

2020年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(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**.

Slow Hope

A) Our world is full of—mostly untold—stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible. They are 'slow' in their unfolding, and they are slow because they come with setbacks.

我们的世界充满了——大多未被讲述的——缓慢希望的故事,它们由改变是可能的这一理念驱动。这些故事在展开过程中是“缓慢的”,它们之所以缓慢是因为伴随着挫折。

B) At the beginning of time—so goes the myth—humans suffered, shivering in the cold and dark until the titan(巨人) Prometheus stole fire from the gods. Just as in the myth, technology—first fire and stone tools, and later farming, the steam engine and industry, fossil fuels, chemicals and nuclear power—has allowed us to alter and control the natural world. The myth also reminds us that these advances have come at a price: as a punishment for Prometheus' crime, the gods created Pandora, and they gave her a box filled with evils and curses. When Pandora's box was opened, it unleashed swarms of diseases and disasters upon humankind.

在时间之初——神话如是说——人类遭受苦难,在寒冷和黑暗中瑟瑟发抖,直到巨人Prometheus从众神那里盗取了火种。正如神话中一样,技术——最初是火和石器工具,后来是农业、蒸汽机和工业、化石燃料、化学品和核能——使我们能够改变和控制自然世界。这个神话也提醒我们,这些进步是有代价的:作为对Prometheus罪行的惩罚,众神创造了Pandora,并给了她一个装满邪恶和诅咒的盒子。当Pandora的盒子被打开时,它向人类释放了成群的疾病和灾难。

C) Today we can no longer ignore the ecological curses that we have released in our search for warmth and comfort. In engineering and exploiting and transforming our habitat, we have opened tens of thousands of Pandora's boxes. In recent decades, environmental threats have expanded beyond

regional boundaries to have global reach and, most hauntingly, are multiplying at a dizzying rate. On a regular basis, we are reminded that we are running out of time. Year after year, faster and faster, consumption outpaces the biological capacity of our planet. Stories of accelerated catastrophe multiply. We fear the breakdown of the electric grid, the end of non-renewable resources, the expansion of deserts, the loss of islands, and the pollution of our air and water.

今天,我们再也不能忽视在寻求温暖和舒适的过程中释放出的生态诅咒。在改造、开发和改变我们的栖息地时,我们已经打开了成千上万个Pandora的盒子。近几十年来,环境威胁已经超越了区域边界而具有全球影响,最令人不安的是,正在以令人眩晕的速度成倍增加。我们经常被提醒时间已经不多了。年复一年,越来越快,消费超过了我们星球的生物承载能力。加速灾难的故事不断增加。我们担心电网崩溃、不可再生资源枯竭、沙漠扩张、岛屿消失,以及空气和水的污染。

- D) Acceleration is the signature of our time. Populations and economic activity grew slowly for much of human history. For thousands of years and well into early modern times, world economies saw no growth at all, but from around the mid-19th century and again, in particular, since the mid-20th, the real GDP has increased at an enormous speed, and so has human consumption. In the Middle Ages, households in Central Europe might have owned fewer than 30 objects on average; in 1900, this number had increased to 400, and in 2020 to 15,000. The acceleration of human production, consumption and travel has changed the animate and inanimate spheres. It has echoed through natural processes on which humans depend. Species extinction, deforestation, damming of rivers, occurrence of floods, the depletion of ozone, the degradation of ocean systems and many other areas are all experiencing acceleration. If represented graphically, the curve for all these changes looks rather like that well-known hockey stick: with little change over millennia(数千年) and a dramatic upswing over the past decades.

加速是我们这个时代的标志。在人类历史的大部分时间里,人口和经济活动增长缓慢。数千年来直至近代早期,世界经济根本没有增长,但从19世纪中叶左右开始,特别是从20世纪中叶以来,实际GDP以惊人的速度增长,人类消费也是如此。在中世纪,中欧家庭平均拥有的物品可能不到30件;到1900年,这个数字增加到400件,到2020年达到15000件。人类生产、消费和旅行的加速改变了有生命和无生命的领域。它在人类所依赖的自然过程中产生了回响。物种灭绝、森林砍伐、河流筑坝、洪水发生、臭氧层损耗、海洋系统退化以及许多其他领域都在经历加速。如果用图形表示,所有这些变化的曲线看起来很像那根著名的曲棍球棒:数千年来变化很小,而在过去几十年中急剧上升。

- E) Some of today's narratives about the future seem to suggest that we too, like Prometheus, will be saved by a new Hercules, a divine engineer, someone who will mastermind, manoeuvre and manipulate our planet. They suggest that geoengineering, cold fusion or faster-than-light spaceships might transcend once and for all the terrestrial constraints of rising temperatures, lack of energy, scarcity of food, lack of space, mountains of waste, polluted water—you name it.

当今一些关于未来的叙事似乎暗示,我们也会像Prometheus一样,被一位新的Hercules、一位神圣的工程师、一个能够策划、操纵和控制我们星球的人所拯救。它们暗示地球工程、冷聚变或超光速飞船可能一劳永逸地超越气温上升、能源短缺、粮食匮乏、空间不足、垃圾成山、水污染等地球限制——应有尽有。

- F) Yet, if we envisage our salvation to come from a deus ex machina(解围之神), from a divine engineer or a tech solutionist who will miraculously conjure up a new source of energy or another cure-all with revolutionary potency, we might be looking in the wrong place. The fact that we now imagine our planet as a whole does not mean that the 'rescue' of our planet will come with one big global

stroke of genius and technology. It will more likely come by many small acts. Global heating and environmental degradation are not technological problems. They are highly political issues that are informed by powerful interests. Moreover, if history is a guide, then we can assume that any major transformations will once again be followed by a huge set of unintended consequences. So what do we do?

然而,如果我们设想我们的拯救来自解围之神,来自一位神圣的工程师或技术解决方案主义者,他将奇迹般地变出新的能源或另一种具有革命性效力的万能药,那么我们可能找错了地方。我们现在将地球想象为一个整体这一事实并不意味着对地球的"拯救"将通过一次全球性的天才和技术大手笔来实现。它更可能通过许多小行动实现。全球变暖和环境退化不是技术问题。它们是受强大利益影响的高度政治化问题。此外,如果历史可以作为指引,那么我们可以假设任何重大变革都将再次伴随着大量意想不到的后果。那么我们该怎么办?

- G) This much is clear: we need to find ways that help us flatten the hockey-stick curves that reflect our ever-faster pace of ecological destruction and social acceleration. If we acknowledge that human manipulation of the Earth has been a destructive force, we can also imagine that human endeavours can help us build a less destructive world in the centuries to come. We might keep making mistakes. But we will also keep learning from our mistakes.

这一点很清楚:我们需要找到方法来使反映我们日益加快的生态破坏和社会加速步伐的曲棍球棒曲线变平。如果我们承认人类对地球的操控一直是一种破坏性力量,我们也可以想象人类的努力能够帮助我们在未来几个世纪建立一个破坏性更小的世界。我们可能会继续犯错误。但我们也会继续从错误中学习。

- H) To counter the fears of disaster, we need to identify stories, visions and actions that work quietly towards a more hopeful future. Instead of one big narrative, a story of unexpected rescue by a larger-than-life hero, we need multiple stories: we need stories, not only of what Rob Nixon of Princeton University has called the 'slow violence' of environmental degradation (that is, the damage that is often invisible at first and develops slowly and gradually), but also stories of what I call 'slow hope'. 为了对抗对灾难的恐惧,我们需要找出那些默默朝着更有希望的未来努力的故事、愿景和行动。我们需要的不是一个宏大的叙事,不是一个由超凡英雄意外拯救的故事,而是多重故事:我们不仅需要Princeton大学的Rob Nixon所称的环境退化的"缓慢暴力"(即最初往往不可见、缓慢而逐渐发展的破坏)的故事,还需要我所称的"缓慢希望"的故事。

- I) We need an acknowledgement of our present ecological plight but also a language of positive change, visions of a better future. In *The Principle of Hope* (1954-1959), Ernst Bloch, one of the leading philosophers of the future, wrote that 'the most tragic form of loss...is the loss of the capacity to imagine that things could be different'. We need to identify visions and paths that will help us imagine a different, more just and more ecological world. Hope, for Bloch, has its starting point in fear, in uncertainty, and in crisis: it is a creative force that goes hand in hand with utopian(乌托邦的) 'wishful images'. It can be found in cultural products of the past—in fairy tales, in fiction, in architecture, in music, in the movies—in products of the human mind that contain 'the outlines of a better world'. What makes us 'authentic' as humans are visions of our 'potential'. In other words: living in hope makes us human.

我们需要承认当前的生态困境,但也需要一种积极变革的语言、对更美好未来的愿景。在《希望的原理》(1954-1959)中,未来哲学的主要思想家之一Ernst Bloch写道,"最悲剧性的失落形式.....是失去想象事物可以不同的能力"。我们需要找出能够帮助我们想象一个不同的、更公正、更生态的世界的愿景和

路径。对Bloch来说,希望的起点在于恐惧、不确定性和危机:它是一种创造性力量,与乌托邦的"愿望图景"携手并进。它可以在过去的文化产品中找到——在童话中、在小说中、在建筑中、在音乐中、在电影中——在包含"更美好世界轮廓"的人类思想产品中。使我们作为人类"真实"的是我们"潜能"的愿景。换句话说:怀抱希望地生活使我们成为人类。

- J) The power of small, grassroots movements to make changes that spread beyond their place of origin can be seen with the Slow Food movement, which began in Italy in the 1980s. The rise of fast-food restaurants after the Second World War produced a society full of cheap, industrially made foodstuffs. Under the leadership of Carlo Petrini, the Slow Food movement began in Piedmont, a region of Italy with a long history of poverty, violence and resistance to oppression. The movement transformed it into a region hospitable to traditional food cultures—based on native plants and breeds of animals. Today, Slow Food operates in more than 160 countries, poor and rich. It has given rise to thousands of projects around the globe, representing democratic politics, food sovereignty, biodiversity and sustainable agriculture.

小规模草根运动产生超越其发源地的变革的力量可以从Slow Food运动中看到,该运动于1980年代在意大利兴起。第二次世界大战后快餐店的兴起产生了一个充满廉价工业化食品的社会。在Carlo Petrini的领导下,Slow Food运动始于Piedmont,这是意大利一个有着悠久贫困、暴力和反抗压迫历史的地区。该运动将其转变为一个友好对待传统饮食文化的地区——基于本土植物和动物品种。如今,Slow Food在160多个国家运作,包括贫穷和富裕国家。它在全球催生了数千个项目,代表着民主政治、粮食主权、生物多样性和可持续农业。

- K) The unscrupulous(无所顾忌的) commodification of food and the destruction of foodstuffs will continue to devastate soils, livelihoods and ecologies. Slow Food cannot undo the irresistible developments of the global food economy, but it can upset its theorists, it can 'speak differently', and it can allow people and their local food traditions and environments to flourish. Even in the United States—the fast-food nation—small farms and urban gardens are on the rise. The US Department of Agriculture provides an Urban Agriculture Toolkit and, according to a recent report, American millennials(千禧一代) are changing their diets. In 2017, 6 per cent of US consumers claimed to be strictly vegetarian, up from 1 per cent in 2014. As more people realise that 'eating is an agricultural act', as the US poet and environmental activist Wendell Berry put it in 1989, slow hope advances.

食品的无所顾忌商品化和食品的破坏将继续摧毁土壤、生计和生态系统。Slow Food无法扭转全球食品经济不可阻挡的发展,但它可以颠覆其理论家,它可以"用不同的方式说话",它可以让人们及其当地饮食传统和环境蓬勃发展。即使在美国——这个快餐国家——小型农场和城市花园也在兴起。美国农业部提供了一个城市农业工具包,根据最近的一份报告,美国千禧一代正在改变他们的饮食。2017年,6%的美国消费者声称严格素食,高于2014年的1%。正如美国诗人和环境活动家Wendell Berry在1989年所说的那样,随着越来越多的人意识到"饮食是一种农业行为",缓慢希望在推进。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It seems some people today dream that a cutting-edge new technology might save them from the present ecological disaster.

如今似乎有些人梦想某种尖端新技术可能会把他们从当前的生态灾难中拯救出来。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 [a cutting-edge new technology might save them]

【定位】 They suggest that geoengineering, cold fusion or faster-than-light spaceships might transcend once and for all the terrestrial constraints of rising temperatures, lack of energy, scarcity of food, lack of space, mountains of waste, polluted water—you name it.

这些叙述暗示，地球工程、冷聚变或超光速飞船也许能一举超越地球的种种约束——升温、能源不足、食物匮乏、空间不足、堆积如山的垃圾、污染的水，凡此种种。

【改写】 a cutting-edge new technology might save them ↔

geoengineering, cold fusion or faster-than-light spaceships might transcend once and for all the terrestrial constraints

具体技术 → 上位类「尖端新技术」

the present ecological disaster ↔

the terrestrial constraints of rising temperatures, lack of energy, scarcity of food, lack of space, mountains of waste, polluted water

多项生态约束 → 上位概括「当前生态灾难」

some people today dream ↔ **Some of today's narratives about the future seem to suggest**

「叙述暗示」= 「人们梦想」

【辨邻】 F F 段紧接 E 段，确实讨论「靠工程师/技术解题」，但 if we envisage our salvation to come from a deus ex machina...we might be looking in the wrong place 是反对态度；而陈述句 It seems some people today dream 只描述「有人这样想」，并未带否定判断，所以源头段是描述「梦想」本身的 E，而不是反驳它的 F。

if we envisage our salvation to come from a deus ex machina, from a divine engineer or a tech solutionist who will miraculously conjure up a new source of energy or another cure-all with revolutionary potency, we might be looking in the wrong place

37. According to one great thinker, it is most unfortunate if we lose the ability to think differently.

根据一位伟大思想家的观点,如果我们失去以不同方式思考的能力,那将是最不幸的。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 [one great thinker] + [lose the ability to think differently]

【定位】 Ernst Bloch, one of the leading philosophers of the future, wrote that 'the most tragic form of loss...is the loss of the capacity to imagine that things could be different'.

恩斯特·布洛赫——未来研究的领军哲学家之一——曾写道：「最悲剧性的失落.....是失去想象事物可以不同的能力。」

【改写】 one great thinker ↔ Ernst Bloch, one of the leading philosophers of the future

具名哲学家 = 「一位伟大思想家」

it is most unfortunate if we lose the ability to think differently ↔

the most tragic form of loss...is the loss of the capacity to imagine that things could be different

「最悲剧的失落」 = 「最不幸的事」 + 名动转换

38. Urgent attention should be paid to the ecological problems we have created in our pursuit of a comfortable life.

我们在追求舒适生活的过程中制造的生态问题应该得到紧急关注。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「pursuit of a comfortable life」 造成生态问题

【定位】 Today we can no longer ignore the ecological curses that we have released in our search for warmth and comfort.

今天我们再也不能忽视在追求温暖与舒适过程中所释放的那些生态诅咒。

【改写】 Urgent attention should be paid to the ecological problems ↔

we can no longer ignore the ecological curses

「不再忽视」 = 「必须紧急关注」

we have created in our pursuit of a comfortable life ↔

we have released in our search for warmth and comfort

「追求舒适」 = 「追求温暖与舒适」

【辨邻】 D 段虽也讲生态问题、且 Acceleration is the signature of our time, 但只在讨论「加速」的曲线, 没有把生态问题归因于「追求舒适生活」, 也没有「应紧急关注」的呼吁意味, 缺了陈述句的关键要素。

Species extinction, deforestation, damming of rivers, occurrence of floods, the depletion of ozone, the degradation of ocean systems and many other areas are all experiencing acceleration

39. Even in the fast-food nation America, the number of vegetarians is on the rise.

即使在快餐国度美国,素食者的数量也在增加。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「fast-food nation America」 + 「vegetarians is on the rise」

【定位】 In 2017, 6 per cent of US consumers claimed to be strictly vegetarian, up from 1 per cent in 2014.

2017 年, 6% 的美国消费者自称是严格的素食主义者, 比 2014 年的 1% 有所上升。

【改写】 Even in the fast-food nation America ↔ **Even in the United States—the fast-food nation**
[fast-food nation America] ≈ 原文同名表述

the number of vegetarians is on the rise ↔

6 per cent of US consumers claimed to be strictly vegetarian, up from 1 per cent in 2014

数据上升 = 「数量上升」

【辨邻】 J J 段确实讲 Slow Food movement 起源与扩张，但聚焦 in Italy in the 1980s 与 more than 160 countries 的概览，并没有具体到美国素食者比例上升，因此不是本题源头。

Under the leadership of Carlo Petrini, the Slow Food movement began in Piedmont

40. The deterioration of the ecological system is accelerating because of the dramatic increase of human production and consumption.

由于人类生产和消费的急剧增长,生态系统的恶化正在加速。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「dramatic increase of human production and consumption」 导致生态恶化加速

【定位】 The acceleration of human production, consumption and travel has changed the animate and inanimate spheres. It has echoed through natural processes on which humans depend. Species extinction, deforestation, damming of rivers, occurrence of floods, the depletion of ozone, the degradation of ocean systems and many other areas are all experiencing acceleration.

人类生产、消费与出行的加速已经改变了生物与非生物的世界，并在我们依赖的自然过程中产生回响。物种灭绝、毁林、河流筑坝、洪水频发、臭氧消耗、海洋系统退化等众多领域都在经历加速。

【改写】 The deterioration of the ecological system is accelerating ↔

Species extinction, deforestation, damming of rivers, occurrence of floods, the depletion of ozone, the degradation of ocean systems and many other areas are all experiencing acceleration

生态领域清单的加速 = 「生态系统恶化加速」

because of the dramatic increase of human production and consumption ↔

The acceleration of human production, consumption and travel has changed the animate and inanimate spheres. It has echoed through natural processes on which humans depend

「人类生产消费加速影响自然」 = 「生产消费剧增导致生态恶化」

【辨邻】 C C 段虽然也说 environmental threats...are multiplying at a dizzying rate, 但归因模糊 (只笼统讲「搜寻温暖与舒适」), 并未明确指向「生产消费的剧增」这一陈述句的关键原因; 本题严格要求因果两端对齐, 故排除。

Year after year, faster and faster, consumption outpaces the biological capacity of our planet

41. It is obvious that solutions must be found to curb the fast worsening environment and social acceleration.

显然必须找到解决方案来遏制迅速恶化的环境和社会加速。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「solutions must be found to curb」 环境与社会加速

【定位】 This much is clear: we need to find ways that help us flatten the hockey-stick curves that reflect our ever-faster pace of ecological destruction and social acceleration.

这一点是清楚的：我们需要找到办法，把那条反映生态破坏与社会加速越来越快的「曲棍球棒」曲线压平。

【改写】 It is obvious that solutions must be found ↔ **This much is clear: we need to find ways**
「显然要找方法」 = 「we need to find ways」

to curb the fast worsening environment and social acceleration ↔

flatten the hockey-stick curves that reflect our ever-faster pace of ecological destruction and social acceleration

「压平曲线」 = 「遏制」 + 术语原样复现

【辨邻】 **F** F 段以问句 So what do we do? 结尾，意在引出后文，但没有出现「social acceleration」这一关键术语，也没有「This much is clear: we need to find ways」式的明确主张，因此不是本题源头。

Global heating and environmental degradation are not technological problems. They are highly political issues that are informed by powerful interests

42. Many people believe changing the world is possible, though it may take time and involve setbacks.

许多人相信改变世界是可能的,尽管这可能需要时间并涉及挫折。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「changing the world is possible」 + 「take time and involve setbacks」

【定位】 Our world is full of—mostly untold—stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible. They are 'slow' in their unfolding, and they are slow because they come with setbacks.

我们的世界充满了大多未被讲述的「慢希望」故事，它们由「改变是可能的」这一信念所驱动。它们的展开是缓慢的，因为它们伴随挫折。

【改写】 Many people believe changing the world is possible ↔ **driven by the idea that change is possible**
「人们相信」 = 「被这一信念驱动」

it may take time and involve setbacks ↔

They are 'slow' in their unfolding, and they are slow because they come with setbacks

「展开缓慢 + 伴随挫折」 = 「需要时间 + 伴随挫折」

【辨邻】 **H** H 段也提到 slow hope，但它的命题是「我们需要多重故事而非英雄叙事」，强调对策方向；并未直接表述「人们相信改变可能且过程会有挫折」的总观点，那是 A 段的开篇定调。

we need stories, not only of what Rob Nixon of Princeton University has called the 'slow violence' of environmental degradation...but also stories of what I call 'slow hope'

43. It might be wrong to expect that our world would be saved at one stroke with some miraculous technology.

期望我们的世界会通过某种神奇技术一举得救可能是错误的。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「saved at one stroke with some miraculous technology」是错的

【定位】 The fact that we now imagine our planet as a whole does not mean that the 'rescue' of our planet will come with one big global stroke of genius and technology. It will more likely come by many small acts.

我们现在能整体地想象这个星球，这并不意味着对它的「拯救」会来自一次全球性的天才与技术的妙笔；它更可能由许多小行动促成。

【改写】 It might be wrong to expect that our world would be saved at one stroke with some miraculous technology

↔

we envisage our salvation to come from a deus ex machina, from a divine engineer or a tech solutionist who will miraculously conjure up a new source of energy or another cure-all with revolutionary potency, we might be looking in the wrong place

「找错地方」=「这种期待可能是错的」

our world would be saved at one stroke ↔

the 'rescue' of our planet will come with one big global stroke of genius and technology

「一举」表述原样复现

【辨邻】 **E** E 段确实提到 we too, like Prometheus, will be saved by a new Hercules, a divine engineer 这一技术救世幻想，但只是描述这种说法，没有判断「这是错的」；而陈述句 It might be wrong to expect 带明确批判态度，应去 F 段。

Some of today's narratives about the future seem to suggest that we too, like Prometheus, will be saved by a new Hercules, a divine engineer

44. It is human nature to cherish hopes for a better world.

珍视对更美好世界的希望是人的天性。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「human nature to cherish hopes for a better world」

【定位】 What makes us 'authentic' as humans are visions of our 'potential'. In other words: living in hope makes us human.

让我们作为人类「本真」的，是对自身「潜能」的种种愿景。换句话说：活在希望中让我们成为人。

【改写】 It is human nature to cherish hopes ↔ **living in hope makes us human**

「A让我们成为人」=「A是人性」

for a better world ↔ **the outlines of a better world**

「更好世界」原词复现

【辨邻】 **A** A 段确实提到 driven by the idea that change is possible，但只把「改变可能」当作驱动故事的信念，并未把希望或追求更好世界定义为「人性」；本题要求的是「人性 = 怀抱希望」这一定义性命题，故而去 I 段。

Our world is full of—mostly untold—stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible

45. Technology has given us humans the power to change the natural world, but we have paid a price for the change.

技术赋予了我们人类改变自然世界的力量,但我们为这种改变付出了代价。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「Technology」改变自然 + 「paid a price」

【定位】 Just as in the myth, technology—first fire and stone tools, and later farming, the steam engine and industry, fossil fuels, chemicals and nuclear power—has allowed us to alter and control the natural world. The myth also reminds us that these advances have come at a price: as a punishment for Prometheus' crime, the gods created Pandora, and they gave her a box filled with evils and curses.

正如神话所讲，技术——最初是火与石器，后来是农业、蒸汽机和工业、化石燃料、化学品和核能——让我们得以改造并控制自然界。神话也提醒我们，这些进步是付出代价的：作为对普罗米修斯之罪的惩罚，众神创造了潘多拉，并给了她一个装满邪恶与诅咒的盒子。

【改写】 Technology has given us humans the power to change the natural world ↔

technology—first fire and stone tools, and later farming, the steam engine and industry, fossil fuels, chemicals and nuclear power—has allowed us to alter and control the natural world

「允许我们改造」=「给了我们改变的力量」

we have paid a price for the change ↔ **these advances have come at a price**

「付出代价」原样复现

【辨邻】 C 段确实在讲 the ecological curses that we have released，但它承袭的是 B 段提出的「技术付代价」命题、展开其后果；陈述句要求的「技术赋予改造自然之力 + 已付代价」总命题首次完整出现在 B 段，故 C 段不是源头。

In engineering and exploiting and transforming our habitat, we have opened tens of thousands of Pandora's boxes

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 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 开宗明义：世界上充满了大量未被讲述的「慢希望」故事，它们由「改变是可能的」这一信念驱动，过程缓慢且伴随挫折。

信息指纹 「慢希望」总纲

B 用普罗米修斯盗火的神话作类比：从火、石器到农业、蒸汽机、化石燃料、化学品、核能，技术让人类改造并控制了自然，但代价是潘多拉魔盒被打开，疾病与灾难随之释放。

信息指纹 普罗米修斯神话 + 技术清单 + 潘多拉代价

C 当今人类不能再忽视为追求温暖与舒适而释放出的生态诅咒——环境威胁已从区域扩展到全球，且以惊人的速度成倍增加，我们正在用尽时间。

信息指纹 为舒适付出的生态代价 + 全球化威胁加速

D 加速是当今时代的标志：人口、经济、消费长期几乎不增长，到 19 世纪中、尤其 20 世纪中以后骤升，物种灭绝、毁林、筑坝、洪水、臭氧消耗、海洋退化等都呈「曲棍球棒」式跃升。

信息指纹 「曲棍球棒」加速曲线 + 数字佐证

E 今天有些关于未来的叙述暗示我们将再次被某位「神工」式的工程师拯救，靠地球工程、冷聚变或超光速飞船一举超越升温、能源短缺、食物匮乏、太空、垃圾、污水等地球性约束。

信息指纹 新「神工」迷思 + 尖端技术清单

F 然而，把救赎寄托在「解围之神」式的工程师或技术解决主义者身上，可能是找错了地方——地球的拯救更可能由许多小行动促成，而非一次全球性的天才妙笔；任何重大变革都会带来意料之外的后果。

信息指纹 反「一举拯救」论 + 「many small acts」

G 我们必须找到办法把反映生态破坏与社会加速的「曲棍球棒」曲线压平；承认人类操纵地球带来的破坏性，也意味着可以想象人类的努力能在未来几个世纪里建一个破坏更少的世界。

信息指纹 「压平曲线」 + 必须找解决之道

H 为对抗灾难恐惧，我们需要的不是一个大叙事或英雄式拯救，而是许多悄悄走向更有希望未来的故事——既要讲 Rob Nixon 所说的「慢暴力」，也要讲作者所说的「慢希望」。

信息指纹 Rob Nixon 「慢暴力」 + 多重叙事

I 我们既要承认生态困境，也需要积极变革的语言；引用恩斯特·布洛赫《希望的原理》：最悲剧的失落是失去想象事物可以不同的能力——希望源于恐惧与危机，是与「乌托邦愿景」并行的创造力；活在希望中让我们成为人。

信息指纹 Ernst Bloch + 《希望的原理》 + 「失去想象」

J 草根运动可以让改变扩散到原发地之外——以 1980 年代起于意大利皮埃蒙特的「慢食」运动为例：Carlo Petrini 领导下，它对抗战后廉价工业化食物，如今已在 160 多个国家开展数千个项目。

信息指纹 Slow Food 运动 + Carlo Petrini + 起源地与扩张

K 慢食无法逆转全球食物经济，但能让本地饮食传统与环境繁荣；即便在「快餐之国」美国，小农场与城市菜园也在兴起，2017 年严格素食者占比已从 2014 年的 1% 升至 6%；正如 Wendell Berry 所言，「吃即农业行为」，慢希望由此推进。

信息指纹 美国素食比例上升 + Wendell Berry + Urban Agriculture Toolkit

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Our world is full of—mostly untold—stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible.

A段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式特征：主系表结构 + 后置定语修饰 + 同位语从句说明抽象名词。这种 "抽象名词 + 同位语从句" 的搭配（如 the idea that...、the fact that... 等）在学术文本和考试真题中频繁出现，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性。

At the beginning of time—so goes the myth—humans suffered, shivering in the cold and dark until the titan(巨人) Prometheus stole fire from the gods.

B段，第1句

这是考试中高频出现的典型句式：主句 + until 引导的时间状语从句，以及插入语、分词短语等常见修饰手段。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，学习收益高。

Just as in the myth, technology—first fire and stone tools, and later farming, the steam engine and industry, fossil fuels, chemicals and nuclear power—has allowed us to alter and control the natural world.

B段，第2句

长同位语插入打断主干的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是学术文本和说明文的常见句式；allow sb to do结构和现在完成时也是高频考点，掌握此句型可迁移应用到大量类似长难句。

On a regular basis, we are reminded that we are running out of time.

C段，第4句

主句被动语态配宾语从句(remind sb that结构)是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，从句用进行时表达紧迫感也是常见手法。句首状语前置也符合书面语习惯。整体结构在真题中反复出现，学习后可大量复用，具有较强典型性。

It has echoed through natural processes on which humans depend.

D段，第6句

"介词+关系代词"引导的定语从句 (on which) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有很强的代表性；主句"主语+现在完成时谓语+介词短语状语"的框架也常见；掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Moreover, if history is a guide, then we can assume that any major transformations will once again be followed by a huge set of unintended consequences.

F段，第6句

if 条件句 + 主句 + that 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的复合句式；被动语态在宾语从句中的使用、情态动词 can 表推测、by 短语引出施动者，这些都是高频考点；整体句式具有很强的迁移价值

This much is clear: we need to find ways that help us flatten the hockey-stick curves that reflect our ever-faster pace of ecological destruction and social acceleration.

G段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、表语从句、不定式作宾语、定语从句、省略to的不定式作宾补等多种成分，且定语从句嵌套层次清晰，适合练习定语从句的识别、先行词的确定以及修饰关系的梳理，训练价值较高。

Instead of one big narrative, a story of unexpected rescue by a larger-than-life hero, we need multiple stories: we need stories, not only of what Rob Nixon of Princeton University has called the 'slow violence' of environmental degradation (that is, the damage that is often invisible at first and develops slowly and gradually), but also stories of what I call 'slow hope'.

H段，第2句

典型的学术论文风格长句，使用了对比结构、同位语解释、专家引用及从句嵌套，是考研及托福雅思阅读中的常考句式。

It has given rise to thousands of projects around the globe, representing democratic politics, food sovereignty, biodiversity and sustainable agriculture.

J段，第6句

本句包含主语、谓语短语动词、宾语、地点状语和非谓语动词短语作状语，成分种类较为丰富。谓语为固定搭配 "give rise to"，需要识别整体短语而非单个动词；非谓语 "representing" 的定性（状语还是定语）也有一定辨析价值。适合练习成分划分和非谓语结构识别。

Slow Food cannot undo the irresistible developments of the global food economy, but it can upset its theorists, it can 'speak differently', and it can allow people and their local food traditions and environments to flourish.

K段，第2句

本句是典型的 '一个否定 + 多个肯定' 对比论述句式，通过 but 转折和 and 顺承构成并列复合句，这种结构在学术写作和考试阅读中极为常见。四个分句主语一致（Slow Food 及其代词 it）、谓语结构平行（情态动词 can + 原形），体现了英语书面语中常见的平行并列修辞手法。掌握这一句式后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的对比论述段落中。

The US Department of Agriculture provides an Urban Agriculture Toolkit and, according to a recent report, American millennials(千禧一代) are changing their diets.

K段，第4句

并列句加插入状语是四级等考试中极为常见的句式结构，具有很强的代表性。

Many people believe changing the world is possible, though it may take time and involve setbacks.

第42题 题干

全句结构为"主句 + 宾语从句 + 让步状语从句"的复合句，其中宾语从句省略引导词that、让步状语从句用though引导，均为四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，学习后可广泛迁移至阅读理解和翻译题型。

Technology has given us humans the power to change the natural world, but we have paid a price for the change.

第45题 题干

but 连接的并列主句表达转折关系是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成时表达过去动作对现在的影响也是常考时态，双宾语结构和不定式作定语都是典型语法点，整体结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 164 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。

ecological

B2

adj. 生态的

本篇7次 · 真题 33 句

acceleration

B2

n. 加速

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次 · 真题 140 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇4次 · 真题 112 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇4次 · 真题 56 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇4次 · 真题 32 句

vision

B2

n. 视力

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 205 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇3次 · 真题 128 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇3次 · 真题 70 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇3次·真题 56 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇3次·真题 35 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇3次·真题 13 句

myth B2

n. 神话

本篇3次·真题 9 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次·真题 271 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题 120 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 102 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题 89 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇2次·真题 78 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次·真题 75 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇2次·真题 58 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇2次·真题 53 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题 48 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇2次·真题 45 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇2次·真题 36 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本篇2次·真题 33 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇2次·真题 30 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇2次·真题 25 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇2次·真题 23 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇2次·真题 19 句

destruction B2

n. 破坏

本篇2次·真题 17 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇2次·真题 13 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇2次·真题 11 句

setback B2

n. 挫折

本篇2次·真题 11 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本篇2次·真题 10 句

stroke B1

n. 中风

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 167 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 165 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 143 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 136 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 104 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 80 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

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 73 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题45句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题45句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题44句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题44句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题41句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次·真题41句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题40句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇1次·真题39句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题38句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题37句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题36句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题34句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题34句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题34句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题33句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题32句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 30 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

nuclear B2

adj. 核能的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题 18 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

architecture B2

n. 建筑学;建筑设计

本篇1次·真题 17 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

biodiversity C1

n. 生物多样性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 16 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 15 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本篇1次·真题 15 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

invisible B1

adj. 看不见的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 13 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇1次·真题 13 句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 12 句

genius B2

n. 天才

本篇1次·真题 12 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 11 句

punishment B1

n. 惩罚

本篇1次·真题 11 句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 11 句

steam B1

n. 蒸汽

本篇1次·真题 11 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次·真题 10 句

grid B2

n. 网格

本篇1次·真题 10 句

livelihood B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

deterioration

C1

n. 恶化

本篇1次·真题9句

regional

B2

adj. 地区的

本篇1次·真题9句

authentic

B2

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题8句

berry

B1

n. 浆果

本篇1次·真题8句

evil

B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次·真题8句

outline

B2

n. 概要

本篇1次·真题8句

rob

B1

v. 抢劫

本篇1次·真题8句

scarcity

C1

n. 缺乏

本篇1次·真题8句

uncertainty

B2

n. 不确定性

本篇1次·真题8句

unintended

B2

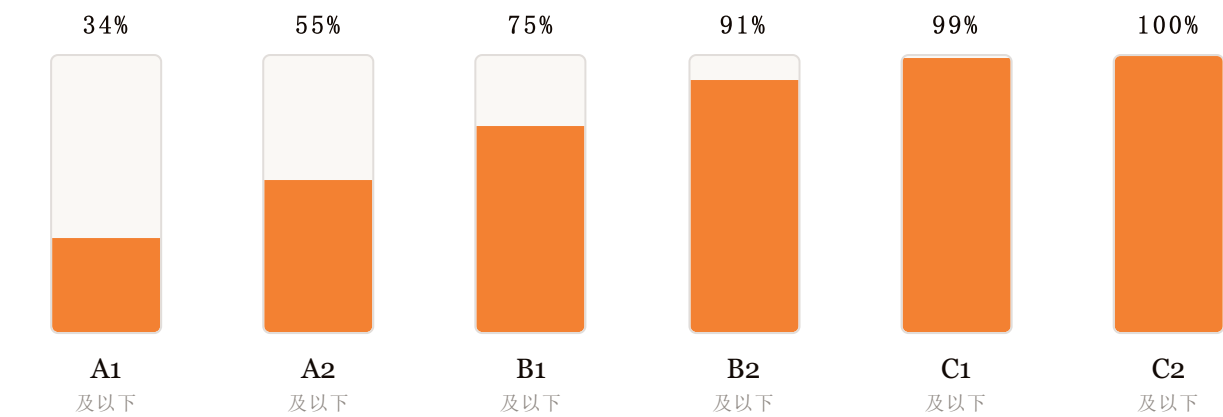
adj. 非故意的

本篇1次·真题8句

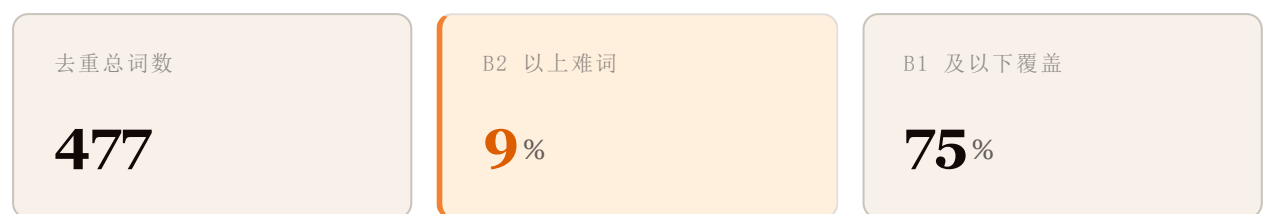
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全文 477 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **477** 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 41 个·约 9%。



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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 →