

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

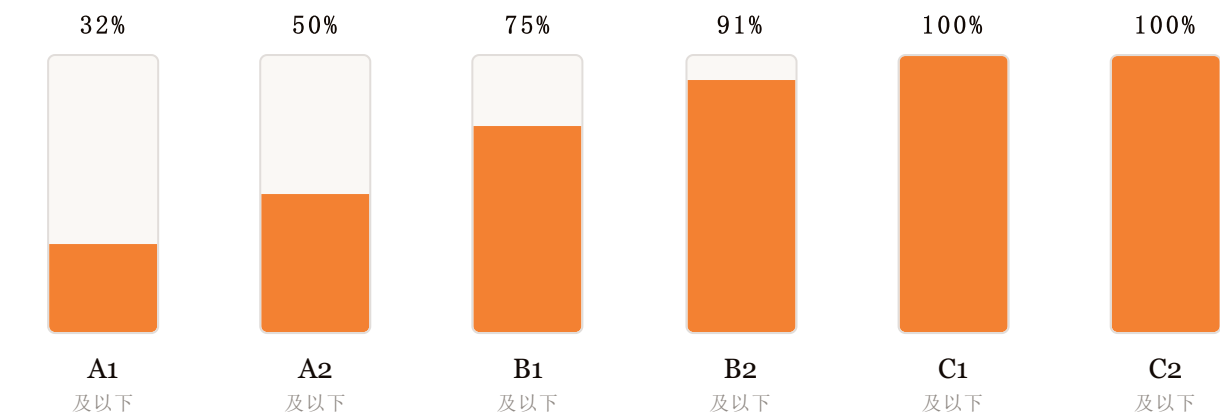
v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

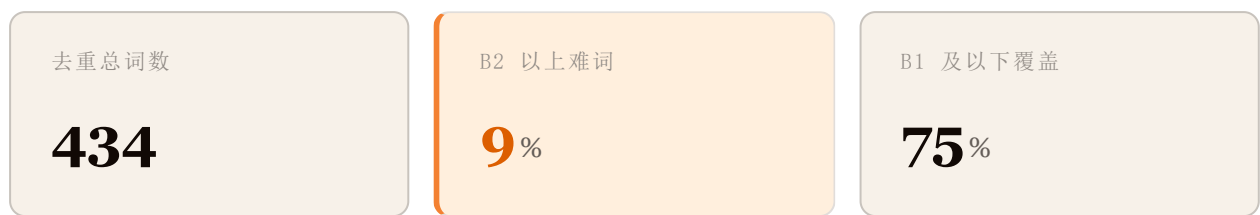
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

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 →