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六级·真题卷第1套·2021年6月

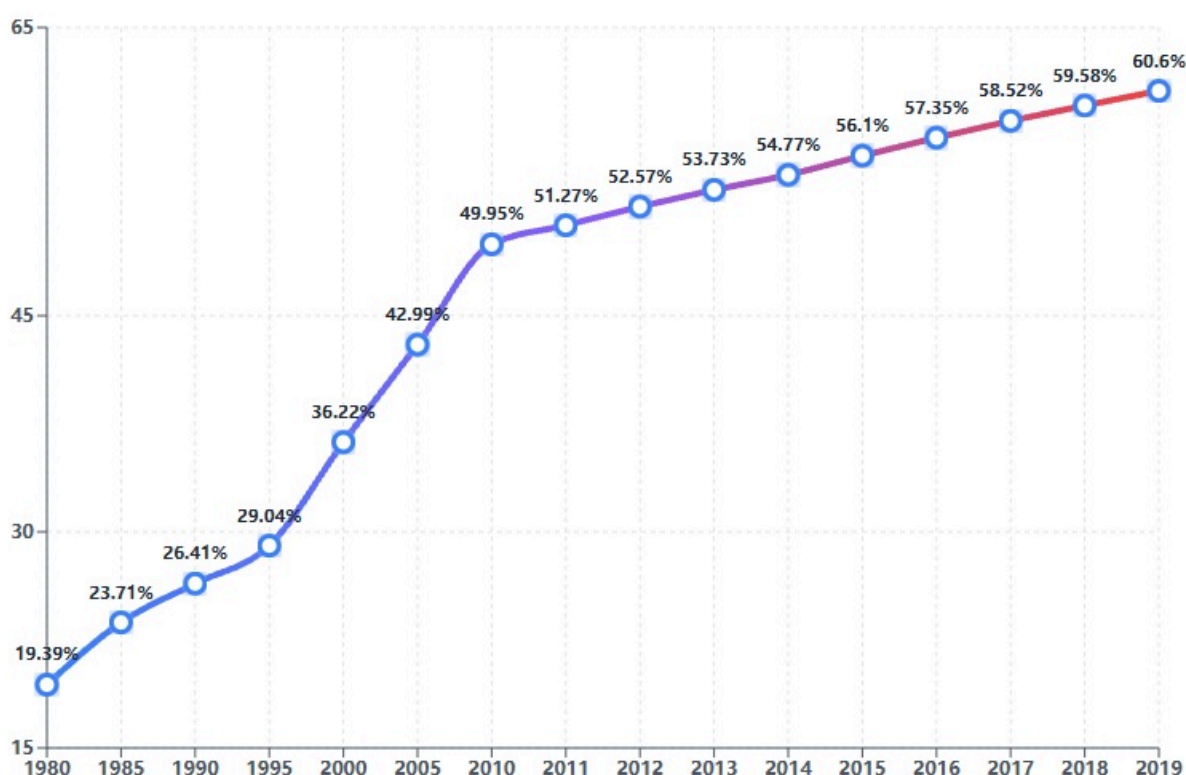
Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the graph below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the graph and comment on *China's achievements in urbanization*. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Degree of Urbanization in China from 1980 to 2019



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) He will tell the management how he really feels.
B) He will meet his new manager in two weeks.
C) He is going to attend a job interview.
D) He is going to leave his present job.
2. A) It should be kept private.
B) It should be carefully analyzed.
C) It can be quite useful to senior managers.
D) It can improve interviewees' job prospects.
3. A) It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.
B) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
C) It may displease his immediate superiors.
D) It may do harm to his fellow employees.
4. A) Prepare a comprehensive exit report.
B) Do some practice for the exit interview.
C) Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
D) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

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

5. A) Her unsuccessful journey.
B) Her month-long expedition.
C) Her latest documentary.
D) Her career as a botanist.
6. A) She had to live like a vegetarian.
B) She was caught in a hurricane.
C) She had to endure many hardships.
D) She suffered from water shortage.
7. A) A hurricane was coming.
B) A flood was approaching.
C) They had no more food in the canoe.
D) They could no longer bear the humidity.
8. A) It was memorable.
B) It was unbearable.
C) It was uneventful.
D) It was fruitful.

Section B

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

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

9. A) It diminishes laymen's interest in science.
B) It ensures the accuracy of their arguments.
C) It makes their expressions more explicit.
D) It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.
10. A) They can learn to communicate with scientists.
B) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.
C) They feel great respect towards scientists.
D) They will see the complexity of science.
11. A) Find appropriate topics.
B) Stimulate their interest.
C) Explain all the jargon terms.
D) Do away with jargon terms.

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

12. A) The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.
B) There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.
C) The erupting gas might endanger local children.
D) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.
13. A) The massive gas underground.
B) Their lack of the needed skill.
C) The sand under the hill.
D) Their lack of suitable tools.
14. A) It rendered many oil workers jobless.
B) It was not as effective as he claimed.
C) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.
D) It was not popularized until years later.
15. A) It radically transformed the state's economy.
B) It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.
C) It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape.
D) It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries.

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) Unsuitable jobs.
B) Bad managers.
C) Insufficient motivation.
D) Tough regulations.
17. A) Ineffective training.
B) Toxic company culture.
C) Lack of regular evaluation.
D) Overburdening of managers.
18. A) It collected feedback from both employers and employees.
B) It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.
C) It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.
D) It was based only on the perspective of employees.

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

19. A) It is seeing an automation revolution.
B) It is bringing prosperity to the region.
C) It is yielding an unprecedented profit.
D) It is expanding at an accelerating speed.
20. A) It exhausts resources sooner.
B) It creates a lot of new jobs.
C) It causes conflicts between employers and employees.
D) It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.
21. A) They welcome it with open arms.
B) They will wait to see its effect.
C) They are strongly opposed to it.
D) They accept it with reservations.

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

22. A) Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.
B) They kill more people than any infectious disease.
C) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.
D) They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.

23. A) They show a difference between rich and poor nations.
B) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.
C) They rise and fall from year to year.
D) They are not as reliable as claimed.
24. A) Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.
B) Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.
C) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.
D) Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.
25. A) Foster better driving behavior.
B) Provide better training for drivers.
C) Abolish all outdated traffic rules.
D) Impose heavier penalties on speeding.

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.

A new study has drawn a bleak picture of cultural inclusiveness reflected in the children's literature available in Australia. Dr. Helen Adam from Edith Cowan University's School of Education 26 the cultural diversity of children's books. She examined the books 27 in the kindergarten rooms of four day-care centers in Western Australia. Just 18 percent of 2,413 books in the total collection contained any 28 of non-white people. Minority cultures were often featured in stereotypical or tokenistic ways, for example, by 29 Asian culture with chopsticks and traditional dress. Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had 30 roles in the books. The main characters were mostly Caucasian. This causes concern as it can lead to an impression that whiteness is of greater value.

Dr. Adam said children formed impressions about "difference" and identity from a very young age. Evidence has shown they develop own-race 31 from as young as three months of age. The books we share with young children can be a valuable opportunity to develop children's understanding of themselves and others. Books can also allow children to see diversity. They discover both similarities and differences between themselves and others. This can help develop understanding, acceptance and 32 of diversity.

Census data has shown Australians come from more than 200 countries. They speak over 300 languages at home. Additionally, Australians belong to more than 100 different religious groups. They also work in more than 1,000 different occupations. "Australia is a multicultural society. The current 33 promotion of white middle-class ideas and lifestyles risks 34 children from minority groups. This can give white middle-class children a sense of 35 or privilege," Dr. Adam said.

A) alienating

I) representation

B) appreciation	J) safeguarded
C) bias	K) secondary
D) fraud	L) superiority
E) housed	M) temperament
F) investigated	N) tentative
G) overwhelming	O) threshold
H) portraying	

Section B

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

How Marconi Gave Us the Wireless World

- A) A hundred years before iconic figures like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs permeated our lives, an Irish-Italian inventor laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century. Guglielmo Marconi was arguably the first truly global figure in modern communication. Not only was he the first to communicate globally, he was the first to think globally about communication. Marconi may not have been the greatest inventor of his time, but more than anyone else, he brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate.
- B) Today's globally networked media and communication system has its origins in the 19th century, when, for the first time, messages were sent electronically across great distances. The telegraph, the telephone, and radio were the obvious predecessors of the Internet, iPods, and mobile phones. What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication. Marconi was the first to develop and perfect this system, using the recently-discovered "air waves" that make up the electromagnetic spectrum.
- C) Between 1896, when he applied for his first patent in England at the age of 22, and his death in Italy in 1937, Marconi was at the center of every major innovation in electronic communication. He was also a skilled and sophisticated organizer, an entrepreneurial innovator, who mastered the use of corporate strategy, media relations, government lobbying, international diplomacy, patents, and prosecution. Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth (and beyond, if we can believe some reports). Some like to refer to him as a genius, but if there was any genius to Marconi it was this vision.
- D) In 1901 he succeeded in signaling across the Atlantic, from the west coast of England to Newfoundland in the USA, despite the claims of science that it could not be done. In 1924 he convinced the British government to encircle the world with a chain of wireless stations using the latest technology that he had devised, shortwave radio. There are some who say Marconi lost his edge when commercial broadcasting came along; he didn't see that radio could or should be used to frivolous(无聊的) ends. In one of his last public speeches, a radio broadcast to the United States in March 1937, he deplored that broadcasting had become a one-way means of communication and foresaw it moving in another direction, toward communication as a means of exchange. That was visionary genius.

- E) Marconi's career was devoted to making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, and with an elegance that would appear to be intuitive and uncomplicated to the user-friendly, if you will. There is a direct connection from Marconi to today's social media, search engines, and program streaming that can best be summed up by an admittedly provocative exclamation: the 20th century did not exist. In a sense, Marconi's vision jumped from his time to our own.
- F) Marconi invented the idea of global communication—or, more straightforwardly, globally networked, mobile, wireless communication. Initially, this was wireless Morse code telegraphy(电报通讯), the principal communication technology of his day. Marconi was the first to develop a practical method for wireless telegraphy using radio waves. He borrowed technical details from many sources, but what set him apart was a self-confident vision of the power of communication technology on the one hand, and, on the other, of the steps that needed to be taken to consolidate his own position as a player in that field. Tracing Marconi's lifeline leads us into the story of modern communication itself. There were other important figures, but Marconi towered over them all in reach, power, and influence, as well as in the grip he had on the popular imagination of his time. Marconi was quite simply the central figure in the emergence of a modern understanding of communication.
- G) In his lifetime, Marconi foresaw the development of television and the fax machine, GPS, radar, and the portable hand-held telephone. Two months before he died, newspapers were reporting that he was working on a "death ray," and that he had "killed a rat with an intricate device at a distance of three feet." By then, anything Marconi said or did was newsworthy. Stock prices rose or sank according to his pronouncements. If Marconi said he thought it might rain, there was likely to be a run on umbrellas.
- H) Marconi's biography is also a story about choices and the motivations behind them. At one level, Marconi could be fiercely autonomous and independent of the constraints of his own social class. On another scale, he was a perpetual outsider. Wherever he went, he was never "of" the group; he was always the "other," considered foreign in Britain, British in Italy, and "not American" in the United States. At the same time, he also suffered tremendously from a need for acceptance that drove, and sometimes stained, every one of his relationships.
- I) Marconi placed a permanent stamp on the way we live. He was the first person to imagine a practical application for the wireless spectrum, and to develop it successfully into a global communication system—in both terms of the word; that is, worldwide and all-inclusive. He was able to do this because of a combination of factors—most important, timing and opportunity—but the single-mindedness and determination with which he carried out his self-imposed mission was fundamentally character-based; millions of Marconi's contemporaries had the same class, gender, race, and colonial privilege as he, but only a handful did anything with it. Marconi needed to achieve the goal that was set in his mind as an adolescent; by the time he reached adulthood, he understood, intuitively, that in order to have an impact he had to both develop an independent economic base and align himself with political power. Disciplined, uncritical loyalty to political power became his compass for the choices he had to make.
- J) At the same time, Marconi was uncompromisingly independent intellectually. Shortly after Marconi's death, the nuclear physicist Enrico Fermi—soon to be the developer of the Manhattan Project—wrote that Marconi proved that theory and experimentation were complementary features of progress. "Experience can rarely, unless guided by a theoretical concept, arrive at results of any great significance...on the other hand, an excessive trust in theoretical conviction would have prevented Marconi from persisting in experiments which were destined to bring about a revolution in the technique of radio-communications." In other words, Marconi had the advantage of not being burdened by preconceived assumptions.

- K) The most controversial aspect of Marconi's life—and the reason why there has been no satisfying biography of Marconi until now—was his uncritical embrace of Benito Mussolini. At first this was not problematic for him. But as the regressive(倒退的) nature of Mussolini's regime became clear, he began to suffer a crisis of conscience. However, after a lifetime of moving within the circles of power, he was unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully (as president of Italy's national research council and royal academy, as well as a member of the Fascist Grand Council) until the day he died—conveniently—in 1937, shortly before he would have had to take a stand in the conflict that consumed a world that he had, in part, created.
36. Marconi was central to our present-day understanding of communication.
37. As an adult, Marconi had an intuition that he had to be loyal to politicians in order to be influential.
38. Marconi disapproved of the use of wireless communication for commercial broadcasting.
39. Marconi's example demonstrates that theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other in making progress in science and technology.
40. Marconi's real interest lay in the development of worldwide wireless communication.
41. Marconi spent his whole life making wireless communication simple to use.
42. Because of his long-time connection with people in power, Marconi was unable to cut himself off from the fascist regime in Italy.
43. In his later years, Marconi exerted a tremendous influence on all aspects of people's life.
44. What connected the 19th century and our present time was the development of wireless communication.
45. Despite his autonomy, Marconi felt alienated and suffered from a lack of acceptance.

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.

Humans are fascinated by the source of their failings and virtues: This preoccupation inevitably leads to an old debate: whether nature or nurture moulds us more. A revolution in genetics has poised this as a modern political question about the character of our society: if personalities are hard-wired into our genes, what can governments do to help us? It feels morally questionable, yet claims of genetic selection by intelligence are making headlines.

This is down to "hereditarian"(遗传论的) science and a recent paper claimed "differences in exam performance between pupils attending selective and non-selective schools mirror the genetic differences between them". With such an assertion, the work was predictably greeted by a lot of absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success". What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socio-economic background were taken into account. It is a glimpse of the blindingly obvious—and there's nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument.

Yet the paper does say children are "unintentionally genetically selected" by the school system. Central to hereditarian science is a tall claim: that identifiable variations in genetic sequences can predict an individual's aptness to learn, reason and solve problems. This is problematic on many levels. A teacher could not seriously tell a parent their child has a low genetic tendency to study when external factors clearly exist. Unlike-minded academics say the inheritability of human traits is scientifically unsound. At best there is a weak statistical association and not a causal link between DNA and intelligence. Yet sophisticated statistics are used to create an intimidatory atmosphere of scientific certainty.

While there's an undoubted genetic basis to individual difference, it is wrong to think that socially defined groups can be genetically accounted for. The fixation on genes as destiny is surely false too. Medical predictability can rarely be based on DNA alone; the environment matters too. Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes. If hereditarians want to advance their cause it will require more balanced interpretation and not just acts of advocacy.

Genetic selection is a way of exerting influence over others, "the ultimate collective control of human destinies," as writer H. G. Wells put it. Knowledge becomes power and power requires a sense of responsibility. In understanding cognitive ability, we must not elevate discrimination to a science, allowing people to climb the ladder of life only as far as their cells might suggest. This will need a more sceptical eye on the science. As technology progresses, we all have a duty to make sure that we shape a future that we would want to find ourselves in.

46. What did a recent research paper claim?

- A) The type of school students attend makes a difference to their future.
- B) Genetic differences between students are far greater than supposed.
- C) The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore.
- D) Students' academic performance is determined by their genes.

47. What does the author think of the recent research?

- A) Its result was questionable.
- B) Its implication was positive.
- C) Its influence was rather negligible.
- D) Its conclusions were enlightening.

48. What does the author say about the relationship between DNA and intelligence?

- A) It is one of scientific certainty.
- B) It is not one of cause and effect.
- C) It is subject to interpretation of statistics.
- D) It is not fully examined by gene scientists.

49. What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing?

- A) Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.
- B) Conduct their research using more sophisticated technology.
- C) Gather gene data from people of all social classes.
- D) Cooperate with social scientists in their research.

50. What does the author warn against in the passage?

- A) Exaggerating the power of technology in shaping the world.
- B) Losing sight of professional ethics in conducting research.
- C) Misunderstanding the findings of human cognition research.
- D) Promoting discrimination in the name of science.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Nicola Sturgeon's speech last Tuesday setting out the Scottish government's legislative programme for the year ahead confirmed what was already pretty clear. Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors, with Edinburgh likely to lead the way.

Tourist taxes are not new. The Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan has a longstanding policy of charging visitors a daily fee. France's tax on overnight stays was introduced to assist thermal spa(温泉) towns to develop, and around half of French local authorities use it today.

But such levies are on the rise. Moves by Barcelona and Venice to deal with the phenomenon of "over-tourism" through the use of charges have recently gained prominence. Japan and Greece are among the countries to have recently introduced tourist taxes.

That the UK lags behind is due to our weak, by international standards, local government, as well as the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party. Some UK cities have lobbied without success for the power to levy a charge on visitors. Such levies are no universal remedy as the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010. Still, it is to be hoped that the Scottish government's bold move will prompt others to act. There is no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation—particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain.

On the contrary, compelling tourists to make a financial contribution to the places they visit beyond their personal consumption should be part of a wider cultural shift. Westerners with disposable incomes have often behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences. Just as the environmental harm caused by aviation and other transport must come under far greater scrutiny, the social cost of tourism must also be confronted. This includes the impact of short-term lets on housing costs and quality of life for residents. Several European capitals, including Paris and Berlin, are leading a campaign for tougher regulation by the European Union. It also includes the impact of overcrowding, litter and the kinds of behaviour associated with noisy parties.

There is no "one size fits all" solution to this problem. The existence of new revenue streams for some but not all councils is complicated, and businesses are often opposed, fearing higher costs will make them uncompetitive. But those places that want them must be given the chance to make tourist taxes work.

51. What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon's speech?

- A) The UK is set to adjust its policy on taxation.
- B) Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland.
- C) The UK will take new measures to boost tourism.
- D) Edinburgh contributes most to Scotland's tourism.

52. How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax?
- A) Its government wants to attract more tourists.
 - B) The tax is unlikely to add much to its revenue.
 - C) Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation.
 - D) It takes time for local governments to reach consensus.
53. Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to _____.
- A) elevate its tourism to international standards
 - B) improve the welfare of its maintenance workers
 - C) promote its cultural exchange with other nations
 - D) ease its financial burden of providing local services
54. What does the author say about Western tourists?
- A) They don't seem to care about the social cost of tourism.
 - B) They don't seem to mind paying for additional services.
 - C) They deem travel an important part of their life.
 - D) They subject the effects of tourism to scrutiny.
55. What are UK people's opinions about the levy of tourist tax?
- A) Supportive.
 - B) Skeptical.
 - C) Divided.
 - D) Unclear.

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**.

海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛，是位于中国最南端的省份。海南岛风景秀丽，气候宜人，阳光充足，生物多样，温泉密布，海水清澈，大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所，因而被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地，每年都吸引了大批中外游客。海南1988年建省以来，旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展，是中国唯一的省级经济特区。在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下，海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区。

2021年6月·第1套英语六级写作（大作文）·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

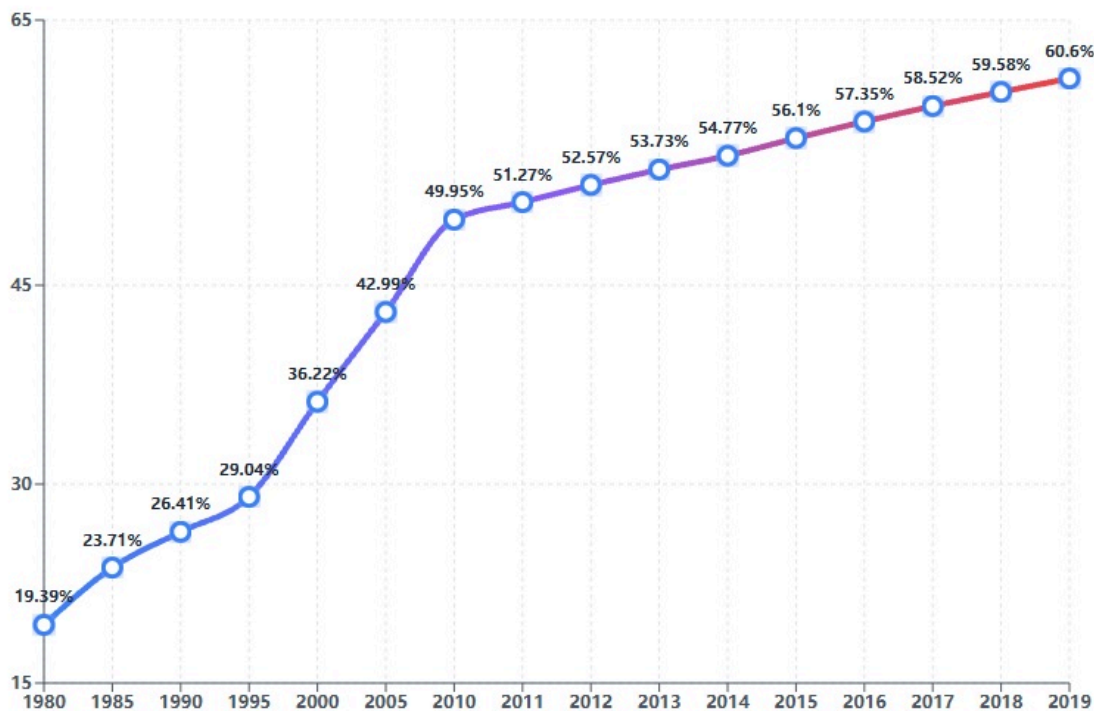
本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2021年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）、真题配图连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2021-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the graph below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the graph and comment **on China's achievements in urbanization**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Degree of Urbanization in China from 1980 to 2019



【参考范文 • 164 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is vividly shown in the line graph above, the degree of urbanization in China rose steadily and remarkably over nearly four decades. Specifically, the proportion of urban population climbed from a mere 19.39% in 1980 to a striking 60.6% in 2019, tripling within the period, with the growth becoming especially rapid after the year 2000.

Behind this rapid urbanization lie China's tremendous achievements. To begin with, decades of sustained economic growth created vast job opportunities in cities, drawing hundreds of millions of rural residents into urban areas. Moreover, forward-looking government policies and large-scale infrastructure construction accelerated the transfer of population and industries from the countryside to towns. Such progress not only reflects the modernization of the nation but also greatly improves people's living standards and promotes balanced regional development.

In conclusion, the impressive climb of the urbanization curve mirrors the remarkable strides China has made. If this momentum is sustained wisely, the country will surely embrace an even brighter and more prosperous future.

【参考译文】

如上方折线图所生动展示的，1980 至 2019 近四十年间，中国的城镇化率稳步而显著地上升。具体而言，城镇人口所占的比例从 1980 年区区的 19.39% 攀升至 2019 年惊人的 60.6%，在此期间翻了两番，且 2000 年之后增长尤为迅猛。

这种快速城镇化的背后，是中国取得的巨大成就。首先，数十年持续的经济增长在城市创造了大量就业机会，吸引数以亿计的农村居民进入城镇。此外，具有前瞻性的政府政策和大规模的基础设施建设，加快了人口和产业由乡村向城镇的转移。这样的进步不仅体现了国家的现代化，也极大地提高了民众的生活水平、促进了区域协调发展。

总之，城镇化曲线那令人瞩目的攀升，正是中国所取得的非凡成就的写照。倘若这一势头得以明智地延续，国家必将迎来更加光明、更加繁荣的未来。

【第 1 段】总述加起止数据。本段用 As is vividly shown ... 一句总述趋势，再用 climbed from a mere 19.39% in 1980 to a striking 60.6% in 2019 只取起止两点，兑现了描述段'总述趋势再取点佐证'的方法，没有逐年罗列数字。

【第 2 段】过渡加原因加意义。本段以 Behind this rapid urbanization lie ... 完成从描述到评论的过渡，用 To begin with / Moreover 铺开两条原因，再用 not only ... but also ... 抬出意义，落实了评论段的展开步骤，篇幅上是全文重头。

【第 3 段】重申加展望。本段用 In conclusion 引出，以 the urbanization curve mirrors the remarkable strides 重申中心，再用 If this momentum is sustained ... 展望收尾，呼应立意且不引入新论点。

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、读懂配图，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

先描图后评论

本题要写一篇基于图表的短文：先用一两句话概括图表信息，再重点评论中国城镇化取得的成就。要求原文 You should start your essay with a brief description of the graph and comment on China's achievements in urbanization 把'描述'和'评论'两个任务并列钉死，缺一不可，且评论是重头。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是图表说明兼议论性短文，没有具体收信人，面向阅卷人用正式书面语即可：不用口语缩写、不写 you know 这类插入语，保持客观陈述与分析的语气。无需强行加称呼或署名，那会画蛇添足。

配图要读出

城镇化率持续攀升

本图核心是一条持续上升的折线：折线从1980年的19.39%开始，逐年增长，到2019年达到60.6%。可写点是起点 1980年: 19.39% 与终点 2019年: 60.6% 之间的巨大落差，以及 2000 年后增速明显加快这一趋势变化。

中心立意

城镇化成就巨大

本篇中心：图中城镇化率四十年间的大幅攀升，正是中国城镇化建设取得巨大成就的缩影，其背后有经济增长、政策推动等多重力量。这直接回应 comment on China's achievements in urbanization 的要求。

要展开的要点

1. 描述趋势与起止数据

第一部分用一两句概括折线走向并佐证：折线从1980年的19.39%开始，逐年增长，到2019年达到60.6%，只取起止两点，不逐年罗列。

2. 成就背后的推动因素

评论第一层：分析成就的原因——持续的经济增长带来城市就业岗位，前瞻性的政府政策与基础设施建设推动人口和产业向城镇转移。

3. 城镇化的积极意义

评论第二层：成就的意义——反映国家现代化、提高民众生活水平、促进区域协调发展，并自然收束到对未来的展望。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 描述图表趋势

开头一句总述折线整体走向，再用起止数据佐证，落实 a brief description of the graph。

第 2 段 评论成就与原因

承接图表转入评论，分析中国城镇化成就的推动因素与积极意义，落实 comment on China's achievements in urbanization，篇幅最大。

第 3 段 总结与展望

重申折线所反映的巨大成就，对未来作简短展望，收束全文，不引入新论点。

第 1 段 从19.39%升到60.6%

本段落到：城镇化率四十年持续显著上升，从 1980年: 19.39% 升到 2019年: 60.6%，且 2000年后增速尤为明显。只取这两三个数据点，其余年份不逐一点名。

总述图表趋势 · As is clearly shown in the line graph above, _____ rose / increased steadily over _____. (横线处填被描述的指标与时间跨度)

取点佐证数据 · Specifically, _____ climbed from _____ in _____ to _____ in _____. (填指标名、起止数值与对应年份)

第 2 段 经济政策推动加民生意义

本段落到：成就的原因——数十年持续经济增长创造城市就业、前瞻政策与基础设施推动人口产业转移；成就的意义——反映现代化、提高生活水平、促进区域协调，正面回应 China's achievements in urbanization。

描述转评论的过渡 · Behind this rapid _____ lie _____. (用 Behind ... lie ... 把图中现象引向它背后的原因或成就)

并列铺陈原因 · To begin with, _____. Moreover, _____. (两条推动因素分点铺开，避免只给一句)

递进点出意义 · Such progress not only _____ but also _____. (用 not only ... but also ... 抬出成就的双重意义)

第3段 重申成就并展望未来

本段落到：折线的攀升正是中国城镇化巨大进步的写照；若这一势头明智延续，国家将迎来更美好的未来。呼应中心，不引入新论点。

结论重申 · In conclusion, the _____ of _____ mirrors _____. (用 mirrors 把图表现象与结论重新挂钩)

展望收尾 · If this momentum is sustained, _____ will surely _____. (用 If ... will ... 作正向展望收束全文)

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

描述评论都要写

本题两个任务缺一不可：a brief description of the graph 和 comment on China's achievements in urbanization。最易失分处是评论部分被漏写或只有一句空话。

结构连贯

描述评论三七开

本题描述约占三分之一、评论约占三分之二；要有一句过渡（如 Behind this rapid urbanization ...）把图表事实引向评论，别描述完直接跳到结尾。

语言准确

趋势词与数值别说反

本题要用 rose / climbed / increased 等上升类动词，别误用下降词；数值须与图一致，起点 19.39%、终点 60.6% 不能抄反或错位。

字数格式

落在规定区间内

本题要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，既不能不足也不能超；正文分三段、层次分明，别写成一大坨不分段。

逐年罗列数字

反面示例：In 1980 it was 19.39%, in 1985 it was 23.71%, in 1990 it was 26.41%, in 1995 it was 29.04%, and so on. (把每个点念一遍，却没有一句趋势概括)。改成：The urbanization rate rose steadily, climbing from 19.39% in 1980 to 60.6% in 2019.

只描述不评论

反面示例：整篇只写折线怎么上升、各年数值多少，结尾一句 So urbanization increased a lot. 就收尾，完全没有评论。改成：补一段分析——Behind this growth lie sustained economic development and supportive government policies, which have greatly improved people's living standards.

描述占满评论被挤

反面示例：用一百多词细细描述每个年份的数字，只剩一句 China has done a good job. 当作评论。改成：把描述压缩成两三句，腾出篇幅展开成就的原因与积极意义两层分析。

数值单位说反

反面示例：The number of urban people fell to 60.6 million in 2019. (把上升说成 fell，又把百分比 60.6% 误当成 million 人数)。改成：The urbanization rate rose to 60.6% in 2019.

英语六级 2021年6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 →

2021年6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2021年6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(2021-06) · 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: It's my last day at work tomorrow. I'll start my new job in two weeks. My human resources manager wants to conduct an interview with me before I leave.

M: 明天是我在公司的最后一天。两周后我就要开始新工作了。我的人力资源经理想在我离职前对我做个访谈。

2 W: Ah, an exit interview. Are you looking forward to it?

W: 啊,离职面谈。你期待吗?

3 M: I'm not sure how I feel about it. I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

M: 我不确定自己什么感觉。我辞职是因为在那家公司待得很不开心已经很久了,但我不确定是否应该告诉他们我的真实感受。

4 W: To my way of thinking, there are two main potential benefits that come from unleashing an agitated stream of truth during an exit interview. The first is release. Unburdening yourself of frustration, and perhaps even anger to someone who isn't a friend or close colleague can be wonderfully freeing.

W: 在我看来,在离职面谈中痛快地说出真相主要有两个潜在好处。第一个是释放。向一个既不是朋友也不是亲密同事的人倾诉你的挫败感,甚至愤怒,会让人感到非常解脱。

5 M: And let me guess. The second is that the criticism will, theoretically, help the organization I'm leaving to improve, making sure employees of the future are less likely to encounter what I did?

M: 让我猜猜。第二个是,理论上讲,这些批评会帮助我要离开公司改进,确保未来的员工不太可能遇到我遇到的问题?

6 W: That's right. But the problem with the company improvement part is that very often it doesn't happen. An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential. And the information is used as dirt against another manager, or can be traded among senior managers.

W: 没错。但公司改进这部分的问题在于,很多时候根本不会发生。离职面谈本应是保密的,但往往并非如此。在我们公司,从这些访谈中获得的信息通常不是保密的。这些信息会被用作攻击另一个经理的把柄,或者在高级管理层之间互相交易。

7 M: Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose in the interview. There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. It is a pretty small industry after all.

M: 现在你让我重新考虑在面谈中该透露什么了。总是有可能影响我的声誉和在行业内建立人脉的能力。毕竟这个行业圈子挺小的。

8 W: Anything you initially gain from the instant satisfaction of telling it like it is, you might lose down the track by injuring your future career prospects.

W: 你从实话实说中获得的即时满足感,可能会因为损害未来的职业前景而在以后失去。

9 M: Right. Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

M: 对。也许去那些给雇主打分的网站上发泄一下会更好。

10 W: You could. And don't do the interview at all. Exit interviews are not mandatory.

W: 你可以这样做。也可以干脆不参加面谈。离职面谈不是强制性的。

1. A) He will tell the management how he really feels.

B) He will meet his new manager in two weeks.

C) He is going to attend a job interview.

D) He is going to leave his present job.

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

【翻译】从对话中我们了解到这个男士的什么情况？

- A) 他会告诉管理层他的真实感受。 B) 他将在两周后见他的新经理。
C) 他将要参加一个工作面试。 D) 他将要离开他现在的工作。

【答案】D (细节题) He is going to leave his present job.

【定位】I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time.

我辞职了，因为我在那家公司已经不开心很久了。

【信号】被问者自述 I resigned 的直接陈述。男士开口第一段就说 It's my last day at work tomorrow. I'll start my new job in two weeks., 到第三段又点明 I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time. 『resigned』 『last day』 『new job』 几个自述合起来，明确他要离开现职——这是说话人自己交代现状的直接信号。

【替换】I resigned ↔ leave his present job

resign 等于 leave the job

It's my last day at work tomorrow. ↔ leave his present job

明天最后一天即将离职

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了 tell them how I really feel 这串原词，但男士说的是 I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel (不确定该不该说)，是犹豫，不是『他将会说』。把『不确定要不要』听成『他会』，正中圈套。

借用原文：I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel

B) 原词陷阱

选项偷用了 in two weeks 这个时间词，但原文是 I'll start my new job in two weeks (两周后开始新工作)，根本没提『见新经理』。听到 two weeks 就选 B，是被数字原词牵着走。

借用原文：I'll start my new job in two weeks

C) 偷换概念

选项借了原文反复出现的 interview 一词，但原文的 conduct an interview with me before I leave 和 an exit interview 是『离职面谈』，而非 a job interview (求职面试)。同一个 interview，性质完全不同。

借用原文：an exit interview

2. A) It should be kept private.

B) It should be carefully analyzed.

C) It can be quite useful to senior managers.

D) It can improve interviewees' job prospects.

【题目】What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

【翻译】女士对从离职面谈中获得的信息有什么看法？

- A) 应该保密。 B) 应该仔细分析。 C) 对高层管理者来说可能相当有用。
D) 可以改善面试者的工作前景。

【答案】A (态度观点题) It should be kept private.

【定位】An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential.

离职面谈本应是保密的，但常常并非如此。在我公司，这些面谈得到的信息往往并不保密。

【信号】supposed to be 表『本应当』的主张。女士说 An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't, be supposed to 表示『理应、本该』，正是她对这信息该如何的主张：本该保密。后半 but often isn't 是补充现实，但她持的立场仍是『应当保密』。

【替换】supposed to be private ↔ It should be kept private
supposed to be 等于 should be

【排除】B) 未提及

选项 carefully analyzed 在录音里找不到对应说法，女士谈的是保密与被滥用，没有提到『仔细分析』。这是凭空添加的内容。

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了 senior managers 这个原词，但原文是 traded among senior managers (在高管间被当把柄交易)，是负面滥用，而非 useful to senior managers (对高管有用) 这种正面评价。听到 senior managers 就选，正中陷阱。

借用原文：can be traded among senior managers

D) 与原文相反

选项 improve interviewees' job prospects (改善求职前景) 与原文方向相反：录音第8段说乱说话会 injuring your future career prospects (损害前途)，是变坏不是变好。极性被反转了。

借用原文：injuring your future career prospects

-
3. A) It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.
B) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
C) It may displease his immediate superiors.
D) It may do harm to his fellow employees.

【题目】Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

【翻译】男士为什么想要重新考虑他在即将进行的离职面谈中要说的话？

- A) 可能会给面试官留下负面印象。 B) 可能会对他未来的职业前景产生不利影响。
C) 可能会让他的直属上级不高兴。 D) 可能会对他的同事造成伤害。

【答案】B (细节题) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.

【定位】 There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry.

总有一种可能，它会影响我的声誉和我在行业里建立人脉的能力。

【信号】 **it could affect 表担忧的因果句。** 男士说 Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose, 紧接 There is always a chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. could affect 点出他改主意的原因——怕影响声誉和人脉；下一段女士又用 injuring your future career prospects 把这归结为『损害未来职业前景』，因果信号明确。

【替换】 affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry ↔

adversely affect his future career prospects

声誉人脉受损概括为前途受损

injuring your future career prospects ↔ **adversely affect his future career prospects**

injure 等于 adversely affect

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 negative impression on the interviewer 借了话题里的 interview 氛围，但男士担心的是声誉和人脉、行业里的名声，从没提『给面试官留下负面印象』。这是没有依据的添加。

C) **张冠李戴**

选项盗用了第6段 dirt against another manager 的 manager 语境，但那是女士讲『信息被用来对付别的经理』，并非男士改主意是怕惹自己的顶头上司。把别处的内容嫁接到本题原因上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：used as dirt against another manager

D) **未提及**

选项 harm to his fellow employees 在录音里找不到对应：男士担心的是自己的前途，女士谈的是信息被高管滥用，谁都没说会伤到同事。这是凭空捏造的受害对象。

-
4. A) Prepare a comprehensive exit report.
B) Do some practice for the exit interview.
C) Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
D) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

【题目】 **What does the man think he had better do?**

【翻译】 男士认为他最好做什么？

- A) 准备一份全面的离职报告。 B) 为离职面谈做一些练习。
c) 与他的密友建立联系以找到更好的雇主。 D) 在雇主评价网站上发泄他的不满。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

【定位】 Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

也许更好的办法是去那些给雇主打分的网站上把心里话一吐为快。

【信号】 **Perhaps it would be better** 表打算的建议句。对话临近结尾，男士说 Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites. it would be better 直接表达他认为更好的做法，正是题干『had better do』要找的打算句，出现在对话后半段，符合建议常落尾部的规律。

【替换】 getting things off my chest ↔ **Pour out his frustrations**

get off chest 等于 pour out frustrations

going to one of those rate-your-employer websites ↔ **on a rate-your-employer website**

同一渠道名几乎原样对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Prepare a comprehensive exit report 借了话题里的 exit 一词，造出『写一份详尽的离职报告』，但录音里男士从没说要写报告。这是凭空添加的方案。

B) **原词陷阱**

选项 Do some practice for the exit interview 盗用了 exit interview 这一原词，但全程没有任何人提到『为面谈做练习』；女士最后反而说 don't do the interview at all（干脆别做这面谈）。听到 exit interview 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：don't do the interview at all

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 Network with his close friends to find a better employer 借了第7段 network in the industry 的 network 一词，但原文的 network 是『在行业建人脉』且是怕受损，并非『找好友另找雇主』。盗 network 来拼错意，是原词陷阱。

借用原文：my ability to network in the industry

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

1 M: Today, I'm talking to the renowned botanist, Jane Forster.

M: 今天，我将与著名植物学家 Jane Forster 交谈。

2 W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

W: 感谢你邀请我来参加节目，Henry。

3 M: Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

M: 最近，Jane，自从你最新的纪录片发布以来，你已经成为了名人。你能跟我们讲讲这部片子吗？

4 W: Well, it follows my expedition to study the vegetation indigenous to the rainforest in equatorial areas of Southeast Asia.

W: 嗯，它记录了我去研究东南亚赤道地区雨林原生植被的探险。

5 M: You certainly get to travel to some very exotic locations.

M: 你确实去了一些非常exotic的地方。

6 W: It was far from glamorous, to be honest. The area we visited was accessible only by canoe and the living conditions in the hut were primitive, to say the least. There was no electricity. And our water supply was a nearby stream.

W: 说实话, 那一点都不glamorous。我们去的地区只能乘独木舟到达, 小屋里的生活条件简陋至极。没有电, 我们的水源是附近的一条小溪。

7 M: How were the weather conditions while you were there?

M: 你们在那里时天气状况如何?

8 W: The weather was not conducive to our work at all, since the humidity was almost unbearable. At midday, we stayed in the hut and did nothing. It was too humid to either work or sleep.

W: 天气对我们的工作完全不利, 因为湿度几乎让人无法忍受。中午的时候, 我们就待在小屋里什么都不做。太潮湿了, 既没法工作也没法睡觉。

9 M: How long did your team spend in the jungle?

M: 你的团队在丛林里待了多久?

10 W: Originally, we planned to be there for a month. But in the end, we stayed for only two weeks.

W: 原本, 我们计划在那里待一个月。但最后, 我们只待了两周。

11 M: Why did you cut the expedition short?

M: 你们为什么提前结束探险?

12 W: Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.

W: 行程进行到一半时, 我们收到消息说有飓风正在接近。我们不得不非常仓促地撤离。

13 M: That sounds like a fascinating anecdote.

M: 听起来像是个引人入胜的故事。

14 W: It was frightening. The fastest evacuation route was through river rapids. We had to navigate them carrying all of our equipment.

W: 很吓人的。最快的撤离路线是穿过急流。我们不得不带着所有设备穿越那些急流。

15 M: So overall, was the journey unsuccessful?

M: 那么总的来说, 这次旅程是不成功的吗?

16 W: Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

W: 绝对不是。我们收集了大量关于当地植物的数据。

17 M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

M: 你为什么要忍受这样恶劣的条件?

18 W: Botany is an obsession for me. Many of the destinations I visit have stunning scenery. And I get to meet a variety of people from all over the world.

W: 植物学对我来说是一种痴迷。我去的很多地方都有令人惊叹的风景。而且我能遇到来自世界各地的各种各样的人。

19 M: So where will your next destination be?

M: 那你下一个目的地会是哪里?

20 W: I haven't decided yet.

W: 我还没决定。

21 M: Then we can leave it for another occasion. Thanks.

M: 那我们可以留待下次再聊。谢谢。

5. A) Her unsuccessful journey.

B) Her month-long expedition.

C) Her latest documentary.

D) Her career as a botanist.

【题目】 What does the man want Jane Forster to talk about?

【翻译】 男士想让Jane Forster谈论什么?

A) 她不成功的旅程。 B) 她为期一个月的考察。 C) 她最新的纪录片。

D) 她作为植物学家的职业生涯。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her latest documentary.

【定位】 Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

简, 最近你随着最新纪录片的发行成了名人。你能跟我们聊聊它吗?

【信号】 主持人的直接请求句。信号是主持人发出的请求 Can you tell us a little about it?, 其中 it 回指上一句的 your latest documentary——一问一请求, 正是他想让她谈的对象, 答案就落在这句。

【替换】 your latest documentary ↔ Her latest documentary.

近乎原词对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

unsuccessful journey 借了对话后段主持人那句 was the journey unsuccessful? 的原词，但那是结尾另一问，并非开场主持人请她谈的话题，听到 unsuccessful/journey 就选属于答非所问。

借用原文：was the journey unsuccessful?

B) 原词陷阱

month-long expedition 借了她回答里 my expedition 与 planned to be there for a month 的原词拼成，但主持人开场请她谈的是纪录片本身，不是"为期一月的远征"这件事，属答非所问。

借用原文：my expedition

D) 原词陷阱

career as a botanist 借了开场 the renowned botanist 的原词，但主持人没有请她谈"植物学家的职业生涯"，只请她谈纪录片，听到 botanist 就选属答非所问。

借用原文：the renowned botanist

-
6. A) She had to live like a vegetarian.
B) She was caught in a hurricane.
C) She had to endure many hardships.
D) She suffered from water shortage.

【题目】 Why does the woman describe her experience as "far from glamorous"?

【翻译】 女士为什么把她的经历描述为"远非光鲜亮丽"?

- A) 她不得不像素食者一样生活。 B) 她遭遇了飓风。 C) 她不得不忍受许多艰难困苦。
D) 她遭受了缺水之苦。

【答案】 C (细节题) She had to endure many hardships.

【定位】 It was far from glamorous, to be honest. The area we visited was accessible only by canoe and the living conditions in the hut were primitive, to say the least. There was no electricity. And our water supply was a nearby stream.

老实说，那远谈不上光鲜。我们去的地方只能靠独木舟进入，小屋里的居住条件说轻点也是非常原始的。没有电。我们的水源就是附近一条小溪。

【信号】 原话之后的连串列举。 信号是她说完 far from glamorous 后一口气列举多重恶劣条件：accessible only by canoe、living conditions in the hut were primitive、no electricity、water supply was a nearby stream。连珠炮式的多项困难，正是答案句。

【替换】 the living conditions in the hut were primitive ↔ **She had to endure many hardships.**
多项困难概括为吃苦

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

live like a vegetarian (像素食者一样生活) 极易与录音里 the vegetation indigenous to the rainforest 的 vegetation 听混, 但 vegetation 是"植被"、vegetarian 是"素食者", 原文从未说她被迫吃素, 属听音致误的相近词陷阱。

借用原文: the vegetation indigenous to the rainforest

B) 原词陷阱

caught in a hurricane 借了后文 a hurricane was approaching 的原词, 但飓风是导致提前结束 (第 7 题) 的原因, 并非她说 far from glamorous 的缘故, 张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文: a hurricane was approaching

D) 偷换概念

water shortage (缺水) 盗用了 our water supply was a nearby stream 里的 water, 但原文是说"水源是条小溪" (条件简陋), 并非缺水; 且只取一样困难, 与"many hardships"的总括不符。

借用原文: our water supply was a nearby stream

-
7. A) A hurricane was coming.
B) A flood was approaching.
C) They had no more food in the canoe.
D) They could no longer bear the humidity.

【题目】 Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

【翻译】 女士和与她同行的人为什么中途结束了旅程?

- A) 飓风即将来临。 B) 洪水正在逼近。 C) 他们的独木舟里没有食物了。
D) 他们无法再忍受湿度了。

【答案】 A (细节题) A hurricane was coming.

【定位】 Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.

行程过半时, 我们收到飓风正在逼近的消息。我们不得不在极短时间内撤离。

【信号】 received news that + had to 因果链。 信号是 we received news that a hurricane was approaching 接着 we had to evacuate——"得知飓风逼近"是因、"被迫撤离"是果, had to 的被迫语气坐实了这就是提前结束的原因句。

【替换】 a hurricane was approaching ↔ **A hurricane was coming.**
approaching 同义于 coming

【排除】 B) 未提及

flood (洪水) 在录音里从未出现, 它借了后文 river rapids (激流) 造成的"和水有关"的联想, 但原文撤离原因是飓风不是洪水, 属凭联想编造的未提及项。

C) 原词陷阱

no more food in the canoe 借了 accessible only by canoe 的 canoe, 但原文从没提食物耗尽, 独木舟是"进出方式"而非"断粮地点", 听到 canoe 就选属原词陷阱。

借用原文: accessible only by canoe

D) 原词陷阱

no longer bear the humidity 借了 the humidity was almost unbearable 的 humidity, 但潮湿是描述天气难受 (第 6/8 题背景), 不是中途撤离的原因——撤离是因飓风, 张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文: the humidity was almost unbearable

8. A) It was memorable.

B) It was unbearable.

C) It was uneventful.

D) It was fruitful.

【题目】 What does the woman think of the journey?

【翻译】 女士如何看待这次旅程?

A) 令人难忘的。 B) 难以忍受的。 C) 平淡无奇的。 D) 富有成果的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) It was fruitful.

【定位】 Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

绝对不是。我们采集了关于当地植物的海量数据。

【信号】 强烈否定 + 反转后的正向定调。 信号是主持人问 was the journey unsuccessful? (负面设问), 她以 Absolutely not. 强烈否定反转, 再用 gathered a massive amount of data 给出正向定调——"不是失败、收获巨大"才是她的真实态度。

【替换】 We gathered a massive amount of data ↔ **It was fruitful.**

采集海量数据等于有收获

【排除】 A) 未提及

memorable (难忘) 听上去是正面评价, 像能套上整段经历, 但她对行程的总评落点是"有收获", 原文并未说"难忘", 属凭褒义氛围误推、原文未提及的态度。

B) 与原文相反

unbearable 盗自 the humidity was almost unbearable, 那是形容潮湿天气难忍, 并非她对整段 journey 的评价; 况且她明确否定行程失败, 态度是正面, 与 unbearable 相反。

借用原文: the humidity was almost unbearable

C) 与原文相反

uneventful (平淡无事) 与原文截然相反——她经历了飓风逼近、紧急撤离、激流行船, 行程绝非平淡, 这是把惊险经历反说成平淡的反向干扰。

借用原文: It was frightening.

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 Scientists often use specialized jargon terms while communicating with laymen. Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms. They also felt less informed about science and less qualified to discuss science topics. It's noteworthy that it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text. Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained.

科学家在与外行交流时经常使用专业术语。他们中的大多数人没有意识到这种做法的有害影响。在一项新研究中,人们在阅读关于自动驾驶车辆和手术机器人等主题时接触到专业术语后表示,他们对科学的兴趣不如那些阅读相同主题但没有使用专业术语的人。他们也感觉自己科学了解较少,不太有资格讨论科学话题。值得注意的是,即使文中对专业术语进行了定义也没有作用。即使术语被定义了,读者仍然感受到与阅读未被解释的专业术语时相同的参与感缺失。

2 The problem is that the mere presence of jargon sends a discouraging message to readers. Hillary Schulman, the author of the study, asserts that specialized words are a signal. Jargon tells people that the message isn't for them.

问题在于,专业术语的存在本身就向读者传递了一种令人沮丧的信息。该研究的作者Hillary Schulman断言,专业词汇是一种信号。专业术语告诉人们这条信息不是给他们看的。

3 There's an even darker side to how people react to jargon. In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the

opposite when a text is easier to read. Then people are more persuaded.

人们对专业术语的反应还有更阴暗的一面。在另一项研究中,研究人员发现,阅读包含专业术语的科学文章会导致人们怀疑实际的科学。当文本更容易阅读时,他们发现了相反的情况。那时人们更容易被说服。

4 Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects. This is especially true with issues related to public health, like the safety of new medications and the benefits of vaccines. Schulman concedes that the use of jargon is appropriate with scientific audiences. But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.

因此,在谈论复杂的科学主题时清晰沟通很重要。这对于与公共健康相关的议题尤其如此,比如新药的安全性和疫苗的益处。Schulman承认,在科学受众中使用专业术语是合适的。但想要与普通公众交流的科学家需要调整他们的语言。他们需要消除专业术语。

9. A) It diminishes laymen's interest in science.
B) It ensures the accuracy of their arguments.
C) It makes their expressions more explicit.
D) It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?

【翻译】 文章关于专家使用术语说了什么?

- A) 它削弱了外行人对科学的兴趣。 B) 它确保了他们论证的准确性。
C) 它使他们的表达更加明确。 D) 它伤害了外行人的尊严和自尊。

【答案】 A (细节题) It diminishes laymen's interest in science.

【定位】 Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms.

他们大多数人没意识到这种做法的有害影响。在一项新研究中,阅读自动驾驶汽车、手术机器人等话题时接触到术语的人,事后表示自己对科学的兴趣低于那些读同样话题但没用专业术语的人。

【信号】 定性词harmful + 对比。答案句的信号是定性词 the harmful effects (有害影响) 和紧随其后的对比结果 less interested in science: 录音先给出"有害"的定性,再用接触术语者 vs 未接触者的对照坐实是哪种害处,这两处合起来就是答案落点。

【替换】 less interested in science ↔ diminishes laymen's interest in science

形容词改写为动词

people exposed to jargon ↔ laymen's interest

people = laymen

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 盗用了术语话题里反复出现的 science 一词，编出 ensures the accuracy of their arguments. (确保论点准确)。但原文只说术语"有害"、让人兴趣下降，从未说它"确保准确"，方向正相反，是听到 science 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：less interested in science

C) 与原文相反

C 说术语 makes their expressions more explicit. (使表达更清晰)，是正面作用；但原文定性是 the harmful effects，且第 2 段说术语 sends a discouraging message，方向与 C 完全相反，属与原文相反的干扰。

借用原文：the harmful effects of this practice

D) 未提及

D 说术语 hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem. (伤害外行尊严与自尊)。原文确实讲了多种负面后果——兴趣下降、感觉 less informed、less qualified to discuss，但从未提"尊严/自尊"，dignity、self-esteem 是原文没出现的概念，属未提及。

10. A) They can learn to communicate with scientists.

B) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.

C) They feel great respect towards scientists.

D) They will see the complexity of science.

【题目】 What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

【翻译】 研究人员关于人们阅读含有术语的科学文章发现了什么？

A) 他们可以学会与科学家交流。 B) 他们倾向于不相信真正的科学。

C) 他们对科学家感到非常尊敬。 D) 他们会看到科学的复杂性。

【答案】 B (细节题) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.

【定位】 In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the opposite when a text is easier to read.

在另一项研究中，研究者发现，阅读含有术语的科学文章会让人怀疑真实的科学。而当文章更易读时，他们发现的结果正相反。

【信号】 研究发现动词 + 后续转折。 信号是 researchers found that (研究者发现) 这个直接报告发现的动词，题干 find 与它对应；其后还有 They found the opposite when a text is easier to read. 的对比，进一步把"含术语→怀疑"这一发现衬得更实。听到 researchers found 就锁定这句。

【替换】 led people to doubt the actual science ↔ **They tend to disbelieve the actual science.**

doubt = disbelieve

reading scientific articles containing jargon led people ↔ **They**

people = They

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 说他们 can learn to communicate with scientists., 借用了全篇关于"沟通"的话题氛围(如 communicating with laymen), 但原文讲的是读者"怀疑科学", 从没说读者会"学会与科学家沟通", 属答非所问。

借用原文: communicating with laymen

C) 与原文相反

C 说他们 feel great respect towards scientists. (对科学家更敬重), 是正面反应; 但原文是 doubt the actual science (怀疑科学), 方向相反。读术语文章让人更不信、而非更敬重, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: led people to doubt the actual science

D) 过度推断

D 说他们 will see the complexity of science. (会看到科学的复杂), 蹭了第 4 段 complex science subjects 的 complex 一词, 听着"合理"。但答案句说的是"怀疑科学", 不是"看到科学复杂", 原文未就读者得出"看到复杂性"这一发现, 属过度推断。

借用原文: complex science subjects

11. A) Find appropriate topics.

B) Stimulate their interest.

C) Explain all the jargon terms.

D) Do away with jargon terms.

【题目】 What does Schulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

【翻译】 Schulman建议科学家在与公众交流时做什么?

A) 找到合适的话题。 B) 激发他们的兴趣。 C) 解释所有的术语。 D) 摒弃术语。

【答案】 D (细节题) Do away with jargon terms.

【定位】 But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.

但想与普通大众沟通的科学家需要调整自己的语言。他们需要去掉术语。

【信号】 转折But + 建议need to。 双重信号: 先是转折 But (前句说术语对专业听众尚可, But 后才是对大众的真正主张), 再是建议动词 need to eliminate jargon。转折后 + need to 之处, 正是对策题答案落点。

【替换】 eliminate jargon ↔ **Do away with jargon terms.**

eliminate = do away with

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说要 Find appropriate topics. (找合适话题)。原文给的建议是"去掉术语", 全篇没谈"挑选话题", topics 虽在前文出现过(如 read about the same topics), 但从未作为给科学家的建议, 属未提及。

B) 答非所问

B 说要 Stimulate their interest. (激发兴趣)。原文确实提到术语让人 less interested in science, 但 Schulman 的具体建议是"去掉术语", 并未把"激发兴趣"列为要做的动作, B 是顺着"兴趣"话题编的笼统干扰。

借用原文: less interested in science

C) 与原文相反

C 说要 Explain all the jargon terms. (解释所有术语), 盗用了原文 jargon 一词, 且第 1 段还专门说过 it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined——解释/定义术语根本无效。建议是"去掉"而非"解释", C 正好取了原文否定掉的做法, 是与原文相反。

借用原文: it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text

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

1 At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the Gulf Coast in the US state of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire.

二十世纪初,在美国德克萨斯州的墨西哥湾沿岸,有一座山丘的天然气泄漏非常明显,以至于学童们有时会点燃这座山丘。

2 Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill. Oil wells weren't drilled back then; they were essentially dug. The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole. Higgins had forecast oil at 1,000 feet, a totally made-up figure.

Pattillo Higgins是一位名声不佳的当地商人,他确信这座冒气的山丘下面有石油。当时的油井不是钻出来的,基本上是挖出来的。山丘下的沙层挫败了Higgins的工人们挖出合适井眼的几次尝试。Higgins预测石油在1000英尺深处,这完全是一个凭空编造的数字。

3 Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas. After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry.

Higgins随后聘请了一位采矿工程师,Anthony Lucas船长。在遭遇几次挫折后,Lucas船长决定使用钻机,他的创新催生了现代石油钻探业。

4 In January 1901, at 1,020 feet-almost precisely the depth predicted by Higgins' wild guess—the well roared and suddenly ejected mud and six tons of drilling pipe out of the ground, terrifying those present. For the next nine days, until the well was capped, the well poured out more oil than all the wells in America combined.

1901年1月,在1020英尺深处——几乎正是Higgins凭空猜测预言的深度——油井轰鸣起来,突然将泥浆和六吨重的钻杆喷出地面,吓坏了在场的人。在接下来的九天里,直到油井被封堵,这口井喷出的石油比全美国

所有油井的总和还要多。

5 In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that. The boom made some prospectors millionaires, but the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas. In the 1930s, prices crashed, to the point that in some parts of the country oil was cheaper than water. That would become a familiar pattern of the boom-or-bust Texas' economy.

在那个年代,德克萨斯州几乎完全是农村地区,没有大城市,几乎没有工业;棉花和牛肉是经济的基础。

Higgins的油井改变了这一切。这次繁荣让一些勘探者成为百万富翁,但石油的突然过剩对德克萨斯州来说并非完全是福音。在20世纪30年代,价格暴跌,以至于在该国某些地区石油比水还便宜。这成为德克萨斯州繁荣或萧条交替经济的一个常见模式。

12. A) The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.
B) There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.
C) The erupting gas might endanger local children.
D) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.

【题目】 What did Texas businessman Pattillo Higgins believe?

【翻译】 得克萨斯州商人帕蒂洛·希金斯相信什么?

- A) 当地的含气山丘可能引发一场巨大的火灾。 B) 墨西哥湾沿岸存在石油泄漏。
C) 喷发的气体可能危及当地儿童。 D) 当地含气山丘下面有石油矿藏。

【答案】 D (细节题) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.

【定位】 Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill.

帕蒂洛·希金斯, 一个名声不佳的当地商人, 开始确信那座漏气的山下面有石油。

【信号】 信号词 **became convinced** 直接交代所信。录音里 became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill 中的 became convinced (确信) 正是表达人物信念的标志词, 题干问 believe, 听到 convinced 这类同义表态词就锁定这句。

【替换】 there was oil below the gassy hill ↔ **There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill**
oil 扩写为 oil deposits, 句意不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 借了第一段 schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire 的失火画面，但那是描述男孩点火，不是 Higgins 的信念，问的是他相信什么，答非所问。

借用原文：schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire

B) 偷换概念

B 说 oil leakage (漏油) 发生在海湾沿岸，但录音是 Higgins 确信油 below the gassy hill (埋在山下)，是埋藏不是泄漏；且漏出来的是气不是油，对象与状态都改了。

借用原文：there was oil below the gassy hill

C) 过度推断

C 说 erupting gas 可能危及当地儿童，录音第一段只提到 schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire，是男孩主动点火，从没说气体会危及他们，属无中生有。

借用原文：schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire

13. A) The massive gas underground.

B) Their lack of the needed skill.

C) The sand under the hill.

D) Their lack of suitable tools.

【题目】 What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?

【翻译】 是什么阻止了希金斯的工人挖出合适的孔洞来获取石油？

A) 地下大量的气体。 B) 他们缺乏所需的技能。 C) 山丘下的沙子。

D) 他们缺乏合适的工具。

【答案】 C (细节题) The sand under the hill.

【定位】 The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole.
山下的沙子让希金斯的工人们好几次想挖出一个像样的洞都以失败告终。

【信号】 信号词 defeated 标出受阻原因。 The sand under the hill defeated several attempts 里 defeated (挫败) 正对题干的 prevented，主语 The sand under the hill 就是那个让挖洞失败的障碍，听到表挫败、阻挡的动词就锁其主语。

【替换】 The sand under the hill ↔ The sand under the hill.

原句主语原样搬入选项

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 The massive gas underground., 录音确实反复讲 gas (漏气的山), 但让挖洞失败的是 sand 不是 gas, 气体只是山的特征, 盗用耳熟的 gas 来骗选。

借用原文: gas leakage was so noticeable

B) 未提及

B 说工人 lack of the needed skill (缺技术), 录音只说沙子让他们多次失败, 从没说是工人技术不行, 把客观障碍换成人不足, 属无中生有。

D) 未提及

D 说 lack of suitable tools (缺合适工具), 录音只字未提工具问题, 障碍始终是山下的沙子, 同样是凭想象补出的人为原因。

14. A) It rendered many oil workers jobless.

B) It was not as effective as he claimed.

C) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

D) It was not popularized until years later.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Captain Lucas' drilling method?

【翻译】 文章关于卢卡斯船长的钻探方法说了什么?

A) 它使许多石油工人失业。 B) 它并不像他声称的那样有效。 C) 它催生了石油钻探业。

D) 直到数年后它才得以推广。

【答案】 C (细节题) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

【定位】 After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry.

在遭遇几次挫折后, 卢卡斯上尉决定改用钻机, 他的革新开创了现代石油钻探业。

【信号】 信号词 created 点出方法的成果。 his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry 里 created (开创) 直接交代这套方法的历史成果, 问 say about method 时, 听到这种交代成果、影响的动词就锁定该句。

【替换】 his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry ↔

It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

created 同义替换为 gave birth to

【排除】 A) 过度推断

A 说该方法 rendered many oil workers jobless (使许多石油工人失业)，录音只说它开创了钻探业，从没提失业，凭对新技术抢饭碗的常识联想出来，原文无据。

B) 与原文相反

B 说 It was not as effective as he claimed. (不如他宣称的有效)，录音对该方法是正面肯定 his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry, B 把肯定改成否定质疑，极性相反。

借用原文：his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry

D) 未提及

D 说 It was not popularized until years later. (多年后才普及)，录音只讲该法当即开创了行业，没说推广被推迟，时间信息属虚构。

-
15. A) It radically transformed the state's economy.
B) It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.
C) It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape.
D) It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries.

【题目】 What do we learn about Texas oil industry boom?

【翻译】 关于得克萨斯州石油工业繁荣我们了解到什么？

- A) 它彻底改变了该州的经济。 B) 它导致全世界石油过剩。
C) 它彻底破坏了该州的乡村景观。 D) 它毁掉了该州的棉花和牛肉产业。

【答案】 A (细节题) It radically transformed the state's economy.

【定位】 In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that.

那时候，德州几乎全是乡村，没有大城市、几乎没有工业，棉花和牛肉是经济的支柱。希金斯的油井改变了这一切。

【信号】 转折信号 changed that 是结论落点。录音先铺垫德州 almost entirely rural 的旧貌，紧接一句 Higgins' well changed that, changed that (改变了这一切) 是从旧貌转向新局的转折落点，答案就在这一转之后，听到 changed that 即锁定。

【替换】 Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that

↔ **It radically transformed the state's economy.**

从农业旧貌到 changed that 概括为彻底改变经济

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 说造成 oil surplus all over the world (全世界石油过剩), 录音只说 the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas, 过剩是德州本地的事, B 盗用 surplus 一词却把范围放大到全世界, 范围被夸大。

借用原文: the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas

C) 过度推断

C 说 totally destroyed the state's rural landscape (彻底毁掉乡村景观), 录音确实说德州曾 almost entirely rural, 但只讲经济被改变, 从没说乡村景观被毁, 盗用 rural 一词加 totally 夸大。

借用原文: Texas was almost entirely rural

D) 偷换概念

D 说 ruined the state's cotton and beef industries (毁掉棉花和牛肉业), 录音里 cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy 是讲它们曾是旧支柱、后被石油经济取代, 并未说被毁掉, 盗用 cotton and beef 偷换成 ruined。

借用原文: cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy

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 Most people dislike their jobs. It's an astonishing but statistical fact. A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers. Few describe their managers as malicious or manipulative though. While those types certainly exist, they are a minority. The majority of managers, seemingly, just don't know any better. They are often emulating bad managers they've had in the past. It's likely they've never read a management book or attended a management course. They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style.

大多数人不喜欢自己的工作。这是一个令人惊讶但却是统计事实。根据最新研究,员工不满的一个主要原因是,许多人认为他们的管理者很糟糕。不过,很少有人将他们的管理者描述为恶意或善于操纵的。虽然这类人确实存在,但他们是少数。看起来,大多数管理者只是不知道更好的做法。他们往往在效仿过去遇到的糟糕管理者。他们很可能从未读过管理书籍或参加过管理课程。他们甚至可能从未思考过什么是好的管理,以及这会如何影响他们自己的管理风格。

2 The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had. From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.

研究人员就员工的管理者对他们进行了访谈,首先询问他们遇到过的最糟糕的管理者。由此,研究人员总结了为什么有些管理者被认为工作做得非常糟糕的四个主要原因。

3 The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Often a manager's superiors can effectively encourage a manager's distasteful behavior when they fail to discipline the person's wrongdoings. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.

第一个原因是公司文化,员工认为这助长了糟糕的管理做法。具体来说,压力大的工作环境、培训不足以及缺乏问责制被认为是最应受到指责的。当管理者的上级未能对其不当行为进行惩处时,往往会有效地助长管理者令人反感的行为。这样的工作场所有时被描述为有毒的。

4 The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics. Those deemed to be most destructive were odd people—those without drive, those who allow personal problems into the workplace, and those with an unpleasant temperament or personality in general.

第二个原因归因于管理者的特征。那些被认为最具破坏性的是古怪的人——那些缺乏动力的人、那些将个人问题带入工作场所的人,以及那些总体上性情或性格令人不快的人。

5 The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university, but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.

糟糕管理的第三个原因与资质不足有关,这里说的不太是从大学获得的那种正式资质,而是来自可靠的工作经验和职业成就的非正式资质。

6 The fourth cause concerned managers who've been promoted for reasons other than potential. One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest. It wasn't their skill set or other merits that got them the job; it was their tenure.

第四个原因涉及因潜力以外的原因而被提拔的管理者。这些人被提拔的一个特别原因是他们在职时间最长。让他们获得这份工作的不是他们的技能或其他优点,而是他们的任期。

7 A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers. It's quite possible they're content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

值得指出的一点是,这项研究仅基于员工的视角。研究人员没有询问高层领导对一线管理者的看法。很有可能他们对自己提拔的人现在的表现感到满意,对他们实际造成的损害毫不知情,这或许可以解释为什么,正如研究人员总结的那样,这些中层管理者通常意识不到自己是糟糕的管理者。

16. A) Unsuitable jobs.
B) Bad managers.
C) Insufficient motivation.
D) Tough regulations.

【题目】 What is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

【翻译】 根据近期研究，员工不满的主要原因是什么？

A) 不合适的工作。 B) 糟糕的管理者。 C) 动力不足。 D) 严苛的规章制度。

【答案】 B (细节题) Bad managers.

【定位】 A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers.

据最新研究，员工不满的一个主要原因是，许多人认为自己摊上了糟糕的管理者。

【信号】 题干原话几乎照搬的点题句。录音开篇第二句就用 A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that..., 与题干 a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research 几乎逐词对应——这种「题干就是录音句的复述」是最强的答案句信号，is that 之后的内容即答案。

【替换】 they have terrible managers ↔ **Bad managers.**

terrible 同义改写为 bad

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Unsuitable jobs. (不合适的岗位) 录音通篇未提，整段都在讲管理者的问题，从没说员工不满是因为岗位不对口，属凭常识自行脑补的归因。

C) **原词陷阱**

Insufficient motivation. (动力不足) 看似呼应录音后文谈管理者「缺乏 drive (干劲)」的描述，但那是在说坏管理者的个人特征 (第 4 段)，不是员工不满的主因；它把「动力」这个似曾相识的概念安到了错误的问题上。

借用原文：those without drive

D) **答非所问**

Tough regulations. (严苛的规章) 勉强能让人联想到第 3 段的 toxic 工作环境，但录音从未把「规章严苛」列为员工不满的主因；本题问的是开篇点明的 primary cause，规章既非原话、也非主因。

-
17. A) Ineffective training.
B) Toxic company culture.
C) Lack of regular evaluation.
D) Overburdening of managers.

【题目】 What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

【翻译】管理实践不佳的原因之一是什么？

A) 培训无效。 B) 有害的公司文化。 C) 缺乏定期评估。 D) 管理者负担过重。

【答案】B (细节题) Toxic company culture.

【定位】The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.

第一个成因是公司文化，员工认为它纵容了差劲的管理做法。具体而言，最该受责备的是充满压力的工作环境、极少的培训和缺乏问责制。这样的职场有时被形容为「有毒的」。

【信号】分点信号 The first cause + 收尾点出 toxic。录音用 The first cause was company culture 起头明确这是分点罗列的第一条成因，又在段末用 Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic. 把这种公司文化点名为 toxic (有毒的) ——首句立题、末句给出关键词，前后夹住的就是答案句。

【替换】The first cause was company culture ↔ Toxic company culture.

company culture 原词 + toxic 由原文回收

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Ineffective training. (无效的培训) 盗用了录音 minimal training (极少的培训) 里的 training 一词来勾人，但录音说的是培训「太少」，不是培训「无效」；况且 minimal training 只是 company culture 这条大成因下的一个细节，本身不是独立成因。

借用原文：minimal training

C) 偷换概念

Lack of regular evaluation. (缺少定期评估) 借用了录音 a lack of accountability (缺乏问责) 的 lack of 句式来制造耳熟感，但 accountability (问责) ≠ evaluation (评估)，录音从未说缺少「定期评估」；这是把一个近形概念偷换进来。

借用原文：a lack of accountability

D) 未提及

Overburdening of managers. (管理者负担过重) 听起来像在替管理者开脱，但录音四条成因 (公司文化、管理者性格、资历不足、靠资历晋升) 里没有一条说管理者「负担过重」，纯属未提及。

-
18. A) It collected feedback from both employers and employees.
B) It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.
C) It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.
D) It was based only on the perspective of employees.

【题目】What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

【翻译】关于工作不满研究我们了解到什么？

- A) 它收集了雇主和员工双方的反馈。 B) 它是从一线管理者的角度进行的。
C) 它为解决问题提供了有意义的线索。 D) 它仅基于员工的视角。

【答案】D (细节题) It was based only on the perspective of employees.

【定位】A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers.

有一点值得说明：这项研究仅仅基于员工的视角。研究者并没有去问高层领导他们如何看待自己手下的一线管理者。

【信号】结尾提示语 A point worth making + only。录音末段用 A point worth making is that... (有一点值得说明) 这种「特意提醒」的强调语引出关键句，后面紧跟 the study was based only on the perspective of employees, only 一词锁死研究的取材范围——结尾的特意强调语就是答案句信号。

【替换】the study was based only on the perspective of employees ↔

It was based only on the perspective of employees.

几乎逐词对应的复述

The researchers didn't ask senior leaders ↔ only on the perspective of employees

否定句从反面印证 only

【排除】A) 与原文相反

It collected feedback from both employers and employees. (向雇主和雇员双方收集反馈) 盗用了录音里真实出现的 employees 一词，却把范围从「只问员工」夸成「双方都问」；录音明说 The researchers didn't ask senior leaders，恰恰否定了 both。

借用原文：the study was based only on the perspective of employees

B) 张冠李戴

It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view. (研究从一线管理者的视角进行) 搬来了录音 their frontline managers 这个原词，但录音说研究是从员工视角做的，frontline managers 是被评价的对象、不是研究的视角；选项把视角张冠李戴了。

借用原文：what they thought of their frontline managers

C) 过度推断

It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem. (研究为解决问题提供了有价值的线索) 是一句听起来很顺、很积极的评价，但末段只交代研究的取材局限（只问员工、高层没问），从没说它给出了「解决问题的有价值线索」，属凭常识脑补的拔高。

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

1 With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead.

随着无人驾驶车辆的使用似乎不可避免，在澳大利亚广袤的沙漠州西澳大利亚州，矿业公司无疑正在引领潮流。

2 Iron ore is a key ingredient in steel-making. The mining companies here produce almost 300 million tons of iron ore a year. The 240 giant autonomous trucks in use, in the Western Australian mines, can weigh 400 tons, fully loaded, and travel at speeds of up to 60 kilometers per hour. They are a technological leap, transporting iron ore along routes which run for hundreds of kilometers from mines to their destinations. Here when the truck arrives at its destination, staff in the operation center direct it precisely where to unload. Vast quantities of iron ore are then transported by autonomous trains to ocean ports.

铁矿石是炼钢的关键原料。这里的矿业公司每年生产近3亿吨铁矿石。在西澳大利亚的矿山中使用的240辆巨型自动驾驶卡车,满载时可重达400吨,行驶速度可达每小时60公里。它们是一次技术飞跃,沿着从矿山到目的地延伸数百公里的路线运输铁矿石。在这里,当卡车到达目的地时,操作中心的工作人员会精确指挥它在哪里卸货。然后,大量铁矿石通过自动驾驶列车运输到海港。

3 Advocates argue these automated vehicles will change mining forever. It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine.

倡导者认为这些自动化车辆将永远改变采矿业。也许只需五年时间,自动化技术的使用就会催生出完全机器人化的矿山。

4 A range of factors has pushed Western Australia's desert region to the lead of this automation revolution. These include the huge size of the mines, the scale of equipment and the repetitive nature of some of the work. Then there's the area's remoteness. At 502,000 square kilometers, it can sometimes make recruiting staff a challenge. Another consideration is the risks when humans interact with large machinery. There are also the financial imperatives. The ongoing push by the mining corporations to be more productive and more efficient is another powerful driver in embracing automation technology.

一系列因素将西澳大利亚的沙漠地区推向了这场自动化革命的前沿。这些因素包括矿山的巨大规模、设备的庞大体量以及某些工作的重复性质。还有该地区的偏远性。这片50.2万平方公里的区域有时会给招聘员工带来挑战。另一个考虑因素是人类与大型机械互动时的风险。还有财务方面的考量。矿业公司不断追求更高生产力和效率的推动力是拥抱自动化技术的另一个强大驱动力。

5 The concept of a fully autonomous mine is a bit of a misleading term, however. This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it.

然而,完全自主矿山的概念有点误导性。这是因为在现场投入的技术越多,就需要越多的人来部署、维护和改进它。

6 The automation and digitization of the industry are creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence. The mining companies claim automation and robotics present opportunities to make mining more sustainable and safer. Employees will be offered a career that is even more fulfilling and more rewarding.

该行业的自动化和数字化正在创造对不同工作的需求。这些工作包括数据科学家以及自动化和人工智能领域的工程师。矿业公司声称自动化和机器人技术提供了使采矿业更可持续和更安全的机会。员工将获得一份更有成就感和更有回报的职业。

7 Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology. But they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology. Their main concern is the potential impact on

remote communities. As automation spreads further, the question is how these remote communities will survive when the old jobs are eliminated. And this may well prove to be the most significant impact of robotic technology in many places around the world.

工人工会已经接受了新技术引入的必然性。但他们仍然对自动化技术的兴起持保留态度。他们主要担心的是对偏远社区的潜在影响。随着自动化进一步扩展,问题在于当旧的工作岗位被淘汰时,这些偏远社区将如何生存。这很可能被证明是机器人技术在世界许多地方最重大的影响。

19. A) It is seeing an automation revolution.
B) It is bringing prosperity to the region.
C) It is yielding an unprecedented profit.
D) It is expanding at an accelerating speed.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

【翻译】 文章关于西澳大利亚采矿业说了什么?

- A) 该地区正在经历一场自动化革命。 B) 该地区正在给这个地区带来繁荣。
C) 该地区正在产生前所未有的利润。 D) 该地区正在以加速的速度扩张。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is seeing an automation revolution.

【定位】 With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead.

在无人驾驶车辆的使用看似不可避免的背景下, 澳大利亚西部这个辽阔沙漠州的矿业公司无疑正走在前列。

【信号】 开头点题的总括句。篇章独白的总判断常落在开头: 录音第一句 mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead 直接给出西澳矿业的整体定位——在自动化(无人驾驶车辆)上领先, 这就是答案句。

【替换】 driverless vehicles ↔ automation

无人驾驶=自动化的同义改写

taking the lead ↔ revolution

领先变革=同主题呼应

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 bringing prosperity to the region 借用了录音里反复出现的地域词 (desert state、remote communities) 制造熟悉感，但录音第一句讲的是该矿业领先于自动化，并未说它给地区带来繁荣，属听到地域词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：the area's remoteness

C) 未提及

选项 yielding an unprecedented profit 听上去与矿业赚钱顺理成章，但录音开头讲的是技术领先，全文只提到 financial imperatives、more productive 这类追求效率的动因，从未说产出空前利润，属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

选项 expanding at an accelerating speed 蹭了录音里 taking the lead、a technological leap 的进取气势，但录音说的是矿业在自动化技术上领先、是技术跃进，而非整个行业在加速扩张规模，把技术领先偷换成了规模扩张。

借用原文：They are a technological leap

20. A) It exhausts resources sooner.

B) It creates a lot of new jobs.

C) It causes conflicts between employers and employees.

D) It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.

【题目】 What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

【翻译】 采矿业数字化的影响是什么？

A) 它更快地耗尽资源。 B) 它创造了大量新工作岗位。

C) 它导致雇主与雇员之间的冲突。 D) 它要求对非熟练矿工进行再培训。

【答案】 B (细节题) It creates a lot of new jobs.

【定位】 The automation and digitization of the industry are creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence.

这个行业的自动化与数字化正在催生对不同岗位的需求。这些岗位包括数据科学家以及自动化和人工智能领域的工程师。

【信号】 因果动词 creating 引出影响。 录音第 6 段 The automation and digitization of the industry are creating a need for different jobs 用 creating a need for 直接点出数字化的后果是催生新岗位，正对题干所问的 impact，是答案句。

【替换】 creating a need for different jobs ↔ **creates a lot of new jobs**

催生岗位需求=创造新岗位

data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence ↔ **a lot of new jobs**

举例的具体岗位=新岗位的实证

【排除】 A) 未提及

选项 exhausts resources sooner 借矿业必然涉及资源的常识制造合理感，但录音通篇讲数字化带来岗位变化与可持续，从未说它更快耗尽资源，原文无此判断。

C) 原词陷阱

选项 conflicts between employers and employees 蹭了录音里 employees、workers' unions 这些词，但录音讲工会有保留是出于对偏远社区的担忧，并未说数字化在劳资双方间引发冲突，把工会的保留偷换成了劳资对立。

借用原文：Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology

D) 偷换概念

选项 retraining of unskilled mining workers 借用了录音里的 mining、workers，但录音说数字化需要的是数据科学家、工程师这类新型人才，并未提对非技术矿工的再培训，把催生新岗位偷换成了再培训旧工人。

借用原文：data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence

-
21. A) They welcome it with open arms.
B) They will wait to see its effect.
C) They are strongly opposed to it.
D) They accept it with reservations.

【题目】 What is the attitude of workers' unions towards the introduction of new technology?

【翻译】 工会对引入新技术的态度是什么？

- A) 他们张开双臂欢迎它。 B) 他们将等待观察它的效果。 C) 他们强烈反对它。
D) 他们有保留地接受它。

【答案】 D （态度观点题） They accept it with reservations.

【定位】 Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology. But they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology.

工会已经接受了引入新技术不可避免这一现实。但他们对自动化技术的兴起仍有保留意见。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真态度。 录音先说工会 accepted（接受），紧接 But they still have reservations 用 But 转出真态度——仍有保留。态度题的落点在转折之后，前半的接受只是铺垫。

【替换】 have accepted the inevitability ↔ accept it

接受=accept, 态度同向

still have reservations ↔ with reservations

仍有保留=with reservations

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 welcome it with open arms 把工会的态度拔高成热烈欢迎，只接住了 But 前的 accepted，丢了 But 后的 reservations，态度偏正、过头了。

借用原文：have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology

B) 原词陷阱

选项 wait to see its effect 借用了录音里讲影响 (impact、effect) 的语境制造熟悉感，但录音说工会已经接受、只是有保留，并非按兵不动地观望效果，原文无观望此意。

借用原文：the most significant impact of robotic technology

C) 与原文相反

选项 strongly opposed to it 抓住录音里 reservations、main concern 的负面情绪，把有保留放大成强烈反对，但工会明说已经 accepted，并未反对，态度极性反了。

借用原文：they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology

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

1 According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don't know this could easily be changed.

根据官方统计数据,泰国的年度道路死亡率几乎是全球平均水平的两倍。泰国人知道他们的道路很危险,但他们不知道这种情况本可以轻易改变。

2 Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries.

在全球范围内,道路交通事故每年造成的死亡人数超过任何传染病。美国Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation的研究人员将2017年的死亡人数定为124万。根据该机构的数据,自本世纪初以来,总体死亡人数基本保持不变。但这掩盖了各个国家的许多变化。

3 In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling, young populations, a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes, and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure because official statistics are so inadequate, but deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low-income countries. In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of deaths has fallen by about two-thirds since the late 1990s.

在许多贫穷国家,道路交通事故造成的死亡人数比以往任何时候都多。这些国家拥有不断增长的年轻人口、快速增长的汽车和摩托车数量,以及有限的外科医生供应。由于官方统计数据十分不足,无法确切得知,但据认为自1990年以来,许多低收入国家的死亡人数增加了40%。相比之下,在许多富裕国家,道路正变得更加安全。例如在爱沙尼亚和爱尔兰,自20世纪90年代末以来,死亡人数已下降约三分之二。

4 But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle-income countries, which contain most of the world's people and have some of the most dangerous roads. According to researchers, in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since

2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit.

但最重要和最令人感兴趣的变化正在中等收入国家发生,这些国家拥有世界上大多数人口,并且拥有一些最危险的道路。根据研究人员的数据,在中国和南非,交通死亡人数自2000年以来一直在下降,在印度自2012年开始下降,菲律宾在四年前达到峰值。问题是泰国能否很快效仿。

5 Rob McInerney, head of the International Road Assessment Programme, says that all countries tend to go through three phases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner, by focusing earlier and more closely on fatal accidents.

International Road Assessment Programme负责人Rob McInerney表示,所有国家往往会经历三个阶段。它们从贫穷、缓慢的道路开始。在第二阶段,随着经济变得更加富裕,它们铺设道路,使交通能够更快速地移动,并推高死亡率。最后,在第三阶段,各国采取行动使其道路更加安全。因此,诀窍是通过更早、更密切地关注致命事故,更快地进入第三阶段。

6 How to do that? The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait, as some imagine. People respond to incentives, such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

如何做到这一点?解决方案不仅在于更好的基础设施,还在于更好的社会激励机制。安全驾驶习惯是人们知道应该遵循但往往不遵循的做法。危险驾驶并非某些人想象的固定文化特征。人们会对激励机制做出反应,例如真正得到执行的交通法规。

22. A) Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.
B) They kill more people than any infectious disease.
C) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.
D) They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

【翻译】 说话者关于泰国交通事故说了什么?

- A) 它们对国家经济造成的损失无法估量。 B) 它们造成的死亡人数超过任何传染病。
C) 它们的年死亡率约为全球平均水平的两倍。 D) 自2017年以来它们经历了逐渐下降。

【答案】 C (细节题) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

【定位】 According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average.

据官方统计,泰国的年度道路死亡率几乎是全球平均水平的两倍。

【信号】 地名加数字即落点。第一段开门见山点出 Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average, 地名 Thailand 加上倍数 double 同时出现,正是预读时盯的两个锚点,这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 almost double the global average ↔ **about twice that of the global average**

double 同义于 twice

Thailand's annual road-death rate ↔ **Their annual death rate**

代词回指加省略

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable. 谈经济成本不可估量，录音第一段只说死亡率高、并说这本可改变，从未提及对经济的成本，属凭常识脑补的无中生有。

B) **张冠李戴**

They kill more people than any infectious disease. 里的 infectious disease 确实在录音出现，但那是第二段讲全球情况 road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease，主语是 Globally 而非泰国，被错安到了泰国头上。

借用原文：road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease

D) **与原文相反**

They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017 说泰国死亡率自 2017 年逐渐下降，2017 这个年份录音第二段 the death toll in 2017 确实念到，但那是全球死亡人数的统计年份，且原文说泰国道路危险本可改变、并无下降之说，极性正好相反。

借用原文：the death toll in 2017

23. A) They show a difference between rich and poor nations.

B) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

C) They rise and fall from year to year.

D) They are not as reliable as claimed.

【题目】 **What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?**

【翻译】 从一家美国研究机构关于道路死亡的统计数据中我们了解到什么？

A) 它们显示了富国和穷国之间的差异。 B) 它们没有反映各个国家的变化。

C) 它们每年都有起伏。 D) 它们并不像声称的那样可靠。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

【定位】 According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries.

据该机构称，自世纪之交以来，死亡总数大体保持平稳。但这掩盖了各个国家内部的大量变化。

【信号】 **转折 But 后才是真意。**前半句说总数基本平稳，紧接 But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries，转折词 But 之后才是说话人真正强调的那层意思——这组数据掩盖了个体国家的变化，正是答案落点。

【替换】 that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries ↔

They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

disguise 转写为 don't reflect

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

They show a difference between rich and poor nations. 说贫富差异——贫富国家的对比确在录音第三段出现 In many poor countries ... In many rich countries, by contrast, 但那是后文展开的内容，并非这组美国机构统计本身得出的结论，题干问的恰是这组统计，张冠李戴了。

借用原文：In many poor countries ... In many rich countries, by contrast

C) 与原文相反

They rise and fall from year to year. 说死亡数逐年起落，恰与原文 has been more or less static since the turn of the century (大体保持平稳) 相反，把平稳说成了波动。

借用原文：has been more or less static since the turn of the century

D) 未提及

They are not as reliable as claimed. 质疑这组美国机构统计的可靠性，但录音对这组数据只说它平稳、它掩盖了各国变化，从未说它不可靠（说统计不充分的是第三段的穷国官方统计，非这组）。

24. A) Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.

B) Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.

C) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

D) Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.

【题目】 What is said about middle-income countries?

【翻译】 关于中等收入国家说了什么？

A) 它们中的许多国家道路上的汽车数量在增加。

B) 它们中的许多国家正在效仿泰国树立的榜样。

C) 它们中的许多国家道路死亡率出现了下降。

D) 它们中的许多国家正在基础设施方面进行大量投资。

【答案】 C (细节题) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

【定位】 But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle-income countries...

According to researchers, in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since 2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago.

但最重要也最耐人寻味的变化正发生在中等收入国家.....据研究者称，在中国和南非，交通死亡数自 2000 年起持续下降，印度自 2012 年起下降，菲律宾在四年前达到峰值。

【信号】 群体名加并列实例。 第四段点出 middle-income countries 后，立即用 China、South Africa、India、Philippines 一连串实例说明 traffic deaths have been falling，群体名加并列例证处即答案句。

【替换】 traffic deaths have been falling since 2000 ↔

Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

falling 名词化为 a decline

in China and South Africa ... in India ... the Philippines ↔ Many of them

多国列举概括为 Many of them

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road. 说车辆增多, increasing 与车确在录音出现, 但那是第三段讲穷国 a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes, 说的是低收入国家而非中等收入国家, 主体错位。

借用原文: a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes

B) 与原文相反

Many of them are following the example set by Thailand. 说这些国家效仿泰国, 可原文恰恰相反——whether Thailand can soon follow suit, 是问泰国能否效仿这些国家, 方向被颠倒了。

借用原文: whether Thailand can soon follow suit

D) 原词陷阱

Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure. 里的 infrastructure 确在录音末段出现 not just in better infrastructure, 但那是讲解决办法、且说光靠基建不够, 根本没说中等收入国家在大举投资基建, 属原词陷阱式的答非所问。

借用原文: not just in better infrastructure

25. A) Foster better driving behavior.

B) Provide better training for drivers.

C) Abolish all outdated traffic rules.

D) Impose heavier penalties on speeding.

【题目】 What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

【翻译】 除了更安全的道路之外,还可以做什么来减少致命的道路事故?

A) 培养更好的驾驶行为。 B) 为驾驶员提供更好的培训。 C) 废除所有过时的交通规则。

D) 对超速施加更重的处罚。

【答案】 A (细节题) Foster better driving behavior.

【定位】 The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. People respond to incentives, such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

解决之道不只在于更好的基础设施, 更在于更好的社会激励。安全驾驶是人们明知该做却常常不做的事。人们会对激励作出反应, 比如真正得到执行的交通法规。

【信号】提对策句 **solution lies in**。末段直接给方案 The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives, The solution lies in 是典型的提对策信号，紧接着 Safe driving habits 把社会激励落到培养安全驾驶习惯，这一串就是答案句。

【替换】better social incentives ↔ **Foster better driving behavior.**

概念落地的同义改写

【排除】B) **未提及**

Provide better training for drivers. 说给司机更好的培训，听上去很对症，但录音只说要靠社会激励养成习惯，从未提到培训 driver，属凭常识脑补。

C) **与原文相反**

Abolish all outdated traffic rules. 里的 traffic 与法规确呼应录音 traffic laws that are actually enforced，但原文是要让交通法规真正得到执行，选项却说废除过时规则，方向相反，且 all、outdated 更是无中生有的绝对化。

借用原文：traffic laws that are actually enforced

D) **过度推断**

Impose heavier penalties on speeding. 顺着 traffic laws that are actually enforced 的执法语境联想出加重处罚、罚超速，可原文只说让法规真正被执行，既没说加重 penalties，也没专门提 speeding，属过度推断。

借用原文：traffic laws that are actually enforced

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

40 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。

Are you looking forward to it?

第2段，第2句

现在进行时疑问句在日常交流和考试阅读中较常见，"look forward to" 也是高频搭配；但句式过于简短，缺少真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句等复杂结构，代表性中等。

I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

第3段，第2句

这句主干尚可定位，但同时覆盖并列、原因说明、内容从句嵌套和多种时态切换，训练收益很高。对需要提升句子结构和时态判断的人来说，属于应优先练熟的一类代表句。

What does the man think he had better do?

第4题 题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研听力、阅读中的高频句式。"think" 后接从句、疑问词提前的用法非常典型。情态结构 "had better" 也是常见考点。这类结构掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子（如 do you think、does he believe 等）。

W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

第2段，第1句

祈使句在日常英语和考试中较常见，特别是 "Thank you for doing sth" 是高频社交用语，具有一定代表性。但祈使句本身在四六级或考研阅读长难句中并非核心句型，更多见于口语或应用文写作，典型性中等。

W: It was far from glamorous, to be honest.

第6段，第1句

"It was + 表语" 结构常见于口语和真题中，插入语 "to be honest" 也是典型表达，但整体过于简短，不能代表四六级或考研阅读中的典型长难句。

It was too humid to either work or sleep.

第8段，第3句

too...to 结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达 "太.....以至于不能....." 的典型句式。主系表结构加不定式状语的组合也很常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

第17段，第1句

疑问句结构常见于口语对话和考试听力场景，短语动词 put up with 也是常考搭配，具有一定代表性，但整体句式较简单，不如复合句典型。

Why does the woman describe her experience as "far from glamorous"?

第6题 题干

结构具有一定典型性：特殊疑问句（尤其是以 Why 开头询问原因的疑问句）在四六级、考研听力和阅读理解的题干中频繁出现；"describe A as B" 结构也是常见搭配，学生掌握此句型后可迁移到类似的 regard/consider/see A as B 等结构，实用性较强。

In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms.

第1段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 比较状语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套组合，在四六级和考研真题中极为常见。特别是 said 引出宾语从句、比较级 + than 引出比较从句、关系代词引出定语从句这三种结构，都是高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained.

第1段，第6句

涵盖主谓宾、让步状语从句、比较状语从句、定语从句（两层嵌套）、被动语态主语识别等多种成分和结构类型。比较结构中的谓语省略、定语从句的层层修饰、被动语态中主语承受者角色，都是考试常见易错点，具有较高训练价值。

Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects.

第4段，第1句

it is important to do 句型和 when 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级和考研常考结构。从句省略主语和系动词的现象也在真题中频繁出现，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Do away with jargon terms.

第11题，D

祈使句在考试中偶有出现，但不如陈述句和疑问句常见，且本句的动词短语搭配具有一定代表性，学习价值中等。

At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the Gulf Coast in the US state of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖 there be 存在句、时间地点状语、限制性定语从句、结果状语从句、主系表结构、主谓宾补结构、情态动词等多种成分和句型，且 where 和 that 两个引导词的功能不同（关系副词 vs 连接词），so ... that 固定搭配也是常考点，成分划分练习价值高。

Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas.

第3段，第1句

主谓宾加同位语的结构在真题中较为常见,具有一定代表性,但不属于高频复杂句式,学习迁移价值中等。

In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy.

第5段，第1句

分号连接并列主句在真题中偶尔出现，主系表结构也是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少考试中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，代表性中等偏下。

It was not as effective as he claimed.

第14题，B

as...as比较结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,且本句展示了比较从句中的典型省略用法,学习后可迁移到大量类似句型

It was not popularized until years later.

第14题，D

"not... until" 句型和一般过去时被动语态都是四六级、考研常考结构；该句作为被动语态与时间状语搭配的典型例句，迁移价值较高，学习后可应用于大量类似句式。

While those types certainly exist, they are a minority.

第1段，第5句

"While 从句，主句" 是英语中常见的让步或对比结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，用于表达"虽然 A，但 B" 的逻辑关系。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到类似的复合句（如 though/although 引导的从句）。结构具有较好的代表性和实用性。

They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style.

第1段，第9句

主句接两个并列宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，情态动词加完成式表推测也是常考句式，what 和 how 引导宾语从句是典型的名词性从句用法，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had.

第2段，第1句

本句包含定语从句省略关系代词、分词短语作状语、过去完成时表示时间先后等典型结构，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握此类结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，代表性较强

From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.

第2段，第2句

句子结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型：主句包含短语动词"came up with"，宾语中嵌套"why"引导的从句，从句使用被动语态并带补语。这种"主句 + 宾语从句"且从句为被动结构的句式在真题中频繁出现，掌握后有较强的迁移价值。

The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics.

第4段，第1句

被动语态 + 介词短语状语的组合在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见，尤其是表达原因归属、结果说明等逻辑关系时。句式简洁规范，掌握后可迁移至类似表达，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复杂句式。

The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university, but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.

第5段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、涵盖常见易错点,同时主干识别和嵌套复杂度适中,时态难度较低,非常适合作为 "句子结构 + 时态" 的综合训练材料,既让学生接触真实考试句式,又不会因过度复杂而打击学习信心,综合训练价值高,建议优先练习

One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest.

第6段，第2句

主系表 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 表语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，reason 后接 why 定语从句、系动词后接 that 表语从句都是常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构

It wasn't their skill set or other merits that got them the job; it was their tenure.

第6段，第3句

强调句型 "It is/was ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于对比论证；本句用分号连接两个强调句进行正反对比，是典型的书面语表达方式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

It's quite possible they're content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

第7段，第3句

涵盖了形式主语、伴随状语、非限制性定语从句、省略关系词的定语从句等几乎所有重难点成分，是练习划分长难句的极佳素材。

It collected feedback from both employers and employees.

第18题，A

简单句的主谓宾加介词短语状语是常见基础句式，但真题中更常考复合句或长难句，此句作为入门练习有一定代表性，迁移价值中等。

With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead.

第1段，第1句

简单句加句首状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见。with 独立结构作伴随或原因状语是典型用法，主句为现在进行时陈述事实也是高频句式，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine.

第3段，第2句

"It + be + 时间 + before 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于表达 "在.....之前需要多久"。情态动词加系动词、时间状语从句用一般现在时表示将来，都是考试高频结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it.

第5段，第2句

本句的结构高度典型：主系表 + 表语从句 + the more ... the more 比较句型，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 the more ... the more 句型和 because 引导的表语从句，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.

第20题，D

主谓宾结构是最常见的句式，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句、分隔、修饰等复杂特征；作为基础句式有一定代表性，但无法体现真题难度。

According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century.

第2段，第3句

"主语 + 现在完成时系动词 + 表语 + since 时间状语" 是考试阅读中的典型句式，常用于描述持续至今的状态或趋势。句首 "According to" 引出信息来源也是学术和新闻语体的常见表达。这类句式在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构配合句首状语和插入状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是 "are becoming + 形容词" 表示变化趋势的用法出现频率较高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构配合表语从句是四六级和考研中的高频句式。whether 引导的名词性从句、情态动词的使用都是常考点。这种结构在学术文章和新闻报道中也很常见，学习后迁移价值高，具有很强的代表性。

Rob McInerney, head of the International Road Assessment Programme, says that all countries tend to go through three phases.

第5段，第1句

"主语 + 谓语 + that 引导的宾语从句"是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，尤其在阅读理解和翻译中常见。同位语的使用也符合书面语规范，是典型的学术或正式文本结构。从句内部 "tend to do" 的结构也是常考搭配。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer.

第5段，第4句

简单句配目的状语（不定式）的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且句首状语 + 主谓 + 目的状语的排列顺序也是典型句式之一。掌握后可迁移到类似句子，但因过于简单，无法代表更高难度的常考复杂句式，典型性中等。

The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives.

第6段，第2句

主系表变体结构（主语 + 不及物动词 + 地点状语）在议论文中较为常见，not just ... but ... 并列强调也是典型的修辞手法，具有一定代表性，但整体结构相对简单，不如复合句或长难句典型。

Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

第22题，C

主系表结构配合倍数比较表达（twice that of ...）是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，用于陈述数据对比或统计事实，学习后可迁移到多种语境中识别类似的比较结构。

They are not as reliable as claimed.

第23题, D

否定的比较结构"not as...as"在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,比较从句的承前省略也是典型考点,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句型,代表性强

What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

第25题 题干

本句是典型的疑问句结构,结合了情态动词、被动语态和目的状语,这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。疑问句的倒装特点、被动语态的使用、不定式作目的状语的表达方式,都是考试中常考的句法结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 321 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。

jargon C1

n. 行话

本卷14次·真题 16句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷11次·真题 190句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本卷10次·真题 16句

automation B2

n. 自动化(用机器或计算机代替人工操作)

本卷9次·真题 33句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷8次·真题 363句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷8次·真题 63句

exit A2

n. 出口

本卷8次·真题 8句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次·真题 205句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷6次·真题 121 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷5次·真题 273 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷5次·真题 143 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷5次·真题 89 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷5次·真题 56 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次·真题 568 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题 167 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷4次·真题 106 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷4次·真题 102 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本卷4次·真题 25 句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本卷4次·真题 17 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 142 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷3次·真题 111 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷3次·真题 103 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷3次·真题 96 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷3次·真题 92 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷3次·真题 82 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本卷3次·真题 77 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷3次·真题 66 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷3次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷3次·真题 52 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷3次·真题 43 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 35 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷3次·真题 32 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷3次·真题 30 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本卷3次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷3次·真题 25 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷3次·真题 19 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本卷3次·真题 16 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本卷3次·真题 12 句

layman C1

n. 外行

本卷3次·真题 8 句

specialized

B2

adj. 专业的;专门的

本卷3次·真题8句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题228句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题191句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题182句

data

B1

n. 数据

本卷2次·真题181句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题171句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题170句

community

B1

n. 社区

本卷2次·真题163句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本卷2次·真题140句

base

A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题126句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题126句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题119句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题112句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题88句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷2次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次·真题 78 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷2次·真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷2次·真题 71 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷2次·真题 70 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷2次·真题 58 句

network B1

n. 网络

本卷2次·真题 53 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷2次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷2次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题 38 句

release B1

v. 释放

本卷2次·真题 38 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本卷2次·真题 37 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷2次·真题 33 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷2次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷2次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 29 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷2次·真题 27 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本卷2次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本卷2次·真题 25 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷2次·真题 23 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷2次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本卷2次·真题 17 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本卷2次·真题 17 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本卷2次·真题 14 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷2次·真题 14 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷2次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本卷2次·真题 13 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷2次·真题 12 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷2次·真题 11 句

evaluation B2

n. 评估

本卷2次·真题 11 句

robotic B2

adj. 机械的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

drill B1

n. 钻头

本卷2次·真题 9 句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

fatal B2

adj. 致命的, 致死的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 167 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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 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

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷1次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

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

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷1次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷1次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本卷1次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

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

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷1次·真题 28 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本卷1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础,根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本卷1次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

robotics B2

n. 机器人学

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本卷1次 · 真题 18 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次 · 真题 17 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

render B2

v. 使成为

本卷1次 · 真题 16 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次 · 真题 15 句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 14 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本卷1次·真题 13 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本卷1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本卷1次·真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

pave B2

v. 铺(路面)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

stressful B1

adj. 压力大的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 12 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本卷1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本卷1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本卷1次·真题 11 句

forecast B2

v. 预测, 预报 (未来的事情或趋势)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

indigenous C1

adj. 本地的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物, 药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

modify B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11 句

setback

B2

n. 挫折

本卷1次·真题 11 句

exhaust

B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本卷1次·真题 10 句

imperative

C1

adj. 极其重要的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

interviewer

B1

n. 面试官

本卷1次·真题 10 句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本卷1次·真题 10 句

opposed

B2

adj. 反对的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

statistical

B2

adj. 统计的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely

C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

complexity

B2

n. 复杂性

本卷1次·真题 9 句

deploy

C1

v. 部署，调动（军队或资源）

本卷1次·真题 9 句

disclose

C1

v. 透露，公开（信息、秘密等）

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

formal

B1

adj. 正式的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

penalty

B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 9 句

petroleum

B2

n. 石油

本卷1次·真题 9 句

stunning

B2

adj. 极美的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unhappy A2

adj. 不快乐的

本卷1次·真题9句

blessing B2

n. 幸事

本卷1次·真题8句

emulate C1

v. 努力赶上或超越 (某人)

本卷1次·真题8句

informed B2

adj. 了解情况的

本卷1次·真题8句

millionaire B2

n. 百万富翁

本卷1次·真题8句

practically B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本卷1次·真题8句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本卷1次·真题8句

radically C1

adv. 根本地

本卷1次·真题8句

rob B1

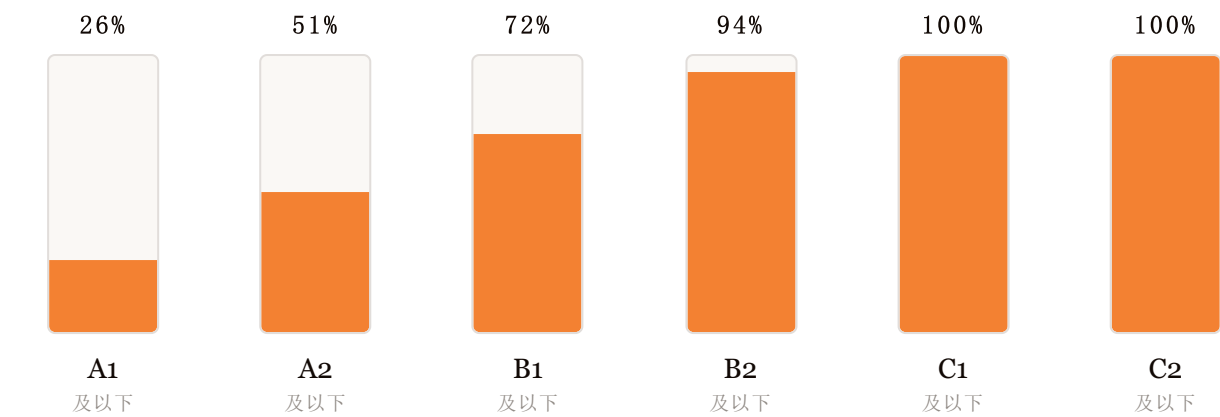
v. 抢劫

本卷1次·真题8句

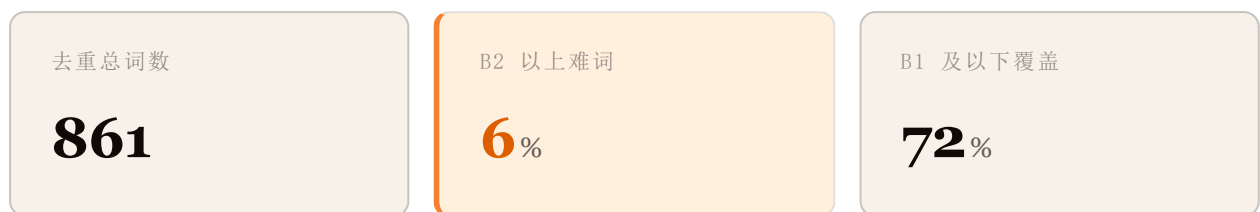
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 861 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **861** 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 51 个·约 6%。



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 861 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2021年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2021年6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2021年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2021-06) · 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.

A new study has drawn a bleak picture of cultural inclusiveness reflected in the children's literature available in Australia. Dr. Helen Adam from Edith Cowan University's School of Education 26 the cultural diversity of children's books. She examined the books 27 in the kindergarten rooms of four day-care centers in Western Australia. Just 18 percent of 2,413 books in the total collection contained any 28 of non-white people. Minority cultures were often featured in stereotypical or tokenistic ways, for example, by 29 Asian culture with chopsticks and traditional dress. Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had 30 roles in the books. The main characters were mostly Caucasian. This causes concern as it can lead to an impression that whiteness is of greater value. 一项新研究描绘了澳大利亚儿童文学中文化包容性的黯淡景象。来自Edith Cowan大学教育学院的Helen Adam博士调查了儿童读物的文化多样性。她检查了西澳大利亚州四个日托中心幼儿园教室中的藏书。在总计2413本书中,仅有18%包含任何非白人的呈现。少数族裔文化通常以刻板或象征性的方式出现,例如用筷子和传统服饰来描绘亚洲文化。确实代表少数族裔文化的角色通常在书中担任次要角色。主要角色大多是白种人。这引发了担忧,因为它可能导致白人具有更大价值的印象。

Dr. Adam said children formed impressions about "difference" and identity from a very young age. Evidence has shown they develop own-race 31 from as young as three months of age. The books we share with young children can be a valuable opportunity to develop children's understanding of themselves and others. Books can also allow children to see diversity. They discover both similarities and differences between themselves and others. This can help develop understanding, acceptance and 32 of diversity.

Adam博士表示,儿童从很小的年龄就形成关于"差异"和身份的印象。证据表明,他们从三个月大时就开始形成自身种族偏见。我们与幼儿分享的书籍可以成为培养儿童理解自己和他人的宝贵机会。书籍还可以让儿

童看到多样性。他们发现自己与他人之间的相似之处和不同之处。这有助于培养对多样性的理解、接纳和欣赏。

Census data has shown Australians come from more than 200 countries. They speak over 300 languages at home. Additionally, Australians belong to more than 100 different religious groups. They also work in more than 1,000 different occupations. "Australia is a multicultural society. The current 33 promotion of white middle-class ideas and lifestyles risks 34 children from minority groups. This can give white middle-class children a sense of 35 or privilege," Dr. Adam said.

人口普查数据显示,澳大利亚人来自200多个国家。他们在家中使用超过300种语言。此外,澳大利亚人归属于100多个不同的宗教团体。他们还从事1000多种不同的职业。"澳大利亚是一个多元文化社会。目前对白人中产阶级观念和生活方式的压倒性宣传有可能使少数群体的儿童产生疏离感。这可能给白人中产阶级儿童一种优越感或特权感,"Adam博士说。

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) alienating | I) representation |
| B) appreciation | J) safeguarded |
| C) bias | K) secondary |
| D) fraud | L) superiority |
| E) housed | M) temperament |
| F) investigated | N) tentative |
| G) overwhelming | O) threshold |
| H) portraying | |

26. Dr. Helen Adam from Edith Cowan University's School of Education (26) the cultural diversity of children's books.

【答案】 **F) investigated** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语后缺谓语动词

【依据】 「研究 / 调查」最贴学者动作

宾语是 the cultural diversity of children's books (童书的文化多样性), 又呼应下一句 She examined the books (27) in the kindergarten rooms of four day-care centers in Western Australia. 中的 examined (考察), investigated 与 examined 几乎同义, 构成「研究—考察」的同义复现链, 最契合学者做研究的语境。

【竞争词】 J) safeguarded 语义反向: 保护 ≠ 研究

safeguarded 意为「捍卫 / 保护」, 搭配宾语应是要保护的對象 (如权利、安全)。研究者的动作是「考察」童书的多样性, 而非「保护」多样性, 且与下文 examined 完全不构成同义复现, 语义指向错位。

27. She examined the books __(27)__ in the kindergarten rooms of four day-care centers in Western Australia.

【答案】 **E) housed** (动词)

【词性槽】 名词后非谓语，作后置定语

【依据】 **books housed in... = 存放于...的书**

house 作动词意为「容纳 / 存放」，过去分词 housed 修饰 books，意为「存放在日托中心教室里的那些书」，正好对应研究者「考察了四家日托中心里现存的童书」的研究设计。

28. Just 18 percent of 2,413 books in the total collection contained any __(28)__ of non-white people.

【答案】 **I) representation** (名词)

【词性槽】 any + 形容词 + __ + of

【依据】 「对...的表现 / 描绘」是固定搭配

representation of sb. 意为「对某人的描绘 / 形象呈现」，是讨论文学 / 媒体中群体形象的高频术语；与首句 cultural inclusiveness reflected in the children's literature 中的「文化包容性的体现」同根呼应。只有 18% 的书里出现非白人「形象」，完美匹配主旨。

【竞争词】 **B) appreciation appreciation of 是「欣赏」不是「描绘」**

appreciation of non-white people 会被理解为「对非白人的欣赏 / 感激」，与「书里包含 X」的语义不通——书里包含的不是「欣赏」这种心理活动，而是「形象 / 出现」。

D) fraud 语义完全偏题

fraud 是「欺诈 / 骗子」，与儿童读物多样性主题毫无关联，属一眼排除。

L) superiority 搭配反向

superiority of non-white people 意为「非白人的优越性」，与全文「白人占优势、少数族裔被边缘」的论述方向完全相反。

M) temperament 「性情」与「书的内容」不沾

temperament 指人的气质 / 性情，搭配应是 a calm temperament 之类，不能用「书里包含某人的 temperament」来谈书籍多样性。

O) threshold 「门槛 / 临界值」语义不沾

threshold of 多指 pain threshold (疼痛阈值) 或 the threshold of a new era (新时代门槛)，与「书中是否出现某群体」无关。

29. Minority cultures were often featured in stereotypical or tokenistic ways, for example, by __ (29) __ Asian culture with chopsticks and traditional dress.

【答案】 **H) portraying** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 by 后必接动名词

【依据】 「用筷子和传统服饰刻画亚洲文化」

portray sth. with sth. = 用某物来描绘 / 刻画某物，是固定搭配。整句要表达「刻板地呈现亚洲文化的方式之一就是只用筷子和传统服饰来刻画」，与前句 stereotypical or tokenistic ways 的「刻板化呈现」一脉相承。

【竞争词】 A) alienating 「疏远」与例子动作不符

alienating Asian culture with chopsticks 意为「用筷子使亚洲文化被疏远」，逻辑别扭——筷子是「描绘亚洲文化的刻板符号」，不是「使其疏远的工具」。而且 alienating 一词在最后一段还有专门的空格 (34 题) 要用，提前用掉会破坏全卷词义分布。

30. Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had __ (30) __ roles in the books.

【答案】 **K) secondary** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词前作定语

【依据】 与下句「主角多为白人」形成主次对照

紧接下文 The main characters were mostly Caucasian., 主角 main characters 是白人，那少数族裔角色自然就是「次要 / 配角」。secondary roles 正好与 main characters 构成 main vs secondary 的二元对照，是命题人埋的同义反义复现的标志性线索。

【竞争词】 G) overwhelming 程度与逻辑都反

overwhelming roles 意为「压倒性 / 主导的角色」，与后一句 main characters were mostly Caucasian (主角多是白人) 矛盾——若少数族裔角色压倒性主导，作者就不会得出「白人更有价值」的担忧。

N) tentative 搭配不成立

tentative 常修饰 plan / agreement / smile (试探性的计划 / 协议 / 微笑)，不修饰 roles。即便强译为「试探性的角色」也不符英语习惯，且与「主次对照」的语境无关。

31. Evidence has shown they develop own-race __(31)__ from as young as three months of age.

【答案】 **C) bias** (名词)

【词性槽】 own-race + __ + from...of age

【依据】 **own-race bias** 是心理学固定术语

own-race bias (同族偏好 / 本族偏见) 是发展心理学高频术语, 指婴幼儿对同族面孔的偏好。本句说「孩子三个月大就开始发展 own-race __」, 与该术语完全吻合; 又呼应上句 children formed impressions about "difference" and identity from a very young age.

【竞争词】 **D) fraud** 语义不沾

fraud 是「欺诈」, 与婴儿发展心理学的语境毫无关联。

M) temperament 搭配不成立

own-race temperament 不是英语固定搭配; temperament 与「种族」不直接组合, 且与 from three months of age develop 的「逐渐发展出来」语义弱相关——气质多被视作天生而非「发展出」的。

o) threshold 「门槛」与「同族倾向」不沾

own-race threshold 没有这种说法; threshold 常与 pain / sensory 搭配, 与种族认知偏好无关。

32. This can help develop understanding, acceptance and __(32)__ of diversity.

【答案】 **B) appreciation** (名词)

【词性槽】 三个 of diversity 并列名词的第三个

【依据】 「理解—接受—欣赏」三步递进

appreciation of diversity (对多样性的欣赏) 是讨论多元文化教育的固定表达, 与前两项 understanding, acceptance 构成「理解→接受→欣赏」的程度递进, 是英语写作的经典三段式。

33. The current __(33)__ promotion of white middle-class ideas and lifestyles risks __(34)__ children from minority groups.

【答案】 **G) overwhelming** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the + __ + 名词 promotion

【依据】 「压倒性的推崇」呼应主旨张力

全文要说的正是「白人中产观念在童书中占据压倒性比例」（开头 18% 的数据即为佐证）。overwhelming promotion = 压倒性的推崇 / 推广，与下句 risks alienating children from minority groups（有疏远少数族裔孩子的风险）形成「压倒性优势 → 边缘化少数」的因果链，逻辑自洽。

【竞争词】 N) tentative 「试探性的」与下文「风险」矛盾

tentative promotion 意为「试探性的、不肯定的推广」，若白人观念只是试探性推广，就不至于到「疏远少数族裔」的程度；与下文 risks alienating 的严重后果在程度上完全不匹配，且与开篇 bleak picture（黯淡景象）的语调相悖。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— tentative 看似中性最易误选。形容词槽 the current __ promotion 里，tentative（试探性的）听上去「学术腔」很容易被选。防坑要点：往下读到 risks alienating（有疏远的风险）这种强后果词，立刻意识到前面要选「程度强」的 overwhelming，而不是「程度弱」的 tentative。

34. The current __(33)__ promotion of white middle-class ideas and lifestyles risks __(34)__ children from minority groups.

【答案】 **A) alienating** (动词)

【词性槽】 risk + V-ing

【依据】 「使少数族裔孩子被疏远」

alienate sb. 意为「使某人疏远 / 被排斥在外」。整句意为「这种压倒性推崇白人中产观念的做法，有让少数族裔孩子被边缘化的风险」，与上一段 Books can also allow children to see diversity. 的反面后果对应，逻辑闭合。

35. This can give white middle-class children a sense of __ (35) __ or privilege.

【答案】 **L) superiority** (名词)

【词性槽】 a sense of + ___ + or privilege

【依据】 「优越感」与「特权」天然并列

superiority (优越感) 和 privilege (特权) 是讨论种族 / 阶级议题的经典并列词组; 与开篇 This causes concern as it can lead to an impression that whiteness is of greater value. 直接呼应——「白人更有价值」的印象一旦内化, 就会成为白人中产儿童的「优越感或特权感」。

【竞争词】 B) appreciation 感情色彩反向

appreciation 是「欣赏 / 感激」, 带褒义; 而本句要表达的是「这种推崇带来的负面副作用」, 与 privilege 的批评性语境不符。

D) fraud 「欺诈」与「特权」不在同一范畴

a sense of fraud 通常指「自己是骗子的感觉」, 与白人中产儿童「享受白人主流呈现」的语境完全不搭。

M) temperament 「性情」属于个体气质

temperament 指与生俱来的性情, 不可与社会建构的 privilege 并列; 且 a sense of temperament 不是地道搭配。

O) threshold 「门槛」与「特权」语义错位

threshold 指起点 / 临界值, 常说 a sense of achievement / accomplishment 才贴近, a sense of threshold 不成立。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 B) —— appreciation 看似与「特权」并列也通。a sense of appreciation 是地道搭配 (感激之情), 考生容易顺手选 appreciation。防坑要点: or privilege 的并列把语义范畴锁死在「上位者的优势感」, appreciation 是褒义的「欣赏 / 感激」, 与 privilege 不同范畴; 而且 appreciation 早在 32 题就已被「understanding, acceptance and ___」的递进结构锁定, 先做 32 题就能自然把它从 35 题划走。

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) **alienating** 动词 形容词

使疏远 / 使隔阂 (动词 -ing 形式, 可作动名词 / 现在分词 / 形容词)

用于第 34 空

B) **appreciation** 名词

欣赏; 理解; 感激

用于第 32 空

C) **bias** 名词 动词

偏好; 偏见

用于第 31 空

D) **fraud** 名词

欺诈; 骗子

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **housed** 动词 形容词

(house 的过去式 / 过去分词) 安置; 存放; 收容

用于第 27 空

F) **investigated** 动词

(investigate 的过去式 / 过去分词) 调查; 研究

用于第 26 空

G) **overwhelming** 形容词 动词

压倒性的; 势不可挡的

用于第 33 空

H) **portraying** 动词

(portray 的 -ing 形式) 描绘; 刻画 (作动名词时可接宾语)

用于第 29 空

I) **representation** 名词

表现; 描绘; 代表

用于第 28 空

J) **safeguarded** 动词

(safeguard 的过去式 / 过去分词) 保护; 捍卫

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **secondary** 形容词

次要的; 中等的; 第二的

用于第 30 空

L) **superiority** 名词

优越 (感); 优势

用于第 35 空

M) **temperament** 名词

性情; 气质

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **tentative** 形容词

试探性的; 暂定的; 犹豫的

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **threshold** 名词

门槛; 起点; 临界值

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

澳洲童书文化多样性不足

全文围绕一项研究：澳大利亚日托中心的儿童读物里非白人形象严重缺位，少数族裔常被刻板化，研究者警示这会让孩子从小形成「白人更有价值」的偏见。开篇即定调 A new study has drawn a bleak picture of cultural inclusiveness reflected in the children's literature available in Australia.，第三段进一步点题 Australia is a multicultural society.，构成「现状—影响—社会期待」的论述线。

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。

D) **fraud** 最像 28 / 31 题的名词陷阱

fraud 词性为名词，在 28 题 (any ___ of non-white people) 和 31 题 (own-race ___) 两处都能塞进语法槽。但它的语义「欺诈」与全文「文化呈现 / 童书多样性」毫无关联——识破方法：看主题词，凡与「儿童 / 文化 / 多样性」八竿子打不着的，直接排除。

J) **safeguarded** 最像 26 题的动词陷阱

safeguarded 词性为过去式动词，正好能填进 26 题的谓语槽。但「保护文化多样性」与下一句 examined the books (考察书籍) 不构成同义复现——识破方法：本题型动词题要回看下一句有没有同义动词，没有就不要选它。

M) **temperament** 最像 31 题的名词陷阱

temperament 名词，可被 own-race 修饰，在 31 题语法上通过。但 own-race temperament 不是固定术语，而 own-race bias 是发展心理学高频词——识破方法：连字符复合修饰语后面的名词，优先想学科术语。

N) **tentative** 最像 33 题的形容词陷阱

tentative 形容词，能填进 33 题 the current ___ promotion 的形容词槽。但「试探性的推广」与下文 risks alienating (有疏远的风险) 这一严重后果在程度上不匹配——识破方法：用下文后果的严重度反推前文形容词的强度。

0) **threshold** 最像 35 题的名词陷阱

threshold 名词，词性对得上 35 题 a sense of ___ or privilege 的语法槽。但 threshold 与 privilege 的语义范畴（一个是「门槛 / 临界值」，一个是「特权」）完全不在同一类——识破方法：or 并列时两侧词必须同类同色，强行凑义就是陷阱。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

2 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。

They discover both similarities and differences between themselves and others.

第2段，第5句

主谓宾简单句是最常见的基础句式，both...and... 并列结构也较为常见，但句子整体过于简单，没有体现考试中常见的复杂修饰或从句嵌套特征，代表性一般。

Additionally, Australians belong to more than 100 different religious groups.

第3段，第3句

简单句结构在考试中常见，但本句过于基础，缺少四六级或考研真题中常考的从句嵌套、定语后置、长修饰语等典型句式特征，代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 38 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。

diversity

B2

n. 多样性

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

minority

B2

n. 少数

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次·真题 84 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次·真题 68 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇2次·真题 30 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇2次·真题 20 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 181 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

census B2

n. 人口普查

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

overwhelming

B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

privilege

B2

n. 特权

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

similarity

B2

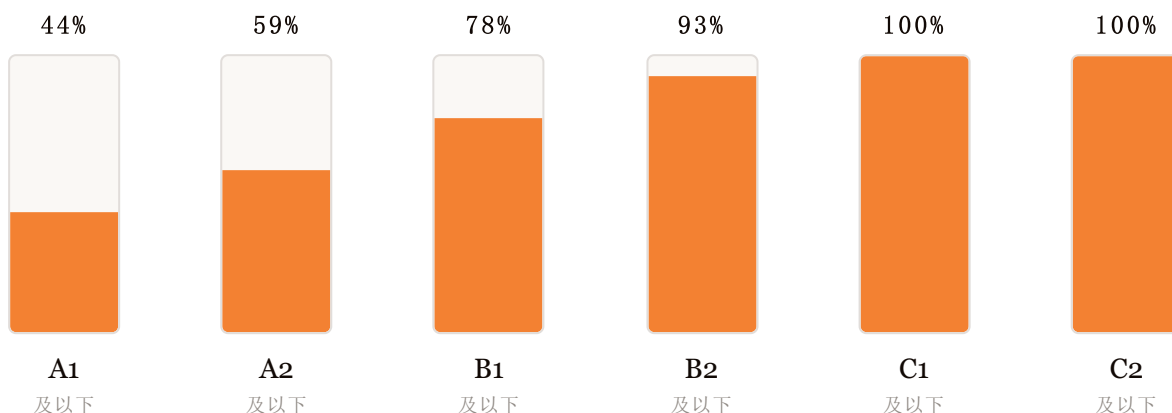
n. 相似性

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 117 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **117** 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 8 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 117 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

117

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2021年6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 →

2021年6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2021年6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 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1套(2021-06)·六级

Part III Section B

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

How Marconi Gave Us the Wireless World

A) A hundred years before iconic figures like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs permeated our lives, an Irish-Italian inventor laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century. Guglielmo Marconi was arguably the first truly global figure in modern communication. Not only was he the first to communicate globally, he was the first to think globally about communication. Marconi may not have been the greatest inventor of his time, but more than anyone else, he brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate.

在Bill Gates和Steve Jobs这样的标志性人物渗透到我们生活中的一百年前,一位爱尔兰裔意大利发明家为21世纪的通信大爆炸奠定了基础。Guglielmo Marconi可以说是现代通信领域第一位真正具有全球影响力的人物。他不仅是第一个实现全球通信的人,也是第一个从全球视角思考通信问题的人。

Marconi也许不是他那个时代最伟大的发明家,但他比任何人都更能促成我们通信方式的根本性转变。

B) Today's globally networked media and communication system has its origins in the 19th century, when, for the first time, messages were sent electronically across great distances. The telegraph, the telephone, and radio were the obvious predecessors of the Internet, iPods, and mobile phones. What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication. Marconi was the first to develop and perfect this system, using the recently-discovered "air waves" that make up the electromagnetic spectrum.

当今全球网络化的媒体和通信系统起源于19世纪,那时消息第一次通过电子方式远距离传送。电报、电话和无线电显然是互联网、iPod和移动电话的前身。从那时到现在的联系纽带是无线通信的发展。

Marconi是第一个开发并完善这一系统的人,他利用了最近发现的构成电磁波谱的"空气波"。

- C) Between 1896, when he applied for his first patent in England at the age of 22, and his death in Italy in 1937, Marconi was at the center of every major innovation in electronic communication. He was also a skilled and sophisticated organizer, an entrepreneurial innovator, who mastered the use of corporate strategy, media relations, government lobbying, international diplomacy, patents, and prosecution. Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth (and beyond, if we can believe some reports). Some like to refer to him as a genius, but if there was any genius to Marconi it was this vision.

从1896年他22岁时在英国申请第一项专利,到1937年在意大利去世,Marconi一直处于电子通信领域每一项重大创新的中心。他还是一位技能娴熟、老练精明的组织者,一位企业家式的创新者,精通企业战略、媒体关系、政府游说、国际外交、专利和诉讼的运用。Marconi真正感兴趣的只有一件事:将移动的、个人的、远距离通信延伸到地球的尽头(如果我们相信某些报道的话,甚至延伸到地球之外)。有些人喜欢称他为天才,但如果说Marconi有什么天才之处,那就是这种愿景。

- D) In 1901 he succeeded in signaling across the Atlantic, from the west coast of England to Newfoundland in the USA, despite the claims of science that it could not be done. In 1924 he convinced the British government to encircle the world with a chain of wireless stations using the latest technology that he had devised, shortwave radio. There are some who say Marconi lost his edge when commercial broadcasting came along; he didn't see that radio could or should be used to frivolous(无聊的) ends. In one of his last public speeches, a radio broadcast to the United States in March 1937, he deplored that broadcasting had become a one-way means of communication and foresaw it moving in another direction, toward communication as a means of exchange. That was visionary genius.

1901年,尽管科学界声称这不可能做到,他还是成功地实现了跨大西洋信号传输,从英国西海岸传到美国纽芬兰。1924年,他说服英国政府用他设计的最新技术——短波无线电,在全球建立一个无线电台链。有人说当商业广播出现时Marconi失去了他的优势;他没有看到无线电可以或应该用于无聊的目的。在他最后一次公开演讲中,即1937年3月向美国进行的一次无线电广播中,他对广播已经成为一种单向通信方式表示遗憾,并预见它将朝另一个方向发展,即通信作为一种交流手段。这是富有远见的天才之举。

- E) Marconi's career was devoted to making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, and with an elegance that would appear to be intuitive and uncomplicated to the user-friendly, if you will. There is a direct connection from Marconi to today's social media, search engines, and program streaming that can best be summed up by an admittedly provocative exclamation: the 20th century did not exist. In a sense, Marconi's vision jumped from his time to our own.

Marconi的职业生涯致力于使无线通信以廉价、高效、顺畅的方式实现,并且具有一种优雅,这种优雅对用户来说似乎是直观和简单的——如果你愿意的话,可以说是用户友好的。从Marconi到今天的社交媒体、搜索引擎和流媒体节目之间存在着直接的联系,这种联系可以用一句公认具有挑衅性的感叹来概括:20世纪并不存在。从某种意义上说,Marconi的愿景从他的时代跳跃到了我们的时代。

- F) Marconi invented the idea of global communication—or, more straightforwardly, globally networked, mobile, wireless communication. Initially, this was wireless Morse code telegraphy(电报通讯), the principal communication technology of his day. Marconi was the first to develop a practical method for wireless telegraphy using radio waves. He borrowed technical details from many sources, but what set him apart was a self-confident vision of the power of communication technology on the one hand, and, on the other, of the steps that needed to be taken to consolidate his own position as a

player in that field. Tracing Marconi's lifeline leads us into the story of modern communication itself. There were other important figures, but Marconi towered over them all in reach, power, and influence, as well as in the grip he had on the popular imagination of his time. Marconi was quite simply the central figure in the emergence of a modern understanding of communication.

Marconi发明了全球通信的理念——或者更直白地说,全球网络化的、移动的、无线的通信。最初,这是无线摩尔斯电码电报通讯,是他那个时代的主要通信技术。Marconi是第一个开发出利用无线电波进行无线电报通讯的实用方法的人。他从许多来源借鉴了技术细节,但使他与众不同的是,一方面他对通信技术力量有着自信的愿景,另一方面他知道需要采取哪些步骤来巩固自己在该领域的参与者地位。追溯Marconi的人生轨迹会把我们引向现代通信本身的故事。虽然还有其他重要人物,但Marconi在影响范围、权力和影响力方面都凌驾于他们所有人之上,在他那个时代对大众想象力的掌控也是如此。Marconi简直就是现代通信理解形成过程中的核心人物。

- G) In his lifetime, Marconi foresaw the development of television and the fax machine, GPS, radar, and the portable hand-held telephone. Two months before he died, newspapers were reporting that he was working on a "death ray," and that he had "killed a rat with an intricate device at a distance of three feet." By then, anything Marconi said or did was newsworthy. Stock prices rose or sank according to his pronouncements. If Marconi said he thought it might rain, there was likely to be a run on umbrellas.

在他的有生之年,Marconi预见了电视和传真机、GPS、雷达以及便携式手持电话的发展。在他去世前两个月,报纸报道说他正在研制一种"死亡射线",并且他"用一个复杂的装置在三英尺的距离外杀死了一只老鼠"。到那时,Marconi说的或做的任何事情都是有新闻价值的。股票价格会根据他的言论而涨跌。如果Marconi说他认为可能会下雨,很可能就会出现抢购雨伞的情况。

- H) Marconi's biography is also a story about choices and the motivations behind them. At one level, Marconi could be fiercely autonomous and independent of the constraints of his own social class. On another scale, he was a perpetual outsider. Wherever he went, he was never "of" the group; he was always the "other," considered foreign in Britain, British in Italy, and "not American" in the United States. At the same time, he also suffered tremendously from a need for acceptance that drove, and sometimes stained, every one of his relationships.

Marconi的传记也是一个关于选择及其背后动机的故事。在某种程度上,Marconi可以非常自主,不受自己社会阶层约束的限制。在另一个层面上,他是一个永久的局外人。无论他走到哪里,他都不"属于"那个群体;他总是"他者",在英国被认为是外国人,在意大利被认为是英国人,在美国被认为"不是美国人"。同时,他也极度渴望被接纳,这种需求驱动着,有时也玷污着他的每一段关系。

- I) Marconi placed a permanent stamp on the way we live. He was the first person to imagine a practical application for the wireless spectrum, and to develop it successfully into a global communication system—in both terms of the word; that is, worldwide and all-inclusive. He was able to do this because of a combination of factors—most important, timing and opportunity—but the single-mindedness and determination with which he carried out his self-imposed mission was fundamentally character-based; millions of Marconi's contemporaries had the same class, gender, race, and colonial privilege as he, but only a handful did anything with it. Marconi needed to achieve the goal that was set in his mind as an adolescent; by the time he reached adulthood, he understood, intuitively, that in order to have an impact he had to both develop an independent economic base and align himself with

political power. Disciplined, uncritical loyalty to political power became his compass for the choices he had to make.

Marconi在我们的生活方式上留下了永久的印记。他是第一个想象无线电波谱实际应用的人,并成功地将其发展成为一个全球通信系统——这个词的两层含义都适用,即世界范围的和包容一切的。他之所以能做到这一点,是因为多种因素的结合——最重要的是时机和机遇——但他执行自己强加给自己的使命时的专一和决心从根本上是基于性格的;Marconi的数百万同时代人拥有与他相同的阶级、性别、种族和殖民特权,但只有少数人利用这些做了什么。Marconi需要实现青少年时期就在他脑海中确立的目标;到他成年时,他凭直觉明白,为了产生影响,他必须既发展独立的经济基础,又与政治权力结盟。对政治权力有纪律的、不加批判的忠诚成为他必须做出选择的指南针。

- J) At the same time, Marconi was uncompromisingly independent intellectually. Shortly after Marconi's death, the nuclear physicist Enrico Fermi—soon to be the developer of the Manhattan Project—wrote that Marconi proved that theory and experimentation were complementary features of progress. "Experience can rarely, unless guided by a theoretical concept, arrive at results of any great significance...on the other hand, an excessive trust in theoretical conviction would have prevented Marconi from persisting in experiments which were destined to bring about a revolution in the technique of radio-communications." In other words, Marconi had the advantage of not being burdened by preconceived assumptions.

同时,Marconi在智识上是毫不妥协地独立的。Marconi去世后不久,核物理学家Enrico Fermi——很快将成为曼哈顿计划的开发者——写道,Marconi证明了理论和实验是进步的互补特征。"除非有理论概念的指导,经验很少能取得任何重大意义的成果。.....另一方面,对理论信念的过度信任会阻止Marconi坚持那些注定要给无线电通信技术带来革命的实验。"换句话说,Marconi的优势在于他没有被先入为主的假设所束缚。

- K) The most controversial aspect of Marconi's life—and the reason why there has been no satisfying biography of Marconi until now—was his uncritical embrace of Benito Mussolini. At first this was not problematic for him. But as the regressive(倒退的) nature of Mussolini's regime became clear, he began to suffer a crisis of conscience. However, after a lifetime of moving within the circles of power, he was unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully (as president of Italy's national research council and royal academy, as well as a member of the Fascist Grand Council) until the day he died—conveniently—in 1937, shortly before he would have had to take a stand in the conflict that consumed a world that he had, in part, created.

Marconi一生中最为争议的方面——也是直到现在都没有令人满意的Marconi传记的原因——是他对Benito Mussolini不加批判的拥护。起初这对他来说并不成问题。但随着Mussolini政权的倒退本质变得清晰,他开始经历良心危机。然而,在终生游走于权力圈子之后,他无法与权威决裂,并忠实地为Mussolini服务(担任意大利国家研究委员会和皇家学院主席,以及法西斯大议会成员),直到他去世的那一天——恰好——在1937年,就在他不得不在吞噬了一个他在某种程度上创造的世界的冲突中表明立场之前不久。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Marconi was central to our present-day understanding of communication.

Marconi对我们当今对通信的理解起到了核心作用。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】对现代通信的中心理解

【定位】Marconi was quite simply the central figure in the emergence of a modern understanding of communication.

马可尼简直就是现代通信理解兴起过程中的中心人物。

【改写】central to our present-day understanding of communication ↔

the central figure in the emergence of a modern understanding of communication

central 一对一、present-day 等于 modern

【辨邻】**A** A 段虽然也是总评段，但说的是 laid the foundation of the communication explosion 与 the first truly global figure，强调的是奠基者与第一这一身份，并未提到 central to our present-day understanding 中的 central 与 understanding 这一组合。

laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century

37. As an adult, Marconi had an intuition that he had to be loyal to politicians in order to be influential.

作为成年人,Marconi有一种直觉,认为他必须忠于政治家才能具有影响力。

【答案】I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】成年时直觉效忠政治家

【定位】by the time he reached adulthood, he understood, intuitively, that in order to have an impact he had to both develop an independent economic base and align himself with political power.
到成年时，他凭直觉就明白：要产生影响，他必须既建立独立的经济基础，又让自己与政治权力结盟。

【改写】As an adult ↔ **by the time he reached adulthood**

成年的两种基础表达

had an intuition ↔ **understood, intuitively**

名词与副词的同根转换

had to be loyal to politicians in order to be influential ↔

in order to have an impact he had to both develop an independent economic base and align himself with political power

结盟即忠诚、有影响即有效力

【辨邻】**K** K 段虽然也讲忠诚于政治 (served Mussolini faithfully)，但陈述句 had an intuition 强调的是认知形成阶段 (成年时的直觉判断)，K 段讲的是已成定局的具体效忠行为，时间维度与认知维度都不对应。

after a lifetime of moving within the circles of power, he was unable to break with authority

38. Marconi disapproved of the use of wireless communication for commercial broadcasting.

Marconi不赞成将无线通信用于商业广播。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 反对将无线用于商业广播

【定位】 There are some who say Marconi lost his edge when commercial broadcasting came along; he didn't see that radio could or should be used to frivolous(无聊的) ends.

有人说当商业广播兴起时，马可尼已经落伍；他不认为广播可以或应该被用作无聊的目的。

【改写】 disapproved of the use of wireless communication for commercial broadcasting ↔

he didn't see that radio could or should be used to frivolous(无聊的) ends

含蓄否定表达不赞成 + radio 即 wireless

39. Marconi's example demonstrates that theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other in making progress in science and technology.

Marconi的例子表明,理论概念和实验在科学技术进步中相辅相成。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 理论与实验互补

【定位】 Marconi proved that theory and experimentation were complementary features of progress.

马可尼证明了理论与实验是进步的互补特征。

【改写】 theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other ↔

theory and experimentation were complementary features of progress

complement 同根 + theory/experimentation 同根

making progress in science and technology ↔

bring about a revolution in the technique of radio-communications

进步与革命的同义概括

40. Marconi's real interest lay in the development of worldwide wireless communication.

Marconi真正的兴趣在于发展全球无线通信。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 真正兴趣在全球无线通信

【定位】 Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth (and beyond, if we can believe some reports).

马可尼真正关心的只有一件事：把移动、个人化、远距离通信延伸到地球的尽头（如果有报道可信的话，甚至更远）。

【改写】 Marconi's real interest ↔ **Marconi was really interested in only one thing**

real/really 同根 + only one thing 强化

the development of worldwide wireless communication ↔

the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth

extension 即 development、to the ends of the earth 即 worldwide

【辨邻】 **E** E 段说 Marconi's career was devoted to making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, 描述的是他职业生涯做无线通信的方式与品质标准, 并未用 real interest 这种动机性表述去定位他唯一关心的事。

Marconi's career was devoted to making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly

41. Marconi spent his whole life making wireless communication simple to use.

Marconi 毕生致力于使无线通信简单易用。

【答案】 **E** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 毕生让无线通信易用

【定位】 Marconi's career was devoted to making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, and with an elegance that would appear to be intuitive and uncomplicated to the user-friendly, if you will.

马可尼的职业生涯致力于让无线通信变得便宜、高效、流畅, 且优雅得在用户看来直觉而不复杂——也就是用户友好。

【改写】 spent his whole life ↔ **Marconi's career was devoted to**

career devoted 即 spent whole life

making wireless communication simple to use ↔

making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, and with an elegance that would appear to be intuitive and uncomplicated to the user-friendly

user-friendly 与 simple to use 完全同义

【辨邻】 **C** C 段 Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth 讲的是把通信延伸到多远, 是范围维度; 陈述句 simple to use 强调的是让用户用起来简单, 是用户体验维度。

the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth

42. Because of his long-time connection with people in power, Marconi was unable to cut himself off from the fascist regime in Italy.

由于长期与当权者的联系, Marconi 无法与意大利的法西斯政权切断关系。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无法与意大利法西斯政权切割

【定位】 However, after a lifetime of moving within the circles of power, he was unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully (as president of Italy's national research council and royal academy, as well as a member of the Fascist Grand Council) until the day he died—conveniently—in 1937, shortly before he would have had to take a stand in the conflict that consumed a world that he had, in part, created.

然而，经过一生在权力圈中游走，他已无法与权威决裂，忠诚服侍墨索里尼（任意大利国家研究委员会与皇家学院主席、法西斯大议会成员），直到 1937 年他便利地去世——就在他本会被迫表态于那场吞噬世界的冲突之前不久，而这世界一定程度上正是由他参与创造的。

【改写】 his long-time connection with people in power ↔

a lifetime of moving within the circles of power

long-time 等于 lifetime、people in power 等于 circles of power

unable to cut himself off from the fascist regime in Italy ↔

he was unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully

cut off 等于 break with、fascist regime 等于 Mussolini

【辨邻】 I I 段 align himself with political power 描述的是马可尼成年时的认知决定（决定要靠拢政治），属于动机层；陈述句 unable to cut himself off 是后期已成定局的无能层，是 K 段才有的内容。

align himself with political power

43. In his later years, Marconi exerted a tremendous influence on all aspects of people's life.

在晚年,Marconi对人们生活的各个方面都产生了巨大影响。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 晚年对生活各方面巨大影响

【定位】 By then, anything Marconi said or did was newsworthy. Stock prices rose or sank according to his pronouncements. If Marconi said he thought it might rain, there was likely to be a run on umbrellas.

到那时，马可尼说什么做什么都是新闻；股价随他的言论涨跌；他若说可能下雨，就会有抢购雨伞的风潮。

【改写】 In his later years ↔ **Two months before he died, newspapers were reporting**

去世前两月即晚年

exerted a tremendous influence on all aspects of people's life ↔

Stock prices rose or sank according to his pronouncements. If Marconi said he thought it might rain, there was likely to be a run on umbrellas.

抽象概括由两个具体例证承载

【辨邻】 A A 段 A hundred years before iconic figures like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs permeated our lives 讲的是百年尺度的奠基影响，不是 later years 这一晚年具体时段的影响。

A hundred years before iconic figures like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs permeated our lives

44. What connected the 19th century and our present time was the development of wireless communication.

连接19世纪和我们当今时代的是无线通信的发展。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 无线通信连接 19 世纪与现在

【定位】 What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication.
把那时和现在连接起来的，正是无线通信的发展。

【改写】 What connected the 19th century and our present time ↔ What made the link from then to now connected 等于 made the link、present time 等于 now
the development of wireless communication ↔ the development of wireless communication
原文整短语逐字复现

45. Despite his autonomy, Marconi felt alienated and suffered from a lack of acceptance.

尽管拥有自主权，Marconi仍感到疏离并饱受缺乏认同之苦。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 自主却疏离、苦于不被接纳

【定位】 At one level, Marconi could be fiercely autonomous and independent of the constraints of his own social class. On another scale, he was a perpetual outsider. Wherever he went, he was never "of" the group; he was always the "other," considered foreign in Britain, British in Italy, and "not American" in the United States. At the same time, he also suffered tremendously from a need for acceptance that drove, and sometimes stained, every one of his relationships.
一方面，马可尼可以激烈地自主，独立于他自身阶级的束缚；另一方面，他又是永远的外人。无论走到哪儿，他都不属于那个群体；永远是那个他者——在英国被视为外国人、在意大利被视为英国人、在美国被视为非美国人。与此同时，他也极度苦于对被接纳的渴求，这种渴求驱动并有时玷污了他的每一段关系。

【改写】 Despite his autonomy ↔

Marconi could be fiercely autonomous and independent of the constraints of his own social class

autonomy 与 autonomous 同根

felt alienated ↔

he was a perpetual outsider ... he was never "of" the group; he was always the "other,"

outsider/other 即 alienated

suffered from a lack of acceptance ↔ **he also suffered tremendously from a need for acceptance**

渴求接纳即缺乏接纳的正话反说

【辨邻】 K K 段 he began to suffer a crisis of conscience 讲的是政治选择上的良心冲突，不是 alienated 这种社会身份疏离感，也不涉及 lack of acceptance 这种渴求接纳。

he began to suffer a crisis of conscience

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 总述马可尼的历史地位：早于盖茨、乔布斯一百年，这位爱尔兰-意大利发明家奠定了 21 世纪通信爆炸的基础，是现代通信里第一位真正意义上的全球级人物，他从根本上改变了人类的沟通方式。

信息指纹 盖茨乔布斯前一百年的全球级人物

B 今天的全球网络化媒体系统起源于 19 世纪——电报、电话、广播是互联网与手机的前身；把那时与现在连起来的，正是无线通信的发展。

信息指纹 无线通信连接 19 世纪与今天

C 概述马可尼 1896 年至 1937 年的职业生涯：既是技术核心，又是娴熟的组织者；他真正只关心一件事——把移动、个人化、远距离通信延伸到地球的尽头。

信息指纹 唯一关心远距离移动通信

D 1901 年跨大西洋信号、1924 年说服英国政府用短波电台环绕全球；面对商业广播兴起，他不认为广播该被用作无聊的目的，并在 1937 年广播中惋惜广播沦为单向传播，预见它将走向交流。

信息指纹 1901 跨大西洋与不喜商业广播

E 马可尼一生致力于让无线通信变得便宜、高效、流畅且对用户友好；从他到今天的社交媒体、搜索引擎、流媒体之间存在直接连线——可以说 20 世纪并不存在，他的愿景直接跳到了我们这个时代。

信息指纹 毕生致力于让无线通信用户友好

F 马可尼发明了全球通信的理念，是第一个用无线电波做出实用电报通讯方法的人；他借鉴多方技术，但在视野与影响力上压倒同代所有人，是现代通信理解的中心人物。

信息指纹 现代通信理解的中心人物

G 马可尼一生预见了电视、传真、GPS、雷达和手持电话的发展；临终前两月仍在研究死亡射线，那时他的一言一行皆为新闻，连他说会下雨都会引发雨伞抢购。

信息指纹 晚年一言一行皆为新闻

H 马可尼的传记是关于选择与动机的故事：他在一个层面强烈自主独立，另一层面却永远是外人——在英国被视为外国人、在意大利被视为英国人、在美国不是美国人；他极度渴望被接纳，这种需要影响了他每段关系。

信息指纹 自主却永为外人、渴望被接纳

I 马可尼在我们生活方式上留下了永久印记；他在成年时凭直觉懂得：要产生影响必须既建立独立经济基础、又与政治权力结盟——对政治权力的忠诚成了他做选择的指南针。

信息指纹 成年直觉效忠政治权力以产生影响

J 马可尼在智力上无折扣地独立；他死后不久，核物理学家费米写道：马可尼证明了理论与实验是进步的互补特征——经验若无理论指导难有大成就，但过度信任理论又会阻碍实验。

信息指纹 费米论理论与实验互补

K

马可尼生平最具争议的一面是对墨索里尼不加批判的拥抱；当政权倒退本质显露后他陷入良心危机，但因长期在权力圈中而无法与权威决裂，一直忠诚服侍墨索里尼直到1937年去世。

信息指纹

无法与墨索里尼法西斯政权决裂

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

26 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A hundred years before iconic figures like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs permeated our lives, an Irish-Italian inventor laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century.

A段，第1句

前置时间背景加主句陈述，是阅读中很常见的写法。像 "before..." 这种用时间从属结构先铺垫、后给主信息的句式，迁移性很强。

Not only was he the first to communicate globally, he was the first to think globally about communication.

A段，第3句

本句整体不算很难，但兼具并列结构、否定副词前置倒装、主系表和不定式修饰几个高频知识点。对结构识别和基础时态判断都很有训练价值，适合优先练熟。

Marconi may not have been the greatest inventor of his time, but more than anyone else, he brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate.

A段，第4句

整体结构不算过分绕，但同时包含并列、插入比较语、定语从句和两种不同谓语形式，适合做结构与时态的综合训练。对于想练主干定位和从句归属判断的学习者，这句话很值得优先分析。

Today's globally networked media and communication system has its origins in the 19th century, when, for the first time, messages were sent electronically across great distances.

B段，第1句

主句加非限定性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,属于典型的说明性、学术性表达句式。关系副词 "when" 引导定语从句补充说明时间名词,是高频考点。被动语态在从句中的使用也是真题常见模式。这种句式在科技、历史类文章中反复出现,学习迁移价值高。

What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication.

B段，第3句

本句结构有代表性，主干识别上有一个很典型的易错点，而时态本身又不复杂，适合把注意力集中在结构判断上。作为“句子结构 + 时态”训练材料，优先级较高。

Marconi was the first to develop and perfect this system, using the recently-discovered "air waves" that make up the electromagnetic spectrum.

B段，第4句

本句时态不难，但结构上同时包含主干识别、非谓语和定语从句，训练收益较高。对于想提升句子成分划分能力的学习者，这是一句值得优先练习的中等难度材料。

Between 1896, when he applied for his first patent in England at the age of 22, and his death in Italy in 1937, Marconi was at the center of every major innovation in electronic communication.

C段，第1句

本句采用了“时间状语（含从句）+ 主句”的典型结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。前置的复杂时间状语修饰主句、时间状语从句由 "when" 引导、主句使用主系表结构说明状态，这些都是真题中反复出现的模式。掌握这种结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

He was also a skilled and sophisticated organizer, an entrepreneurial innovator, who mastered the use of corporate strategy, media relations, government lobbying, international diplomacy, patents, and prosecution.

C段，第2句

“主句先评价人物，再用逗号加关系从句补充说明”是很常见的书面句式。掌握这种读法后，处理人物介绍类长句会更顺。

Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth (and beyond, if we can believe some reports).

C段，第3句

本句涵盖了主系表结构、介词宾语、同位语、条件状语从句等多种成分,成分种类较为丰富。尤其是冒号引出同位语这一用法,对很多学习者来说是易错点,值得练习。此外,圆括号内的补充说明及其中嵌套的条件从句也能训练学生对复杂修饰关系的把握。但主句的主系表结构过于简单,缺少双宾语、宾补等更复杂的成分,因此训练价值中等偏上。

Some like to refer to him as a genius, but if there was any genius to Marconi it was this vision.

C段，第4句

本句展示了由 "but" 连接的并列句结构，以及条件状语从句嵌套在主句中的典型句式。there be 结构和主系表结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，不定式作宾语也是常考点，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

In 1901 he succeeded in signaling across the Atlantic, from the west coast of England to Newfoundland in the USA, despite the claims of science that it could not be done.

D段，第1句

这句主干不算太难，但附加成分丰富，且包含一个很典型的名词后内容说明小句，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。对于需要练“先找主句，再处理长修饰”的学习者，优先度较高。

There is a direct connection from Marconi to today's social media, search engines, and program streaming that can best be summed up by an admittedly provocative exclamation: the 20th century did not exist.

E段，第2句

句子主干明确，但后置修饰和时态变化足够提供训练价值，既不会简单到没东西可练，也不会复杂到难以下手。作为“结构加时态”的综合练习材料，优先度较高。

He borrowed technical details from many sources, but what set him apart was a self-confident vision of the power of communication technology on the one hand, and, on the other, of the steps that needed to be taken to consolidate his own position as a player in that field.

F段，第4句

覆盖主语从句作主语、定语从句、宾语补足语、并列表语（含省略）、目的状语等多种成分；what 既作连接词又在从句内充当主语、that 在从句内充当主语等易错点丰富，训练价值高。

At one level, Marconi could be fiercely autonomous and independent of the constraints of his own social class.

H段，第2句

主系表结构加情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。表语并列和介词短语修饰也是典型特征。句首状语 "At one level" 体现学术语体的常见表达方式。结构代表性较强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Wherever he went, he was never "of" the group; he was always the "other," considered foreign in Britain, British in Italy, and "not American" in the United States.

H段，第4句

这句主干不算特别难，但结构层次清楚、可练点集中，非常适合做“如何稳步拆句”和“如何避免把非谓语误当谓语”的训练材料。对结构和时态的综合训练价值较高。

He was the first person to imagine a practical application for the wireless spectrum, and to develop it successfully into a global communication system—in both terms of the word; that is, worldwide and all-inclusive.

I段，第2句

“主语 + 系动词 + 名词表语 + 后置不定式修饰名词”是考试中很常见的压缩结构。掌握这种读法后，遇到 “the first/only/best person to do...” 一类句式都能迁移。

He was able to do this because of a combination of factors—most important, timing and opportunity—but the single-mindedness and determination with which he carried out his self-imposed mission was fundamentally character-based; millions of Marconi's contemporaries had the same class, gender, race, and colonial privilege as he, but only a handful did anything with it.

I段，第3句

本句成分丰富且具有典型易错点：系表结构与并列分句混合、定语从句修饰复合名词短语、'with which' 作方式状语、插入语打断主干、比较结构 'as he' 修饰宾语、'do anything with it' 的宾语与状语区分等，覆盖多种高频成分类型，非常适合作为划分成分的练习句。

Marconi needed to achieve the goal that was set in his mind as an adolescent; by the time he reached adulthood, he understood, intuitively, that in order to have an impact he had to both develop an independent economic base and align himself with political power.

I段，第4句

全句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语从句、时间状语从句、宾语从句、目的状语、方式状语、地点状语、并列结构等多种成分，且包含不定式作宾语、that 从句作宾语、定语从句修饰名词、插入语等多个易错点。句子结构丰富，成分划分训练价值高。

"Experience can rarely, unless guided by a theoretical concept, arrive at results of any great significance...on the other hand, an excessive trust in theoretical conviction would have prevented Marconi from persisting in experiments which were destined to bring about a revolution in the technique of radio-communications."

J段，第3句

本句的结构在考研和四六级阅读中高度典型。两个并列主句通过转折逻辑连接，每个主句内嵌一层从句，是长难句的常见模式；第一个主句中状语从句插入主句中间、省略主语和be动词，第二个主句使用虚拟语气表达假设，都是考试阅读中频繁出现的句式；定语从句修饰名词、"prevent sb from doing"等固定搭配也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子上，典型性很强。

In other words, Marconi had the advantage of not being burdened by preconceived assumptions.

J段，第4句

简单句配复杂宾语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是 "have the advantage of doing" 这类搭配；掌握后可迁移到类似的名词后接介词短语或动名词的句式，具有一定代表性。

The most controversial aspect of Marconi's life—and the reason why there has been no satisfying biography of Marconi until now—was his uncritical embrace of Benito Mussolini.

K段，第1句

本句覆盖了复杂主语(含并列同位语和嵌套定语从句)、系动词、表语、时间状语等多种成分,破折号插入语的识别和处理是易错点,there be 句型中形式主语与逻辑主语的区分也是高频考点,整体成分丰富且包含典型的结构陷阱,适合作为成分划分的强化练习

However, after a lifetime of moving within the circles of power, he was unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully (as president of Italy's national research council and royal academy, as well as a member of the Fascist Grand Council) until the day he died—conveniently—in 1937, shortly before he would have had to take a stand in the conflict that consumed a world that he had, in part, created.

K段，第4句

结构复杂度高、成分划分有难度、时态层次分明、句式具有典型性，作为长难句分析训练材料综合价值较高，适合用于提升学生对复杂句式的拆解能力和时态辨析能力

Marconi was central to our present-day understanding of communication.

第36题 题干

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句过于简短、修饰成分少，不如带有定语从句或复杂状语的主系表句更具代表性。

Marconi spent his whole life making wireless communication simple to use.

第41题 题干

主句后接分词结构补充说明，以及分词内部出现“宾语加补足语”，都是常见的书面句式。掌握这种读法后，迁移到说明文和人物介绍类句子里很有帮助。

What connected the 19th century and our present time was the development of wireless communication.

第44题 题干

本句时态简单，能把训练重点集中在结构识别上，尤其适合练习主语从句和外层主系表骨架。对句子成分分析的收益明显，适合优先学习。

Despite his autonomy, Marconi felt alienated and suffered from a lack of acceptance.

第45题 题干

成分种类较丰富，涵盖主语、并列谓语、系表结构、宾语（介词宾语）和让步状语，适合练习并列谓语和系表结构的识别。但成分整体较基础，缺少宾补、定语从句等复杂成分，训练价值中等。

本篇出现的 137 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。

wireless B1

adj. 无线的

本篇12次 · 真题 15 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇6次 · 真题 128 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇4次 · 真题 58 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次 · 真题 140 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇3次 · 真题 59 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

genius B2

n. 天才

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

theoretical B2

adj. 理论上的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 80 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次·真题 77 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇2次·真题 50 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 50 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇2次·真题 42 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇2次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇2次·真题 35 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇2次·真题 26 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇2次·真题 16 句

spectrum C1

n. 范围

本篇2次·真题 15 句

wave A2

n. 波浪

本篇2次·真题 14 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本篇2次·真题 12 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本篇2次·真题 12 句

patent B2

n. 专利权

本篇2次·真题 9 句

inventor B1

n. 发明家

本篇2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 106 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 58 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新,革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇1次·真题 50 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

adolescent B2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 35 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 34 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

foundation B2

n. 基础, 根基

本篇1次·真题 25 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 24 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 19 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 19句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 19句

nuclear B2

adj. 核能的

本篇1次·真题 19句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次·真题 18句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 17句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本篇1次·真题 17句

autonomy C1

n. 自主权

本篇1次·真题 17句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 17句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本篇1次·真题 16句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 16句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇1次·真题 16句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇1次·真题 16句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 14句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contemporary B2

adj. 当代的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本篇1次·真题 13 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本篇1次·真题 12 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次·真题 11 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本篇1次·真题 11 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 11 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

devise B2

v. 设计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

loyalty

B2

n. 忠诚

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

privilege

B2

n. 特权

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

skilled

B1

adj. 熟练的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

colonial

B2

adj. 殖民地的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

fundamentally

C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

problematic

C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

arguably

C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

entrepreneurial

C1

adj. 创业的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

significance

B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sink

A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

trace

B2

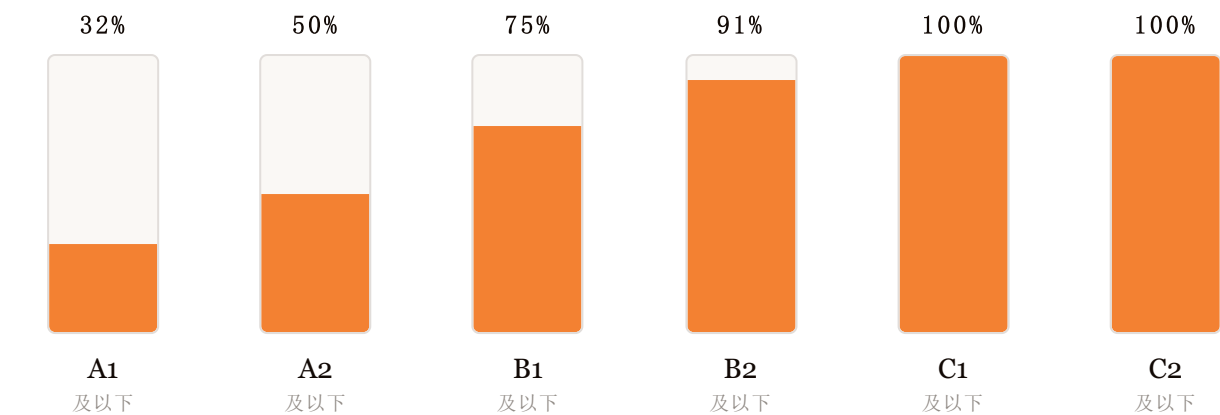
v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

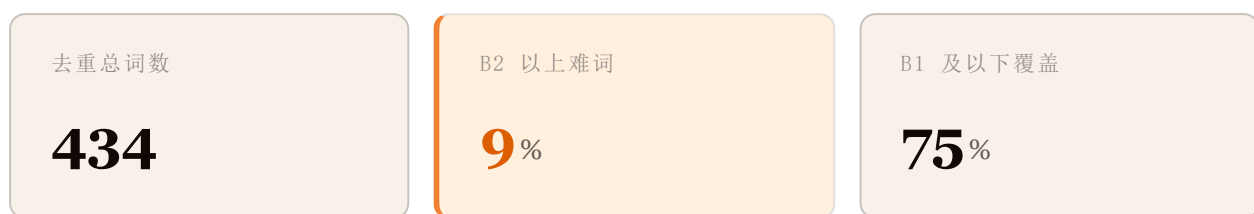
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 434 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 434 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%。



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 434 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2021年6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 →

2021年6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2021年6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(2021-06) • 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 Humans are fascinated by the source of their failings and virtues: This preoccupation inevitably leads to an old debate: whether nature or nurture moulds us more. A revolution in genetics has poised this as a modern political question about the character of our society: if personalities are hard-wired into our genes, what can governments do to help us? It feels morally questionable, yet claims of genetic selection by intelligence are making headlines.

人类着迷于探究自身缺陷和美德的根源：这种专注不可避免地引向一个古老的争论：是先天还是后天对我们的塑造更大。遗传学革命将此定位为一个关乎我们社会性质的现代政治问题：如果人格已被硬编码进我们的基因，政府能做什么来帮助我们？这在道德上令人质疑，然而关于根据智力进行基因选择的主张正成为头条新闻。

P2 This is down to "hereditarian" (遗传论的) science and a recent paper claimed "differences in exam performance between pupils attending selective and non-selective schools mirror the genetic differences between them". With such an assertion, the work was predictably greeted by a lot of absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success". What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socio-economic background were taken into account. It is a glimpse of the blindingly obvious—and there's nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument.

这归因于遗传论的科学，最近一篇论文声称“就读于选拔性学校和非选拔性学校的学生之间的考试成绩差异反映了他们之间的基因差异”。有了这样的断言，这项研究可以预见地受到了许多关于“基因决定学业成

功"的荒谬说法的欢迎。研究揭示的是一个不那么令人惊讶的结果：一旦考虑到学生的先天能力和社会经济背景,选拔性学校的教育优势就基本消失了。这是对显而易见之事的一瞥——并没有任何证据能有力支持遗传或环境论点。

P3 Yet the paper does say children are "unintentionally genetically selected" by the school system. Central to hereditarian science is a tall claim: that identifiable variations in genetic sequences can predict an individual's aptness to learn, reason and solve problems. This is problematic on many levels. A teacher could not seriously tell a parent their child has a low genetic tendency to study when external factors clearly exist. Unlike-minded academics say the inheritability of human traits is scientifically unsound. At best there is a weak statistical association and not a causal link between DNA and intelligence. Yet sophisticated statistics are used to create an intimidatory atmosphere of scientific certainty.

然而该论文确实表示儿童被学校系统"无意中进行了基因选择"。遗传论科学的核心是一个夸大的主张：可识别的基因序列变异能够预测个体学习、推理和解决问题的能力。这在许多层面上都存在问题。当外部因素明显存在时,教师不可能严肃地告诉家长他们的孩子具有较低的学习遗传倾向。持不同观点的学者认为人类特征的遗传性在科学上是不可靠的。充其量DNA与智力之间存在微弱的统计关联而非因果联系。然而复杂的统计方法被用来营造一种科学确定性的威慑氛围。

P4 While there's an undoubted genetic basis to individual difference, it is wrong to think that socially defined groups can be genetically accounted for. The fixation on genes as destiny is surely false too. Medical predictability can rarely be based on DNA alone; the environment matters too. Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes. If hereditarians want to advance their cause it will require more balanced interpretation and not just acts of advocacy.

虽然个体差异无疑存在遗传基础,但认为社会定义的群体可以用基因来解释是错误的。对基因即命运的执着肯定也是错误的。医学预测很少能仅基于DNA;环境也很重要。像智力这样复杂的东西很可能受到基因之外许多因素的影响。如果遗传论者想推进他们的事业,就需要更平衡的解释而不仅仅是倡导行为。

P5 Genetic selection is a way of exerting influence over others, "the ultimate collective control of human destinies," as writer H. G. Wells put it. Knowledge becomes power and power requires a sense of responsibility. In understanding cognitive ability, we must not elevate discrimination to a science, allowing people to climb the ladder of life only as far as their cells might suggest. This will need a more sceptical eye on the science. As technology progresses, we all have a duty to make sure that we shape a future that we would want to find ourselves in.

基因选择是一种对他人施加影响的方式,正如作家H. G. Wells所说的"对人类命运的终极集体控制"。知识成为权力,而权力需要责任感。在理解认知能力时,我们不能将歧视提升为一门科学,只允许人们按照他们的细胞所暗示的程度攀登人生的阶梯。这需要对科学持更加怀疑的眼光。随着技术进步,我们都有责任确保我们塑造一个我们希望置身其中的未来。

题目与逐题解析

46. What did a recent research paper claim?

- A) The type of school students attend makes a difference to their future.
- B) Genetic differences between students are far greater than supposed.
- C) The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore.
- D) Students' academic performance is determined by their genes.

最近的一篇研究论文声称了什么？

- A) 学生就读的学校类型对他们的未来有影响。 B) 学生之间的基因差异远比想象的要大。
- C) 重点学校的优势过于明显,不容忽视。 D) 学生的学业表现由他们的基因决定。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did a recent research paper claim? 直接索取一项可在原文找到对应陈述的事实信息，没有 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 主干 a recent research paper claim, 是 What 作宾语前置的一般疑问句，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This is down to "hereditarian"(遗传论的) science and a recent paper claimed "differences in exam performance between pupils attending selective and non-selective schools mirror the genetic differences between them".

这要归因于「遗传论」科学，一份最近的论文声称「选拔型学校与非选拔型学校学生之间的考试成绩差异，反映的是他们之间的基因差异」。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

The type of school students attend makes a difference to their future. 把论文的主张换成「学校类型影响前途」，而原文恰恰是说差距并非源于学校类型而是源于基因。

B) 无中生有

Genetic differences between students are far greater than supposed. 称「基因差异比想象中大得多」，但 P2 只谈差异是否反映基因，并未给出基因差异程度的比较。

C) 与原文相反

The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore. 说选拔型学校优势明显，可原文恰好指出 the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear——优势在控制变量后基本消失。

D) ✓ 正确

differences in exam performance ... mirror the genetic differences between them ↔

Students' academic performance is determined by their genes.

预判说「学业表现归因于基因」，Students' academic performance is determined by their genes. 正是这句话的同义换述，且没有添加额外信息，故锁定 D。

47. What does the author think of the recent research?

- A) Its result was questionable.
- B) Its implication was positive.
- C) Its influence was rather negligible.
- D) Its conclusions were enlightening.

作者如何看待这项近期研究？

A) 其结果值得怀疑。 B) 其含义是积极的。 C) 其影响相当微不足道。 D) 其结论很有启发性。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the recent research? 是「作者怎么看」式态度题，答案不在原文事实层，而在作者评价层。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the recent research? 主干 the author think of the recent research, think of 是「对.....的看法」，What 提作宾语；句子简单。

【定位】 With such an assertion, the work was predictably greeted by a lot of absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success". What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socio-economic background were taken into account. It is a glimpse of the blindingly obvious—and there's nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument.

面对这样的论断，这项研究果然引来一大堆关于「基因决定学业成功」的荒唐说法。而研究真正揭示的其实是个相当不令人惊讶的结果：一旦把学生的先天能力和社会经济背景考虑进去，选拔型学校的教育优势就大体不复存在。这只是把显而易见的事再说一遍——对遗传论和环境论都不构成有力支持。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument ↔

Its result was questionable.

absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success" ↔ **questionable**

预判把作者态度判为质疑/否定，Its result was questionable. 正是这种态度的中性化表达，故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

Its implication was positive. 说研究的启发是正面的，可作者用 absurd nothing to back strongly 显然否定，极性完全相反。

C) 答非所问

Its influence was rather negligible. 称研究影响微不足道，但原文谈的是研究「结论本身可疑」，并未评价研究的社会影响是否微弱。

D) 与原文相反

Its conclusions were enlightening. 称研究结论富有启发，恰与作者的 rather less surprising blindingly obvious 相反。

48. What does the author say about the relationship between DNA and intelligence?

- A) It is one of scientific certainty.
- B) It is not one of cause and effect.
- C) It is subject to interpretation of statistics.
- D) It is not fully examined by gene scientists.

作者如何阐述DNA与智力之间的关系？

- A) 这是一种科学上的确定性关系。
- B) 这不是一种因果关系。
- C) 这取决于对统计数据的解读。
- D) 这尚未被基因科学家充分研究。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the relationship between DNA and intelligence? 索取一个可在原文锁定的事实判断，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 主干 the author say about the relationship, about 后接 between DNA and intelligence 是限定 relationship 的介词短语；结构无陷阱。

【定位】 At best there is a weak statistical association and not a causal link between DNA and intelligence.

充其量也只是 DNA 与智力之间存在一种弱的统计相关，而非因果关系。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It is one of scientific certainty. 说两者关系具有科学确定性，但原文用 weak statistical association not a causal link 强调「弱、不确定」；恰是 intimidatory atmosphere of scientific certainty 批判的对象。

B) **✓ 正确**

not a causal link ↔ **not one of cause and effect**

预判强调「不是因果」，It is not one of cause and effect. 精确对应定位句，故选 B。

C) **偷换概念**

It is subject to interpretation of statistics. 谈的是「这种关系受统计解释影响」，但原文判断的是关系本身的性质（弱相关、非因果），不是关系对统计解释的依附程度。

D) **无中生有**

It is not fully examined by gene scientists. 说基因科学家尚未充分研究两者关系，可原文恰恰说他们用 sophisticated statistics 大力研究，并不缺研究。

49. What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing?

- A) Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.
- B) Conduct their research using more sophisticated technology.
- C) Gather gene data from people of all social classes.
- D) Cooperate with social scientists in their research.

遗传论者需要做什么才能使他们的主张令人信服？

- A) 在解读数据时将所有相关因素考虑在内。
- B) 使用更先进的技术开展研究。

c) 收集来自所有社会阶层人群的基因数据。 d) 在研究中与社会科学家合作。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing? 索取一条具体做法，在原文有对应句即可锁定。

【拆句】 What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing? 主干 hereditarians need to do 什么，后接 to make their claims convincing 是目的状语；their 指 hereditarians' 自己的主张，结构清楚。

【定位】 If hereditarians want to advance their cause it will require more balanced interpretation and not just acts of advocacy.

如果遗传论者想推进他们的事业，就需要更平衡的解读，而不仅仅是搞鼓吹。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

more balanced interpretation ↔

Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.

Medical predictability can rarely be based on DNA alone; the environment matters too.

Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes.

↔ **all relevant factors**

预判要求「全面平衡解读」，Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data. 正是这一要求的具体化，故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

Conduct their research using more sophisticated technology. 让遗传论者用更先进的技术，但原文 sophisticated statistics are used to create an intimidating atmosphere of scientific certainty 恰恰把「精巧统计」视为问题，而非解药。

C) 过度推断

Gather gene data from people of all social classes. 让从各阶层采集基因数据，但原文 socially defined groups 只是说不能用基因解释社会群体差异，并未建议按阶层采样。

D) 无中生有

Cooperate with social scientists in their research. 让和社会科学家合作，但原文从未提及合作研究，社会因素只是被作者用来反驳基因决定论。

50. What does the author warn against in the passage?

- A) Exaggerating the power of technology in shaping the world.
- B) Losing sight of professional ethics in conducting research.
- C) Misunderstanding the findings of human cognition research.
- D) Promoting discrimination in the name of science.

作者在文中警告要提防什么？

A) 夸大技术在塑造世界中的力量。 B) 在开展研究时忽视职业道德。 C) 误解人类认知研究的发现。

D) 以科学的名义助长歧视。

【答案】 **D** (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author warn against in the passage? 含 in the passage, 要求覆盖整篇的核心警示, 需把全文行文主线串起来作答。

【拆句】 主干 the author warn against (something) in the passage, warn against 意为「告诫不要.....」, What 提取被告诫的对象。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

Exaggerating the power of technology in shaping the world. 把警示落到「夸大技术作用」, 但全文核心是基因决定论被包装成科学后用于区别对待人, 技术只是末段顺带一提。

B) **无中生有**

Losing sight of professional ethics in conducting research. 称研究者失了职业伦理, 但原文 power requires a sense of responsibility 谈的是社会层面的权力与责任, 并未指向研究伦理失守。

C) **偷换概念**

Misunderstanding the findings of human cognition research. 警示公众误读研究发现, 但作者警示的是把基因决定论上升为科学并用于歧视, 不是公众理解能力问题。

D) **✓ 正确**

we must not elevate discrimination to a science ↔

Promoting discrimination in the name of science.

allowing people to climb the ladder of life only as far as their cells might suggest ↔

discrimination

预判强调「警惕用科学包装歧视」, Promoting discrimination in the name of science. 正是同义改写, 且与全文主线吻合, 故选 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Humans are fascinated by the source of their failings and virtues: This preoccupation inevitably leads to an old debate: whether nature or nurture moulds us more.

第1段，第1句

两个主句通过冒号连接形成因果关系，同位语从句解释抽象名词"debate"，这两种结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"whether"引导的选择性同位语从句尤其典型，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型。唯一不足是缺少定语从句等更复杂的嵌套结构，但整体代表性强。

A revolution in genetics has poised this as a modern political question about the character of our society: if personalities are hard-wired into our genes, what can governments do to help us?

第1段，第2句

这句结构层次清楚但不太简单，既能训练分句边界，也能训练宾语补足语、条件状语和疑问句成分判断。时态形式也有代表性，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。

It feels morally questionable, yet claims of genetic selection by intelligence are making headlines.

第1段，第3句

并列复合句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，通过 yet 等转折连词连接两个对比观点的句式也具有一定代表性。第二个主句中主语带介词短语修饰的结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句结构后可迁移至类似的并列转折句和含修饰成分的主谓宾句。

What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socio-economic background were taken into account.

第2段，第3句

句子覆盖主语从句、同位语从句、状语从句三种名词性或状语性从句，涉及主语、谓语、表语、宾语、同位语、状语等多种核心成分，且包含并列主语、固定搭配等细节，成分种类丰富，适合作为综合练习句。

While there's an undoubted genetic basis to individual difference, it is wrong to think that socially defined groups can be genetically accounted for.

第4段，第1句

本句结构有层次但不过分绕，既能训练分句和主干识别，也能训练情态被动与形式主语的判断，适合作为结构和时态综合练习材料。对基础学习者来说，投入训练的回报较高。

Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes.

第4段，第4句

本句展现了"主语+被动谓语+状语"的常见句式，且主语部分嵌入比较状语这一修饰结构，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。被动语态和比较结构都是高频考点，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore.

第46题，C

"too ... to ..." 结构在四六级与考研阅读中高频出现，属于常考句式；主系表结构也是基础句型之一。掌握本句对理解同类结构有较强迁移价值，虽然本句本身难度不高，但句式代表性强。

Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.

第49题，A

祈使句在学术写作和说明文中较常见，固定搭配 "take...into account" 也是高频表达，具有一定代表性和实用性

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 100 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。

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇7次·真题 38 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇6次·真题 111 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇6次·真题 43 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇3次·真题 128 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇3次·真题 108 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇3次·真题 104 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇3次·真题 93 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇3次·真题 64 句

selective B2

adj. 有选择性的

本篇3次·真题 11 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 181 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次·真题 142 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 103 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇2次·真题 98 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇2次·真题 62 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次·真题 59 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

genetically B2

adv. 在基因上

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次·真题 47 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

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

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association

B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 30 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely

B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

socially

B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 27 句

tendency

B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 24 句

disappear

A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次·真题 23 句

select

B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly

B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

exaggerate

B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

external

B2

adj. 外部的; 外面的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

false

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ladder A2

n. 梯子

本篇1次·真题 15 句

cognition C1

n. 认知

本篇1次·真题 14 句

virtue B2

n. 美德

本篇1次·真题 14 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本篇1次·真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

balanced B1

adj. 平衡的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次·真题 10 句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

causal C1

adj. 因果关系的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

inborn

C1

adj. 天生的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

nurture

C1

v. 养育

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

problematic

C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

absurd

C1

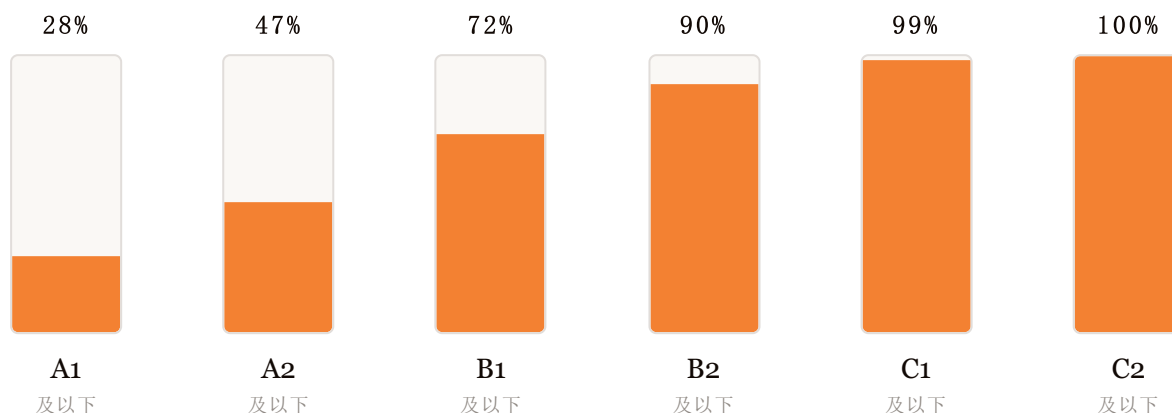
adj. 荒谬的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 260 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **260** 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 27 个 · 约 10%。



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 260 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

260

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

英语六级 2021年6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 →

2021年6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2021年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2021-06) · 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 Nicola Sturgeon's speech last Tuesday setting out the Scottish government's legislative programme for the year ahead confirmed what was already pretty clear. Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors, with Edinburgh likely to lead the way. Nicola Sturgeon 上周二发表的演讲阐述了苏格兰政府未来一年的立法计划,证实了已经相当明确的事情。苏格兰各议会将成为英国首批有权对游客征收费用的地方议会,爱丁堡可能会率先实施。

P2 Tourist taxes are not new. The Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan has a longstanding policy of charging visitors a daily fee. France's tax on overnight stays was introduced to assist thermal spa(温泉) towns to develop, and around half of French local authorities use it today. 旅游税并非新鲜事物。喜马拉雅王国不丹长期以来一直实行向游客收取每日费用的政策。法国的过夜税最初是为了帮助温泉小镇发展而设立的,如今约有一半的法国地方当局在使用这一税种。

P3 But such levies are on the rise. Moves by Barcelona and Venice to deal with the phenomenon of "over-tourism" through the use of charges have recently gained prominence. Japan and Greece are among the countries to have recently introduced tourist taxes. 但此类税费正在增加。Barcelona 和 Venice 最近通过收费来应对"过度旅游"现象的举措引起了广泛关注。日本和希腊都是最近引入旅游税的国家。

P4 That the UK lags behind is due to our weak, by international standards, local government, as well as the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party. Some UK

cities have lobbied without success for the power to levy a charge on visitors. Such levies are no universal remedy as the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010. Still, it is to be hoped that the Scottish government's bold move will prompt others to act. There is no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation-particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain.

英国之所以落后,是因为按国际标准来看我们的地方政府较为薄弱,以及我们激进的亲市场执政党对税收和监管的反对。一些英国城市曾游说争取对游客征收费用的权力,但未获成功。这类税费并非万能良药,因为与2010年以来中央政府削减的资金相比,征收的金额微不足道。尽管如此,仍希望苏格兰政府的大胆举措能促使其他地方采取行动。没有理由让来英国的游客或在Cornwall等热门地区度假的国内游客免于纳税,特别是在包括垃圾收集、公园维护以及艺术文化支出在内的重要地方服务正面临前所未有的压力的情况下。

P5 On the contrary, compelling tourists to make a financial contribution to the places they visit beyond their personal consumption should be part of a wider cultural shift. Westerners with disposable incomes have often behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences. Just as the environmental harm caused by aviation and other transport must come under far greater scrutiny, the social cost of tourism must also be confronted. This includes the impact of short-term lets on housing costs and quality of life for residents. Several European capitals, including Paris and Berlin, are leading a campaign for tougher regulation by the European Union. It also includes the impact of overcrowding, litter and the kinds of behaviour associated with noisy parties.

相反,迫使游客在个人消费之外为他们所访问的地方做出经济贡献,应当成为更广泛文化转变的一部分。拥有可支配收入的西方人常常表现得好像他们有权随意去任何地方,而很少考虑后果。正如航空和其他交通工具造成的环境危害必须受到更严格的审查一样,旅游业的社会成本也必须面对。这包括短租对住房成本和居民生活质量的影响。包括巴黎和柏林在内的几个欧洲首都正在领导一场呼吁欧盟加强监管的运动。这还包括过度拥挤、垃圾以及与喧闹聚会相关的各种行为的影响。

P6 There is no "one size fits all" solution to this problem. The existence of new revenue streams for some but not all councils is complicated, and businesses are often opposed, fearing higher costs will make them uncompetitive. But those places that want them must be given the chance to make tourist taxes work.

这个问题没有"一刀切"的解决方案。一些而非所有议会拥有新收入来源的存在使问题变得复杂,而且企业往往持反对态度,担心更高的成本会使它们失去竞争力。但那些想要征收旅游税的地方必须获得让旅游税发挥作用的机会。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon's speech?

- A) The UK is set to adjust its policy on taxation.
- B) Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland.
- C) The UK will take new measures to boost tourism.
- D) Edinburgh contributes most to Scotland's tourism.

从Nicola Sturgeon的演讲中我们了解到什么?

- A) 英国将要调整其税收政策。 B) 游客访问苏格兰将必须缴纳税费。

c) 英国将采取新措施促进旅游业发展。 d) 爱丁堡对苏格兰旅游业的贡献最大。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon's speech? 直接问从某人讲话里得到何信息，是对一个具体事实点的提取。

【拆句】 What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon's speech? 主干是 What do we learn, from 引导信息来源，句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors, with Edinburgh likely to lead the way.

苏格兰各地方议会有望成为英国首批拥有向访客征收费用之权力的议会，爱丁堡很可能率先施行。

【选项】 A) **把局部说成整体即以偏概全**

原文只说苏格兰地方议会率先获得对游客征费的权力，并非全国性税制调整。

B) **✓ 正确**

Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors ↔

Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland

预判说苏格兰将率先对游客征费，Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland 正是这件事换一个视角的表达，故锁定 B。

C) **目的方向反向即与原文相反**

对游客征费的目的目的是约束过度旅游、补贴地方服务，并非推动旅游业。

D) **把先行者偷换成最大贡献者**

原文只说爱丁堡 likely to lead the way (率先推行征费)，与「对旅游业贡献最大」无关。

52. How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax?

A) Its government wants to attract more tourists.

B) The tax is unlikely to add much to its revenue.

C) Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation.

D) It takes time for local governments to reach consensus.

为什么英国在征收游客税方面进展缓慢？

A) 其政府想要吸引更多游客。 B) 该税收不太可能大幅增加其财政收入。

C) 其执政党反对税收和监管。 D) 地方政府需要时间达成共识。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax? How come 在书面语里等同于 Why，问的是一个直接事实性的原因。

【拆句】 How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax? How come 引导口语化提问，等同 Why; slow in doing 是 be slow in 结构，表示在做某事上迟缓。

【定位】 That the UK lags behind is due to our weak, by international standards, local government, as well as the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party.
英国之所以落后，是因为按国际标准衡量我们的地方政府较弱，加之我们激进的亲市场执政党反对征税和监管。

【选项】 A) **无中生有：选项内容文中无对应**

原文未谈及英国政府想吸引更多游客这一动机，属无中生有。

B) **把局限性偷换成原因**

原文说 the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010，即征到的钱很少，并不会对财政有大贡献；这是「评价征税的局限」，不是英国迟迟不征税的原因。

C) **✓ 正确**

the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party ↔

Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation

题干问「原因」，原文给了两条，C 准确复述其中一条（执政党反对税收与监管），与预判直接吻合。

D) **无中生有：杜撰过程**

原文没有谈到「地方政府之间难以达成共识」，只说地方政府总体偏弱、且执政党不支持。

53. Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to _____.

- A) elevate its tourism to international standards
- B) improve the welfare of its maintenance workers
- C) promote its cultural exchange with other nations
- D) ease its financial burden of providing local services

英国的国际和国内游客都应缴纳游客税，以便_____。

- A) 将其旅游业提升至国际标准
- B) 改善其维护工作人员的福利
- C) 促进其与其他国家的文化交流
- D) 减轻其提供地方服务的财政负担

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to _____. 是不完整陈述句，选项是 so as to 之后的目的状语，本质是问原文给出的目的/理由。

【拆句】 Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to _____. 主语并列 Both...and..., so as to 引导目的状语，选项是动词原形开头补全空位。

【定位】 There is no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation-particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain.

没有理由让英国的国际游客、或在康沃尔等热门地度假的国内游客免于纳税——尤其是在垃圾清运、公园维护、文化艺术开支等关键地方服务承受空前压力之时。

【选项】 A) **短语嫁接：取原文短语错嫁宾语**

原文 by international standards 修饰的是 local government 较弱（按国际标准），与「把旅游业提升到国际水准」毫无关系；选项偷取原文短语制造干扰。

B) **对单个词做过度引申即过度推断**

原文只提 park maintenance 是地方服务之一，并未谈及维护工人的福利。

C) **把内部支出偷换为对外交流**

原文 arts and culture spending 是地方艺术文化开支，而非国际文化交流。

D) **✓ 正确**

vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain

↔ **ease its financial burden of providing local services**

预判说「为缓解关键服务承压」，D 把「承压」还原为「财政负担」、把「缓解」还原为 ease，是定位句目的成分的标准抽象。

54. What does the author say about Western tourists?

- A) They don't seem to care about the social cost of tourism.
- B) They don't seem to mind paying for additional services.
- C) They deem travel an important part of their life.
- D) They subject the effects of tourism to scrutiny.

关于西方游客,作者说了什么?

- A) 他们似乎并不关心旅游业的社会成本。
- B) 他们似乎并不介意为额外服务付费。
- C) 他们认为旅行是生活的重要组成部分。
- D) 他们对旅游业的影响进行审查。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about Western tourists? 问作者关于 Western tourists 说了什么，是对作者评述句的事实提取。

【拆句】 What does the author say about Western tourists? 主干 What does the author say, 介词 about 引出评述对象，无复杂修饰。

【定位】 Westerners with disposable incomes have often behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences.

有可支配收入的西方人往往表现得仿佛自己有权任意旅行，几乎不顾后果。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

with little regard for the consequences ↔

They don't seem to care about the social cost of tourism

the social cost of tourism must also be confronted ↔ **the social cost of tourism**

don't seem to care about the social cost of tourism 把 with little regard for the consequences 的含蓄否定显化，且 consequences=social cost of tourism 由下一句锁死，与预判一致。

B) 无中生有：制造原文未谈的态度

原文并未提及西方游客是否介意为额外服务付费，话题完全不对。

C) 把负面评价偷换为中性描述

原文说他们 behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose，强调的是「理所当然的态度」而非「把旅行视为生活重要部分」，且与作者批评色彩不符。

D) 把作者主张说成主体已做即与原文相反

原文 the social cost of tourism must also be confronted 中的 must 表「应当」，是作者主张，而非西方游客已经在做；游客真实状态是 with little regard for the consequences，恰好相反。

55. What are UK people's opinions about the levy of tourist tax?

- A) Supportive.
- B) Skeptical.
- C) Divided.
- D) Unclear.

英国民众对征收游客税持什么看法？

A) 支持。 B) 怀疑。 C) 意见分歧。 D) 不明确。

【答案】 C （态度题）

【判型】 What are UK people's opinions about the levy of tourist tax? 中 opinions 是态度题的标志词，要求对群体整体看法做判断。

【拆句】 What are UK people's opinions about the levy of tourist tax? 主干 What are...opinions, about 引出态度对象 the levy of tourist tax（征收旅游税）。

【选项】 A) 态度题常见以偏概全

支持表态只是 P4-P5 作者及部分城市的一面, businesses are often opposed 直接给出反对方, 全盘说成 supportive 把局部当作了整体。

B) 把一端立场扩成全民立场即与原文相反

原文里同时存在明确支持, 并非整体怀疑; P4 作者甚至称之为 bold move, 与 skeptical 方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

businesses are often opposed, fearing higher costs will make them uncompetitive ↔ **Divided**

There is no "one size fits all" solution to this problem ↔ **Divided**

支持方表态与反对方表态在 P6 同段共存, 且作者点明 no one-size-fits-all, 与预判「意见分歧」完全一致, 故锁 C。

D) 区分「分歧」与「不清楚」

原文立场非常清楚: 支持与反对的双方都已明确表态, 不存在「看不清」的问题; 混淆「立场分歧」与「立场不明」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Nicola Sturgeon's speech last Tuesday setting out the Scottish government's legislative programme for the year ahead confirmed what was already pretty clear.

第1段, 第1句

主句主语带后置定语、宾语从句补充说明的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见, what 引导的名词性从句也是高频考点, 掌握这个句式可迁移到大量真题句子。

France's tax on overnight stays was introduced to assist thermal spa(温泉) towns to develop, and around half of French local authorities use it today.

第2段, 第3句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 本句展示的“历史背景+现状说明”的叙述模式在说明文和议论文中非常常见。被动语态和目的状语的使用也是典型的书面语特征, 掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Such levies are no universal remedy as the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010.

第4段，第3句

本句结构高度典型:主句+原因状语从句的组合、what 引导的宾语从句、现在完成时被动语态配合 since 时间状语,都是四六级和考研真题的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法,可直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子,实用性强。

Still, it is to be hoped that the Scottish government's bold move will prompt others to act.

第4段，第4句

It is + 被动结构 + that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达观点、期待或评价;prompt sb to do 结构也是常考搭配;本句结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性

There is no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation-particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain.

第4段，第5句

"There is no reason why" 结构在议论文写作中非常常见，同位语从句解释抽象名词、状语从句补充论据的模式也是四六级和考研阅读的典型句式。掌握这个结构可以帮助理解和写作大量类似的论证性句子。

On the contrary, compelling tourists to make a financial contribution to the places they visit beyond their personal consumption should be part of a wider cultural shift.

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖了动名词短语作主语、系表结构、不定式作宾语补足语、多层介词短语嵌套、限制性定语从句（且关系代词省略）等多种成分和结构。特别是动名词长主语和定语从句的位置，容易成为划分成分的易错点，训练价值较高。

Westerners with disposable incomes have often behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences.

第5段，第2句

as if 引导的虚拟语气方式状语从句是四六级和考研的高频考点，wherever 引导的让步性地点状语从句也常见。不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词 right 是典型用法。现在完成时搭配 often 描述持续行为模式，也是常考句式。学生掌握本句后，可迁移到大量类似的长难句分析。

There is no "one size fits all" solution to this problem.

第6段，第1句

there be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，主语带定语修饰也是典型结构，但本句整体难度偏低，作为真题级别的代表性不如含多层修饰或从句的复杂句式。

The UK will take new measures to boost tourism.

第51题，C

"主谓宾 + 不定式作目的状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，一般将来时表达未来规划或政策也是新闻报道的典型结构，具有一定代表性和迁移价值。

Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation.

第52题，C

"be opposed to" 作为常见固定搭配在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，这种系表结构表达观点立场的句式具有一定代表性和迁移价值，但整体句式过于简单，典型性中等。

It takes time for local governments to reach consensus.

第52题，D

It takes time for sb to do sth 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句型，用于表达客观规律或花费时间的事实。掌握此结构后可直接迁移到大量类似表达（如 It takes effort / courage / patience 等），代表性很强。

They don't seem to mind paying for additional services.

第54题，B

"seem to do" 和 "mind doing" 都是四六级及考研高频结构，动名词作宾语、系动词接不定式的组合在真题中常见，句式典型且可迁移性强。

本篇出现的 80 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。

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇11次 · 真题 63 句

tourism

B1

n. 旅游业

本篇6次 · 真题 33 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇5次 · 真题 143 句

charge

B1

v. 收费

本篇4次 · 真题 44 句

regulation

B2

n. 规则，条例

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 128 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次 · 真题 76 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

domestic

B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

revenue

B2

n. （公司、组织的）收入，收益

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

maintenance

B2

n. 维护

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇1次·真题 23 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题 19 句

confront B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

compel B2

v. 强迫; 迫使

本篇1次·真题 15 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 15 句

existence B2

n. 存在; 生存

本篇1次·真题 15 句

remedy B2

n. 治疗方法

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本篇1次·真题 14 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

opposed

B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

strain

B2

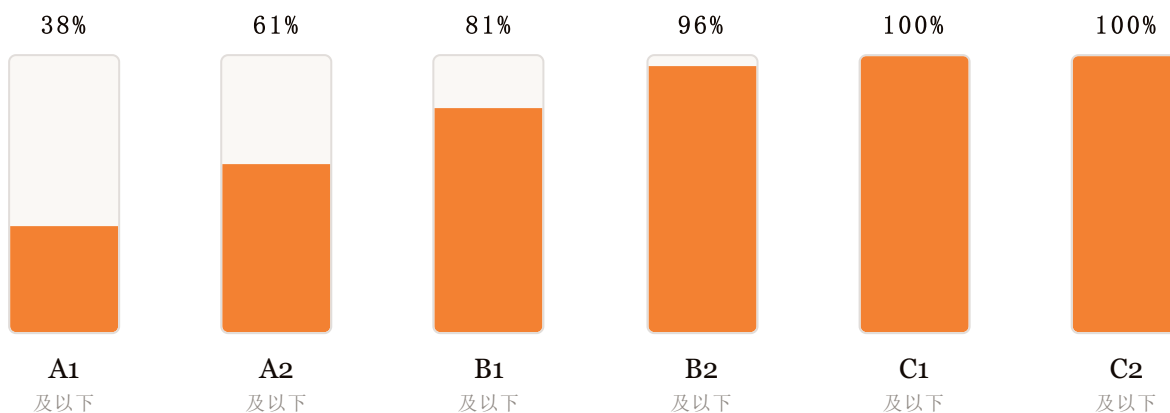
n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 233 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **233** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 9 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 233 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

233

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2021年6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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2021年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍海南的地理与发展 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2021年6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(2021-06) • 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**.

海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛，是位于中国最南端的省份。海南岛风景秀丽，气候宜人，阳光充足，生物多样，温泉密布，海水清澈，大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所，因而被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地，每年都吸引了大批中外游客。海南1988年建省以来，旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展，是中国唯一的省级经济特区。在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下，海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区。

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。

Hainan is China's second-largest island after Taiwan, as well as the southernmost province of the country. Hainan Island boasts beautiful scenery, a pleasant climate, abundant sunshine, rich biodiversity, numerous hot springs and crystal-clear seawater, and most of its beaches are ideal places for swimming and sunbathing almost all year round. As a result, it is praised as China's garden of all seasons and a holiday resort, attracting large numbers of tourists from home and abroad every year. Since it was established as a province in 1988, Hainan's tourism, service industry and high-tech industry have developed rapidly, making it China's only provincial-level special economic zone. With the strong support of the central government and people across the country, Hainan will be built into the largest free trade pilot zone in China.

【衔接】第1、2句之间：避免主语重复

第1句主语用全称 Hainan，第2句主语用 Hainan Island 区分「岛」与「省」的语境，但若紧接前句也可用 The island 承接，避免连着两句都堆同一个名字。本篇两句各有侧重（一讲地理地位、一讲自然风光），用 Hainan / Hainan Island 区分清晰即可，自然衔接。

第2句内部：因果衔接补 As a result

中文 因而被誉为 的「因而」是显性因果，定稿把它断成第二句并补 As a result，把「禀赋多→被誉为花园胜地」的因果逻辑显化出来，比一路逗号连下去更连贯地道。

第3句：用 making 衔接发展与身份

第3句把 旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展 与 是中国唯一的省级经济特区 用 making it... 现在分词衔接，表「发展的结果使它成为经济特区」，比两个并列 be 句更顺，也避免主语来回切换。

第4句：With 状语承接全国之力

末句用 With the strong support of... 前置状语收尾，与前文「发展—身份」形成「过去发展—未来规划」的时间递进，整篇从地理→风光→发展→未来，信息流顺畅。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍海南的地理与发展

全段是对一个地方的客观说明文：先讲海南的地理位置与自然风光，再讲建省后的产业发展与未来定位。属于四六级汉译英最常见的「中国地理/社会介绍」语体，开篇 海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛，是位于中国最南端的省份 就是在陈述客观事实，全篇以平实、客观的说明语体为主。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在客观陈述海南「是什么样、有什么特征」这类长期事实，如 海南岛风景秀丽，气候宜人，这类描述地理与现状的句子默认用一般现在时。仅个别句子需偏离：海南1988年建省以来 这一段讲建省至今的持续发展，用现在完成时；海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区 讲未来规划，用一般将来时。

【译法】海南

统一译作 Hainan (地名音译, 约定俗成); 指海南岛时用 Hainan Island, 指作为省份时用 Hainan 或 Hainan Province。全篇专名只用这一种拼写, 对应 海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛。

台湾

统一译作 Taiwan (约定俗成译名), 出现在 仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛, 作比较对象, 无需加注。

经济特区

统一译作 special economic zone (约定俗成的固定译法, 常缩写 SEZ), 对应 是中国唯一的省级经济特区; 这里是「省级」经济特区, 译为 provincial-level special economic zone。

自由贸易试验区

统一译作 free trade pilot zone (或 pilot free trade zone, 固定译法), 对应 海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区, 「试验」用 pilot 体现。

1. 海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛, 是位于中国最南端的省份。

【主干】海南是岛、是省份（两个判断）（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语明确就是「海南」, 谓语是两个「是」, 构成两个判断: 是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛 和 是位于中国最南端的省份。英文骨架取 Hainan is China's second-largest island, 主语 Hainan、系动词 is、表语 island。

【降级】第二个判断降级为同位语

两个「是」如果都写成完整的 be 句, 会变成松散的两小句。把第二个判断 位于中国最南端的省份 降级成跟在主干后的同位语 the southernmost province of China, 用逗号挂到主干上; 「仅次于台湾的」用 second only to Taiwan 或直接用最高级 second-largest 处理, 「位于...最南端」用形容词 southernmost 一词收掉, 避免再起一个 which is located 从句。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调, 陈述长期地理事实, 用一般现在时 is。

比较级与最高级

「第二大岛」用 second-largest (序数词 + 最高级), 「仅次于台湾」可并入其中或用 second only to Taiwan; 「最南端」用最高级 southernmost。

冠词

地名 Hainan、Taiwan 前不加冠词; the southernmost province 因最高级 + 特指, province 前加 the。

【译文】Hainan is China's second-largest island after Taiwan, as well as the southernmost province of the country.

2. 海南岛风景秀丽，气候宜人，阳光充足,生物多样，温泉密布，海水清澈，大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所，因而被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地，每年都吸引了大批中外游客。

【主干】 海南岛（拥有诸多自然禀赋）（主语策略：原句主语）

这是个超长的中文意合句，主语始终是「海南岛」。前半串四字短语 风景秀丽，气候宜人，阳光充足,生物多样，温泉密布，海水清澈 都在描述海南岛拥有什么，骨架取 Hainan Island boasts beautiful scenery...（主语 Hainan Island，谓语 boasts/has，宾语为各项禀赋的名词化并列）；后半 因而被誉为 与 每年都吸引 另起谓语。

【降级】 四字短语名词化并列 + 因果分层

把 风景秀丽，气候宜人，阳光充足,生物多样，温泉密布，海水清澈 这六个四字短语统一改写成「形容词 + 名词」的名词短语，由 boasts 一个谓语带出并列宾语：beautiful scenery, a pleasant climate, abundant sunshine, biodiversity, numerous hot springs and crystal-clear seawater。大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所 单独成句或用 where 引导。因而被誉为 的「因而」是因果，译时另起一句用 Therefore/As a result 承接，「被誉为」用被动 is praised as / is known as。每年都吸引了大批中外游客 用现在分词 attracting... 作伴随状语挂在后面。

【语法】 时态

描述海南岛长期特征与每年规律性现象，全部用一般现在时：boasts、is praised、attracts/attracting。

语态

「被誉为」是典型被动，译为 is praised as / is honored as / is known as，主体考生易漏掉 be 而写成主动 praises，须锁死被动。

单复数

「温泉密布」温泉不止一处→hot springs 复数；「大部分海滩」beaches 复数；「大批游客」tourists 复数。

搭配

「理想场所」ideal places for swimming and sunbathing，介词用 for + 动名词；「四季花园」译 garden of all seasons / year-round garden。

【译文】 Hainan Island boasts beautiful scenery, a pleasant climate, abundant sunshine, rich biodiversity, numerous hot springs and crystal-clear seawater, and most of its beaches are ideal places for swimming and sunbathing almost all year round. As a result, it is praised as China's garden of all seasons and a holiday resort, attracting large numbers of tourists from home and abroad every year.

3. 海南1988年建省以来，旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展,是中国唯一的省级经济特区。

【主干】 三大产业飞速发展；海南是经济特区 (主语策略：原句主语)

这句含两层信息。第一层主语是产业：旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展，骨架 tourism, the service industry and the high-tech industry have developed rapidly。第二层主语是海南：是中国唯一的省级经济特区，骨架 Hainan is China's only provincial-level special economic zone。海南1988年建省以来 是时间状语，统领第一层。

【降级】 建省以来作时间状语 + 两句衔接

1988年建省以来 译成 Since it was established as a province in 1988，作句首时间状语，并触发现在完成时。三大产业用并列名词作主语共一个谓语 have developed rapidly。第二层 是中国唯一的省级经济特区 主语换成 Hainan/it，单独成句 It is also China's only provincial-level special economic zone，用 also 与前句衔接、点明它的特殊身份。

【语法】 时态

偏离全篇基调：「建省以来飞速发展」是从 1988 持续至今，用现在完成时 have developed；「是经济特区」是当前事实，回到一般现在时 is。

主谓一致

主语是三个产业并列 (tourism, the service industry and the high-tech industry)，是复数概念→谓语用 have developed，不是 has。

语态

「建省」对海南是被动（海南被设立为省），译 it was established as a province，用被动。

冠词

the service industry、the high-tech industry 特指这两个行业加 the；China's only... 用所有格 + only 表「唯一」。

【译文】 Since it was established as a province in 1988, Hainan's tourism, service industry and high-tech industry have developed rapidly, making it China's only provincial-level special economic zone.

4. 在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下，海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区。

【主干】 海南将被建成自由贸易试验区 (主语策略：转被动)

中文 海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区 形式上海南是主语，但「建成」的动作是别人对海南做的，海南是被建设的对象。骨架取被动：Hainan will be built into China's largest free trade pilot zone，主语 Hainan、谓语 will be built（被动 + 将来）、into 引出结果。

【降级】 「在...支持下」降级为介词短语

在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下 是个「在...下」的状语，不是主干，降级成介词短语 With the strong support of the central government and people across the country，放在句首作伴随/条件状语，逗号隔开。主干保持 Hainan will be built into...。

【语法】时态

偏离全篇基调：「将建成」是未来规划，用一般将来时 will be built。

语态

「建成」承受者是海南，用被动 will be built into，主体考生易误写主动 will build。

最高级与冠词

「最大的」用最高级 largest，前面 China's 所有格已限定，故说 China's largest free trade pilot zone（所有格后不再加 the）。

搭配

「建成...」用 be built into（建成为某物），介词用 into；「大力支持」strong support，「全国人民」people across the country / nationwide。

【译文】 With the strong support of the central government and people across the country, Hainan will be built into the largest free trade pilot zone in China.

英语六级 2021年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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