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六级·真题卷第1套·2020年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *why students should be encouraged to develop creativity*. 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) Her house has not been repaired in time.
B) She has failed to reach the manager again.
C) Her claim has been completely disregarded.
D) She has not received any letter from the man.
2. A) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.
B) Their caravan was washed away by the flood.
C) Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.
D) The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.
3. A) The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.
B) The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.
C) The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.
D) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.
4. A) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.
B) Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.
C) Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.
D) Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.

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

5. A) They work in different fields of AI technology.
B) They disagree about the future of AI technology.
C) They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.
D) They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.
6. A) Simply writing AI software.
B) Stimulating and motivating.
C) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.
D) More demanding and requiring special training.
7. A) There could be jobs nobody wants to do.
B) Digital life could replace human civilization.
C) Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.
D) Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.
8. A) Life will become like a science fiction film.
B) It will take away humans' jobs altogether.
C) Chips will be inserted in human brains.
D) It will be smarter than human beings.

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) Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.
B) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.
C) Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.
D) Try to earn as much money as possible.
10. A) Start by doing something small.
B) Ask a close friend for advice.
C) Try to stick to their initial plan.
D) Cut 20% of their daily spending.
11. A) An optimistic attitude.
B) An ambitious plan.
C) A proper mindset.
D) A keen interest.

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

12. A) She was uninterested in advertising.
B) She found her outfit inappropriate.
C) She was unhappy with fashion trends.
D) She often checked herself in a mirror.
13. A) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
B) To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
C) To keep up with the current trends.
D) To save the expenses on clothing.
14. A) It enhances people's ability to work independently.
B) It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
C) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
D) It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.
15. A) Design their own uniform to appear unique.
B) Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.
C) Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
D) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

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) Their obsession with consumption.
B) Their failure to accumulate wealth.
C) The ever-increasing costs of housing.
D) The deterioration of the environment.
17. A) Things that are rare to find.
B) Things that cost less money.
C) Things that boost efficiency.
D) Things that we cherish most.
18. A) They serve multiple purposes.
B) They benefit the environment.
C) They are mostly durable.
D) They are easily disposable.

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

19. A) All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.
B) A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.
C) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.
D) Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.
20. A) They responded to colleagues' suspicion.
B) They cared about other people's claims.
C) They wanted to protect their reputation.
D) They endeavored to actually be honest.
21. A) They seem positive.
B) They seem intuitive.
C) They are illustrative.
D) They are conclusive.

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

22. A) Deterioration in the quality of new music.
B) Insights into the features of good music.
C) Older people's changing musical tastes.
D) Older people's aversion to new music.
23. A) They no longer listen to new music.
B) They find all music sounds the same.
C) They can make subtle distinctions about music.
D) They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.
24. A) The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.
B) The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.
C) The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.
D) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.
25. A) Teenagers' memories are more lasting.
B) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.
C) Teenagers are much more sensitive.
D) Teenagers are much more sentimental.

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 idea of taxing things that are bad for society has a powerful allure. It offers the possibility of a double benefit— 26 harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue.

Take sin taxes. Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and 27 driving. At the same time, they provide state and local governments with billions of dollars of revenue. Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven 28 in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives.

Taxes can also be an important tool for environmental protection, and many economists say taxing carbon would be the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Economic theory says that unlike income or sales taxes, carbon taxes can actually increase economic efficiency; because companies that 29 carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause, carbon taxes would restore the proper 30 to the market.

In reality, carbon taxes alone won't be enough to halt global warming, but they would be a useful part of any climate plan. What's more, the revenue from this tax, which would 31 be hundreds of billions of dollars per year, could be handed out to citizens as a 32 or used to fund green infrastructure projects.

Similarly, a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue. The revenue from this tax, which some experts 33 will be over \$4 trillion per decade, would be designated for housing, child care, health care and other government benefits. If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is 34 bad, then these taxes improve society while also 35 government coffers(金库).

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) discouraging | I) initially |
| B) dividend | J) instrumental |
| C) emotional | K) merging |
| D) fragments | L) predict |
| E) impaired | M) probably |
| F) imprisoned | N) pump |
| G) incentives | O) swelling |
| H) inherently | |

Section B

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

The Challenges for Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

A) A group of corn farmers stands huddled around an agronomist(农学家) and his computer on the side of an irrigation machine in central South Africa. The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.

- B) The UAV is fitted with a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities that the sensor may have recorded, making the data collection truly real-time.
- C) In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.
- D) At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.
- E) The software completes its processing in under 15 minutes producing a plant population count map. It's difficult to grasp just how impressive this is, without understanding that just over a year ago it would have taken three to five days to process the exact same data set, illustrating the advancements that have been achieved in precision agriculture and remote sensing in recent years. With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.
- F) As the map appears on the screen, the agronomist's face begins to drop. Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.
- G) Hypothetically, it is possible for machines to learn to solve any problem on earth relating to the physical interaction of all things within a defined or contained environment by using artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- H) Remote sensors enable algorithms(算法) to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.
- I) In 2011, IBM, through its R&D Headquarters in Haifa, Israel, launched an agricultural cloud-computing project. The project, in collaboration with a number of specialized IT and agricultural partners, had one goal in mind—to take a variety of academic and physical data sources from an agricultural environment and turn these into automatic predictive solutions for farmers that would assist them in making real-time decisions in the field.
- J) Interviews with some of the IBM project team members at the time revealed that the team believed it was entirely possible to "algorithm" agriculture, meaning that algorithms could solve any problem in the world. Earlier that year, IBM's cognitive learning system, Watson, competed in the game Jeopardy against former winners Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings with astonishing results. Several years later, Watson went on to produce ground-breaking achievements in the field of medicine.
- K) So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions

are always changing from one section to the next. There's unpredictable weather, changes in soil quality, and the ever-present possibility that pests and diseases may pay a visit. Growers may feel their prospects are good for an upcoming harvest, but until that day arrives, the outcome will always be uncertain.

- L) By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment. Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystems of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained. They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent. Therefore, understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account.
 - M) What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa. A few factors that could impact on variation would typically include the measurement of rain per unit of a crop planted, soil type, patterns of soil degradation, daylight hours, temperature and so forth.
 - N) So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.
 - O) Practically, to say that AI and Machine Learning can be developed to solve all problems related to our physical environment is to basically say that we have a complete understanding of all aspects of the interaction of physical or material activity on the planet. After all, it is only through our understanding of "the nature of things" that protocols and processes are designed for the rational capabilities of cognitive systems to take place. And, although AI and Machine Learning are teaching us many things about how to understand our environment, we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines.
 - P) Backed by the venture capital community, which is now investing billions of dollars in the sector, most agricultural technology startups today are pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products.
 - Q) This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology. In most cases, the problem is not that the technology does not work, the problem is that industry has not taken the time to respect that agriculture is one of the most uncontained environments to manage. For technology to truly make an impact on agriculture, more effort, skills, and funding is needed to test these technologies in farmers' fields.
 - R) There is huge potential for artificial intelligence and machine learning to revolutionize agriculture by integrating these technologies into critical markets on a global scale. Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.
36. Farmers will not profit from replanting once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields.
37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the human body in that its environment is not a contained one.
38. The agronomist is sure that he will obtain a nearly accurate count of plant population with his software.

39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries.
40. Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct.
41. The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which, in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.
42. Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers improve decision-making to increase yields.
43. The farmer expects the software to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields.
44. Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify because of the constantly changing conditions involved.
45. The same seed and fertilizer program may yield completely different outcomes in different places.

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.

What is the place of art in a culture of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.

One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. In this oversubscribed society, experience becomes a commodity like any other. There are queues to climb Mt. Jolmo Lungma as well as to see famous paintings. Leisure, thus conceived, is hard labour, and returning to work becomes a well-earned break from the ordeal.

What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organise. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of contemplation which the crowds largely ignore. Sometimes the largest crowds are partly the products of bad management; the Mona Lisa is such a hurried experience today partly because the museum is being reorganised. The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of contemplation, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds.

Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids romping(喧闹地玩耍) in fog rooms and spray mist installations. But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.

Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: "It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon." If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won't do that.

46. What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author?
- A) The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists.
 - B) The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism.
 - C) The ever-growing commercial value of long-cherished artistic works.
 - D) The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd.
47. Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?
- A) It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.
 - B) It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works.
 - C) The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it.
 - D) The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it.
48. What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show?
- A) Art works in museums should be better taken care of.
 - B) Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors.
 - C) Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors.
 - D) Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums.
49. What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show?
- A) Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing.
 - B) It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art.
 - C) Art works about the environment appeal most to young children.
 - D) Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors.
50. What can art do according to Marcel Proust?
- A) Enable us to live a much fuller life.
 - B) Allow us to escape the harsh reality.
 - C) Help us to see the world from a different perspective.
 - D) Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Every five years, the government tries to tell Americans what to put in their bellies. Eat more vegetables. Dial back the fats. It's all based on the best available science for leading a healthy life. But the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly ignore that fact.

Broadly, the 2016–2020 dietary recommendations aim for balance: More vegetables, leaner meats and far less sugar.

But Americans consume more calories per capita than almost any other country in the world. So the things Americans eat have a huge impact on climate change. Soil tilling releases carbon dioxide, and delivery vehicles emit exhaust. The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy.

On its own, plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emissions. That's not counting the fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration, and other waypoints between farm and belly. Red meats are among the biggest and most notorious emitters, but trucking a salad from California to Minnesota in January also carries a significant burden. And greenhouse gas emissions aren't the whole story. Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources.

All of these points and more showed up in the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report, released last February. Miriam Nelson chaired the subcommittee in charge of sustainability for the report, and is disappointed that eating less meat and buying local food aren't in the final product. "Especially if you consider that eating less meat, especially red and processed, has health benefits," she says.

So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope, which is to provide "nutritional and dietary information."

Possibly the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are too close to the industries they are supposed to regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies.

The line about keeping the guidelines' scope to nutrition and diet doesn't ring quite right with researchers. David Wallinga, for example, says, "In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security—which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future."

51. Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016-2020 Dietary Guidelines?

- A) It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health.
- B) Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food.
- C) The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.
- D) It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment.

52. Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot to lowering the climate cost through its dietary guidelines?

- A) It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so.
- B) Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals.
- C) Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise.
- D) It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs.

53. What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?
- A) Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly.
 - B) Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate.
 - C) Modern agriculture has increased food diversity.
 - D) Farming consumes most of our natural resources.
54. What may account for the neglect of sustainability in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines according to the author?
- A) Its exclusive concern with Americans' food safety.
 - B) Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice.
 - C) Its close ties with the agriculture companies.
 - D) Its alleged failure to regulate the industries.
55. What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga?
- A) Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security.
 - B) Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.
 - C) Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries.
 - D) Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production.

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*.

青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路，全长1 956公里，其中有960公里在海拔4 000多米之上，是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统，在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施，以确保其成为一条"绿色铁路"。青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地与西藏之间的旅行时间。更重要的是，它极大地促进了西藏的经济发展，改善了当地居民的生活。铁路开通后，愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏，这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。

2020年12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12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(2020-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *why students should be encouraged to develop creativity*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文 • 160 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

In an age driven by innovation, the ability to think in original ways has never been more valuable. Therefore, I firmly believe that students should be actively encouraged to develop their creativity, for it benefits both their growth and society at large.

First, creativity makes learning far more engaging. When students are free to imagine and design their own solutions, rather than merely memorizing answers, they become genuinely curious and study with real enthusiasm. Moreover, creativity sharpens the ability to solve problems. A learner who is used to exploring different approaches can adapt flexibly to new challenges, which is exactly what future workplaces demand. For instance, many employers today value an engineer who can propose an original design over one who only follows fixed rules.

In conclusion, encouraging creativity is far from a luxury; it is a necessity. By nurturing imagination and original thinking, schools equip students to enrich their own lives and to meet the uncertain demands of tomorrow.

【参考译文】

在一个由创新驱动的时代，以原创方式思考的能力从未像今天这样宝贵。因此，我坚定地认为，应当积极鼓励学生发展创造力，因为它既有益于他们自身的成长，也有益于整个社会。

首先，创造力让学习变得有趣得多。当学生可以自由地去想象、去设计自己的解决方案，而不是单纯地背诵答案时，他们会真正产生好奇心，并带着热情去学习。此外，创造力还能磨练解决问题的能力。一个习惯于探索不同思路的学习者，能够灵活地应对新挑战，而这恰恰是未来职场所需要的。举例来说，如今许多雇主更看重一个能提出原创设计的工程师，而不是一个只会照章办事的人。

总之，鼓励创造力绝非一种奢侈，而是一种必需。通过培育想象力与原创思考，学校才能让学生既丰富自己的人生，又足以应对未来那些不确定的挑战。

【第1段】立场段落落地。开头 'In an age driven by innovation... has never been more valuable' 用点题背景句铺垫；随后 'I firmly believe that students should be actively encouraged to develop their creativity' 明确表态，落实了'立场段先亮态度'的先景后态。

【第2段】三连论证落地。'First, creativity makes learning far more engaging' 是观点句，后接一句解释；'Moreover, creativity sharpens the ability to solve problems' 引出第二个理由；'For instance, many employers today value an engineer who can propose an original design' 用事例把理由说实，正是'观点+解释+例证三连'。

【第3段】收束升华落地。'encouraging creativity is far from a luxury; it is a necessity' 换个说法重申中心立场；'schools equip students to... meet the uncertain demands of tomorrow' 升华到未来意义，落实'重申升华'。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

论证'为何鼓励'

任务是就一个给定话题写议论文：write an essay on why students should be encouraged to develop creativity。题眼是 why——要回答的是'为什么应当鼓励'（原因/价值），不是'如何培养'（方法/对策）。这一步读错，整篇就跑题。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，也没有署名要求。因此用面向阅卷人的正式书面语即可：不写称呼和落款，避免缩写（don't）、口语和俚语，通篇保持克制的立场表达。

中心立意

鼓励创造力很有必要

中心论点：学生应当被积极鼓励去发展创造力，因为它既利于个人成长、也利于社会。全篇都在回答 why students should be encouraged to develop creativity，始终围绕'原因/价值'展开。

要展开的要点

1. 激发学习兴趣

理由一：创造力让学习更投入——当学生能自己想象、设计解决方案而不是死记答案时，会产生真正的好奇心和学习热情。

2. 提升解决问题能力

理由二：创造力磨练解决问题的能力——习惯探索不同思路的人能灵活应对新挑战，而这正是未来职场所需要的，可用'用人单位更青睐能提出原创设计的人'这个场景落地。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 亮明立场

一句点题背景铺垫，紧接一句明确表态：支持积极鼓励学生发展创造力。

第 2 段 两理由论证

并列展开两个理由——激发学习兴趣、提升解决问题能力，各配解释与例证。

第 3 段 重申升华

重申'鼓励创造力是必需而非奢侈'，升华到个人成长与未来意义。

第 1 段 亮明支持立场

背景：在创新驱动的时代，原创思考格外可贵；表态：坚定支持积极鼓励学生发展创造力，因为它同时利于个人与社会，正面回应题眼 why students should be encouraged to develop creativity.

点题背景 · In an age driven by ____, ____ has never been more valuable.

亮明立场 · Therefore, I firmly believe that ____, for it benefits ____.

第 2 段 两理由 + 事例

理由一：创造力让学习更投入——学生自主想象、设计而非死记，会更好奇更有热情。理由二：创造力磨练解决问题能力——习惯多路探索的人能灵活应对新挑战，正是职场所需；例证：用人单位更看重能提出原创设计的工程师。

引出首个理由 · First, ____ makes ____ far more engaging.

递进加理由 · Moreover, ____ sharpens ____, which is exactly what ____ demand.

举例落地 · For instance, many ____ today value ____ over ____.

第 3 段 重申必要性并升华

重申：鼓励创造力绝非奢侈，而是必需；升华：唯有培养想象力与原创思考，学校才能让学生丰富自身、应对不确定的未来。

重申必要性 · In conclusion, ____ is far from a luxury; it is a necessity.

升华收束 · By ____, schools equip students to ____.

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why别写how

本题必须围绕 why students should be encouraged to develop creativity 的 why 展开；最易失分是写成‘怎么培养创造力’的对策文，一旦出现 how to、schools should provide 之类的方法罗列，就要警惕跑题。

结构连贯

三段清晰 + 过渡词

本题应三段分明、每个理由一句主题句领起，用 First、Moreover、In conclusion 串接；最忌把理由揉成一大段、缺少首尾立场句。

语言准确

创造力同义替换

本题围绕 creativity，可用 innovation、imagination、original thinking 交替，避免通篇 creativity 复读；句式上让观点句用复合句、例证句落到具体名词，读起来才有层次。

字数格式

卡区间中段最稳

本题有硬性上下限 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，写太少论证不足、写太多易超时越界；三段布局、每段饱满即可自然落在区间内。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

写成对策文

反面示例：'To develop creativity, schools should offer more art classes and teachers should give students more freedom.'——这是在答‘怎么培养’，跑题。改成答 why：'Creativity should be encouraged because it makes learning more engaging and prepares students for future challenges.'

只喊口号不展开

反面示例：'Creativity is very important. It is good for students. Everyone needs creativity.'——空喊无支撑。改成：'Creativity makes learning engaging, because students who design their own solutions study with real curiosity instead of memorizing answers.'

理由揉成一大段

反面示例：把立场、两个理由、结论全塞进不分段的一长段，读者找不到逻辑节点。改成：立场、论证、重申各自独立成段，段首用 First、Moreover、In conclusion 标出层次。

英语六级 2020年12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12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12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(2020-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Good morning, Safe House Insurance. My name is Paul. How can I help you today?

M: 早上好,安全屋保险公司。我是Paul。请问有什么可以帮您?

2 W: Morning. I wouldn't say that it's good from where I am standing. This is Miss Wilson and this is the third time I've called this week since receiving your letter about our insurance claim. I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

W: 早上好。站在我的角度可说不上好。我是Wilson小姐,这是我本周第三次打电话了,自从收到你们关于我们保险理赔的信后。我对自己关于理赔的电话被完全无视感到有点厌烦了。

3 M: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back. Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

M: Wilson小姐,感谢您回电。我能记录一些详细信息以便查看您的理赔吗?

4 W: It's Miss May Wilson of 15 South Sea Road in Cornwall, and the details are that our village was extensively flooded 2 months ago. The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and

five of us have been living in a caravan ever since. You people are still withholding the money we are entitled to over a bizarre technical detail. And it's not acceptable, Paul!

W: 我是康沃尔郡南海路15号的May Wilson小姐,具体情况是我们村庄在两个月前遭受了严重洪灾。我们小屋的整个一层都被水淹了,我们五个人从那以后一直住在房车里。而你们这些人还在以一个莫名其妙的技术细节为由扣留我们应得的赔款。这不能接受,Paul!

5 M: Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident.

M: Wilson小姐,根据您账户上的记录,您提到的莫名其妙的技术细节是指您在事故发生前一个月没有支付房屋保险费。

6 W: That money left our account, and now that you should be paying out, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time. I'm really skeptical about this claim.

W: 那笔钱已经从我们账户扣走了,现在轮到你们该赔付了,你们却突然说没有按时收到。我对这个说法非常怀疑。

7 M: The contract does say that any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims. Of course, I can pass you on to my manager to talk to you more about this.

M: 合同确实规定一年内任何漏缴都会影响保险合同的条款和条件,并可能影响理赔。当然,我可以把您转接给我的经理,让他和您详谈此事。

8 W: I've already spoken to him, and you can tell him I'm furious now, and that your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer. Goodbye.

W: 我已经和他谈过了,你可以告诉他我现在非常愤怒,你们公司面临一场官司。你们会收到我律师的信的。再见。

1. A) Her house has not been repaired in time.
B) She has failed to reach the manager again.
C) Her claim has been completely disregarded.
D) She has not received any letter from the man.

【题目】 What is the woman complaining about?

【翻译】 这位女士在抱怨什么?

- A) 她的房子没有被及时修理。 B) 她再次未能联系到经理。 C) 她的索赔完全被忽视了。
D) 她没有收到这位男士的任何信件。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her claim has been completely disregarded.

【定位】 I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

我对自己关于理赔的来电被完全无视已经有点忍无可忍了。

【信号】 诉苦情绪句即落点。这句以 I'm getting a little fed up(我快受够了)这种带强烈不满情绪的表态领出,正是女方主动开口诉苦的那一句——抱怨题的答案就落在说话人情绪外露、点名诉苦对象的句子上。

【替换】 my claim being completely disregarded ↔ Her claim has been completely disregarded.

近乎原句改换人称时态

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音确实提到家里受灾、住进房车 five of us have been living in a caravan ever since, 但她抱怨的对象是"理赔被无视", 不是"房子没及时修好"; 本项把灾后处境硬安成抱怨内容, 答非所问。

借用原文: five of us have been living in a caravan ever since

B) 与原文相反

本项盗用录音里的 manager 制造熟悉感, 但女方第8段明说 I've already spoken to him(我已经和他谈过了), 是"已联系上"而非"again failed to reach", 与原文相反。

借用原文: I've already spoken to him

D) 与原文相反

本项盗用 letter 一词, 但女方开头就说 since receiving your letter(收到你们的信之后), 信明明收到了, 本项说"没收到任何信"与原文相反。

借用原文: since receiving your letter

-
2. A) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.
B) Their caravan was washed away by the flood.
C) Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.
D) The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.

【题目】 What is the problem the woman's family encountered?

【翻译】 这位女士的家庭遇到了什么问题?

- A) 他们小屋的一层被水淹了。 B) 他们的旅行拖车被洪水冲走了。
C) 他们的整座房子被洪水摧毁了。 D) 他们小屋的屋顶在洪水中坍塌了。

【答案】 A (细节题) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.

【定位】 The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and five of us have been living in a caravan ever since.

我们小屋的整个一楼都被水淹没了, 从那以后我们五个人一直住在房车里。

【信号】 被问者细述灾情即落点。女方应保险员"take some details"之请, 亲口细述受灾经过, The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water 就是她对"灾情"的直接陈述; 对话题答案落在被问方正面回应处。

【替换】 The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water ↔

The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.

submerge=flood同义替换

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

本项盗用 caravan(房车)一词, 但录音说房车是他们灾后的"住处" five of us have been living in a caravan ever since, 并非"被洪水冲走"; 张冠李戴地把"住房车"歪成"房车被冲走"。

借用原文: five of us have been living in a caravan ever since

C) 与原文相反

录音只说 entire ground floor ... was submerged(整个一楼被淹), 本项盗用 entire 一词却把范围从"一楼"放大到"entire house被毁", 程度被夸大, 与原文不符。

借用原文: The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water

D) 未提及

录音通篇只讲一楼进水, 从未提屋顶(roof)塌陷; 本项"屋顶在洪水中坍塌"是录音根本没说的内容, 属凭空添加。

-
3. A) The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.
B) The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.
C) The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.
D) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

【题目】 What has caused the so-called "bizarre technical detail" according to the man?

【翻译】 根据这位男士的说法,是什么造成了所谓的"奇怪的技术细节"?

- A) 这位女士对保险公司信件的误读。 B) 这位女士对保险公司政策的不了解。
C) 这位女士对整个事件的不准确描述。 D) 这位女士未能及时支付房屋保险费。

【答案】 D (细节题) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

【定位】 Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident.

威尔逊女士, 根据您账户上的记录, 您提到的那个"古怪的技术细节"指的是, 您在事故发生的前一个月没有缴纳房屋保险费。

【信号】 refers to后即解释。 男方用 refers to the fact that(指的是...这一事实)这一引子点明缘由, 引子后面那句正是对"bizarre technical detail"的官方解释; 据男方说法答原因, 就锁定这句。

【替换】 you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident ↔

The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

否定句=failure名词化

【排除】 A) 未提及

本项盗用前文出现过的 letter 概念制造熟悉感，但男方解释起因时只字未提"女方误读了信"；misreading the letter 是录音没说的内容，凭空添加。

B) 答非所问

条款 terms and conditions 确在第7段被男方提到 any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions，但男方给"怪细节"的起因是"漏交费"，不是"女方不懂条款"；本项答非所问。

借用原文：any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions

C) 未提及

录音里男方从未说女方"对整件事描述不准"，inaccurate description 是凭空捏造的原因，与男方给出的"漏交保费"无关。

-
4. A) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.
B) Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.
C) Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.
D) Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.

【题目】 What does the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 这位女士在对话结束时说她会做什么？

- A) 对保险公司提起诉讼。 B) 与Safe House Insurance的经理交谈。
C) 就保险政策咨询她的律师。 D) 修改合同的条款和条件。

【答案】 A (细节题) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.

【定位】 I've already spoken to him, and you can tell him I'm furious now, and that your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer.

我已经和他谈过了，你可以转告他我现在非常愤怒，你们公司要吃官司了。你们会收到我律师的来函。

【信号】 结尾表态句即落点。 对话最后一段女方撂下狠话 your company has a lawsuit on its hands，这是她临挂电话前的行动宣告；题干问 at the end 的打算，落点就在这句结尾表态。

【替换】 your company has a lawsuit on its hands ↔ **File a lawsuit against the insurance company.**

撂狠话=提起诉讼

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

本项盗用第7段男方提议的 manager，但女方第8段开口就回"我已经和他谈过了" I've already spoken to him，找经理是已完成的事，不是她结尾要去做的动作；与原文相反。

借用原文：I've already spoken to him

C) 偷换概念

本项盗用 lawyer 一词，但女方说的是 You will be hearing from my lawyer(你们会收到我律师的来函)——这是"派律师发函/要起诉"，不是"就保单去请教律师"；偷换了她说 lawyer 的真实用意。

借用原文：You will be hearing from my lawyer

D) 未提及

terms and conditions 由男方在第7段提到 will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract，但女方结尾从未说要"修改合同条款"；revise the terms 是录音没说内容。

借用原文：will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract

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

1 W: How do you feel about the future of artificial intelligence? Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

W: 你对人工智能的未来怎么看？我个人还是挺乐观的。

2 M: AI? I'm not so optimistic actually. In fact, it's something we should be concerned about.

M: AI? 我其实没那么乐观。事实上，这是我们应该担心的事情。

3 W: Well, it will help us humans understand ourselves better. And, when we have a better understanding of ourselves, we can improve the world.

W: 嗯，它会帮助我们人类更好地了解自己。而且，当我们对自己有了更好的了解，我们就能改善这个世界。

4 M: Well, one thing is for sure: Technology is evolving faster than our ability to understand it. And in the future, AI will make jobs kind of pointless.

M: 嗯，有一点是肯定的：技术的发展速度超过了我们理解它的能力。而且在未来，AI会让工作变得毫无意义。

5 W: I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs, which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.

W: 我认为人工智能实际上会帮助创造新的工作类型，这些工作需要我们更少的时间，让我们能够专注于创造性任务。

6 M: I doubt that very much. Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software. And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.

M: 我对此非常怀疑。可能最后剩下的工作就是编写AI软件了。然后最终，AI会自己编写软件。

7 W: At that time, we're going to have a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do, so we'll need artificial intelligence for the robots to take care of the old guys, like us.

W: 到那个时候, 我们会有很多没人想做的工作, 所以我们需要人工智能让机器人来照顾老人, 比如我们。

8 M: I don't know. There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life. AI will be able to completely simulate a person in every way possible. In fact, some people think we are in the simulation, right now.

M: 我不知道。人类文明有可能被一种更高级的数字生命取代。AI将能够以各种可能的方式完全模拟一个人。事实上, 有些人认为我们现在就在模拟中。

9 W: That's impossible. Humans can't even make a mosquito. Computers only have chips. People have brains, and that's where the wisdom comes from.

W: 那不可能。人类连蚊子都造不出来。计算机只有芯片。人有大脑, 智慧就是从那里来的。

10 M: Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans, as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.

M: 一旦完全开发出来, AI会厌倦试图与人类沟通, 因为相比之下我们的思维速度会慢得多。

11 W: I'm not so sure. A computer is a computer, and a computer is just a toy.

W: 我不太确定。计算机就是计算机, 计算机只是个玩具。

12 M: Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast, so the computer will just get impatient talking to humans. It will be barely getting any information out.

M: 计算机可以非常快速地通信, 所以计算机在和人类交谈时会变得不耐烦。它几乎得不到任何信息。

13 W: Well, I believe there is a benevolent future with AI. I also think you watch too many science fiction films.

W: 嗯, 我相信AI有一个美好的未来。我还觉得你科幻电影看太多了。

5. A) They work in different fields of AI technology.

B) They disagree about the future of AI technology.

C) They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.

D) They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到对话者的什么信息?

A) 他们在人工智能技术的不同领域工作。 B) 他们对人工智能技术的未来持不同看法。

C) 他们在现代技术知识方面差异很大。 D) 他们都担心技术的负面影响。

【答案】 B (主旨题) They disagree about the future of AI technology.

【定位】 W: Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it. M: AI? I'm not so optimistic actually. In fact, it's something we should be concerned about.

女：就我个人而言，我对它（人工智能）相当乐观。男：人工智能？我其实并不那么乐观。事实上，这是我们应该担忧的事情。

【信号】 **两人态度正面对撞**。女方说 I feel quite optimistic about it, 男方紧接着以转折否定回应 I'm not so optimistic actually, 一个 optimistic、一个 not so optimistic, 态度词正面对撞, 这种"一方表态、另一方立刻反对"的应答冲突就是判断两人关系的答案信号。

【替换】 optimistic ↔ disagree

对立态度概括成分歧

the future of artificial intelligence ↔ the future of AI technology

同一话题的同义改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

对话里 AI 是两人争论的话题, 并没有说他们"分别在 AI 的不同领域工作"; 选项盗用了反复出现的 AI technology 来制造"听到 AI 就想选"的错觉, 实则把"谈论 AI"偷换成"从事 AI 不同分支"。

借用原文: the future of artificial intelligence

C) **偷换概念**

对话只显示两人对 AI 看法不同, 从未比较谁"懂得多懂得少"; differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology 把"观点分歧"偷换成"知识水平差距", 是录音根本没说的内容。

D) **与原文相反**

both worried 中的"both (都)"与原文矛盾: 男方确实担忧, 但女方全程 optimistic, there is a benevolent future with AI, 并不担忧。选项盗用了男方 we should be concerned about 的担忧情绪, 却错误地扣到"两人都"头上。

借用原文: something we should be concerned about

-
6. A) Simply writing AI software.
B) Stimulating and motivating.
C) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.
D) More demanding and requiring special training.

【题目】 What will new kinds of jobs be like, according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据女士的说法, 新型工作将会是什么样的?

- A) 仅仅是编写人工智能软件。 B) 令人兴奋且有激励性的。 C) 更省时且专注于创造。
D) 要求更高且需要特殊培训。

【答案】 C (细节题) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.

【定位】 W: I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs, which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.

女：我认为人工智能实际上会帮助创造新类型的工作，这些工作会占用我们更少的时间，让我们能够专注于创造性的任务。

【信号】 **被问者的直接描述句**。题干问"女方说新工作怎样"，答案就落在女方描述新工作的那句 require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks——这是被问者对该对象的直接定性，正是细节题要锁定的应答句。

【替换】 require less of our time ↔ **Less time-consuming**

省时间的同义改写

centered on creative tasks ↔ **focusing on creation**

专注创造的同义改写

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Simply writing AI software 盗用的是男方在后文说的 the last job that will remain will be writing AI software，那是男方对"最后剩什么工作"的说法，并非女方对"新工作"的描述，张冠李戴。

借用原文：the last job that will remain will be writing AI software

B) **未提及**

Stimulating and motivating (令人振奋、有激励性) 在对话中女方从未这样形容过新工作，她只说省时和专注创造；这是看似积极、实则原文没有的编造内容。

D) **与原文相反**

More demanding and requiring special training (更费力、需专门培训) 与女方所说的"省时、专注创造"方向相反；它更像男方那种悲观论调，与被问者女方的乐观描述对不上。

借用原文：require less of our time

-
7. A) There could be jobs nobody wants to do.
B) Digital life could replace human civilization.
C) Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.
D) Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.

【题目】 **What is the risk the man anticipates?**

【翻译】 男士预期的风险是什么？

- A) 可能会有没人愿意做的工作。 B) 数字生活可能取代人类文明。
C) 人类会厌倦彼此交流。 D) 老年人将仅由没有感情的机器人照料。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Digital life could replace human civilization.

【定位】 M: There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life.

男：有一种风险是，人类文明可能被一种更高级的数字生命形式所取代。

【信号】 **risk**预警词直接领出**风险**。男方原句以 There's a risk that 直接点出风险，预警信号词 risk 一响，紧跟其后的 human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life 就是答案所在——这种"信号词+正文"是细节题最干净的定位点。

【替换】 human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life ↔

Digital life could replace human civilization.

被动改主动的同义句

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

There could be jobs nobody wants to do 盗用的是女方在 a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do 说的话，而且题干问的是"男方"预见的风险，这句既非男方所说、也不是他眼里的风险，张冠李戴。

借用原文：a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do

C) **偷换概念**

Humans would be tired of communicating with one another 把原文说反了主语：男方说的是 AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans (是 AI 厌倦与人交流)，而非"人类彼此厌倦交流"，主体被偷换。

借用原文：AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans

D) **过度推断**

Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots 嫁接的是女方 robots to take care of the old guys 的说法，且女方把它当作正面用途、并无 solely、unfeeling 之意；这既非男方预见的风险，又添加了原文没有的"仅靠、无情"。

借用原文：the robots to take care of the old guys

8. A) Life will become like a science fiction film.

B) It will take away humans' jobs altogether.

C) Chips will be inserted in human brains.

D) It will be smarter than human beings.

【题目】 **What is the man's concern about AI technology?**

【翻译】 男士对人工智能技术的担忧是什么？

A) 生活将变得像科幻电影一样。 B) 它将完全取代人类的工作。

C) 芯片将被植入人类大脑。 D) 它将比人类更聪明。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) It will be smarter than human beings.

【定位】 M: Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans, as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.

男：一旦 AI 完全发展起来，它会厌倦与人类交流，因为相比之下我们的思维要慢得多。

【信号】 **对比中暗示AI更强**。男方 we would be much slower thinkers in comparison 用人机对比，明说人比 AI 慢得多，再加 Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast，这条贯穿后半段的"AI 远超人类"主线，正是态度题要抓的核心判断。

【替换】 we would be much slower thinkers in comparison ↔ **It will be smarter than human beings.**

人更慢即AI更聪明

Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast ↔ **smarter than human beings**

快得多印证更强

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Life will become like a science fiction film 盗用的是女方收尾的 you watch too many science fiction films, 那是女方调侃男方想太多的话, 并非男方对 AI 的忧虑, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: you watch too many science fiction films

B) **原词陷阱**

It will take away humans' jobs altogether 借用了男方 AI will make jobs kind of pointless 的工作话题, 但题干问的是男方对 AI 的核心"忧虑", 他后半段反复强调的是 AI 超越人类、而非"彻底抢光工作"; altogether 也属程度加码。

借用原文: AI will make jobs kind of pointless

C) **原词陷阱**

Chips will be inserted in human brains 盗用了女方 Computers only have chips.

People have brains 里的 chips、brains 两词, 但女方原意是"电脑只有芯片、人有大脑"以反驳男方, 根本没说"往人脑里插芯片", 既张冠李戴又是凭原词拼凑的无中生有。

借用原文: Computers only have chips. People have brains

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 To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest. If you are under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions. This is irrespective of how much you earn. Approximately 50% should be reserved for essentials like food and accommodation. The remaining 30% is for recreation and entertainment.

要实现财务安全, 储蓄金额始终比收入多少或投资精明程度更重要。如果你不到30岁, 你的目标应该是在税后扣除后储蓄月收入的20%。这与你的收入多少无关。大约50%应该用于食物和住宿等必需品。剩余的30%用于休闲和娱乐。

2 But for many young people, it'll be difficult to designate such a large proportion of their income for savings. If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending. Allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings, and gradually increase that amount. Always keep that 20%

goal in mind to prevent yourself from becoming complacent. It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan, but if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you.

但对许多年轻人来说,将收入的如此大比例用于储蓄会很困难。如果你发现很难储蓄任何钱,可以从削减所有不必要的开支开始。分配1%或2%的微小金额用于储蓄,然后逐步增加该金额。始终牢记那个20%的目标,以防止自己变得自满。坚持如此严格的计划可能具有挑战性,但如果你采用正确的心态,你应该能够让它为你发挥作用。

3 So, what should you be doing with the money that you're saving? Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in an emergency. The largest proportion should be invested in retirement plans, either through your employer or privately. And you can keep some money for high-risk but potentially lucrative investments. Dividends can be reinvested or used to purchase something you like. By following this plan, you should hopefully be able to enjoy your life now, and still be financially secure in the future.

那么,你应该如何处理储蓄的钱?一些钱必须保持易于获取,以备紧急情况下需要现金。最大部分应该投资于退休计划,通过你的雇主或私人方式。你可以保留一些钱用于高风险但潜在收益丰厚的投资。股息可以再投资或用于购买你喜欢的东西。通过遵循这个计划,你应该有望现在享受生活,并且在未来仍然保持财务安全。

9. A) Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.
B) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.
C) Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.
D) Try to earn as much money as possible.

【题目】 What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?

【翻译】 建议30岁以下的人做什么来实现财务安全?

- A) 克制自己不进行高风险投资。 B) 储蓄月净收入的五分之一。
C) 精明地投资盈利性业务。 D) 尽可能多地赚钱。

【答案】 B (细节题) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.

【定位】 If you are under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions.

如果你在30岁以下, 你的目标应该是把税后月收入的20%存起来。

【信号】 目标表态句 **your goal should be**。讲者用 **your goal should be** 这一表态结构领出建议, 正是听力里锁定答案句的强信号; 再加上题干点名的 **under 30** 在 **If you are under 30 years old** 同句出现, 定位直接命中。

【替换】 save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions ↔

Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.

20% 即 one-fifth、税后即 net

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说克制不做高风险投资，盗用了录音末段 high-risk but potentially lucrative investments 里的 high-risk 一词；但那是讲存下的钱怎么用，且讲者并未叫人克制/远离高风险，与本题问的建议无关。

借用原文：high-risk but potentially lucrative investments

C) 与原文相反

C 说精明投资于赚钱的生意，词都来自录音 how shrewdly you invest 与 lucrative；但讲者开篇明说存多少比怎样精明投资更重要，C 恰是被讲者降级的那一项，不是建议。

借用原文：how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest

D) 与原文相反

D 说尽量多赚钱，盗用了录音 the amount you earn 里的 earn；但同句已说存钱比赚钱多少更重要，且补了 This is irrespective of how much you earn（与赚多少无关），讲者并不推荐拼命多赚，故 D 错。

借用原文：This is irrespective of how much you earn

-
10. A) Start by doing something small.
B) Ask a close friend for advice.
C) Try to stick to their initial plan.
D) Cut 20% of their daily spending.

【题目】 What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan?

【翻译】 如果人们发现难以遵循说话者关于财务计划的建议，他们应该做什么？

- A) 从做一些小事开始。 B) 向亲密朋友寻求建议。 C) 尽量坚持最初的计划。
D) 削减日常开支的20%。

【答案】 A（细节题） Start by doing something small.

【定位】 If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending. Allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings, and gradually increase that amount.

如果你发现自己根本存不下钱，就从砍掉一切不必要的开销开始。先拿出很小的一笔、1%到2%来储蓄，再逐步增加这个数额。

【信号】 条件句 If you find it hard 后的对策。题干的 difficult 在录音里以 If you find it hard to save any money at all 出现，紧跟的 start by cutting all unnecessary spending 与 a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent 就是对策，条件句之后即答案，是篇章独白对策题的标准落点。

【替换】 start by cutting all unnecessary spending ↔ Start by doing something small.

由具体动作概括为 something small

a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent ↔ something small

1-2% 即 something small

【排除】 B) 未提及

B 说找一位密友求助，录音通篇没出现朋友、求助一类内容，属凭常识脑补出来的做法，无原文支撑。

C) 原词陷阱

C 说设法坚持最初的计划，盗用了录音 It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan 里的 stick to 与 plan；但那是讲坚持难、要靠正确心态，并非回答觉得难存钱时该怎么起步，对不上本题问的对策。

借用原文：It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan

D) 偷换概念

D 说砍掉每日开销的 20%，里头的 20% 来自录音 save 20% of your monthly income——但那 20% 说的是存收入的比例，不是砍开销的比例，选项把存 20% 偷换成砍 20%，数字搬家、意思全变。

借用原文：save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions

11. A) An optimistic attitude.

B) An ambitious plan.

C) A proper mindset.

D) A keen interest.

【题目】 What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security?

【翻译】 说话者认为什么对实现财务安全很重要？

A) 乐观的态度。 B) 雄心勃勃的计划。 C) 恰当的心态。 D) 浓厚的兴趣。

【答案】 C (细节题) A proper mindset.

【定位】 It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan, but if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you.

坚持这样一个严格的计划可能很难，但只要你抱有正确的心态，就应该能让它对你奏效。

【信号】 转折 but 之后的 the right mindset。讲者先说计划难坚持，再用 but if you adopt the right mindset 转折，转折后才是真意所在——the right mindset 正是被强调为关键的要素，转折 but 后即答案句，是听力定位的核心信号。

【替换】 the right mindset ↔ A proper mindset.

right 即 proper

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说乐观的态度，听上去与心态沾边，但录音强调的是 the right mindset（正确心态），从未说要乐观；optimistic 是凭常识把心态拔高成乐观，原文无此义。

借用原文：if you adopt the right mindset

B) 原词陷阱

B 说一个雄心勃勃的计划，盗用了录音 stick to such a strict plan 里的 plan；但讲者说的是计划难坚持、要靠心态去执行，强调的是心态而非计划，且从未说计划要 ambitious，故 B 错。

借用原文：It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan

D) 未提及

D 说浓厚的兴趣，录音通篇谈的是存钱比例、对策和心态，从未涉及兴趣 interest 一词，属无中生有。

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

1 I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image-obsessed world. However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess. Was I being held back by my choice of clothing? The short answer is yes, especially when clients are quick to judge you on your style rather than your work.

我从事广告行业,我喜欢紧跟当前潮流,主要是因为我意识到我们生活在一个痴迷于形象的世界。然而,当我刚开始工作时,偶尔我会在电梯里瞥见自己,发现自己看起来一团糟。我的着装选择是否阻碍了我的发展?简短的答案是肯定的,尤其是当客户很快根据你的风格而不是你的工作来评判你时。

2 But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that's why uniforms were invented. So, here's what I did. I created my own uniform. To do this, I chose an appropriate outfit. Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades. Now, I never worry about what I'm wearing in the morning even if I do get a bit tired of just wearing the same classic pieces.

但没有人能每天的着装都与众不同。我的意思是,这就是制服被发明的原因。所以,我是这样做的。我创造了自己的制服。为此,我选择了一套合适的服装。然后我购买多件相同款式但不同色调的单品。现在,我再也不用担心早上穿什么了,即使我确实对只穿同样的经典单品感到有点厌倦。

3 Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job? For some, this question may not be an issue at all. Especially if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face. But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes. So rather than fighting the system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work. If that means playing it safe with your image, then let's face it. It's probably worth it.

总的来说,在工作方面,你必须问自己:看起来更精神是否会提高我完成工作的能力?对一些人来说,这个问题可能根本不是问题。特别是如果你远程工作,很少与同事或客户面对面交流。但如果你的工作涉及与他人互

动,这个问题的答案通常是肯定的。所以与其对抗这个体系,我认为我们应该做任何有助于我们实现工作目标的事情。如果这意味着在形象上保守行事,那么让我们面对现实吧。这可能是值得的。

12. A) She was uninterested in advertising.
B) She found her outfit inappropriate.
C) She was unhappy with fashion trends.
D) She often checked herself in a mirror.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job?

【翻译】 关于说话者刚开始工作时的情况,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她对广告不感兴趣。 B) 她觉得自己的着装不合适。 C) 她对时尚潮流感到不满。
D) 她经常对着镜子检查自己。

【答案】 B (细节题) She found her outfit inappropriate.

【定位】 However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess.

然而,刚开始这份工作时,我偶尔会在电梯里瞥见自己,发现自己觉得"我看上去糟透了"。

【信号】 转折 **However** 后才是真意。前半句 I like to keep up with current trends 是铺垫,真正的落点在转折词 However 之后——她坦白刚入职时觉得 I looked a total mess, 这正是答案句。

【替换】 I looked a total mess ↔ **found her outfit inappropriate**

"一团糟" = "穿得不合适"

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

原文开头 I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends 表明她对广告/潮流是上心的,选项 uninterested in advertising 偷偷把"喜欢、上心"改成"不感兴趣",盗用了 advertising 这个原词却与原意相反。

借用原文: I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends

C) **与原文相反**

原文是她"喜欢紧跟潮流" keep up with current trends, 选项 unhappy with fashion trends 把"跟潮流"扭成"对潮流不满",盗用 trends 一词制造熟悉感,却安了个原文没有的负面态度。

借用原文: I like to keep up with current trends

D) **过度推断**

原文只说她 occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts(偶尔在电梯里瞥一眼),选项 often checked herself in a mirror 把"偶尔瞥见"夸成"经常照镜子",还把电梯换成镜子,程度和细节都被放大改写。

借用原文: occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts

13. A) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
B) To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
C) To keep up with the current trends.
D) To save the expenses on clothing.

【题目】 Why were uniforms invented according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的说法,制服是为什么而发明的?

- A) 为了省去每天选择独特着装的麻烦。 B) 为了满足注重时尚的客户的期望。
C) 为了跟上当前的潮流。 D) 为了节省服装开支。

【答案】 A (细节题) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.

【定位】 But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that's why uniforms were invented.

但没人能做到每天都穿得别具一格。我是说,制服就是因此而被发明出来的。

【信号】 that's why 直陈因果。 因果信号 that's why uniforms were invented 直接把"制服为何被发明"和前一句挂钩——原因就是前句 no one can be unique with their outfit every day.

【替换】 no one can be unique with their outfit every day ↔

save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day

"没人能天天穿独特"="省去天天挑独特衣服的麻烦"

【排除】 B) 答非所问

原文谈制服被发明的原因只字未提客户期望,选项 meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients 借用全篇出现过的 clients 这一话题词制造熟悉感,但这并非制服被发明的理由,属答非所问。

借用原文: clients are quick to judge you on your style

C) 原词陷阱

keep up with current trends 是她个人的偏好,并非"制服被发明"的原因。选项 keep up with the current trends 几乎照搬原文短语,是典型"听到原词就想选"的诱饵,却和本题问的原因无关。

借用原文: I like to keep up with current trends

D) 偷换概念

原文说的是省"麻烦/精力"(没法天天穿独特),从未说省钱。选项 save the expenses on clothing 与正确项 save the trouble... 共用 save, 却把"省麻烦"偷换成"省开销",原文无任何花费的依据。

14. A) It enhances people's ability to work independently.
B) It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
C) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
D) It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about looking smarter?

【翻译】 关于看起来更精明,说话者说了什么?

- A) 它增强了人们独立工作的能力。 B) 它帮助人们在所做的任何事情上取得成功。
C) 在涉及与他人互动的工作中,它非常重要。 D) 它在求职时能提升一个人的自信心。

【答案】 C (细节题) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.

【定位】 But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes.

但如果你的工作需要和别人打交道,这个问题的答案通常就是"会(有帮助)"。

【信号】 转折 But + 条件句给限定。前一句说有人可能 work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients 时不成问题,转折 But 之后给出关键限定 if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes——"穿得体面"在与人打交道的工作里才确实有用。

【替换】 if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes ↔

It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others

"和人打交道的工作里答案为是"="在这类工作中很重要"

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文把"独自远程工作" work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients 列为穿得体面"可能根本不是问题"的情形,选项 enhances people's ability to work independently 反把它说成"增强独立工作能力",与原文意思相反。

借用原文: if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face

B) 过度推断

原文明确加了条件——只在 if your job involves interacting with other people 时才有用,选项 succeed in whatever they are doing 用 whatever 把作用扩到"做任何事都成功",去掉了原文的限定,属过度拔高。

借用原文: if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes

D) 未提及

原文谈的是"工作中"是否有用,从未谈求职或信心。选项 boosts one's confidence when looking for employment 把场景偷换到 looking for employment(找工作),是原文未提及的内容。

15. A) Design their own uniform to appear unique.
B) Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.
C) Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
D) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world?

【翻译】 在这个痴迷于形象的世界里,说话者建议人们做什么?

- A) 设计自己的制服以显得与众不同。 B) 穿经典款式以给客户留下深刻印象。
C) 对抗不断变化的时尚潮流。 D) 尽一切可能让自己看起来精明。

【答案】 D (细节题) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

【定位】 So rather than fighting the system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work.

所以, 与其对抗这套规则, 我认为我们就该做任何有助于实现工作目标的事。

【信号】 I think we should 直陈主张。表态信号 I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work 是作者的核心建议, 前面 rather than fighting the system 还点明了"别对抗、要顺势"的取向。

【替换】 do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work ↔ Do whatever is possible to look smart
"做任何有助达成工作目标的事" = "尽一切努力让自己看上去得体"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文里"做制服" I created my own uniform 是说话人自己的一个具体做法, 不是她给大家的最终建议; 选项 Design their own uniform to appear unique 盗用 uniform 一词, 还添了原文没有的 to appear unique(为显独特)——而原文恰恰说"没人能每天独特"。

借用原文: I created my own uniform

B) 原词陷阱

原文提到 the same classic pieces 是描述她制服的样式, 并非建议大家"穿经典款去打动客户"。选项 Wear classic pieces to impress their clients 借用 classic pieces 与 clients 两个原词拼出一个原文没有的主张。

借用原文: the same classic pieces

C) 与原文相反

作者明说 rather than fighting the system(与其对抗这套规则), 主张顺势而为; 选项 Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion 却让人去"对抗潮流", 方向与作者建议完全相反。

借用原文: rather than fighting the system

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 Did you know that Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago? Therefore, you'd think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions. On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry. We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

你知道吗,美国人现在拥有的空间大约是50年前的三倍?因此,你会认为我们应该有足够的空间来容纳所有物品。恰恰相反,个人仓储业现在是一个不断增长的行业。我们拥有三倍的空间,但我们已经成为如此热衷的消费者,以至于我们需要更多空间。这种现象导致了巨额信用卡债务、庞大的环境足迹,也许并非巧合的是,我们的幸福水平在同样的半个世纪里并没有提高。

2 I'm here to suggest an alternative: having less might actually be a preferable decision. Many of us have experienced, at some stage, the pleasure of possessing less. I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life.

我在这里建议一个替代方案:拥有更少实际上可能是一个更好的决定。我们许多人在某个阶段都体验过拥有更少的快乐。我认为更少的物品和更少的空间不仅可以帮助你节约,还可以简化你的生活。

3 I recently started an innovative project to discover some creative solutions that offered me everything I required. By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I immediately saved \$200,000. Smaller space leads to reduced utility bills, and also a smaller carbon footprint. Because it is designed around an edited collection of possessions, limited to my favorite stuff, I'm really excited to live there.

我最近启动了一个创新项目,以发现一些创造性的解决方案,为我提供所需的一切。通过购买一套40平方米而不是60平方米的公寓,我立即节省了20万美元。更小的空间意味着更低的水电费,也意味着更小的碳足迹。因为它是围绕精选的物品设计的,仅限于我最喜欢的东西,我真的很期待住在那里。

4 How can we live more basically? Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives. To stem consumption, we should think before we buy, and ask ourselves, "Will it truly make me happier?" Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years.

我们如何能更简约地生活?首先,我们必须无情地剔除生活中不必要的物品。为了遏制消费,我们应该在购买前思考,并问自己:"它真的会让我更快乐吗?"显然,我们应该拥有一些好东西,但我们想要的是我们会喜爱多年的物品。

5 Secondly, we require space efficiency. We want appliances that are designed for use most of the time, not for occasional use. Why own a six-burner stove when you rarely use even three burners?

其次,我们需要空间效率。我们想要为经常使用而不是偶尔使用而设计的电器。当你连三个炉头都很少用时,为什么要拥有一个六炉头的炉灶呢?

6 Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My office is tucked away, easily hidden. My bed simply pops out of the wall. For guests, I can relocate the movable wall and utilize the foldable guest beds I installed.

最后,我们需要多功能空间和家居用品。我将可移动墙壁与变形家具相结合,以充分利用我有限的空间。看看我的咖啡桌,它可以扩大尺寸以容纳十个人。我的办公室被隐藏起来,很容易隐蔽。我的床可以从墙里轻松弹出。对于客人,我可以移动可移动墙壁并使用我安装的折叠客床。

7 I'm not saying we should all live in tiny apartments, but consider the benefits of an edited life. When you return home and walk through your front door, take a moment to ask yourselves, "Could I do with a little life editing? Would that give me more freedom and more time?"

我并不是说我们都应该住在小公寓里,但请考虑精简生活的好处。当你回家走进前门时,花点时间问问自己:"我能否进行一些生活精简?那会给我更多自由和更多时间吗?"

16. A) Their obsession with consumption.
B) Their failure to accumulate wealth.
C) The ever-increasing costs of housing.
D) The deterioration of the environment.

【题目】 What has prevented Americans' happiness levels from increasing?

【翻译】 是什么阻止了美国人的幸福水平提高?

- A) 他们对消费的痴迷。 B) 他们未能积累财富。 C) 不断上涨的住房成本。
D) 环境的恶化。

【答案】 A (细节题) Their obsession with consumption.

【定位】 We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

我们的空间是过去的三倍,但我们变成了如此热衷的消费者,以至于需要的更多了。这一现象造成了大量信用卡债务、巨大的环境足迹,而且或许并非巧合的是,我们的幸福感在同样这半个世纪里始终没有上升。

【信号】 因果信号 has resulted in 串起原因与结果。 答案句靠因果链定位: This phenomenon has resulted in 把前句的『现象』和后面包括『幸福感没上升』在内的一串后果连起来,而那个『现象』正是 we've become such enthusiastic consumers——听到 resulted in 就该把它前面的起因记牢。

【替换】 we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more ↔

Their obsession with consumption

热衷消费=沉迷消费,概括改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文只说造成了 significant credit card debt (信用卡债务)，选项 Their failure to accumulate wealth. 把『欠债』偷换成『没能积累财富』，并把它说成幸福感不升的原因——可它在原文里是『结果』之一，不是原因，且语义也被改了。

借用原文：significant credit card debt

C) 原词陷阱

录音通篇在谈居住空间，让 The ever-increasing costs of housing. (房价不断上涨) 听上去很『搭』，但原文从没说是房价上涨阻碍了幸福感，反倒说空间变成了三倍；这是借话题熟悉度骗选。

借用原文：Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago

D) 原词陷阱

原文确实提到 enormous environmental footprints (巨大的环境足迹)，选项 The deterioration of the environment. 就抓住 environmental 这个词，可它和债务一样属于过度消费的『后果』，而非妨碍幸福感的原因，答非所问。

借用原文：enormous environmental footprints

-
17. A) Things that are rare to find.
B) Things that cost less money.
C) Things that boost efficiency.
D) Things that we cherish most.

【题目】 What things should we possess according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据说话者的观点,我们应该拥有什么东西?

- A) 难以找到的东西。 B) 花费更少钱的东西。 C) 提高效率的东西。
D) 我们最珍视的东西。

【答案】 D (细节题) Things that we cherish most.

【定位】 Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years.

当然，我们应该拥有一些很棒的东西，但我们想要的是那种我们多年里都会一直喜爱的物品。

【信号】 转折 but 之后才是真意。 答案句是个转折结构：we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years, but 之前是垫场，but 之后『多年都会喜爱的东西』才是讲者真正主张的标准——转折后是落点。

【替换】 belongings that we're going to love for years ↔ **Things that we cherish most**
多年一直爱=最珍爱，同义改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

Things that are rare to find. 说要拥有『稀有难找』的东西，可录音里讲者强调的是『喜爱、要用很久』，从没把『稀有』当标准，属凭空添加。

B) 原词陷阱

录音多次讲精简能省钱（如 less stuff and less space can not only help you economize），Things that cost less money. 就借这个『省钱』印象，把它歪成『要买便宜的东西』——可讲者说的是少买、买耐用的，并非挑便宜的买。

借用原文：less stuff and less space can not only help you economize

C) 张冠李戴

原文谈 efficiency 是针对空间和电器（we require space efficiency），Things that boost efficiency. 把这个词挪来回答『该拥有哪类东西』，张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文：we require space efficiency

18. A) They serve multiple purposes.

B) They benefit the environment.

C) They are mostly durable.

D) They are easily disposable.

【题目】 What do we learn about the items in the speaker's home?

【翻译】 关于说话者家中的物品我们了解到什么？

A) 它们有多种用途。 B) 它们有益于环境。 C) 它们大多经久耐用。

D) 它们容易丢弃。

【答案】 A（细节题） They serve multiple purposes.

【定位】 Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My bed simply pops out of the wall.

最后，我们需要多功能的空间和家居用品。我把一面可移动的墙和可变形的家具结合起来，从有限的空间里挖出更多用处。看看我的咖啡桌，它能变大、坐得下十个人；我的床直接从墙里翻出来。

【信号】 举例铺陈共同指向『多功能』。答案句先给总述 we need multifunctional spaces and housewares，再用咖啡桌能变大、床能翻出墙这些例子佐证——一连串例子都在证明同一个特征『一物多用』，总述句就是落点。

【替换】 multifunctional spaces and housewares ↔ They serve multiple purposes

multifunctional=serve multiple purposes, 同义解释

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音前面提过小空间带来 a smaller carbon footprint (更小碳足迹), They benefit the environment. 就借这个环保印象, 可它是讲『小房子』的好处, 不是讲『家中物品』的特征, 答非所问。

借用原文: a smaller carbon footprint

C) 张冠李戴

They are mostly durable. (大多耐用) 听上去和精简很搭, 但讲者说物品耐用/要用很久是在 17 题语境 (love for years), 描述家中物品时强调的是『多功能』而非耐用, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: belongings that we're going to love for years

D) 与原文相反

They are easily disposable. (易于丢弃) 和原文方向正相反——讲者主张留下能用很久、多功能的好东西, 绝不是『随手可丢』; 这是把极性听反的陷阱。

借用原文: belongings that we're going to love for years

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

1 Now, believe it or not, people sometimes lie in order to maintain a good, honest reputation—even if it hurts them to do so. At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting, with evidence to prove it. 信不信由你,人们有时会为了维持良好、诚实的声誉而撒谎——即使这样做会损害他们自己的利益。至少,这是一组科学家提出的观点,并且有证据证明。

2 Picture this scenario: You often drive for work and can be compensated for up to 400 miles per month. Most people at your company drive about 300 miles each month. But this month, you drove 400 miles. How many miles do you think you'd claim in your expense report?

想象这样一个场景:你经常因工作而开车,每月最多可以报销400英里。你公司的大多数人每月大约开车300英里。但这个月,你开了400英里。你认为你会在报销单上申报多少英里?

3 The scientists asked this exact question as part of the study we're discussing today. With surprising results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

科学家们在我们今天讨论的研究中提出了这个确切的问题。令人惊讶的是,他们发现12%的受访者报告的行驶距离少于实际数字,给出的平均答案是384英里。换句话说,他们在英里数上撒了谎,尽管这样做会放弃本应得到的钱。

4 The researchers believe this was to seem honest, with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim. But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be

judged by others. If they care enough, their concern about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others may be greater than their desire to actually be honest.

研究人员认为这是为了显得诚实,假设是其他人会对高额报销申请产生怀疑。但为什么人们会编造对自己不利的数字呢?研究人员解释说,许多人非常在意自己的声誉以及别人如何评价他们。如果他们足够在意,他们对显得诚实和不失去他人尊重的担忧可能会大于他们真正诚实的愿望。

5 The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people's suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars.

研究人员断言,这些发现表明,当人们获得非常有利的结果时,他们会预料到其他人的怀疑反应,并且更愿意撒谎显得诚实,而不是说真话显得像自私的骗子。

6 So why is this research important? Well, experts generally agree there are two main types of lie-selfish lies and lies that are meant to benefit others. The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain, such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others, for example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great.

那么为什么这项研究很重要呢?专家们普遍认为主要有两种谎言——自私的谎言和旨在使他人受益的谎言。正如你可能预测的那样,第一种是为了自私的利益,比如向保险公司提交欺诈性索赔,而第二种涉及为了帮助他人或不冒犯他人而撒谎,例如,告诉一个你不喜欢其着装的朋友说他们看起来很棒。

7 But the researchers are suggesting a third type of lying—lying to maintain a good reputation. Now this hypothesis is new and some skeptics argue that this isn't a whole new category of lie.

但研究人员提出了第三种撒谎类型——为了维持良好声誉而撒谎。这个假设是新的,一些怀疑者认为这并不是一个全新的谎言类别。

8 But the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest.

但这些发现对我来说似乎很直观。毕竟,撒谎的主要动机之一是提高我们在他人眼中的价值。因此,人们很可能会为了显得诚实而撒谎。

19. A) All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.

B) A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.

C) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.

D) Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.

【题目】 What did a team of scientists find in their study?

【翻译】 一组科学家在他们的研究中发现了什么?

- A) 所有受访者都害怕提出高额费用报销。 B) 一些受访者给出的平均答案是400英里。
C) 超过10%的受访者谎报了他们驾驶的距离。
D) 大多数受访者因驾驶384英里而获得了补偿。

【答案】 C (细节题) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.

【定位】 With surprising results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

结果出人意料：他们发现有 12% 的受访者把自己开的里程报得低于实际数字，给出的平均答案是 384 英里。换句话说，他们就里程数撒了谎，哪怕这样会让自己损失本应得到的钱。

【信号】 研究发现的标志句 **they found that**. they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure 用 found that 直接领出"研究发现"，正是答案句；其后 they lied about the number of miles 又用 In other words 把发现点透，是双重信号。

【替换】 12% of respondents ↔ **Over 10% of the respondents**

12% 即"超过10%"，精确数→范围概括

they lied about the number of miles ↔ **lied about the distance they drove**

number of miles = distance they drove, 同义替换

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

选项借了录音的报销语境，但说成 All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim: 录音只说"有 12% 的人"少报，并非 All；"怕报高"也是录音没有的主观情绪，属把范围放大到全体的过度推断。

借用原文：12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 gave an average answer of 400 miles 盗用了录音原句式 giving an average answer of 384 miles，却把 384 换成 400。400 在录音里是"可报销上限" (compensated for up to 400 miles)，不是"平均答案"，这是典型的"数字配错对象"的原词陷阱。

借用原文：giving an average answer of 384 miles

D) **张冠李戴**

选项 Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles 拼凑了录音的 compensated (见 can be compensated for up to 400 miles) 与数字 384，但录音从没说"多数人"因开 384 英里而获补偿——384 是撒谎者报的均值，且撒谎者反而 forfeit money (丢钱)，与"获补偿"相反。

借用原文：they would forfeit money they were owed

20. A) They responded to colleagues' suspicion.

B) They cared about other people's claims.

C) They wanted to protect their reputation.

D) They endeavored to actually be honest.

【题目】 Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers?

【翻译】根据研究人员的说法,为什么人们会编造对自己不利的数字?

- A) 他们回应了同事的怀疑。 B) 他们在意其他人的报销申请。
C) 他们想要保护自己的声誉。 D) 他们努力做到真正诚实。

【答案】C (细节题) They wanted to protect their reputation.

【定位】But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others. If they care enough, their concern about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others may be greater than their desire to actually be honest.

可人们为什么要不惜损害自己的利益去捏造数字呢? 研究者解释说, 许多人非常在意自己的声誉以及别人会怎样评价自己。如果在意到一定程度, 他们"想显得诚实、不愿失去他人尊重"的顾虑, 可能就盖过了"真心想做个诚实人"的愿望。

【信号】自问自答 + The researchers explain 领出原因。录音先用 But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment 自设问题, 紧接 The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation 给出解答, explain 之后正是答案句。

【替换】many people care a great deal about their reputation ↔ wanted to protect their reputation

care about reputation → protect reputation, 动机同义

not losing the respect of others ↔ protect their reputation

不失他人尊重 = 维护声誉

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 responded to colleagues' suspicion 借了录音的 others would be suspicious of a high expense claim 里的 suspicious。但"别人会起疑"只是研究者点出的表层诱因 (assumption), 题干问的是 according to the researchers 的根本原因, 研究者真正归因于"在意声誉", 故 A 答非所问。

借用原文: others would be suspicious of a high expense claim

B) 偷换概念

选项 cared about other people's claims 借用了录音的报销语境 (claim), 并仿造 care about 句式, 却把对象偷换了: 录音说的是"在意自己的声誉与他人评价" (care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others), 不是"在意别人的报销单"。

借用原文: care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others

D) 与原文相反

选项 endeavored to actually be honest 原样照搬了录音的 their desire to actually be honest, 但录音说"维护声誉的顾虑" may be greater than (盖过) "真心想诚实的愿望", 也就是"真心诚实"恰恰是被压过、被否定的一方, 与人们"谎报"的动机相反。

借用原文: may be greater than their desire to actually be honest

21. A) They seem positive.
B) They seem intuitive.
C) They are illustrative.
D) They are conclusive.

【题目】 What does the speaker think of the researchers' findings?

【翻译】 说话者如何看待研究人员的发现？

- A) 它们似乎是积极的。 B) 它们似乎是直观的。 C) 它们具有说明性。
D) 它们是结论性的。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) They seem intuitive.

【定位】 But the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest.

不过在我看来，这些发现是符合直觉的。毕竟，撒谎的主要动机之一就是抬高自己在别人眼中的价值。所以人们为了显得诚实而撒谎，看上去是很有可能性的。

【信号】 转折 But + 第一人称 to me 标出本人态度。前段刚说 some skeptics argue 有人质疑，本段以 But the findings seem intuitive to me 转折，并用 to me 明确这是说话人自己的判断，转折后 + 第一人称正是态度落点。

【替换】 the findings seem intuitive to me ↔ They seem intuitive

原句 intuitive 与选项 intuitive 同词同义

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 They seem positive 看似"说话人态度不错"，但录音里说话人只说发现 intuitive (符合直觉)，从未用 positive 评价；这是把"觉得说得通"擅自升级为"持正面态度"的添加。

C) 偷换概念

选项 They are illustrative (有示范性的) 与正确词 intuitive 拼写、读音都接近，但录音明明说的是 seem intuitive to me (符合直觉)，并非"有示范性"，C 是利用近形词制造的混淆。

D) 过度推断

选项 They are conclusive (已成定论的) 程度过重：录音里说话人前面刚承认这是 this hypothesis is new、还有 skeptics 质疑，自己也只说 it seems highly likely (看上去很可能)，远未到"定论"，D 把说话人的口径拔高了。

借用原文：it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest

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

1 Why do old people dislike new music? As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like "They just don't make good music like they used to". Why does this happen? Luckily, psychology

can give us some insights into this puzzle. Musical tastes begin to crystallize as early as age 13 or 14. By the time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.

为什么老年人不喜欢新音乐?随着年龄增长,我经常听到同龄人说"现在的音乐就是不如以前好"之类的话。为什么会这样?幸运的是,心理学可以为我们提供一些关于这个难题的见解。音乐品味早在13或14岁时就开始固化。到我们20岁出头时,这些品味就相当牢固地定型了。

2 In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music. Meanwhile, popular songs released when you're in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life.

事实上,研究发现,到我们33岁时,大多数人已经停止听新音乐了。与此同时,在你十几岁早期发行的流行歌曲很可能在你的余生中一直受到你这个年龄段人群的欢迎。

3 There could be a biological explanation for this, as there's evidence that the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age. So to older people, newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same".

这可能有生物学上的解释,因为有证据表明,大脑区分不同和弦、节奏和旋律的能力会随着年龄增长而退化。所以对老年人来说,较新的、不太熟悉的歌曲可能都"听起来一样"。

4 But there may be some simpler reasons for older people's aversion to newer music. One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it. This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see and the songs we listen to.

但老年人厌恶新音乐可能有一些更简单的原因。社会心理学中研究最多的法则之一是所谓的"单纯曝光效应",其本质是指我们接触某事物越多,就越倾向于喜欢它。这适用于我们认识的人、我们看到的广告以及我们听的歌曲。

5 When you're in your early teens, you probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists become familiar, comforting parts of your routine. 当你十几岁早期时,你可能会花相当多的时间听音乐或看音乐视频。你最喜欢的歌曲和艺人成为你日常生活中熟悉的、令人安心的组成部分。

6 For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there's less time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old, familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time.

对于许多30岁以上的人来说,工作和家庭义务增加了,因此用于发现新音乐的时间减少了。相反,许多人只会简单地听那些来自他们人生中有更多空闲时间的时期的旧的、熟悉的最爱歌曲。

7 Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree. They're famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies revolve around high school turmoil.

当然,那些青少年时期并不一定是无忧无虑的。它们以令人困惑而著称,这就是为什么有那么多电视节目和电影围绕高中动荡展开。

8 Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories

and preferences. Both of these might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved.

心理学研究表明,我们在青少年时期体验到的情绪似乎比后来的情绪更强烈。而且我们也知道,强烈的情绪与更强的记忆和偏好相关联。这两点都可能解释为什么我们在这个时期听的歌曲会变得如此令人难忘和深受喜爱。

9 So there's nothing wrong with your parents because they don't like your music. Rather it's all part of the natural order of things.

所以你的父母不喜欢你的音乐并没有什么问题。相反,这都是自然规律的一部分。

22. A) Deterioration in the quality of new music.

B) Insights into the features of good music.

C) Older people's changing musical tastes.

D) Older people's aversion to new music.

【题目】 What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在这次讲话中主要讨论了什么?

A) 新音乐质量的下降。 B) 对好音乐特征的见解。 C) 老年人不断变化的音乐品味。

D) 老年人对新音乐的厌恶。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Older people's aversion to new music.

【定位】 Why do old people dislike new music? As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like "They just don't make good music like they used to".

老年人为什么不喜欢新音乐? 随着我自己年纪渐长, 我常听到同龄人说类似这样的话: “他们再也做不出过去那样的好音乐了。”

【信号】 开头设问即点题。篇章第一句就是一个问句 Why do old people dislike new music?, 开门见山抛出全篇要回答的问题, 这种开头设问句就是主旨信号, 后面整段都在为它找答案。

【替换】 Why do old people dislike new music? ↔ Older people's aversion to new music.

dislike new music = aversion to new music

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Deterioration in the quality of new music. 借了原文里同龄人那句 They just don't make good music like they used to 的语气，但那只是老年人的主观抱怨、被原文当作要解释的现象，全篇并非在论证新音乐质量真的下降了。

借用原文：They just don't make good music like they used to

B) 未提及

B 项 Insights into the features of good music. 说要讲好音乐有哪些特征，但全篇从未分析什么是好音乐、好音乐的构成要素，只在解释老年人的口味为何固化，属未提及。

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Older people's changing musical tastes. 看似贴近，但原文说口味是 these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly（锁定、固化），是不再变，而非在变化；且这只是众多成因之一，撑不起全文主旨。

借用原文：these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly

-
23. A) They no longer listen to new music.
B) They find all music sounds the same.
C) They can make subtle distinctions about music.
D) They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.

【题目】 What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33?

【翻译】 研究发现大多数人到33岁时会怎样？

- A) 他们不再听新音乐。 B) 他们觉得所有音乐听起来都一样。
C) 他们能够对音乐做出细微的区分。 D) 他们很少听青少年时期发行的歌曲。

【答案】 A (细节题) They no longer listen to new music.

【定位】 In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music.

事实上，研究发现，到我们 33 岁的时候，大多数人已经不再听新音乐了。

【信号】 数字 33 顺听定位。 原文 by the time we turn 33 与题干的 turn 33 完全对上，数字是听力里最醒目的定位锚；同时 studies have found 与题干 studies found 呼应，双重信号确认这就是答案句。

【替换】 most of us have stopped listening to new music ↔ **They no longer listen to new music.**
have stopped = no longer

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 They find all music sounds the same. 偷的是第 3 段 newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same", 但那是在讲大脑辨别力下降的生理解释、且仅指新歌听起来像, 并非 33 岁这项研究的发现, 时间与归属都错位。

借用原文: newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same"

C) 与原文相反

C 项 They can make subtle distinctions about music. 取自第 3 段 the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age, 原文说这种细辨能力随年龄衰退, 选项却说仍能细辨, 极性恰好相反, 且也不是 33 岁那项研究的内容。

借用原文: the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age

D) 与原文相反

D 项 They seldom listen to songs released in their teens. 与原文相反, 第 2 段说少年时的热门歌 are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life, 即一辈子仍爱听, 并非 seldom listen。

借用原文: are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life

24. A) The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.

B) The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.

C) The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.

D) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

【题目】 What do we learn from one of the most researched laws of social psychology?

【翻译】 我们从社会心理学中研究最多的定律之一中了解到什么?

A) 你接触某事物越多,它对你就越熟悉。 B) 你接触某事物越多,你对它的理解就越深。

C) 你体验某事物越多,你记住它的时间就越长。 D) 你体验某事物越多,你就越会欣赏它。

【答案】 D (细节题) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

【定位】 One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it.

社会心理学中研究得最多的定律之一, 叫作“纯粹接触效应”, 它的本质是: 我们越是接触某样东西, 就越倾向于喜欢它。

【信号】 定义句 means that 引出本质。原文 the most researched laws of social psychology 与题干完全对上, 紧跟的 in essence, means that (本质上是说) 是一个明确的下定义信号, 其后那句就是这条定律的核心内容、即答案所在。

【替换】 the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it ↔

The more you are exposed to something, the better you'll appreciate it.

tend to like it = appreciate it

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you. 用 familiar, 原文说的是越接触越喜欢 (like), 不是越接触越熟悉; familiar 虽与第 5 段 become familiar 沾边, 但那是讲歌曲变熟、不是这条定律的内容, 盗词跑题。

借用原文: become familiar, comforting parts of your routine

B) 偷换概念

B 项 The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it. 把结果词换成 understand (理解), 原文这条定律讲的是产生喜爱, 与理解无关, understand 是原文从未对这条定律说过的结果。

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it. 把结果换成 remember (记得更久), 这是第 8 段 intense emotions are associated with stronger memories 的内容、属另一道题 (25 题) 的范畴, 被挪到这里制造干扰。

借用原文: intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences

-
25. A) Teenagers' memories are more lasting.
B) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.
C) Teenagers are much more sensitive.
D) Teenagers are much more sentimental.

【题目】 What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memorable and beloved?

【翻译】 什么可以解释人们在青少年时期听的歌曲令人难忘且深受喜爱这一事实?

- A) 青少年的记忆更持久。 B) 青少年的情感更强烈。 C) 青少年要敏感得多。
D) 青少年要多愁善感得多。

【答案】 B (细节题) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.

【定位】 Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences.

心理学研究表明, 我们在青少年时期体验到的情绪, 似乎比此后的情绪更强烈。而且我们也知道, 强烈的情绪与更牢固的记忆和偏好相关。

【信号】 intense emotions 起始的因果链。原文先说 the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense (少年情绪更强烈), 再以 intense emotions are associated with stronger memories 把强烈情绪与更牢的记忆和偏好连起来, associated with 是因果信号, 这条因果链就是难忘的解释。

【替换】 the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later ↔

Teenagers' emotions are more intense.

几乎原句概括

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Teenagers' memories are more lasting. 盗用原文 stronger memories, 但更牢的记忆是强烈情绪带来的结果、是因果链的中段, 题目问的是更根本的因 (情绪更强烈), 且原文说的是 memories 更 stronger, 并非笼统说 teenagers 的记忆更 lasting。

借用原文: intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences

C) 未提及

C 项 Teenagers are much more sensitive. 的 sensitive (敏感) 原文从未提及, 原文只说少年情绪更 intense (强烈), 强烈不等于敏感, 属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

D 项 Teenagers are much more sentimental. 的 sentimental (多愁善感) 与正确项 intense 都跟情绪沾边, 但原文用的是 more intense (强烈), 不是多愁善感; sentimental 与 C 的 sensitive 还互为近音干扰, 专诱听不清的考生。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

56 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。

I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

第2段, 第4句

"get + 形容词" 构成系表结构表达情绪变化, 以及动名词被动短语作介词宾语, 都是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式。本句在保持简单句框架的同时展示了多层修饰的典型组织方式, 学习后可广泛迁移到其他表达情绪、描述情况的句子中。

M: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back.

第3段, 第1句

祈使句在考试中偶有出现, 但不如陈述句、复合句常见; "thank you for" 结构本身是日常高频表达, 有一定典型性, 但作为考试分析句型代表性一般

Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

第3段，第2句

情态动词疑问句加不定式目的状语是英语中常见的日常表达句式，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短、结构单一，不如包含从句或多重修饰的句子更具真题句式的典型性。

The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and five of us have been living in a caravan ever since.

第4段，第2句

并列句 + 被动语态 + 现在完成进行时的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其现在完成进行时表示“从过去延续到现在”的用法是高频考点。句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

W: That money left our account, and now that you should be paying out, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time.

第6段，第1句

并列复合句结构（两个主句 + 状语从句 + 宾语从句）是四六级和考研真题中的典型句式，尤其第二主句内的状语从句前置和宾语从句嵌套是常考点。now that 引导的原因/条件状语从句和 that 引导的宾语从句都是高频结构，掌握后可大量复用。

M: The contract does say that any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims.

第7段，第1句

主句后接宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内部并列谓语的结构也很常见。本句的“say that”引出规定内容、从句中用“will”和“may”表达不同程度的后果，都是典型的书面表达方式，掌握后可广泛应用于理解合同、规则、政策类文本。

You will be hearing from my lawyer.

第8段，第2句

将来进行时在四六级和考研阅读中偶有出现，属于中等常见的时态用法，但简单句结构本身过于基础，不如复合句或并列句更具真题代表性。

She has failed to reach the manager again.

第1题, B

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式宾语" 是考试常见句式, 现在完成时和不定式都是高频考点, 学会后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

第1段, 第2句

覆盖主谓表结构和两个状语(句首副词状语、形容词后介词短语状语), 成分种类有一定代表性, 但整体过于简单, 缺少易错点或复杂修饰关系, 练习价值有限

Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software.

第6段, 第2句

"主语 + 定语从句 + 系动词 + 动名词表语"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;定语从句修饰主语、表语为动名词短语的组合非常典型;掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句,代表性强

And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.

第6段, 第3句

简单句在真题中常见,但本句结构过于基础,缺少四六级或考研高频的复杂句式特征(如从句嵌套、分隔结构、非谓语动词等),代表性和迁移价值有限。

They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.

第5题, D

主系表结构加形容词表语是英语中非常常见的基础句式, 在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现, 具有一定的代表性。"be worried about" 这一搭配也是高频考点。然而, 本句过于简单, 缺少真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套或并列结构, 因此典型性处于中等水平。

To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest.

第1段, 第1句

本句覆盖了主语从句、比较状语、定语从句(关系代词省略)、目的状语等多种成分类型,且主语从句充当主句主语、定语从句省略关系代词都是易错点。比较结构中的省略谓语也是值得练习的难点。成分种类丰富,对划分主谓宾、识别从句功能、理解省略现象都有较好的训练价值。

This is irrespective of how much you earn.

第1段，第3句

"be + 形容词短语 + of + 宾语从句"是常见的主系表结构,宾语从句用疑问词引导也较典型。这种结构在考试阅读和写作中经常出现,具有一定代表性,掌握后可应用于类似表达。

If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending.

第2段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 祈使句主句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,用于表达建议或指令。find it + 形容词 + to do 结构是高频句型,祈使句也是基础必考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句,典型性很强

Always keep that 20% goal in mind to prevent yourself from becoming complacent.

第2段，第4句

本句虽为简单句，但覆盖了主语（祈使句省略）、谓语、宾语、频率状语、方式状语、目的状语共六种成分，且 "keep ... in mind" 固定搭配和不定式作目的状语是常考点，具有一定的成分划分练习价值，但因无从句嵌套、不涉及复杂修饰关系，整体坑点密度一般。

So, what should you be doing with the money that you're saving?

第3段，第1句

疑问句加限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词加进行体的谓语结构、定语从句修饰介词宾语的模式,都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后,可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。结构典型且实用性强。

Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in an emergency.

第3段，第2句

本句体现了"情态动词+被动语态+状语从句"的组合,这在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。"in case"引导的条件状语从句也是常考句式。掌握这类结构后可大量复用,具有较强的代表性。

Dividends can be reinvested or used to purchase something you like.

第3段，第5句

"情态动词 + be + 过去分词" 的被动结构以及省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研高频句式。并列谓语搭配不定式状语也较典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?

第9题 题干

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型。被动语态疑问句 ("be advised to do")、不定式作宾补和目的状语的区分、疑问词前置等都是常考句式；财务建议类话题在阅读理解中常见，类似结构可大量复用到其他语境 ("be encouraged to do"、"be required to do" 等)，学习迁移价值高

Try to earn as much money as possible.

第9题，D

祈使句 + 不定式宾语 + 比较结构 (as...as possible) 是四六级和考研常见句式，具有一定代表性，但因结构过于简单，迁移练习的深度有限

What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan?

第10题 题干

特殊疑问句加条件状语从句的结构在四六级和考研听力、阅读理解中非常常见,尤其是询问解决方案或应对措施的场景。形式宾语加不定式的用法也是高频考点。这个句式具有很强的典型性和迁移价值,学生掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子中。

I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image-obsessed world.

第1段，第1句

并列主句加原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句嵌套在形容词后面 (aware that) 也是常考结构，不定式作宾语、介词短语作状语都是典型用法，整句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess.

第1段，第2句

覆盖成分丰富：主句包含并列谓语、两个宾语、宾语补足语、地点状语和频率状语；从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语和时间状语。特别是 find 的复合宾语结构嵌套宾语从句，以及情态动词后并列谓语的识别，都是易错且值得练习的点。

Was I being held back by my choice of clothing?

第1段，第3句

谓语 "Was being held back" 叠加了过去时态、进行体和被动语态三重特征，对目标读者构成较高理解门槛。过去进行时被动语态 (be 动词过去式 + being + 过去分词) 在考试中虽常见，但三层嵌套的识别和语义理解 (持续性 + 被动承受) 需要学生对时态和语态的组合规则有较扎实的掌握，基础较弱者容易在 "Was" 和 "being" 的分工上混淆。

I mean, that's why uniforms were invented.

第2段，第2句

"That's why + 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果解释句式，表语从句由疑问词引导也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可快速识别和理解同类句式，迁移性强。

Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades.

第2段，第6句

虽然是简单句，但覆盖了主谓宾、时间状语、以及两个后置定语 (介词短语作定语) 这几种常见成分，适合练习识别介词短语的修饰关系和成分归属，有一定训练价值。

Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job?

第3段，第1句

"主句 + 时间/条件状语从句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研常考句式，双宾语结构、动名词作主语、不定式作定语也是高频考点，句式具有较强代表性，学习后可迁移到大量类似真题句。

If that means playing it safe with your image, then let's face it.

第3段，第6句

条件状语从句 (if 引导) 加祈使句主句的结构在日常英语和考试中较为常见，是表达假设和建议的典型句式。动名词短语作宾语也是常考点。但整句相对简短，缺少更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊句式（如倒装、强调句），代表性属于中等偏上。

What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world?

第15题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解、翻译题中频繁出现，"advise + 宾语 + to do" 结构也是常考搭配，疑问句语序的识别是基础必练技能。本句结构简洁但典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句式，代表性较强。

Did you know that Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago?

第1段，第1句

疑问句引出宾语从句、宾语从句中嵌套定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。定语从句省略关系代词的用法、倍数表达结构(three times the amount)都是真题中反复出现的考点。掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子

Therefore, you'd think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions.

第1段，第2句

主句带宾语从句、省略 that 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见（如 I think he is right）。情态动词表推测的用法也是高频考点。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构是常见基础句型，但本句过于简单，缺少四六级、考研真题中常考的复杂修饰、从句嵌套、长难句特征，作为应试句式的代表性不强，迁移价值一般。

We've got triple the space, but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more.

第1段，第4句

并列句加状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"such...that" 引导结果状语从句更是高频考点句式。掌握这种结构对理解转折逻辑和程度结果关系有较强的迁移价值。整体属于典型的中等难度真题句式。

This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

第1段，第5句

并列主句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其是通过 "and" 连接两个对比或递进观点的句式；现在完成时表达"过去动作对现在的影响"也是考试常考时态；插入状语和时间状语的使用也符合真题句式特点。本句的结构模式具有较高的复用性和代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式的分析中。

I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life.

第2段，第3句

宾语从句由 "that" 引导，情态动词 "can" 搭配并列谓语，以及 "not only... but also..." 并列结构，都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，代表性较强。

By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I immediately saved \$200,000.

第3段，第2句

句式为典型的主句 + 介词短语状语 + 限制性定语从句组合，这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式结构。定语从句修饰名词、介词短语作状语的用法都是常考知识点，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives.

第4段，第2句

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语、三处状语（顺序状语、方式状语、结果或范围状语），成分种类较丰富。方式状语 "ruthlessly" 插入谓语中间、介词短语状语 "out of our lives" 置于宾语之后，可训练学生识别状语位置与修饰对象；宾语前有形容词修饰，适合练习定语与中心词的区分。整体覆盖面较好，适合作为成分划分的入门或巩固练习。

Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we're going to love for years.

第4段，第4句

并列句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"but" 连接的转折并列以及 "that" 引导的定语从句都是高频句式。情态动词和 "be going to" 将来时也是考试中的常规考点。这种结构典型且实用，掌握后可以大量迁移到其他类似句子。

Secondly, we require space efficiency.

第5段，第1句

简单句在考试阅读中虽然常见，但作为句子结构训练的代表性不高，学完后可迁移到的复杂句型场景有限

Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares.

第6段，第1句

简单的主谓宾陈述句在各类考试中常见，但此句过于直白，缺乏考试中常考的定语从句、状语从句、复杂修饰等典型结构，迁移价值一般。

I'm not saying we should all live in tiny apartments, but consider the benefits of an edited life.

第7段，第1句

并列转折结构配合宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于对比观点或引出建议。"not...but..."的逻辑模式常见于论证类文本。祈使句在议论文中作为呼吁或建议的手段也较典型。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似表达。

What things should we possess according to the speaker?

第17题 题干

结构典型性中等偏上。特殊疑问句加情态动词的组合在四六级和考研阅读、听力中高频出现,"what + 名词 + 情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形"这一句式是典型的疑问句模板,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。但本句缺少从句或并列结构,作为长难句的代表性略显不足。

At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting, with evidence to prove it.

第1段, 第2句

"this is what..." 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,用于引出或解释观点;表语从句由 "what" 引导且 "what" 在从句中充当成分,是名词性从句的经典考点;掌握这一句式后可广泛应用于理解类似结构的句子

In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

第3段, 第3句

让步状语从句和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研常考句式。even though 引导的让步关系在真题中频繁出现,定语从句省略关系代词也是高频考点。整体结构典型性较高,掌握后可迁移到大量真题句。

The researchers believe this was to seem honest, with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim.

第4段, 第1句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语(宾语从句)、表语(不定式短语和表语从句)、状语(独立主格结构)等多种成分,且包含系表结构、不定式作表语、介词短语作状语等典型结构;宾语从句省略 "that"、独立主格中嵌套表语从句,均为易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people's suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars.

第5段, 第1句

宾语从句多层嵌套加时间状语从句是学术写作和考研阅读中的高频句式, prefer A to B 和动名词作宾语也是常考结构,整句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain, such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others, for example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great.

第6段，第3句

本句成分丰富且层次分明。主句包含主系表和主谓宾两种基本句型，含有插入的状语从句、作方式状语的举例短语、作定语的从句、作宾语的从句等多种成分类型。特别是主句第二部分的 telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great，在一个动名词短语中同时嵌套定语从句和宾语从句，展示了如何在复杂修饰结构中区分定语、宾语等成分，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others.

第8段，第2句

主系表结构加不定式表语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于定义、说明或表达观点（如 "The key is to..."、"One reason is to..."）。本句主语较长且带有嵌套修饰，这种“复杂主语+简单系表”的组合在学术写作和考试文本中出现频率较高，具有一定的典型性和迁移价值。

Luckily, psychology can give us some insights into this puzzle.

第1段，第4句

"情态动词 + 双宾语动词" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研真题中经常出现。双宾语结构（give sb sth）是需要掌握的基础句型，具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简单，无复杂修饰或从句，典型性中等偏上。

By the time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.

第1段，第6句

时间状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，by the time 引导的时间状语从句也是典型句式。主句的被动语态和状语搭配也符合真题常见模式，具有一定代表性。

In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music.

第2段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 和 "宾语从句内嵌套状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"by the time" 引导时间状语从句、动词 "find" 后接 "that" 宾语从句、时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来，这些都是典型且反复出现的考点结构，学习价值高。

One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it.

第4段，第2句

"主句 + 非限定性定语从句 + 宾语从句 + 比较从句" 的四层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的高频复杂句式；"the more... the more..." 比较结构、"which" 引导补充说明、"that" 引导宾语从句等都是标准考点句型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句。

Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree.

第7段，第1句

主系表结构在考试阅读中频繁出现，本句展示了否定形式和程度状语的常见搭配，具有一定代表性；但句式过于简单，缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的从句、并列、修饰成分复杂化等特征，典型性中等偏下。

What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句搭配现在完成时以及时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式组合。疑问句结构和时间状语从句的用法都是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.

第24题，C

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研常考句型，在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现。掌握这一句型后，可以快速识别同类结构，迁移性强。本句结构完整、语义清晰，是该句型的标准代表

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 263 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。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷13次 · 真题 568 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷11次 · 真题 111 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本卷11次 · 真题 50 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷10次 · 真题 273 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次 · 真题 363 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本卷6次 · 真题 41 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本卷5次 · 真题 182 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷5次 · 真题 84 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷5次 · 真题 46 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷5次 · 真题 44 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

本卷5次 · 真题 19 句

outfit B1

n. 全套服装

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次 · 真题 167 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷4次 · 真题 79 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷4次·真题65句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷4次·真题63句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本卷4次·真题52句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷4次·真题46句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷4次·真题36句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本卷4次·真题30句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷4次·真题28句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题244句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题121句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题119句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题119句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷3次·真题94句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷3次·真题84句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷3次·真题82句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷3次·真题64句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷3次·真题64句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷3次·真题 54 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本卷3次·真题 45 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题 43 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷3次·真题 34 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷3次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷3次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷3次·真题 30 句

software B1

n. 软件（计算机程序）

本卷3次·真题 24 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本卷3次·真题 23 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷3次·真题 20 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷3次·真题 18 句

possess B2

v. 拥有，持有（财产、特质等）

本卷3次·真题 16 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷3次·真题 13 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

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷2次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 93 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷2次·真题 72 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷2次·真题 64 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷2次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷2次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷2次·真题 51 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷2次·真题 41 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷2次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷2次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 31 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷2次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷2次·真题 30 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷2次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷2次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷2次·真题 26 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷2次·真题 19 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本卷2次·真题 18 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本卷2次·真题 17 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷2次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷2次·真题 16 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本卷2次·真题 16 句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本卷2次·真题 12 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题10句

compensate C1

v. 补偿;赔偿

本卷2次·真题9句

deterioration C1

n. 恶化

本卷2次·真题9句

musical B1

adj. 音乐的

本卷2次·真题9句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本卷2次·真题9句

civilization B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷2次·真题8句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题200句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题191句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题165句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题158句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题138句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题132句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题116句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷1次·真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 106 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

tax A2

n. 税

本卷1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 56 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 40 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本卷1次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly

B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description

B1

n. 描述

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

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 26 句

initial

B1

adj. 最初的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare

B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

differ

B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

payment

B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complain

A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

motivation

B2

n. 动力

本卷1次·真题 23 句

potentially

B2

adv. 可能地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine

B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

challenging

B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

basically B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

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

retirement B2

n. 退休

本卷1次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 18 句

category B1

n. 类别

本卷1次·真题 18 句

hypothesis C1

n. 假设

本卷1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本卷1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本卷1次·真题 16 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本卷1次·真题 16 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16 句

scenario

B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本卷1次·真题 16句

simulation

B2

n. 模拟;仿真

本卷1次·真题 16句

incredibly

B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

innovative

B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally

B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate

B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

dislike

A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本卷1次·真题 14句

roof

A2

n. 屋顶

本卷1次·真题 13句

altogether

B2

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 12句

collapse

B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本卷1次·真题 12句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本卷1次·真题 12句

mindset

B2

n. 思维模式

本卷1次·真题 12句

suddenly

A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 12句

barely

B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11句

demanding

B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷1次·真题 11句

edit B1

v. 编辑

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fed A1

v. 喂养

本卷1次·真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本卷1次·真题 11 句

offend B2

v. 冒犯，得罪（使不快或生气）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠（债、钱、人情等）

本卷1次·真题 11 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本卷1次·真题 11 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本卷1次·真题 11 句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

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

obsession C1

n. 痴迷

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recreation B2

n. 娱乐

本卷1次·真题 10 句

utilize B2

v. 使用，利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

allocate B2

v. 分配

本卷1次·真题 9 句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本卷1次·真题 9 句

skeptical B2

adj. 怀疑的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷1次·真题9句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷1次·真题8句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题8句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题8句

melody B2

n. 旋律, 曲调

本卷1次·真题8句

net A2

n. 网

本卷1次·真题8句

occasional B1

adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

本卷1次·真题8句

personally B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题8句

revise B2

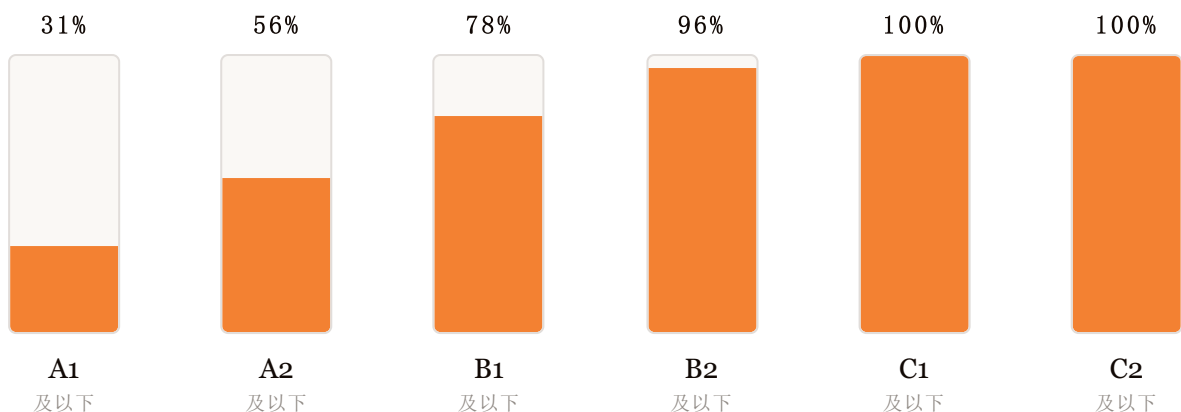
v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)

本卷1次·真题8句

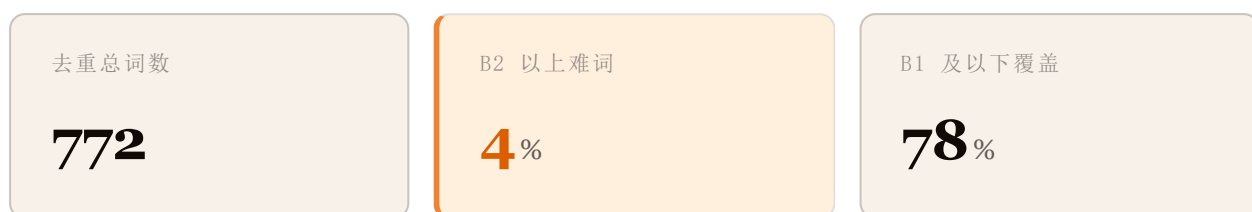
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 772 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **772** 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 772 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
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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）	题目解析 →
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2020年12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12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、5 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) • 六级

Part III Section A

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

The idea of taxing things that are bad for society has a powerful allure. It offers the possibility of a double benefit— 26 harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue.

对有害社会的事物征税这一想法具有强大的吸引力。它提供了双重收益的可能性——既能阻止有害活动，同时也为政府提供收入。

Take sin taxes. Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and 27 driving. At the same time, they provide state and local governments with billions of dollars of revenue. Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven 28 in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives.

以罪恶税为例。酒精税使醉酒成本更高，从而减少过度饮酒和酒后驾驶。与此同时，它们为州政府和地方政府提供了数十亿美元的收入。烟草税产生的收入是酒精税的两倍多，在吸烟率下降方面发挥了重要作用，挽救了数百万人的生命。

Taxes can also be an important tool for environmental protection, and many economists say taxing carbon would be the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Economic theory says that unlike income or sales taxes, carbon taxes can actually increase economic efficiency; because companies that 29 carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause, carbon taxes would restore the proper 30 to the market.

税收也可以成为环境保护的重要工具，许多经济学家表示，征收碳税将是减少温室气体排放的最佳方式。经济理论表明，与所得税或销售税不同，碳税实际上可以提高经济效率；因为向天空排放二氧化碳的企业不为其造成的气候变化成本买单，碳税将恢复市场的适当激励机制。

In reality, carbon taxes alone won't be enough to halt global warming, but they would be a useful part of any climate plan. What's more, the revenue from this tax, which would 31 be hundreds of billions of dollars per year, could be handed out to citizens as a 32 or used to fund green infrastructure projects.

实际上,仅靠碳税不足以阻止全球变暖,但它们将是任何气候计划中的一部分。此外,这项税收产生的收入可能每年达数千亿美元,可以作为红利分发给公民,或用于资助绿色基础设施项目。

Similarly, a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue. The revenue from this tax, which some experts 33 will be over \$4 trillion per decade, would be designated for housing, child care, health care and other government benefits. If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is 34 bad, then these taxes improve society while also 35 government coffers(金库).

同样,财富税被提出作为一种在增加收入的同时减少不平等的方式。一些专家预测,这项税收每十年将超过4万亿美元,收入将用于住房、儿童保育、医疗保健和其他政府福利。如果你像许多人一样相信财富不平等本身就是不好的,那么这些税收在改善社会的同时也充实了政府金库。

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) discouraging | I) initially |
| B) dividend | J) instrumental |
| C) emotional | K) merging |
| D) fragments | L) predict |
| E) impaired | M) probably |
| F) imprisoned | N) pump |
| G) incentives | O) swelling |
| H) inherently | |

26. It offers the possibility of a double benefit—__(26)__ harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue

【答案】 **A) discouraging** (动词)

【词性槽】 破折号后并列分词结构, 需要动名词/现在分词

【依据】 “抑制有害活动”, 与 **providing revenue** 构成“双重红利”

taxing things that are bad for society 定调全文“向坏东西征税”, a double benefit—__(26)__ harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue 描述其“双重收益”: 一边减少有害行为, 一边带来财政收入; discouraging harmful activities = “抑制有害行为”, 正中“双重红利”的第一重。

【竞争词】 K) merging “合并有害活动”不成立

merge 表“合并、融合”, merging harmful activities 既无搭配也与“向坏行为征税”的逻辑无关。

O) swelling “扩大有害活动”与作者立场相反

swelling 表“使膨胀/增多”, 若填入则成“扩大有害活动”, 恰好与作者“用税收减少 bad things”的核心立场反向, 也不符合 double benefit 的语气。

27. reduces excessive drinking and __(27)__ driving

【答案】 **E) impaired** (形容词)

【词性槽】 并列名词 driving 前作前置定语

【依据】 **impaired driving** 是固定搭配“能力受损的驾驶”，即酒驾

Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and __(27)__ driving——上文谈酒精税抑制醉酒，下文紧接 reduces excessive drinking and __ driving，与 excessive drinking 并列，应当是酒精带来的另一恶果。英语里 impaired driving 正是“酒驾/能力受损的驾驶”的标准说法。

【竞争词】 **C) emotional** “情绪化驾驶”与酒精税语境无关

emotional driving 不是英语里的固定搭配，更与上文 Taxes on alcohol 不挂钩，逻辑断裂。

F) imprisoned “被监禁的驾驶”不成立

imprisoned 修饰人才合理（被监禁的人），imprisoned driving 不构成正常英语搭配；且原文谈的是用税收减少行为，并非监禁。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **C)** —— emotional driving 看似自然实则无固定搭配。reduces excessive drinking and __(27)__ driving：考生若不熟悉 impaired driving 这一英语固定说法，很容易把 emotional driving 想象成“情绪化驾驶”而误选；防坑——回到 Taxes on alcohol 这一话题词，问“与酒精相关的驾驶是什么”，答案天然就是 impaired driving。

28. Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven __(28)__ in the decline of smoking

【答案】 **J) instrumental** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 proven 之后作表语

【依据】 **be instrumental in doing/sth.** 是固定搭配“在...中起重要作用”

Tobacco taxes...have proven __(28)__ in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives——“烟草税在吸烟下降中起到重要作用”，instrumental + in 是教材级搭配，且与后半句 saved millions of lives 的因果链相符。

【竞争词】 **C) emotional** “情绪上”的与“政策见效”无关

have proven emotional in the decline of smoking 既不构成英文搭配，也偏离“证明烟草税有效降低吸烟”的客观论证语气。

29. companies that __(29)__ carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause

【答案】 **N) pump** (动词)

【词性槽】 定语从句主语是复数 companies，需复数现在时谓语

【依据】 **pump ... into ... 是“泵送/大量排放到...”的固定搭配**

companies that __(29)__ carbon dioxide into the sky = pump carbon dioxide into the sky, “向天空大量排放二氧化碳”，与同句 don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause 在逻辑上吻合。

30. carbon taxes would restore the proper __(30)__ to the market

【答案】 **G) incentives** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 proper 后作宾语中心词

【依据】 **经济学语境下“恢复正确的市场激励”**

because companies that __(29)__ carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause, carbon taxes would restore the proper __(30)__ to the market: 上句说企业不为污染买单，造成 market 激励扭曲，碳税要做的就是 restore the proper incentives to the market, 把“正确的激励”归还给市场，是经济学讨论 externality 时的标配用语。

【竞争词】 **B) dividend “红利”不与 restore...to the market 搭**

dividend 是“红利/分红”，留给第 32 题 handed out to citizens as a __(32)__ ——“作为红利发给公民”才贴；放到本空是把单数可数名词不带冠词裸用，且语义偏“发钱”不对应“恢复激励”。

D) fragments “碎片”与经济学正常语义无关

restore the proper fragments to the market “把正确的碎片归还给市场”不构成有意义的经济学表达，逻辑断裂。

31. the revenue from this tax, which would __(31)__ be hundreds of billions of dollars per year

【答案】 **M) probably** (副词)

【词性槽】 助动词 would 与系动词 be 之间，需要副词

【依据】 **对“未来年收入数额”做概率估计**

the revenue from this tax, which would __(31)__ be hundreds of billions of dollars per year 是作者对碳税未来收入规模的估算，would probably be hundreds of billions 这种“情态 + probably + 数字”是英语里表“大概会有多少”的常见组合。

【竞争词】 **I) initially 时间义不合“按年估算”的语境**

initially 表“最初”，would initially be hundreds of billions per year 会暗示“最初每年几千亿，后来不是”，但原文给出的是对持续年收入的总体估算，无“初期 vs 后期”的对比信号。

32. the revenue...could be handed out to citizens as a __(32)__ or used to fund green infrastructure projects

【答案】 **B) dividend** (名词)

【词性槽】 as a + __ 后接单数可数名词

【依据】 “作为红利发给公民”——carbon dividend 的标准说法

the revenue...could be handed out to citizens as a __(32)__ : 英语里 carbon dividend / climate dividend 即“把碳税收入按人头返还给公民”的方案。dividend 单数可数、紧贴 as a, 且与“发给公民”这一动作的语义完美吻合。

【竞争词】 D) fragments 复数 + 词义双不合

fragments 是复数, 与 as a 的单数要求冲突; 语义上“作为碎片发放”也荒诞。

33. The revenue from this tax, which some experts __(33)__ will be over \ \$4 trillion per decade

【答案】 **L) predict** (动词)

【词性槽】 定语从句中缺谓语, 主语是 some experts

【依据】 “专家预测未来收入”, 对接 will be 从句

some experts __(33)__ will be over \ \$4 trillion per decade, predict 后正可接 (that) sth. will... 这一典型预测句式: “一些专家预测十年内将超过 4 万亿美元”——与第 4 段 would probably be hundreds of billions 的“估算未来收入”句式构成同类表达。

【竞争词】 N) pump 搭配/语义全不通

pump 表“泵送、注入”, 不能接 will be 从句作宾语, some experts pump will be over \ \$4 trillion 既不成句也不成义; 且 pump 留给下一空的“向天空排放 CO2”更贴。

34. If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is __(34)__ bad

【答案】 **H) inherently** (副词)

【词性槽】 形容词 bad 前的空，需要副词修饰

【依据】 “本质上是坏的”，呼应作者立场

If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is __(34)__ bad 表达“相信财富不平等本质上就是坏的”，inherently bad 是固定搭配，强调“内在、本质属性上”坏，正好与后半句 then these taxes improve society 的强价值判断逻辑相扣。

【竞争词】 I) initially 时间义“最初”与语境不合

initially 表“起初/一开始”，会让句子变成“财富不平等起初是坏的”，暗示后来不坏了，与作者“认为应当用 wealth tax 长期矫正”的立场冲突。

M) probably 概率义“可能”，削弱了原句的态度

probably bad 是“大概是坏的”，语气过弱，与 If you believe...that wealth inequality is __ bad 这种典型“价值判断从句”不匹配；并且 probably 在本卷被更适合 would __(31)__ be hundreds of billions of dollars 那一空锁定。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— probably bad 看似谦虚实则削弱原句态度。wealth inequality is __(34)__ bad: probably 与 inherently 都是副词，考生若忽略语气可能误填 probably；防坑——本句是“假设性的价值判断”，只有“本质上坏 inherently bad”才能与下文 then these taxes improve society 的强结论自洽。

35. these taxes improve society while also __(35)__ government coffers

【答案】 **O) swelling** (动词)

【词性槽】 while also + __ + 宾语，需要 -ing 形式动词

【依据】 “充实政府金库”，与全文“增加财政收入”主旨同向

these taxes improve society while also __(35)__ government coffers 的并列侧是“同时让政府金库膨胀/充实”，与第 1 段定调的 providing the government with revenue 一脉相承；swell coffers 是“使金库充盈”的常见隐喻搭配。

【竞争词】 K) merging “合并政府金库”不通

merge 表“合并”，merging government coffers 没有现实指代，也与“增加收入”这一主旨无关。

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) **discouraging** 动词 形容词

v. 阻止、劝阻 (discourage 的动名词/现在分词形式) ; adj. 令人沮丧的

用于第 26 空

B) **dividend** 名词

n. 红利、分红、(额外) 回报

用于第 32 空

C) **emotional** 形容词

adj. 情绪的、情感的

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **fragments** 名词 动词

n. 碎片 (复数) ; v. 使破碎 (三单)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **impaired** 形容词 动词

adj. 受损的、(能力) 受影响的 (如 impaired driving 指酒驾/能力受损的驾驶) ; v. impair 的过去式/过去分词

用于第 27 空

F) **imprisoned** 动词 形容词

v. 监禁 (过去式/过去分词) ; adj. 被监禁的

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **incentives** 名词

n. 激励、刺激、动机 (复数)

用于第 30 空

H) **inherently** 副词

adv. 内在地、本质上

用于第 34 空

I) **initially** 副词

adv. 最初、起初

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **instrumental** 形容词

adj. 起重要作用的、有助于...的 (常搭 be instrumental in doing sth.)

用于第 28 空

K) **merging** 动词 形容词

v. 合并 (动名词/现在分词) ; adj. 合并中的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **predict** 动词

v. 预测、预言

用于第 33 空

M) **probably** 副词

adv. 很可能、大概

用于第 31 空

N) **pump** 动词 名词

v. 泵送、大量排放/注入 ; n. 泵

用于第 29 空

0) **swelling** 动词 形容词 名词

v. 使膨胀、使增多（动名词/现在分词）；adj. 膨胀的；n. 肿胀

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

用税收同时矫正不良行为并增加财政收入

全文以 The idea of taxing things that are bad for society has a powerful allure. It offers the possibility of a double benefit 定调，随后用 sin taxes (Taxes on alcohol、Tobacco taxes)、carbon tax (taxing carbon would be the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions) 与 wealth tax (a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue) 三类税逐段佐证“抑制有害行为 + 创造财政收入”这一“双重红利”。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

C) **emotional** 形容词冒充 27/28 题的“近义”干扰

reduces excessive drinking and __(27)__ driving 与 have proven __(28)__ in the decline of smoking 都需要形容词，emotional 词性吻合且“情绪化驾驶”看似沾边；识破法——回到话题词 (alcohol/tobacco taxes) 筛搭配，emotional 与之毫无固定搭配。

D) **fragments** 名词冒充 30/32 题

restore the proper __(30)__ to the market 与 as a __(32)__ 都要名词，fragments 看着也是名词；识破法——30 题需经济学概念词 (incentives)，32 题需单数可数 (fragments 是复数)，形态 + 话题双卡死。

F) **imprisoned** 形容词/过去分词冒充 27 题

reduces excessive drinking and __(27)__ driving: imprisoned 看似是个过去分词作前置定语, 且 alcohol→imprisonment 的“喝酒→坐牢”联想很容易把考生带跑; 识破法——imprisoned 修饰的是“被监禁的人/动物”, 与 driving 搭不上。

I) **initially** 副词冒充 31/34 题

would __(31)__ be hundreds of billions of dollars 与 wealth inequality is __(34)__ bad 都需要副词, initially 看上去可填; 识破法——31 题需概率义 (probably)、34 题需本质义 (inherently), initially 的“时间起点”义都不贴。

K) **merging** -ing 动词冒充 26/35 题

__(26)__ harmful activities 与 while also __(35)__ government coffers 都需要 -ing 动词, merging 形态吻合; 识破法——26 题方向必须“抑制坏”, 35 题方向必须“扩充收入”, “合并”两边都不沾。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It offers the possibility of a double benefit—discouraging harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue.

第1段, 第2句

主谓宾加介词短语作定语的结构在真题中常见, 但整体句式较简单, 缺乏四六级或考研常考的从句嵌套、倒装、特殊句型等特征, 代表性一般。

Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and impaired driving.

第2段, 第2句

"make it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式, "which" 引导的非限制性定语从句指代整个主句内容也是常考结构。全句体现了因果逻辑和结果延伸的表达方式, 具有很强的代表性, 掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

At the same time, they provide state and local governments with billions of dollars of revenue.

第2段，第3句

双宾语结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"provide/supply/furnish + 间接宾语 + with + 直接宾语"是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量同类动词（equip、present、supply等）。简单句结构也是长难句分析的基础训练。

Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven instrumental in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives.

第2段，第4句

非限制性定语从句插入主句内部，以及连续使用两个非限制性定语从句补充信息，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。该结构既考查定语从句识别，又考查在插入成分干扰下抓主干的能力，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可在大量真题中复用。

In reality, carbon taxes alone won't be enough to halt global warming, but they would be a useful part of any climate plan.

第4段，第1句

but连接的转折并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，表达让步转折的逻辑非常典型。would be表委婉判断的用法在议论文中也较常见。但句子整体偏短，结构偏简单，不如嵌套从句、插入语等复杂句式更具代表性。

What's more, the revenue from this tax, which would probably be hundreds of billions of dollars per year, could be handed out to citizens as a dividend or used to fund green infrastructure projects.

第4段，第2句

主句包含丰富的成分类型：主语带后置定语、插入的定语从句、并列的被动语态谓语、间接宾语、方式状语、目的状语和宾语。定语从句展示了关系代词作主语、系表结构、数量表语。成分种类多样，是练习划分成分的良好材料，尤其适合训练识别插入成分和并列结构。

Similarly, a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue.

第5段，第1句

本句使用的“主句 + while 引导的状语从句”结构，以及现在完成时的被动语态，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。状语从句的省略形式也是常考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可用于理解大量类似真题句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 53 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。

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇13次 · 真题 63 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

carbon

B2

n. 碳（化学元素）

本篇5次 · 真题 43 句

revenue

B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入，收益

本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇3次 · 真题 138 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇2次 · 真题 160 句

billion

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 74 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 50 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 94 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 30 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次·真题 25 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇1次·真题 24 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本篇1次·真题 21 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 17 句

discourage

B2

v. 使泄气

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

similarly

B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

excessive

B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

drinking

A1

n. 饮酒

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

halt

B2

v. 停止

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

restore

B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

inherently

C1

adv. 内在的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

smoking

A2

n. 吸烟, 抽烟

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

tobacco

B1

n. 烟草

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dioxide

B2

n. 二氧化物

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

instrumental

C1

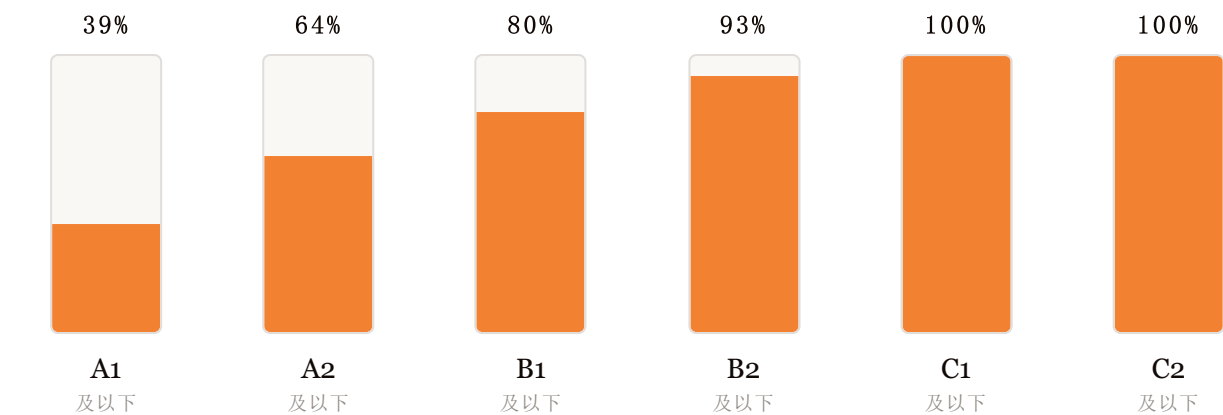
adj. 起重要作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

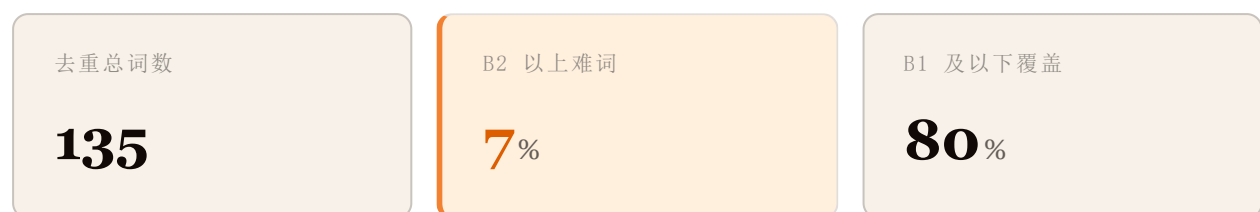
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 135 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 135 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 10 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 135 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年12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12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12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 18 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(2020-12) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

The Challenges for Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

A) A group of corn farmers stands huddled around an agronomist(农学家) and his computer on the side of an irrigation machine in central South Africa. The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.

一群玉米种植者聚集在南非中部一台灌溉机械旁边,围着一位农学家和他的电脑。这位农学家刚刚用一架混合动力无人机飞越了这片田地,这种无人机使用螺旋桨起飞和降落,但通过使用固定翼来保持距离和速度,以扫描大片公顷土地。

B) The UAV is fitted with a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities that the sensor may have recorded, making the data collection truly real-time.

该无人机配备了一个四光谱波段精密传感器,可在飞行后立即进行机载处理,使农民和田间工作人员能够几乎立即处理传感器可能记录到的任何作物异常情况,从而使数据收集真正实现实时化。

C) In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.

在这种情况下,农民和农学家正在使用专业软件为他们提供准确的植株数量统计。玉米出苗已有10天,农民希望确定田地是否有任何部分因出苗不足或风害而需要补种,这种情况在夏季雨季早期可能很严重。

- D) At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.

在植株发育的这个生长阶段,农民还有10天时间进行补种,之后他的大部分肥料和化学品施用就需要进行了。一旦这些施用完成,采取纠正措施在经济上就变得不可行,使得任何进一步收集的数据都只具有历史意义,只能用于为下一季的未来实践提供信息。

- E) The software completes its processing in under 15 minutes producing a plant population count map. It's difficult to grasp just how impressive this is, without understanding that just over a year ago it would have taken three to five days to process the exact same data set, illustrating the advancements that have been achieved in precision agriculture and remote sensing in recent years. With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.

该软件在不到15分钟内完成处理,生成了一张植株数量统计图。如果不了解就在一年多前处理完全相同的数据集还需要三到五天时间,就很难理解这有多么令人印象深刻,这说明了近年来精准农业和遥感技术所取得的进步。由于该软件是在美国针对相似条件下的同一品种作物开发的,农学家确信该软件将产生近乎准确的结果。

- F) As the map appears on the screen, the agronomist's face begins to drop. Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.

当地图出现在屏幕上时,农学家的脸色开始变得难看。由于在飞行前曾穿过种植的行列以获得对地面情况的实际了解,他在屏幕上看到数据的那一刻就知道植株计数是不正确的,农民们也知道,即使他们对如何解读遥感地图的理解有限。

- G) Hypothetically, it is possible for machines to learn to solve any problem on earth relating to the physical interaction of all things within a defined or contained environment by using artificial intelligence and machine learning.

从理论上讲,机器有可能通过使用人工智能和机器学习,学会解决地球上与定义或封闭环境中所有事物的物理交互相关的任何问题。

- H) Remote sensors enable algorithms(算法) to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.

远程传感器使算法能够将田地环境解读为统计数据,这些数据可以被理解并对农民的决策有用。算法处理数据,根据接收到的数据进行调整和学习。收集的输入和统计信息越多,算法预测一系列结果的能力就越强。目标是农民可以利用这种人工智能通过在田间做出更好的决策来实现更好收成的目标。

- I) In 2011, IBM, through its R&D Headquarters in Haifa, Israel, launched an agricultural cloud-computing project. The project, in collaboration with a number of specialized IT and agricultural

partners, had one goal in mind—to take a variety of academic and physical data sources from an agricultural environment and turn these into automatic predictive solutions for farmers that would assist them in making real-time decisions in the field.

2011年,IBM通过其位于以色列海法的研发总部启动了一个农业云计算项目。该项目与多个专业IT和农业合作伙伴合作,只有一个目标——从农业环境中获取各种学术和物理数据源,并将这些转化为自动预测解决方案,帮助农民在田间做出实时决策。

- J) Interviews with some of the IBM project team members at the time revealed that the team believed it was entirely possible to "algorithm" agriculture, meaning that algorithms could solve any problem in the world. Earlier that year, IBM's cognitive learning system, Watson, competed in the game Jeopardy against former winners Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings with astonishing results. Several years later, Watson went on to produce ground-breaking achievements in the field of medicine.

当时对IBM项目团队成员的一些采访显示,该团队认为完全有可能将农业"算法化",意味着算法可以解决世界上的任何问题。那年早些时候,IBM的认知学习系统Watson在智力竞赛节目Jeopardy中与前冠军Brad Rutter和Ken Jennings竞争,取得了惊人的成绩。几年后,Watson在医学领域取得了突破性成就。

- K) So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions are always changing from one section to the next. There's unpredictable weather, changes in soil quality, and the ever-present possibility that pests and diseases may pay a visit. Growers may feel their prospects are good for an upcoming harvest, but until that day arrives, the outcome will always be uncertain.

那么为什么该项目在医学领域取得了如此成功而在农业领域却没有?因为农业是最难为统计量化目的而封闭的领域之一。即使在单个田地内,条件也总是从一个部分到另一个部分不断变化。有不可预测的天气、土壤质量的变化,以及病虫害可能造访的永恒可能性。种植者可能觉得即将到来的收成前景良好,但在那一天到来之前,结果始终是不确定的。

- L) By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment. Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystems of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained. They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent. Therefore, understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account.

相比之下,我们的身体是一个封闭的环境。农业发生在自然中,在相互作用的有机体和活动的生态系统之中,而作物生产发生在该生态系统环境内。但这些生态系统不是封闭的。它们受到气候现象如天气系统的影响,这些系统影响整个半球,从一个大陆到另一个大陆。因此,理解如何管理农业环境意味着确实要考虑数百甚至数千个因素。

- M) What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa. A few factors that could impact on variation would typically include the measurement of rain per unit of a crop planted, soil type, patterns of soil degradation, daylight hours, temperature and so forth.

在美国中西部地区使用相同种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况,几乎肯定与在澳大利亚或南非使用相同种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况无关。可能影响变化的几个因素通常包括每单位种植作物的降雨量测

量、土壤类型、土壤退化模式、日照时数、温度等等。

- N) So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.

因此,在农业中部署机器学习和人工智能的问题不在于科学家缺乏开发程序和协议以开始解决种植者最大关切的能力;问题在于在大多数情况下,没有两个环境会完全相同,这使得此类技术的测试、验证和成功推出比大多数其他行业更加费力。

- O) Practically, to say that AI and Machine Learning can be developed to solve all problems related to our physical environment is to basically say that we have a complete understanding of all aspects of the interaction of physical or material activity on the planet. After all, it is only through our understanding of "the nature of things" that protocols and processes are designed for the rational capabilities of cognitive systems to take place. And, although AI and Machine Learning are teaching us many things about how to understand our environment, we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines.

实际上,说人工智能和机器学习可以被开发来解决与我们物理环境相关的所有问题,基本上就是说我们完全理解地球上物理或物质活动交互的所有方面。毕竟,只有通过我们对"事物本质"的理解,才能为认知系统的理性能力设计协议和流程。而且,尽管人工智能和机器学习正在教会我们许多关于如何理解我们环境的知识,但我们仍然远未能够纯粹通过机器的认知能力预测农业等领域的关键结果。

- P) Backed by the venture capital community, which is now investing billions of dollars in the sector, most agricultural technology startups today are pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products.

在风险投资界的支持下,该界目前正在该领域投资数十亿美元,今天大多数农业技术初创公司被推动尽快完成开发,然后被鼓励尽快用他们的产品充斥市场。

- Q) This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology. In most cases, the problem is not that the technology does not work, the problem is that industry has not taken the time to respect that agriculture is one of the most uncontained environments to manage. For technology to truly make an impact on agriculture, more effort, skills, and funding is needed to test these technologies in farmers' fields.

这通常导致产品失败,从而引发市场怀疑,并对机器学习技术的完整性造成打击。在大多数情况下,问题不在于技术不起作用,问题在于行业没有花时间尊重农业是最不封闭的管理环境之一这一事实。要使技术真正对农业产生影响,需要更多的努力、技能和资金在农民的田地中测试这些技术。

- R) There is huge potential for artificial intelligence and machine learning to revolutionize agriculture by integrating these technologies into critical markets on a global scale. Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.

人工智能和机器学习通过在全球范围内将这些技术整合到关键市场中,具有彻底改变农业的巨大潜力。只有这样,它才能在真正重要的地方对种植者产生影响。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Farmers will not profit from replanting once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields.

一旦农民已经向田地施用了大部分化肥和其他化学品,重新播种将不会带来利润。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 施肥施药后补种 + 不再获利

【定位】 At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.

在玉米这一生育阶段,农户还有 10 天时间可以进行任何补种,之后他大部分的肥料和化学品施用就要进行了。一旦这些施下去,再采取补救行动在经济上就不划算了,后续采集到的数据就只剩历史价值、只能为下一季的实践提供参考。

【改写】 will not profit from replanting ↔ **it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action**
“不获利”=“经济上不划算”

once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields ↔

Once these have been applied

句式直接对应 + 代词回指

【辨邻】 **C** 段的核心是 the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage,只解释了为什么要补种、补种动机是什么,完全没有题干所说的“施肥施药之后再补种就不获利”这一经济判断,因此并不是题干信息所出之处。

the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage

37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the human body in that its environment is not a contained one.

农业与人体医学科学的不同之处在于其环境不是一个封闭的环境。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 农业与人体医学的“受限/不受限”之别

【定位】 By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment. Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystems of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained.

相比之下,我们的身体是一个受限的环境。农业则发生在自然中、发生在彼此相互作用的生物与活动构成的生态系统里,而作物生产又发生在那个生态系统的环境之中。但这些生态系统并不受限。

【改写】 the medical science of the human body ↔ **our bodies are a contained environment**

“人体医学”上位 = 原文具体的“我们的身体”

its environment is not a contained one ↔ **these ecosystems are not contained**

“农业的环境”=“这些生态系统”

【辨邻】 **K** K 段同样把 medicine 和农业放在对比中讨论(开头 So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture?),很容易让人误以为就是 37 题的源头段;但 K 段强调的是“农业难以量化、条件不断变化”,并没有提到“contained/受限”这个关键概念,只对上了题干“差异”这一半,缺少“受限/不受限”这另一半,因此排除。

So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification

38. The agronomist is sure that he will obtain a nearly accurate count of plant population with his software.

农学家确信他将通过他的软件获得几乎精确的植物种群数量统计。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 农学家相信软件会给出近乎准确的植株计数

【定位】 With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.

由于这套软件是在美国就同种作物、在看似相似的条件下开发出来的,农学家相信软件这次也会给出近乎准确的结果。

【改写】 is sure that he will obtain a nearly accurate count of plant population ↔

the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result

“相信会给出”的同义对应

【辨邻】 **C** C 段虽与 38 题共享 specialized software、accurate plant population count 这样的关键词,但段落主旨是 the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting,谈的是农户“想知道是否需要补种”这个诉求,从未出现“农学家相信会得到近乎准确结果”这一心态,因此不是 38 题源头段。

the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count

F F 段的核心是 the agronomist's face begins to drop 与 he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct,描述的是结果呈现之后农学家“判断结果不对”的反应,与题干“事前相信会准确”在时间顺序与态度上都相反,因此不是源头段。

the agronomist's face begins to drop

39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries.

人工智能在农业领域的应用比在大多数其他行业要更具挑战性。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 AI 用于农业比多数其他行业更难

【定位】 So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.

因此,把机器学习和人工智能用在农业上的难处,并不在于科学家没能力开发出程序和协议来开始解决种植者最大的关切;难处在于多数情况下没有任何两个环境会完全相同,这使得这类技术的测试、验证以及成功推广,远比在多数其他行业里费力得多。

【改写】 The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries

↔

makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries

“挑战大”=“费力得多”

【辨邻】 **O** 段核心是 we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines,强调的是“AI 目前能力的边界”,而不是“AI 用在农业比用在其他行业更难”这一比较;少了“跨行业比较”这一关键要件,因此排除。

we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines

40. Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct.

即使是农民也知道无人机提供的数据是不正确的。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 连农户都知道无人机数据不对

【定位】 Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.

由于他在飞行之前走过种植行、对地里实情有了亲身了解,屏幕上一出数据他立刻知道植株计数不对;就连那些农户们也看得出不对,虽然他们对怎么读遥感图理解有限。

【改写】 Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct ↔

he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps
“even”+倒装 = 让步关系一致

【辨邻】 E E 段核心 the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result 表达的是数据出来之前农学家“相信结果会准确”的态度,与题干“农户看出数据不对”在时间(事前 vs 事后)和态度(信心 vs 否定)两个维度上都相反,因此排除。

the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result

41. The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which, in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.

对快速结果的压力导致产品失败,而这反过来又引发了对人工智能技术适用于农业的怀疑。

【答案】 Q 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 求快导致产品失败 → 引发对 AI 适用性的怀疑

【定位】 This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology.

这通常导致产品失败,而产品失败又引起市场对它的质疑,并对机器学习技术的信誉造成打击。

【改写】 The pressure for quick results ↔ This

代词回指上一段的“快”压力

leads to product failure ↔ results in a failure of a product

“leads to”=“results in”,直接同义

arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture ↔

leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology

“引起怀疑/质疑”的同义改写

【辨邻】 P P 段只交代了“被资本推着尽快开发、尽快上市”这一压力,即 pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible,但没有任何关于“导致产品失败、引发对 AI 适用性怀疑”的表述——只对题干的“原因”一半,缺少题干的“核心结果”两环,因此排除。

pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products

42. Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers improve decision-making to increase yields.

远程传感器旨在帮助农民改善决策以提高产量。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 遥感器 → 帮助农户改进决策 → 提高产量

【定位】 Remote sensors enable algorithms to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.

遥感器使算法能够把田间环境读为可被理解的统计数据,从而服务于农户的决策。算法处理这些数据,并根据接收到的数据进行自我调整与学习。采集到的输入和统计信息越多,算法对一系列结果的预测就越好。其目标是让农户借助这种人工智能,通过在田间做出更好的决策来达到更好的收成。

【改写】 Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers ↔

Remote sensors enable algorithms to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers

"aimed to help" = "enable...useful to"

improve decision-making ↔ **making better decisions in the field**

名词化与动词化的互换

to increase yields ↔ **to achieve their goal of a better harvest**

"更好的收成" = "提高产量"

【辨邻】 **B** B 段核心 a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities 讲的是传感器的硬件配置与即时处理,没有提到"决策→收成"这条目标链,只对上题干"sensors"这一个词,缺少"目的→决策→产量"这一关键论点,因此排除。

a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities

43. The farmer expects the software to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields.

农民期望软件告诉他是否需要在他的农田的任何部分重新播种。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 农户期望软件告诉自己是否要补种

【定位】 In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.

在这一场景里,农户和农学家指望专业软件给出准确的植株密度计数。玉米出苗已经有 10 天了,农户想确定是否有田块由于出苗不齐或风灾而需要补种——夏季雨季初期的风灾可能非常严重。

【改写】 The farmer expects the software ↔

the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count

"expects"="are looking to"

to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields ↔

the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage

"告诉他是否要补种"="想要确定是否需要补种"

【辨邻】 **D** D 段核心是 the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur 与 Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action,谈的是"还有 10 天可补种、施肥后再补救就不划算",没有提"农户希望软件告诉自己是否补种"这一诉求,因此排除。

the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur

E E 段核心 the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result 描述的是农学家"相信结果会近乎准确"的心态,主语是农学家而非农户,内容是"信心"而非"想知道是否补种",因此不是 43 题源头段。

the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result

44. Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify because of the constantly changing conditions involved.

由于涉及不断变化的条件,农业被证明很难量化。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 条件不断变化 → 农业极难量化

【定位】 Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions are always changing from one section to the next.

因为农业是为统计量化划定边界最难的领域之一。即便在同一块田里,各区块之间的条件也在不断变化。

【改写】 Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify ↔

it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification

“难量化”=“为统计量化划界最难”

because of the constantly changing conditions involved ↔

conditions are always changing from one section to the next

“不断变化的条件”=“条件总是从一处到另一处在变”

【辨邻】 L L 段核心 these ecosystems are not contained 与 understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account 谈的是“生态不受限、因素多”，不是直接讲“难量化的原因是条件不断变化”。题干的关键词“quantify”在 L 段并未出现，因此排除。

understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account

45. The same seed and fertilizer program may yield completely different outcomes in different places.

相同的种子和化肥方案可能在不同地方产生完全不同的结果。

【答案】 M 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 同样的种子和肥料方案在不同地方结果可能完全不同

【定位】 What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa.

在美国中西部地区用同一种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况，几乎一定与在澳大利亚或南非用同样的种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况无关。

【改写】 The same seed and fertilizer program ↔ the same seed and fertilizer program

原样复现

may yield completely different outcomes in different places ↔

What may occur ... in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur ... in Australia or South Africa

用具体地点对比表达“不同地方结果不同”

【辨邻】 L L 段核心 They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent 在上位讲气候影响范围之大，但并没有把“同一种子和肥料方案在不同地区差异巨大”这一具体论点搬出来，缺少题干的核心理词短语，因此排除。

They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent

18 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 南非中部一群玉米农和农学家围着电脑站在灌溉机旁,农学家刚用一架混合型无人机飞过田地——这架无人机靠螺旋桨起降、又靠固定翼维持距离与速度从而扫描大面积田地。这是开篇引入的真实场景。

信息指纹 南非玉米田 + 混合翼无人机

- B 这架无人机装了四光谱波段精密传感器,飞完即在机上完成数据处理,使数据采集真正实时,从而农户和田间人员可立刻处置传感器记录到的任何作物异常。

信息指纹 四光谱传感器 + 即时机上处理

- C 在这一场景里,农户和农学家指望专业软件给出一个准确的植株密度计数。玉米出苗已 10 天,农户想确认是否有田块因出苗不齐或风灾需要补种。

信息指纹 10 天出苗后 + 是否补种的判断诉求

- D 在玉米这一生育阶段,农户还有 10 天可进行任何补种,之后大部分肥料和化学品就要施下;一旦施下,再去补救在经济上就不划算了,后续采集的数据只能是历史数据、仅供下一季参考。

信息指纹 施肥施药后再补种不划算

- E 软件用不到 15 分钟完成处理,出了一张植株密度分布图;同样的数据一年多前要 3 到 5 天才能处理完。软件在美国就同种作物、相似条件下开发,农学家因此相信这次也能给出近乎准确的结果。

信息指纹 15 分钟出图 + 农学家自信会准确

- F 地图出来后,农学家脸色一沉:他事先走过种植行、对地里实情有亲身了解,所以一看屏幕就知道植株计数不对;就连对遥感图理解有限的农户们也看得出来不对。

信息指纹 连农户都看出数据不对

G 假设上,机器有可能借助人工智能与机器学习,学会解决地球上任何与受限或封闭环境内物体物理交互相关的问题。这一段是引出后文论证的一个前提性假设。

信息指纹 理论假设——AI 可解一切受限环境内的物理交互问题

H 遥感器让算法把田间环境读为统计数据,算法处理数据并据此自我调整学习;输入越多,算法预测各种结果越准。其目标是让农户借助这种人工智能,通过更好的田间决策实现更好的收成。

信息指纹 遥感+算法 → 更好决策 → 更好收成

I 2011 年,IBM 通过其位于以色列海法的研发总部,联合一批 IT 与农业领域伙伴启动了一个农业云计算项目,目标是把农业环境中的各种学术与实地数据源转化为自动预测方案,帮助农户在田里做实时决策。

信息指纹 2011 + IBM 海法 + 农业云计算项目

J 采访 IBM 项目组当时的成员可知,他们相信完全可以把农业算法化,即算法能解决世界上任何问题;同年早些时候,IBM 的认知学习系统 Watson 在《危险边缘》节目中对阵两位前冠军并取得惊人成绩,几年后又在医学领域取得突破。

信息指纹 Watson 在 Jeopardy 与医学领域的成绩

K 为什么这个项目在医学上成功、在农业上却不成功? 因为农业是最难为统计量化划定边界的领域之一:就算在同一块田里,各区块条件也在不断变化——天气莫测、土质会变、病虫害随时可能上门;在收成那天到来之前,结果永远不确定。

信息指纹 农业难量化——条件随时在变

L 相比之下,人体是一个受限的环境。农业则发生在自然中、在彼此相互作用的生态系统里,而作物生产又发生在那个生态系统里;这些生态系统并不受限,会被影响整个半球乃至洲际的气候现象左右,所以管理一个农业环境要把成百上千个因素都考虑进去。

信息指纹 人体受限 vs 农业生态不受限

M 在美国中西部用同一种子和肥料方案会发生的情况,几乎一定与在澳大利亚或南非用同样的种子和肥料方案会发生的情况无关;造成差异的因素包括单位作物的降雨量、土壤类型、土壤退化模式、日照时长、温度等等。

信息指纹 同一种子+同一施肥方案在不同地区结果完全不同

N 因此,在农业里部署机器学习与人工智能的难处不在于科学家没能力开发程序去解决农户最大的关切;问题在于多数情况下没有任何两个环境会完全相同,这使得相关技术的测试、验证和成功推广远比其他多数行业费力得多。

信息指纹 AI 在农业的难——测试验证推广远比其他行业费力

O 实际上,说 AI 与机器学习可以被开发出来解决与物理环境相关的所有问题,基本上等于说我们对地球上一切物理或物质活动的相互作用已有完整理解;但我们仍远不能仅凭机器的认知能力来预测农业等领域的关键结果。

信息指纹 我们对环境理解尚不完整 → AI 还预测不了农业关键结果

P 在如今正向该行业投入数十亿美元的风险投资界支持下,大多数农业科技创业公司今天都被推着尽快完成开发、再被鼓励尽快把产品涌入市场。

信息指纹 风投支持 + 创业公司被推着尽快上市

Q 这种快通常导致产品失败,进而引来市场质疑、打击机器学习技术的信誉;多数情况下问题不在技术本身,而在行业没有花时间认识到农业是最不受限、最难管理的环境之一。要让技术真正影响农业,需要更多投入、更多技能、更多资金,把这些技术放到农户的田里去测试。

信息指纹 急功近利 → 产品失败 → 市场怀疑机器学习

R 把人工智能与机器学习整合进全球范围内的关键市场,有巨大的潜力可以彻底改变农业;唯有那时,它才能真正在最关键处、对种植者产生影响。这是全文的总结句。

信息指纹 结尾愿景——AI 整合进全球市场才能真正影响农业

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.

A段，第2句

这句整体难度不算失控，但结构层次清楚、可训练点集中，兼顾主干识别、后置修饰和时态对比，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对基础较弱的学习者来说，投入时间分析这句是值得的。

It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.

C段，第2句

全句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、时间状语、原因状语、定语从句等多种成分，且包含形式主语"It"、不定式作宾语、关系代词在从句中充当主语等易错点，成分种类丰富且具有典型性，适合作为划分练习材料。

With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.

E段，第3句

主句 主语 加系动词 加表语 加宾语从句 的结构,以及句首 With 引导的伴随或原因状语,都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。宾语从句说明形容词内容、With短语交代背景,这类表达在学术和正式文本中出现频率高,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.

N段，第1句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等多种成分，且存在典型易错点：主语被长定语修饰、表语为从句、宾补为形容词短语。适合用于强化学生识别复杂修饰结构和区分从句功能的能力。

Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.

R段, 第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语(时间状语和方向状语)、定语从句等多种成分,且倒装结构是常见易错点。定语从句中的关系副词 "where" 在从句内作状语,也是值得练习的考点。整体成分丰富,适合作为划分句子成分的综合训练材料。

The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which, in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.

第41题题干

主句因果陈述加非限定性定语从句补充说明,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;"which" 指代前文并引出递进后果的用法极为典型,介词短语后置定语修饰名词也是常规结构,句式代表性强,掌握后可大量迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 166 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。

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇14次·真题 70 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇7次·真题 181 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇7次·真题 128 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇6次·真题 84 句

intelligence

B2

n. 智力

本篇6次·真题 64 句

artificial

B2

adj. 人造的

本篇6次·真题 34 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇5次 · 真题 91 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇5次 · 真题 27 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

fertilizer B2

n. 肥料

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇4次 · 真题 116 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇4次 · 真题 95 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇4次 · 真题 40 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇4次 · 真题 26 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本篇4次 · 真题 19 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次 · 真题 271 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇3次·真题85句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇3次·真题62句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇3次·真题54句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇3次·真题45句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本篇3次·真题21句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本篇3次·真题10句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题108句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题97句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题97句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题89句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题80句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题66句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次·真题63句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题63句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次·真题59句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题57句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

chemical

B1

adj. 化学的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

critical

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

datum

C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

flight

A2

n. 航班

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

continent

A2

n. 大陆

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

harvest

B1

n. 收获

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

processing

B1

n. 加工;处理

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

corn

A2

n. 玉米

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

specialized

B2

adj. 专业的;专门的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 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

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 104 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 104 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

region

B1

n. 地区

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

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 58 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本篇1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

adapt B2

v. 适应，适合（新环境、新情况）

本篇1次·真题 44 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送，运送（货物、信件等）

本篇1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次 · 真题 31 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

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distance

A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically

B1

adv. 通常，一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

differ

B1

v. 不同，有区别

本篇1次·真题 24 句

relate

B1

v. 使有联系，把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 23 句

challenging

B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

rational

B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

basically

B1

adv. 基本上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 20 句

involved

B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

advancement

B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 18 句

hemisphere

C1

n. 半球（地球的一半）

本篇1次·真题 18 句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本篇1次·真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

section B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 14 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本篇1次·真题 14 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题 13 句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

economically B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

pest B2

n. 害虫

本篇1次·真题 12 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次·真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

organism B2

n. 生物

本篇1次·真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

deploy C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

integrity C1

n. 正直

本篇1次·真题 9 句

scan B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unpredictable B2

adj. 无法预测的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

irrigation B2

n. 灌溉

本篇1次·真题 8 句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

practically B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

revolutionize C1

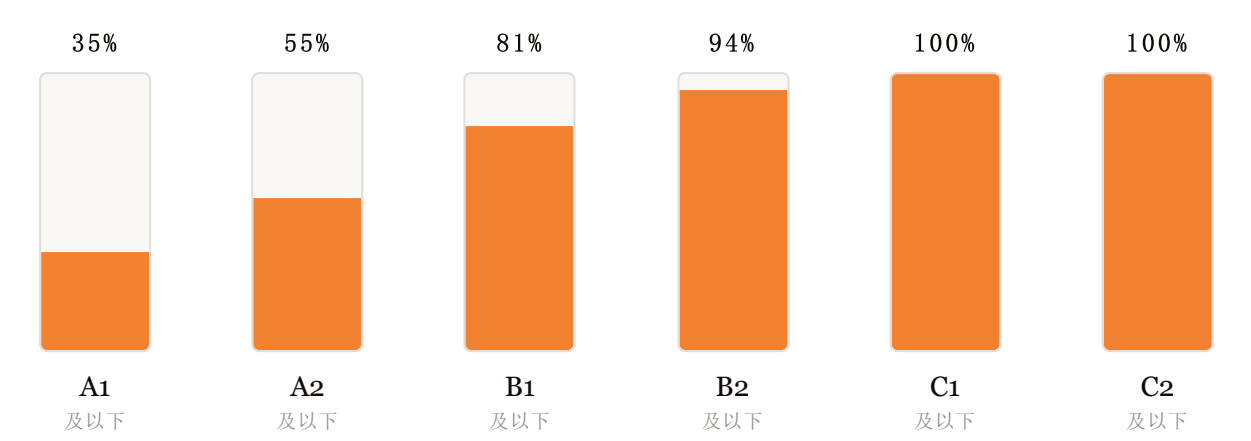
v. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 431 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **431** 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 24 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 431 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

431

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2020年12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12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12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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 What is the place of art in a culture of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.

在一个注意力涣散的文化中,艺术处于何种位置?最近到访卢浮宫的游客报告说,游客现在在《蒙娜丽莎》前只能停留一分钟就会被要求离开。对他们中的一些人来说,这段时间的大部分甚至不是用来拍摄画作本身,而是拍摄以画作为背景的自拍照。

P2 One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. In this oversubscribed society, experience becomes a commodity like any other. There are queues to climb Mt. Jolmo Lungma as well as to see famous paintings. Leisure, thus conceived, is hard labour, and returning to work becomes a well-earned break from the ordeal.

一种观点认为,我们已经将旅游和参观美术馆过度民主化,以至于实际上无法欣赏我们千里迢迢前来观看的东西。在这个过度拥挤的社会中,体验像其他任何东西一样成为一种商品。攀登珠穆朗玛峰和观看名画都需要排队。如此conceived的休闲成了艰苦的劳作,重返工作反而成了从这种折磨中获得的当之无愧的休息。

P3 What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be

eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organise. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of contemplation which the crowds largely ignore. Sometimes the largest crowds are partly the products of bad management; the Mona Lisa is such a hurried experience today partly because the museum is being reorganised. The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of contemplation, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds.

在这种工业化的匆忙中失去的是观看的品质。考虑一个极端的例子,已故哲学家Richard Wollheim。当他参观卢浮宫时,他可以在一幅画前坐上长达四个小时。他声称,第一个小时是消除误解所必需的。只有到那时,画作才会开始展现自己。这在今天似乎难以想象,但仍然可以安排。即使在最繁忙的博物馆里,也有许多房间和许多值得花数小时凝视的画作,而这些大多被人群忽视。有时最大的人群部分是糟糕管理的产物;《蒙娜丽莎》今天之所以成为如此匆忙的体验,部分原因是博物馆正在重组。佛罗伦萨的乌菲兹美术馆是另一个文化朝圣地,通过巧妙的管理已将入场排队时间缩短至七分钟。还有一些艺术形式,那些被设计为既是奇观又是凝视对象的艺术,在面对大量人群时可以完美地发挥作用。

P4 Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids romping(喧闹地玩耍) in fog rooms and spray mist installations. But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.

例如,Olafur Eliasson目前在泰特现代美术馆的展览,乍看之下似乎只不过是一种娱乐,到处都是孩子们在雾室和喷雾装置中喧闹地玩耍。但它不止于此:在Eliasson最具娱乐性的地方,他也最为严肃,他那些令人迷失方向的装置让人们认识到我们对地球造成的破坏性影响的现实——尤其是我们对Eliasson挚爱的冰岛冰川所做的事情。

P5 Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: "It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon." If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won't do that.

卢浮宫的另一位爱好者Marcel Proust写道:"只有通过艺术,我们才能逃离自我,了解另一个人如何看待宇宙,否则那些风景将像月球上的任何风景一样不为人知。"如果任何艺术仍然值得观看,它必须引领我们实现这样的逃离。但在匆忙的人群中在一幅画前停留一分钟是做不到这一点的。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author?

- A) The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists.
- B) The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism.
- C) The ever-growing commercial value of long-cherished artistic works.
- D) The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd.

根据作者所述,卢浮宫的场景说明了什么?

- A) 一件伟大艺术作品对游客的巨大吸引力。 B) 在大众旅游时代欣赏艺术几乎是不可能的。

c) 长期珍视的艺术作品不断增长的商业价值。 d) 在人群中一睹杰作真容的真正困难。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author? 指向首段 Louvre 场景这一具体段落内容，问的是作者借此场景说明了什么，属于针对局部段落的细节理解。

【拆句】 Q46 主干为 What does the scene demonstrate; at the Louvre 修饰 scene, according to the author 是状语，标明立场归属。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.

近期到访卢浮宫的游客反映，参观者在《蒙娜丽莎》前如今只能停留一分钟就被催促离开；而这段时间里，有些人甚至不是在拍画，而是在拍自己以画为背景的合影。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists. 把场景解读为'名画对游客极具吸引力'；但作者借场景批评的是'欣赏被毁'，不是赞美吸引力。

B) **✓ 正确**

tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa ↔ **in an age of mass tourism** taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background

↔ **The near impossibility of appreciating art**

预判得出的'大众旅游下艺术几乎无法被欣赏'与 The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism. 几乎——对应，锁定 B。

C) **无中生有**

The ever-growing commercial value of long-cherished artistic works. 谈的是'商业价值不断上升'，首段从未提及画作的商业价值，纯属添料。

D) **以偏概全**

The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd. 只说'人群中很难看到一眼名画'，是把场景就事论事化，没有抓住作者借此引出的'欣赏几乎不可能'这一上位判断。

47. Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?

A) It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.

B) It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works.

C) The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it.

D) The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it.

已故哲学家 **Richard Wollheim** 为什么在一幅画前待了四个小时？

A) 充分欣赏一件艺术品需要时间。 B) 误读艺术作品是很常见的。

- c) 人们凝视一幅画的时间越长,就越有可能喜欢它。
d) 一个人在一幅画前花费的时间越多,就会发现它越有价值。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?
直接问具体人物做某事的原因, 答案应在原文紧邻位置以原因句呈现。

【拆句】 Q47 主语 the late philosopher Richard Wollheim, 谓语 spend, 宾语 four hours, before a picture 作状语。late 在此意为'已故的', 不是'迟到的', 属于熟词僻义, 需留意但不影响答题。

【定位】 When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself.

他到卢浮宫时, 可以一坐就是四小时在一幅画前。他声称, 第一个小时是用来消除误解所必需的; 只有那之后, 画作才开始向他显露真容。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself.

↔ **It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.**

could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting ↔ **fully**

预判得出的'充分欣赏一幅画需要时间'与 It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully. 完全对应, 锁定 A。

B) 答非所问

It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works. 把 Wollheim 的话曲解为'误读艺术品很常见', 原文只说'第一个小时用来消除误解', 并非论证误读普遍性, 且未回答'为什么花四小时'。

C) 过度推断

The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it. 用'越久越享受'的因果断言推过头; 原文只说'时间够长才开始显露', 并未承诺时间长就更愉悦, 也未做'越...越...'的程度推断。

D) 无中生有

The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it. 谈的是画作'价值'感受越来越高, 原文从未涉及'价值'判断, 仅谈'显露/欣赏'。

48. What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show?

- A) Art works in museums should be better taken care of.
- B) Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors.
- C) Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors.
- D) Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums.

Florence的Uffizi美术馆的案例说明了什么？

- A) 博物馆中的艺术品应该得到更好的照管。 B) 文化朝圣地总是挤满游客。
- C) 良好的管理是处理大量游客的关键。 D) 大量游客给博物馆造成管理问题。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show? 问某个案例说明了什么，与第 46 题同构，仍是针对局部段落的细节理解。

【拆句】 Q48 主干 What does the case show; of the Uffizi in Florence 是 case 的后置修饰。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management.

佛罗伦萨的乌菲齐美术馆——另一个文化朝圣地——通过巧妙的管理，把入场排队时间压缩到了七分钟。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Art works in museums should be better taken care of. 谈的是'藏品应得到更好保养'，原文从未涉及藏品保养话题。

B) 以偏概全

Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors. 把 another site of cultural pilgrimage 这一插入语放大为'总是人满为患'的全称命题；原文用 another 只是顺带说 Uffizi 也是文化朝圣地，并未做'always flooded'的全称断言。

C) ✓ 正确

by clever management ↔ **Good management is key to**

has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes ↔ **handling large crowds of visitors**

预判得出的'好管理是处理大客流的关键'与 Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors. 一一对应，锁定 C。

D) 与原文相反

Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums. 强调大客流给博物馆制造管理问题，与原文'好管理把队伍压短'的解决向论点正相反。

49. What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show?

- A) Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing.
- B) It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art.
- C) Art works about the environment appeal most to young children.
- D) Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors.

我们从Olafur Eliasson当前在Tate Modern的展览中了解到什么？

- A) 儿童在玩耍时最有效地学会欣赏艺术作品。 B) 将娱乐与严肃艺术欣赏相结合是可能的。
- C) 关于环境的艺术作品最吸引幼儿。 D) 某些艺术形式可以容纳大量游客。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show? 问从某具体展览能得出什么结论，仍是针对段落细节的归纳。

【拆句】 Q49 主干 What do we learn from X; current 强调'当前正在展出的', Eliasson's 是所有格修饰 show。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.

但它不止于此：在 Eliasson 最娱乐之处，他也最严肃；他那些令人迷向的装置艺术让我们直面人类对地球造成的破坏性影响——尤其是我们对他所挚爱的冰岛冰川所做的一切。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing. 谈'儿童在玩耍中学得最好'，原文只在括号内说 kids romping(喧闹地玩耍) in fog rooms，从未论及儿童学习艺术的效果。

B) **✓ 正确**

where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too ↔

to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art

But it's more than that ↔ **It is possible**

预判得出的'娱乐性展览能承载严肃艺术意图'与 It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art. 完全对应，锁定 B。

C) **偷换概念**

Art works about the environment appeal most to young children. 把'环境主题装置作品'与'最吸引儿童'强行嫁接；原文只说装置揭示环境破坏，且儿童只是恰巧在场玩耍，并未说儿童最被吸引。

D) **答非所问**

Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors. 概括的是上一段第三段末句 there are some forms of art ... which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds 的论点，与 Eliasson 案例所要说明的'娱乐 vs 严肃'不在同一题点上。

50. What can art do according to Marcel Proust?

- A) Enable us to live a much fuller life.
- B) Allow us to escape the harsh reality.
- C) Help us to see the world from a different perspective.
- D) Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe.

根据 Marcel Proust 所述,艺术能做什么?

- A) 使我们能够过上更充实的生活。 B) 让我们逃离严酷的现实。 C) 帮助我们从不同的角度看世界。
D) 促使我们探索宇宙的未知领域。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What can art do according to Marcel Proust? 以 according to + 人名 直接索要某人对某事的看法, 定位句多为该人物的直接引语。

【拆句】 Q50 主干 What can art do; according to Marcel Proust 是状语, 标明观点归属。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon.

唯有通过艺术, 我们才能跳出自我, 得以知晓另一个人如何看待这个宇宙——而那个人眼中的景观, 否则将像月球上的任何风景一样不为我们所知。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Enable us to live a much fuller life. 谈艺术'让生命更充实', 原文从未涉及生命充实度的话题, 纯属添料。

B) 偷换概念

Allow us to escape the harsh reality. 把原文 escape from ourselves (摆脱自我) 偷换为 escape the harsh reality (逃避残酷现实); 自我 ≠ 残酷现实, 二者维度不同。

C) ✓ 正确

know how another person sees the universe ↔ see the world from a different perspective
escape from ourselves ↔ from a different perspective

预判得出的'艺术让我们从他人视角看世界'与 Help us to see the world from a different perspective. 完全对应, 锁定 C。

D) 过度推断

Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe. 把比喻 as unknown as any on the moon 实物化为'探索宇宙未知领域'; 原文 the moon 仅是比喻'他者视野不可达', 不是号召探索外太空。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，report、say、think 等动词后接 that 从句的结构出现频率极高。从句中的情态动词 can 加动词原形也是基础且高频的结构。时间状语 before being asked 的被动式动名词用法同样常见于真题。掌握本句结构后，学生可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和分析中。

One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see.

第2段，第1句

本句的多层从句嵌套、“so ... that”结果状语从句、形式宾语结构、“what”引导的宾语从句，以及全句统一使用现在完成时来表达因果逻辑，都是四六级和考研阅读理解中的典型句式。这类句子在学术评论、社会现象分析类文章中极为常见，掌握后可广泛迁移。

What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking.

第3段，第1句

主语从句 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是用 What 引导主语从句并通过 is 引出结论的模式，在学术写作和议论文中非常典型，掌握后可大量复用。

When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting.

第3段，第3句

时间状语从句加主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词表达能力或可能性、现在分词短语作状语补充说明动作方式，这些都是考试中频繁出现的语法点。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的“When 从句 + 主句陈述能力/习惯”句型中，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated.

第3段，第4句

句子包含主语、系表谓语、目的状语、插入语、不定式被动结构等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。插入语和不定式复合结构的识别是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself.

第3段，第5句

强调句 "It is/was ... that" 是四六级和考研英语写作中的高频句式，本句结构清晰典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，代表性强。

Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids romping(喧闹地玩耍) in fog rooms and spray mist installations.

第4段，第1句

让步状语从句的倒装结构 "形容词 + as + 主语 + be动词" 是四六级和考研英语中的高频难点句式，且主句使用 "seem nothing more than" 这类评价性表达也很常见。整句体现了书面语中常用的 "先给出印象判断,再用让步从句补充事实" 的论证模式,具有很强的代表性

But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.

第4段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:状语从句前置、主句包含并列谓语、定语从句修饰名词、宾语从句作补充说明,这些都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。特别是where引导条件状语、定语从句省略关系代词、破折号引出补充说明,都是真题常见结构,掌握后可大量复用。

Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: "It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon."

第5段，第1句

成分丰富且含多个训练点:同位语、强调句中的被强调状语、并列谓语共用情态动词、how 引导的宾语从句、whose 引导的非限制性定语从句、系动词加比较结构表语、虚拟语气中的副词状语。既覆盖基本成分(主谓宾表状)也涉及易混淆点(强调句 that 不是定语从句、whose 在从句内作定语、otherwise 作状语),适合作为综合划分练习。

It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.

第47题，A

形式主语"It takes time to do sth"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，类似结构（如"It is important to..."、"It seems that..."）反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句子，典型性很高。

Art works in museums should be better taken care of.

第48题，A

情态动词加被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，介词短语作后置定语也是常考结构。本句结构简洁、典型性强，学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用，具有较好的迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇8次 · 真题 23 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇4次 · 真题 63 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑, 逃脱

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 96 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

universe B2

n. 宇宙

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 44 句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 38 句

instance

B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 33 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

handle

A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

eliminate

B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

urge

B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

scene

A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

perfectly

B1

adv. 完美地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

enormous

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

leisure

B1

n. 闲暇

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

landscape

B1

n. 风景

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

appreciation

B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

commodity

C1

n. 商品

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

disclose

C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

domain

B2

n. 领域

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

harsh

B2

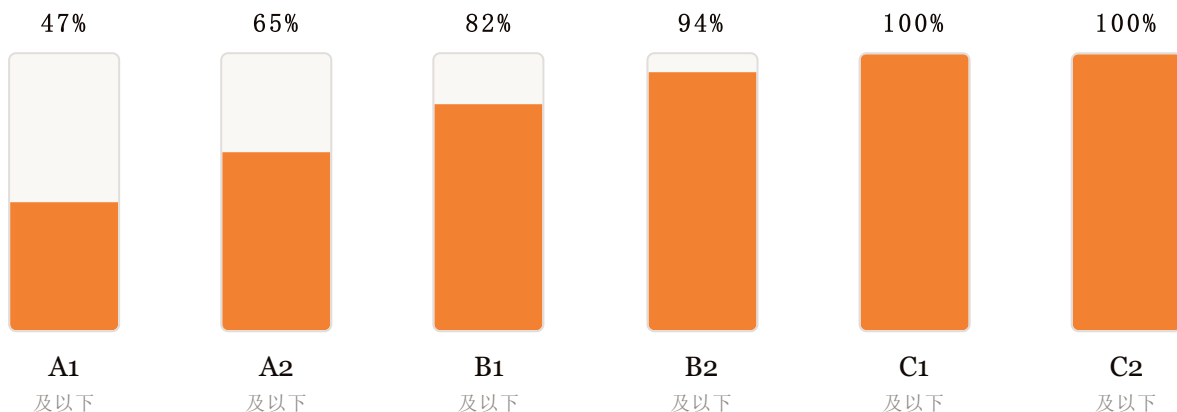
adj. 严厉的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 239 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 239 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 14 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 239 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

239

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



英语六级 2020年12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12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 · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年12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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2020-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Every five years, the government tries to tell Americans what to put in their bellies. Eat more vegetables. Dial back the fats. It's all based on the best available science for leading a healthy life. But the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly ignore that fact.

每隔五年,政府就会试图告诉美国人应该吃什么。多吃蔬菜。减少脂肪摄入。这一切都基于保持健康生活的最佳现有科学依据。但最佳现有科学对于这些食物选择对环境的影响也有很多论述,一些研究人员对 USDA(美国农业部)昨天发布的新膳食建议似乎完全忽视这一事实感到恼火。

P2 Broadly, the 2016-2020 dietary recommendations aim for balance: More vegetables, leaner meats and far less sugar.

总体而言,2016-2020年膳食建议旨在实现平衡:更多蔬菜、更瘦的肉类以及更少的糖。

P3 But Americans consume more calories per capita than almost any other country in the world. So the things Americans eat have a huge impact on climate change. Soil tilling releases carbon dioxide, and delivery vehicles emit exhaust. The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy.

但美国人的人均卡路里消耗量几乎超过世界上任何其他国家。因此美国人吃的东西对气候变化有着巨大影响。土壤耕作释放二氧化碳,运输车辆排放尾气。政府的膳食指南本可以在降低这种气候成本方面发挥很大

作用。不仅因为其权威地位:这些指南通过学校午餐和贫困人口营养援助等联邦项目推动着数十亿美元的食品生产。

P4 On its own, plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emissions. That's not counting the fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration, and other waypoints between farm and belly. Red meats are among the biggest and most notorious emitters, but trucking a salad from California to Minnesota in January also carries a significant burden. And greenhouse gas emissions aren't the whole story. Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources.

仅植物和动物农业本身就占全国温室气体排放量的9%。这还不包括从农场到餐桌之间的运输、加工、冷藏和其他环节燃烧的燃料。红肉是最大且最臭名昭著的排放源之一,但在一月份将沙拉从加利福尼亚州运到明尼苏达州也会产生相当大的负担。而且温室气体排放并非全部。食品生产是淡水的最大使用者、生物多样性丧失的最大贡献者,以及自然资源消耗的主要贡献者。

P5 All of these points and more showed up in the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report, released last February. Miriam Nelson chaired the subcommittee in charge of sustainability for the report, and is disappointed that eating less meat and buying local food aren't in the final product. "Especially if you consider that eating less meat, especially red and processed, has health benefits," she says.

所有这些观点以及更多内容都出现在去年二月发布的膳食指南咨询委员会的科学报告中。Miriam Nelson主持了该报告中负责可持续性的小组委员会,她对少吃肉和购买本地食品没有出现在最终产品中感到失望。她说:'特别是考虑到少吃肉,尤其是红肉和加工肉类,对健康有益。'

P6 So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope, which is to provide "nutritional and dietary information."

那么发生了什么?官方回应是可持续性远远超出了指南的正式范围,其范围是提供'营养和膳食信息'。

P7 Possibly the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are too close to the industries they are supposed to regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies.

负责起草决策的机构可能与它们应该监管的行业过于接近。一方面,USDA正在编制膳食建议。另一方面,他们的客户是美国农业公司。

P8 The line about keeping the guidelines' scope to nutrition and diet doesn't ring quite right with researchers. David Wallinga, for example, says, "In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security—which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future."

关于将指南范围限制在营养和膳食的说法在研究人员看来并不太合理。例如,David Wallinga说:'在以前的指南中,他们一直关注诸如粮食安全之类的问题——这大概是USDA的使命。如果你想要未来的粮食安全,就绝对需要担心气候影响和未来的可持续性。'

题目与逐题解析

51. Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016-2020 Dietary Guidelines?

- A) It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health.
- B) Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food.
- C) The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.
- D) It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment.

为什么一些研究人员对美国农业部2016-2020年膳食指南感到恼怒？

- A) 它忽视了红肉和加工食品对健康的有害影响。
- B) 过分强调少吃肉和购买本地食品。
- C) 膳食建议不是基于医学科学。
- D) 它没有注意到对环境的潜在影响。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016-2020 Dietary Guidelines? 问的是一个具体且可在原文找到一句话承载的原因，不涉及推断。

【拆句】 主干是 Why are some researchers irritated, 介词短语 at the USDA's 2016-2020 Dietary Guidelines 交代被激怒的对象。be irritated at 是固定搭配，相当于「对.....感到恼火」，无陷阱。

【定位】 But the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly ignore that fact.

但同样基于最佳科学，我们对食物选择会对环境造成什么影响其实大有可谈，一些研究者对昨天发布的 USDA 新版饮食建议似乎对这一事实完全视而不见感到恼火。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health. 把第 4、5 段才出现的「红肉/加工肉对健康有害」嫁接到第 51 题，作「研究者发怒原因」，属张冠李戴。

B) **与原文相反**

Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food. 说指南「过度强调少吃肉、买本地食材」，但原文是 Nelson 抱怨这两件事 aren't in the final product，即指南没纳入这两条，方向恰好相反。

C) **与原文相反**

The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science. 说指南「不基于医学科学」，但原文明确 It's all based on the best available science for leading a healthy life，指南正是建立在最佳科学之上的。

D) **✓ 正确**

seem to utterly ignore ↔ **takes no notice of**

what those food choices do to the environment ↔ **the potential impact on the environment**

预判「忽视环境影响」与 It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment. 在主体与极性上完全一致，D 即定位句的标准同义改写。

52. Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot to lowering the climate cost through its dietary guidelines?

- A) It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so.
- B) Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals.
- C) Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise.
- D) It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs.

为什么作者说美国农业部本可以通过其膳食指南为降低气候成本做出很大贡献？

- A) 它有能力 and 财力资源这样做。 B) 它的研究人员已经提交了相关提案。
C) 它负责起草指南的机构具有专业知识。 D) 它可以通过其项目提高学生的环境意识。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why does the author say 问的是作者下此判断的依据，对应原文必然有一句明示性的解释。

【拆句】 主干是 Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot, 介词短语 to lowering the climate cost 修饰 contributed; through its dietary guidelines 交代凭借的手段。整句直白，无陷阱。

【定位】 The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy.

政府的饮食指南本可以为降低气候成本做很多。不仅仅因为其权威地位：这些指南通过校园午餐、贫困营养援助等联邦项目，驱动着数十亿美元的食品生产。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

their position of authority ↔ **the capacity**

drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs ↔

the financial resources

预判的「权威+经费」两要素分别由 the capacity 与 the financial resources 接住，It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so. 是定位句两个并列原因的完整概括。

B) 无中生有

Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals. 把「已提交相关提案」硬塞进 USDA 的能力来源，但原文没有任何「提案已提交」的信息，第 5 段虽提及科学报告，但那是顾问委员会的报告而非「USDA 的研究者已提交提案」。

C) 答非所问

Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise. 说起草机构有专业能力，但题干问的是「为何 USDA 本可降低气候成本」，专业能力并非定位句给出的原因——定位句给出的是权威+经费，专业知识只是研究者已存在的事实，不是这一句话给出的本可降低气候成本的资源。

D) 以偏概全

It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs. 把「通过联邦项目影响食品生产」窄化为「通过校园项目提高学生环保意识」。原文 school lunches 只是例子之一，且其作用是 drive billions of dollars of food production（撬动食品生产），不是提高学生环保意识。

53. What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?

- A) Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly.
- B) Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate.
- C) Modern agriculture has increased food diversity.
- D) Farming consumes most of our natural resources.

我们从膳食指南咨询委员会的科学报告中了解到什么？

- A) 食物从农场到餐桌很容易受到污染。
- B) 温室效应是一个仍在争论的问题。
- C) 现代农业增加了食物多样性。
- D) 农业消耗了我们大部分自然资源。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report? 问的是该报告披露了什么事实，对应原文必有直陈句，无需推断。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?: 主干为 What do we learn from X, X 是一长串名词所有格嵌套: Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee 修饰 scientific report; 理解时拆为「那份委员会出的科学报告」即可。

【定位】 Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources.

食品生产是最大的淡水使用者、最大的生物多样性损失贡献者，也是使用自然资源的主要贡献者之一。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly. 说「从农场到餐桌易受污染」，但原文从未提及食品污染，只是讨论了 fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration 即「运输、加工、冷藏的燃料」，属无中生有。

B) **无中生有**

Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate. 说温室效应「仍存在争议」，但原文用陈述句把 plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emissions 作为既定事实，不存在「争议」层面的讨论。

C) **与原文相反**

Modern agriculture has increased food diversity. 说现代农业「提高了食物多样性」，但原文明言食品生产是 largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity——是生物多样性最大损失者，方向恰好相反。

D) **✓ 正确**

Food production is the largest user of fresh water ↔

Farming consumes most of our natural resources.

largest contributor to using up natural resources ↔ **most of our natural resources**

选项 D 是定位句「农业是最大的淡水用户/生物多样性损失贡献者/自然资源耗用者」事实清单的标准上位概括，未越界、未偏题。

54. What may account for the neglect of sustainability in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines according to the author?

- A) Its exclusive concern with Americans' food safety.
- B) Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice.
- C) Its close ties with the agriculture companies.
- D) Its alleged failure to regulate the industries.

根据作者的观点,什么可能是美国农业部膳食指南忽视可持续性的原因?

- A) 它只关注美国人的食品安全。
- B) 它提供膳食建议的唯一职责。
- C) 它与农业公司的密切关系。
- D) 它被指控未能监管这些行业。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 account for 等于「解释、说明.....的原因」，问的是一个已被点明的原因，是细节而非推断。

【拆句】 主干是 What may account for the neglect of sustainability, 介词短语 in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines 限定 neglect 的发生场所, according to the author 限定信息源; 情态动词 may 表「可能」, 对应原文里 Possibly 一类的揣测语气。

【定位】 Possibly the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are too close to the industries they are supposed to regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies.

可能起草决策的机构与它们本应监管的行业走得太近。一方面，USDA 在编制饮食建议；另一方面，它们的客户就是美国农业公司。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Its exclusive concern with Americans' food safety. 把「指南范畴」偷换为「专注食品安全」，但原文 sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope 给出的范畴是「营养与饮食」(nutritional and dietary information)，不是「食品安全」，且这是 USDA 的官方说法，而非作者认同的原因。

B) 偷换概念

Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice. 借用 nutritional and dietary information 的措辞，但这是 USDA 官方为不谈可持续性找的借口，不是作者揣测的真正原因；题干已锁定 according to the author。

C) ✓ 正确

too close to the industries ↔ close ties with the agriculture companies
their clients are US agriculture companies ↔ the agriculture companies

选项 Its close ties with the agriculture companies. 是定位句揣测原因的标准名词化复述，覆盖了「USDA 与农业公司关系太近」这一核心，与作者意图完全吻合。

D) 过度推断

Its alleged failure to regulate the industries. 把原文「应监管却走得太近」推到「未能监管」的结论。原文只说关系太近、有潜在利益冲突，并未断言「已失败地未能监管」。

55. What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga?

- A) Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security.
- B) Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.
- C) Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries.
- D) Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production.

根据 David Wallinga 的观点，美国农业部应该做什么来实现粮食安全？

- A) 优先考虑营养和粮食安全等事项。
- B) 努力确保农业的可持续发展。
- C) 通过与各行业密切合作来完成其使命。
- D) 研究气候变化对粮食生产的长期影响。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga? 问 Wallinga 提的具体建议，对应原文 Wallinga 的引语必有直陈，无需推断。

【拆句】 主干是 What should the USDA do, to achieve food security 为目的状语，according to David Wallinga 限定信息源。should 表「应该做什么」，提示答案是建议性陈述。

【定位】 In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security—which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future.

在以往的指南中，他们一直关心食品安全这类问题——而食品安全大概也是 USDA 的使命。如果你希望未来有安全的食品，就必须切实地关心气候影响与未来的可持续性。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security. 把 things like food security 和上文 nutrition 拼凑成「优先级最高」，但 Wallinga 并未说「以食品安全为最高优先级」，而是说「要想拿到食品安全这一结果，必须做可持续性」——重点是手段（可持续）而非把「食品安全/营养」当目标排序。

B) ✓ 正确

You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability ↔

Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.

if you want secure food in the future ↔ **to achieve food security**

选项 Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture. 把 Wallinga 引语后半句的条件因果（要想 X→必做 Y）翻译为目的+行动（为 X 而做 Y），与预判完全一致。

C) 与原文相反

Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries. 主张「通过密切配合产业来履行使命」，但作者第 7 段已批评 USDA 与农业公司 too close to the industries 是问题所在；Wallinga 的话也未提议进一步靠近产业，恰是反方向。

D) 过度推断

Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production. 把 Wallinga 的「关注气候影响与可持续性」推到「研究气候变化的长期影响」。原文要求是「关注+采取行动」，并非「研究学术问题」，且 study 这种行动属于学术后撤，未对接 Wallinga 的呼吁。

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The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.

第51题, C

被动语态加 "be based on" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现, 属于常见学术或说明性表达, 具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

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dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇12次 · 真题 39 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇10次 · 真题 40 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本篇6次 · 真题 70 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇5次 · 真题 160 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次 · 真题 363 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇4次 · 真题 185 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

release

B1

v. 释放

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

recommendation

B2

n. 推荐

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 191 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

ignore

B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇2次·真题 42 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次·真题 37 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇2次·真题 31 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇2次·真题 21 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇2次·真题 16 句

committee B1

n. 委员会

本篇2次·真题 13 句

draft B2

n. 草稿

本篇2次·真题 10 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次·真题 36 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

harmful

B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

sustainable

B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vehicle

B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

federal

B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输（系统）

本篇1次·真题 28 句

calorie

B1

n. 卡路里，热量单位

本篇1次·真题 24 句

authority

B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worried

A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

secure

B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

burden

B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emphasis

B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 18 句

cooperate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

nutritional

B2

adj. 营养的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

possibly

B1

adv. 可能，也许

本篇1次·真题 17 句

assistance

B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 16 句

biodiversity

C1

n. 生物多样性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

endeavor

C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect

B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

expertise

C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本篇1次·真题 15 句

processing

B1

n. 加工;处理

本篇1次·真题 14 句

absolutely

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

delivery

B1

n. 递送

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exhaust

B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本篇1次·真题 10 句

presumably

B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

irritated

B2

adj. 恼怒的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

needy

B2

adj. 贫困的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

broadly

B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

dioxide

B2

n. 氧化物

本篇1次·真题 8 句

processed

B1

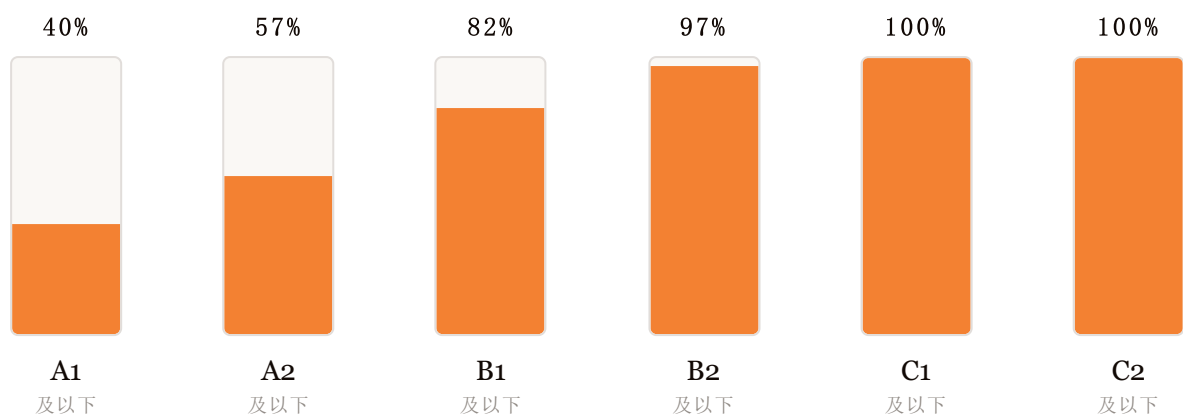
adj. 经过加工的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 265 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **265** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 9 个·约 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 265 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2020年12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍青藏铁路及其影响 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12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(2020-12) • 六级

Part IV

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

青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路，全长1 956公里，其中有960公里在海拔4 000多米之上，是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统，在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施，以确保其成为一条"绿色铁路"。青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地与西藏之间的旅行时间。更重要的是，它极大地促进了西藏的经济发展，改善了当地居民的生活。铁路开通后，愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏，这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。

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 Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the highest and longest plateau railway in the world, with a total length of 1,956 kilometers, of which 960 kilometers lie at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. It is also the first railway connecting Tibet with the other regions of China. Since the railway runs through the most fragile ecosystem in the world, ecological protection measures were taken both during and after its construction to ensure that it would become a "green railway". The Qinghai-Tibet Railway has greatly shortened the travel time between mainland China and Tibet. More importantly, it has greatly promoted the economic development of Tibet and improved the lives of local residents. After the railway was opened, more and more people choose to travel to Tibet by train, which also gives them a chance to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way.

【衔接】第1句两个判断之间补 also

第1句把"是最高最长的高原铁路"和"是第一条铁路"拆成两句后，第二句用 It is also the first railway... 的 also 承接，显出"除了...还"的递进，并用代词 It 替代重复"青藏铁路"全称，避免开头连续两次出现全称的累赘。

第3、4句间用 More importantly 显递进

原文 更重要的是 本就是连接信号，第4句句首保留 More importantly, 与第3句"缩短旅行时间"形成"不仅缩短时间，更重要的是促进经济"的递进逻辑，让两句意义上层层推进而非并列堆放。

第3、4句主语统一用代词承接

第3句主语已点明 The Qinghai-Tibet Railway 全称，第4句即用 it 承接，不再重复全称；这样全篇"铁路"的指代链是"全称→the railway→it→it"，逐步用代词收束，读起来连贯不啰嗦。

逐句解析

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

【主旨】客观介绍青藏铁路及其影响

全段在介绍一条具体工程的概况与意义：开篇 青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路 给出它"是什么"，随后讲它的生态保护、对旅行时间和西藏经济民生的影响。这是典型的四六级汉译英语体——对中国一项重大事物的客观陈述与介绍，用词宜平实、信息要准。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在客观陈述青藏铁路当下仍然成立的事实与特征，如 青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路 描述的是它现在的属性，故全篇主时态定为一般现在时。仅两类句子需偏离：讲"建设期间采取了措施"这类已完成的历史动作一般过去时或现在完成时；讲"铁路开通后"这类先后关系时，从句用过过去式。

【译法】青藏铁路

青藏铁路 用约定俗成的官方译名 the Qinghai-Tibet Railway (青=Qinghai, 藏=Tibet)。这是全篇反复指代的主体，第一次出现用全称，后文承接可用 the railway 或代词 it，但译名本身全篇不得换写法。

西藏

西藏 统一译为 Tibet，全篇多次出现（连接西藏、促进西藏经济、前往西藏）必须始终用同一拼写，不要时而 Xizang 时而 Tibet。

中国内地

中国内地 译为 mainland China 或 the inland regions of China；本篇取 mainland China，与后文"中国其他地区" the other regions of China 区分开。

绿色铁路

"绿色铁路"译为加引号的 a "green railway"，保留原文引号表"特定称谓"，green 直译即可达意（指环保），不必另加解释。

1. 青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路，全长1 956公里，其中有960公里在海拔4 000多米之上，是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。

【主干】 主语青藏铁路 + 系动词 is (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已给明确主语 青藏铁路，直接作英文主语 The Qinghai-Tibet Railway。本句中文实为两个判断："是...高原铁路"和"是...第一条铁路"，都用系动词 is + 表语结构。主干立为 The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the highest and longest plateau railway in the world。

【降级】 数据与第二个判断降级成同位/独立分句

主干外有三块信息要安放：① 全长1 956公里 译为同位语 with a total length of 1,956 kilometers 或 with a full length of ...，挂在主句后；② 其中有960公里在海拔4 000多米之上 用 of which 960 kilometers lie at an altitude of over 4,000 meters 的非限定定语从句承接"全长"；③ 是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路 因信息分量重，单独成一个并列分句 It is also the first railway，再用现在分词 connecting Tibet with the other regions of China 作后置定语降级"连接...的"。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调，陈述铁路现有属性，全句用一般现在时 is / lie。

最高级冠词

最高最长 译为形容词最高级，前面必须加定冠词：the highest and longest，漏掉 the 是常见硬伤。

数字与单位

1 956 写成英文千分位 1,956；"4 000多米"译为 over 4,000 meters，"多"用 over/more than 表达；kilometers、meters 用复数。

介词搭配

"在海拔...之上"固定搭配 at an altitude of over 4,000 meters；"连接A和B"用 connect A with B 或 connect A and B。

【译文】 The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the highest and longest plateau railway in the world, with a total length of 1,956 kilometers, of which 960 kilometers lie at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. It is also the first railway connecting Tibet with the other regions of China.

2. 由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统，在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施，以确保其成为一条"绿色铁路"。

【主干】 措施被采取作主干 (主语策略：转被动)

中文 采取了生态保护措施 没有动作发出者(谁采取的? 没说)，是典型的无主句。把承受者"生态保护措施"提作主语、动词转被动：ecological protection measures were taken。主干立为 ecological protection measures were taken ...。

【降级】原因句与目的句降级成状语

主干外两块都是状语：① 由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统 是原因，降级成 Since/As 引导的原因状语从句 Since the railway runs through the most fragile ecosystem in the world；② 以确保其成为一条"绿色铁路" 是目的，降级成 to ensure that... 不定式目的状语。"在建设期间和建成后"译为时间状语 both during and after its construction。

【语法】时态

本句偏离全篇基调：采取了 是建设期已完成的历史动作，用一般过去时 were taken（也可用现在完成时 have been taken）；但原因状语"铁路穿越生态系统"陈述的是持续事实，仍用现在时 runs through。

语态

无主句"采取了措施"必须用被动 measures were taken，不可写成残句 took measures（没主语）。

最高级冠词

最脆弱的生态系统 译为 the most fragile ecosystem，最高级前加 the。

单复数

"措施"通常复数 measures；ecosystem 此处指那一个特定系统，用单数加 the。

【译文】 Since the railway runs through the most fragile ecosystem in the world, ecological protection measures were taken both during and after its construction to ensure that it would become a "green railway".

3. 青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地与西藏之间的旅行时间。

【主干】铁路 + 缩短了 + 旅行时间（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语 青藏铁路 明确，谓语"缩短"取 shorten/reduce，宾语"旅行时间"取 travel time。主干为 The railway has greatly shortened the travel time。承接上文，主语可用 The railway 避免重复全称。

【降级】本就是简单句，仅作后置定语处理

中国内地与西藏之间的 修饰"旅行时间"，用介词短语 between mainland China and Tibet 作后置定语挂在 travel time 后，无需降级从句。整句结构简单，主干立稳即可。

【语法】时态

"大大缩短了"强调铁路建成至今造成的影响和结果，用现在完成时 has shortened 最贴切，比一般过去时更能体现"对现在的影响"。

主谓一致

主语 The railway 是第三人称单数，完成时助动词用 has，不是 have。

副词位置

"大大"译为 greatly/significantly，作状语放在助动词与实义动词之间 has greatly shortened。

【译文】 The Qinghai-Tibet Railway has greatly shortened the travel time between mainland China and Tibet.

4. 更重要的是，它极大地促进了西藏的经济发展，改善了当地居民的生活。

【主干】 it + 两个并列谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语 它 指代青藏铁路，直接用 it 承接。本句有两个并列动作"促进了..."和"改善了..."，共用主语 it，立为两个并列谓语：it has greatly promoted... and improved...。主干为 it has promoted the economic development and improved the lives。

【降级】 句首评注语降级成状语

更重要的是 是作者的评注，降级成句首插入状语 More importantly, (逗号隔开)，引出后面的主干，不要硬译成 It is more important that 的笨重句式。"西藏的经济发展""当地居民的生活"分别用 of / local 处理成名词修饰，无需从句。

【语法】 时态

与上句呼应，"促进了""改善了"造成的影响延续至今，用现在完成时 has promoted... and improved...，全句两个谓语时态保持一致。

主谓一致

主语 it 第三人称单数，并列谓语共用助动词 has；improved 因与 promoted 并列、共享 has，无需再加助动词。

单复数

"当地居民"不止一人，用复数 local residents；"生活"在此指他们的生活水准，用复数 lives (life 的复数) 较自然。

用词

"促进经济发展"搭配 promote/boost the economic development；"改善生活"搭配 improve the lives of ...，动词选对才地道。

【译文】 More importantly, it has greatly promoted the economic development of Tibet and improved the lives of local residents.

5. 铁路开通后，愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏，这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。

【主干】 越来越多的人 + 选择 + 乘火车 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文主语 愈来愈多的人 明确，译为 more and more people 作主语，谓语"选择"取 choose，宾语为不定式 to travel to Tibet by train。主干为 more and more people choose to travel to Tibet by train。

【降级】 时间状语前置 + 结果分句降级

铁路开通后 是时间状语，前置译为 After the railway was opened / opened (也可 Since the opening of the railway)；这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景 是前一动作带来的结果/伴随情况，"这样"指代前面整件事，降级成 which 引导的非限定定语从句 which also gives them a chance to enjoy the scenery along the way，避免另起一句重复主语。

【语法】时态

"铁路开通后"是过去先发生的动作，时间状语从句用过去时 was opened；主句"愈来愈多的人选择"陈述开通以来持续至今的现象，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 choose（或现在完成进行更细，但现在时已足够稳妥）。

主谓一致

主语 people 是复数，谓语用原形 choose，不是 chooses；从句主语 the railway 单数，被动 was opened。

冠词与介词

特指这条铁路用 the railway；"乘火车"固定搭配 by train（train 前不加冠词）；"沿线"译 along the way / along the route。

【译文】 After the railway was opened, more and more people choose to travel to Tibet by train, which also gives them a chance to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way.

英语六级 2020年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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