111句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 46 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本篇1次·真题 36 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 34 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

destruction B2

n. 破坏

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

button A1

n. 纽扣

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

herd B1

n. 兽群

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

reproduce B2

v. 复制

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

wipe

A2

v. 擦, 抹

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

coordinate

B2

v. 协调

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

environmentalist

B2

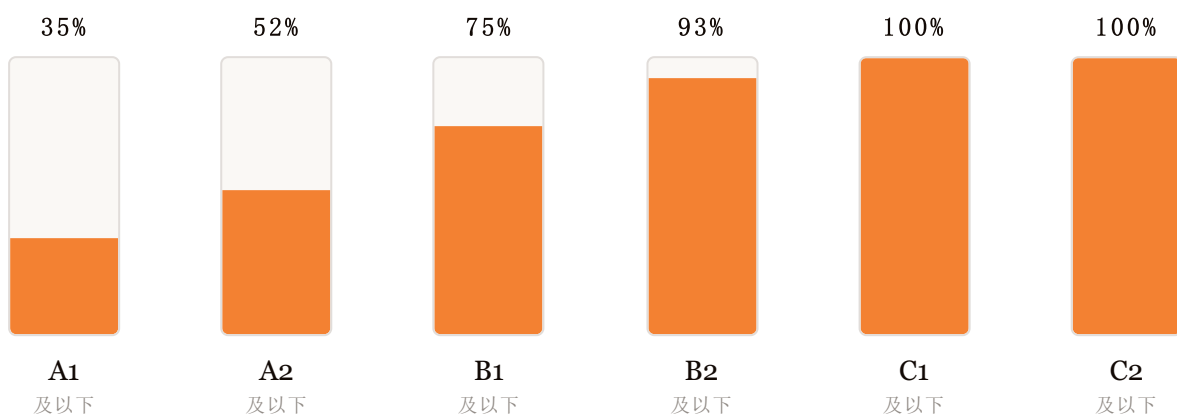
n. 环保主义者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 232 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **232** 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 17 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 232 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

232

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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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 →

2020年7月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍一部古典历史小说 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2020年7月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2020-07) • 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**.

《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)是中国一部著名的历史小说，写于十四世纪。这部文学作品以三国时期的历史为背景，描写了从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶的魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。这些人物和事件虽然大都基于真实的历史，但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。自面世以来，这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者，并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。

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 Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a famous Chinese historical novel written in the 14th century. Set against the historical background of the Three Kingdoms period, the work describes the wars among the three states of Wei, Shu and Wu from the latter half of the 2nd century to the latter half of the 3rd century. Nearly a thousand characters and countless historical events are portrayed in the novel. Although these characters and events are mostly based on real history, they have been romanticized and dramatized to varying degrees. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is an acknowledged literary masterpiece. Since its first appearance, the novel has continuously attracted generations of readers and has exerted a wide and lasting influence on Chinese culture.

【衔接】第3句承接：用代词避免重复书名

第2句结尾是 the work、第3句又说 小说中刻画了，若再写一遍书名会冗赘，第3句已用 in the novel 承接、指代清楚，保持"the work / the novel / It"轮换指代同一部书，全篇不重复整名。

第4句承接：These 回指上句的人物与事件

第4句 这些人物和事件 直接承接第3句刚提到的 characters and events，译文用 these characters and events (these 指示上文) 自然衔接，无需重述"小说里的"。

第5、6句递进：杰作—影响顺成一气

第5句说它是杰作、第6句说自面世以来的影响，二者是"地位—因而有持久影响"的自然递进；第6句以 Since its first appearance 开头，时间上承"成为杰作"之后，读来顺畅，无需额外关联词，但可保留 and 连接"吸引读者"与"产生影响"两个并列结果。

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】介绍一部古典历史小说

全段是对《三国演义》这部古典小说的客观介绍：它是什么、写于何时、写了什么、地位与影响。语体属"文学/文化介绍"，整体在陈述这部作品长期成立的事实与特征，如《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作、对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响，这类"至今依然成立"的客观陈述决定了下面的时态基调以一般现在时为主。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对这部小说的客观介绍与评价，所述特征与影响"至今依然成立"，故主时态用一般现在时，如《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作 译作系动词现在时。仅"写于十四世纪"被浪漫化和戏剧化了"这类已完成动作偏离用过去时或完成体，而"自面世以来...不断吸引"这一持续至今的动作用现在完成时。

【译法】三国演义

原文已给定官方英译，直接沿用 The Romance of the Three Kingdoms，全篇统一，第二次出现可用代词 the novel / the work 承接，避免重复整名。依据：《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms) 括号内即题面给定译法，约定俗成，不得另译。

三国时期

统一译作 the Three Kingdoms period，属约定俗成的历史时期译名。依据：以三国时期的历史为背景。

魏、蜀、吴

三个政权统一音译为 Wei, Shu and Wu（首字母大写、作专有名词），不另加 the Kingdom of。依据：魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。

1. 《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)是中国一部著名的历史小说，写于十四世纪。

【主干】 小说=一部历史小说 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已有明确主语"《三国演义》"，核心动词是判断词"是"，故主干为 The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a famous historical novel，主语用题面给定译名，谓语用系动词 is，表语 a famous historical novel。依据《三国演义》(The Romance of the Three Kingdoms)是中国一部著名的历史小说。

【降级】 写作时间降级为定语

"写于十四世纪"不是独立新句，而是补充说明这部小说何时写成，应降级为后置定语，用过去分词短语 written in the 14th century 挂在 novel 之后；"中国一部"中的"中国"译作前置形容词 Chinese 修饰 novel，不另起句。

【语法】 时态

主句"是"回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is；"写于十四世纪"是已完成的过去动作，分词用过去分词 written 表被动且已完成，无需再写成 was written 起新句。

冠词

"一部著名的历史小说"是泛指其中一部，用不定冠词 a，因 famous 以辅音音 /f/ 开头故用 a 不用 an: a famous historical novel。

序数词表达

"十四世纪"是特指那个世纪，用定冠词加序数词: the 14th century。

【译文】 The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is a famous Chinese historical novel written in the 14th century.

2. 这部文学作品以三国时期的历史为背景，描写了从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶的魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。

【主干】 作品描写了战争 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语"这部文学作品"为承上指代，可用 The work / This literary work；并列两个动作"以...为背景"和"描写了...战争"，取最实的"描写"作谓语 describes，宾语 the wars。依据描写了...魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。

【降级】 背景与时间跨度降级

"以三国时期的历史为背景"降级为现在分词短语 Set against the historical background of the Three Kingdoms period 置于句首作状语；"从公元二世纪下半叶到公元三世纪下半叶"是修饰战争发生时段的成分，降级为 from the latter half of the 2nd century to the latter half of the 3rd century 作时间状语，紧跟 wars 之后；"魏、蜀、吴三国之间"用 among the three states of Wei, Shu and Wu 作定语。

【语法】时态

"描写了"虽带"了", 但指这部小说"一贯描写的内容"这一恒常事实, 回指全篇基调用一般现在时 describes, 不用过去时。

单复数

"战争"指魏蜀吴之间多场战事, 用复数 the wars; "三国"是三个政权, states 用复数。

介词搭配

"以...为背景"用 set against (the background of); "之间"指三方多个之间用 among 而非 between; "从...到..."用 from...to....

主谓一致

主语 The work 第三人称单数, 谓语 describes 加 -s。

【译文】 Set against the historical background of the Three Kingdoms period, the work describes the wars among the three states of Wei, Shu and Wu from the latter half of the 2nd century to the latter half of the 3rd century.

3. 小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。

【主干】 人物与事件被刻画 (主语策略: 转被动)

中文"小说中刻画了..."的施动者是作者, 但句子重心在"被刻画的人物和事件", 故转被动: 以承受者 Nearly a thousand characters and countless historical events 作主语, 谓语 are portrayed, 地点状语 in the novel。依据 小说中刻画了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。

【降级】 简单句无需大改

本句结构简单, 转被动后即为"主语 + are portrayed + in the novel", "近千个""无数的"分别作前置数量定语 nearly a thousand、countless, 无需再降级从句。

【语法】 时态语态

被动结构回指全篇基调用一般现在时: are portrayed, 表"小说里(一贯)刻画着"。

单复数

"近千个人物"复数 characters、"无数的历史事件"复数 events, 故 be 动词用 are。

数量表达

"近千个"译 nearly a thousand (a thousand 习惯加 a, 前加 nearly 表"近"); "无数的"译 countless 或 numerous, 作定语修饰复数名词。

【译文】 Nearly a thousand characters and countless historical events are portrayed in the novel.

4. 这些人物和事件虽然大都基于真实的历史, 但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。

【主干】 它们被浪漫化戏剧化 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语"这些人物和事件"承上, 用 these characters and events; 句子有"虽然...但..."让步转折, 主信息在"但"后的"被浪漫化和戏剧化", 故主干取被动 they have been romanticized and dramatized。依据 但都不同程度地被浪漫化和戏剧化了。

【降级】让步从句加程度状语

"虽然大都基于真实的历史"降级为 Although they are mostly based on real history 作让步从句置于句首；"不同程度地"作程度状语 to varying degrees 修饰被动动作；"浪漫化和戏剧化"两个并列过去分词 romanticized and dramatized 共用一个 have been。

【语法】时态语态

"被浪漫化和戏剧化了"含"了"表已完成且持续生效的状态，用现在完成时被动 have been romanticized and dramatized，比一般过去时更贴"成书时已加工、至今如此"；让步从句"基于真实历史"是恒常事实，用一般现在时 are based on。

连词不叠用

中文"虽然...但..."成对出现，英文只能留一个：用了 Although 就不再写 but，否则属语法硬伤。

主谓一致

主语 they 为复数，完成时助动词用 have (have been)，不用 has。

【译文】 Although these characters and events are mostly based on real history, they have been romanticized and dramatized to varying degrees.

5. 《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。

【主干】小说是公认杰作（主语策略：原句主语）

判断句，主语 The Romance of the Three Kingdoms（沿用统一译名）或代词 It，系动词 is，表语 an acknowledged literary masterpiece。依据《三国演义》是一部公认的文学杰作。

【降级】简单判断句无需降级

本句仅一个判断动作，"公认的"作前置形容词 acknowledged / recognized 修饰 masterpiece 即可，无其余分句需降级。

【语法】时态

客观评价，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is。

冠词

"一部杰作"泛指，用不定冠词；因 acknowledged 以元音音 /ə/ 开头，须用 an: an acknowledged literary masterpiece。

用词

"公认的"用 acknowledged / widely recognized；"杰作"用 masterpiece，比 great work 更精准地道。

【译文】 The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is an acknowledged literary masterpiece.

6. 自面世以来，这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者，并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。

【主干】小说吸引读者并产生影响（主语策略：原句主语）

主语"这部小说"用 the novel；"并且"连接两个并列谓语，主干为 the novel has attracted ... readers and (has) had ... influence，两动作共用主语。依据这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者，并且对中国文化产生了广泛而持久的影响。

【降级】时间状语前置并列谓语收尾

"自面世以来"是时间状语，前置为 Since its publication / first appearance; "一代又一代的读者"译 generations of readers 作宾语; "广泛而持久的"作前置形容词 wide and lasting 修饰 influence; "对中国文化"用介词短语 on Chinese culture 收尾。

【语法】时态

"自面世以来...不断..."是从过去持续到现在的动作，由 Since 触发现在完成时: has attracted、has had (或 has exerted) , 不可用一般过去时。

主谓一致

主语 the novel 第三人称单数，完成时助动词用 has。

单复数

"一代又一代"用复数 generations of readers, readers 复数。

介词搭配

"对...产生影响"用 have/exert an influence on, "对中国文化"的"对"用 on, 不用 to/for。

【译文】 Since its first appearance, the novel has continuously attracted generations of readers and has exerted a wide and lasting influence on Chinese culture.

英语六级 2020年7月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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