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六级·真题卷第2套·2021年6月

Part I

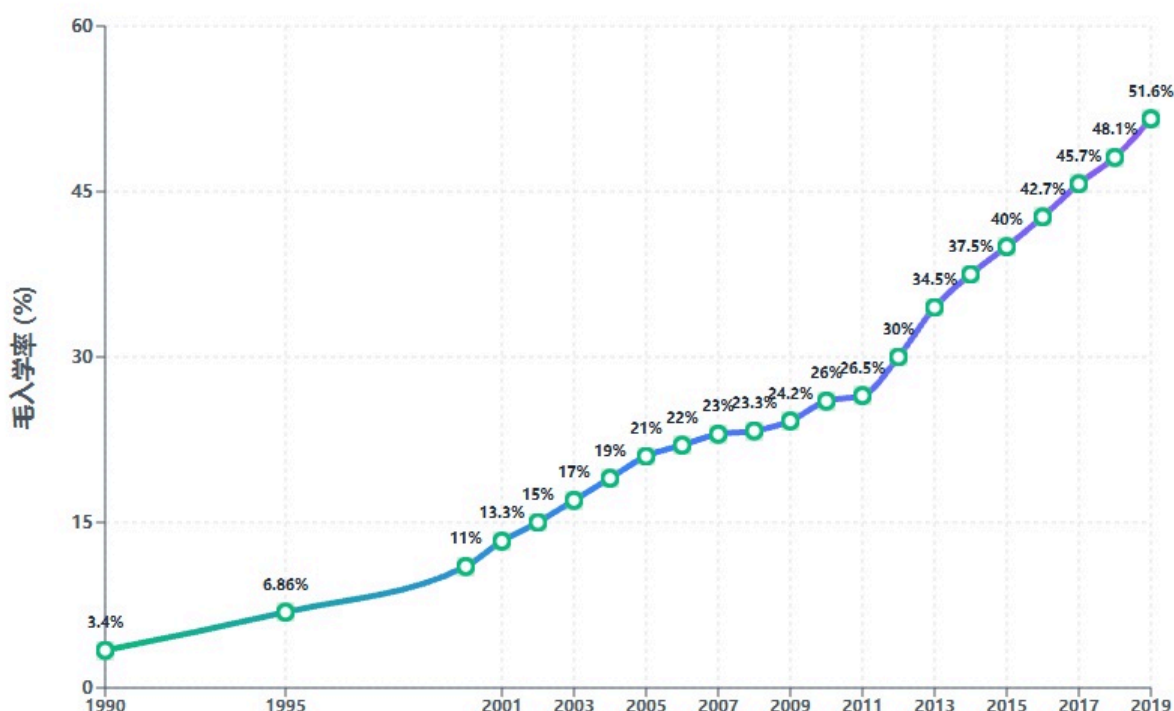
Writing

(30 minutes)

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

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in China (1990 - 2019)

(Source: Ministry of Education)



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) Weird.
B) Efficient.
C) Tolerant.
D) Toxic.
2. A) They are arrogant.
B) They are ignorant.
C) They are ambitious.
D) They are accommodating.
3. A) They can think big.
B) They can air their views.
C) They can break conventions.
D) They can work flexible hours.
4. A) It can alter people's mindsets.
B) It can lead to new discoveries.
C) It enables people to learn and grow.
D) It is conducive to critical thinking.

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

5. A) He kept looking for the best place to stay.
B) He met many tourists from other countries.
C) He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing.
D) He managed to visit a different city each day.
6. A) Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage.
B) Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.
C) Deliberate the consequences that may occur.
D) Take all relevant factors into consideration.
7. A) Time pressure.
B) Tight budget.
C) Modern technology.
D) Fierce competition.
8. A) Research as many different options as possible.
B) Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.
C) Focus on what is practical.
D) Trust their gut instinct.

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 is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.
B) It is conducive to children's future development.
C) It is welcome to parents but not to children.
D) It is not of much help to younger children.
10. A) It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.
B) It gives the majority of students ready access to their teachers.
C) It effectively improves the learning quality of students in rural areas.
D) It can bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds.
11. A) Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.
B) The focus of homework should always be on school subjects.
C) Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.
D) The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual.

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

12. A) It was something he apologized for later.
B) It was ridiculed by the New York Times.
C) It was a forty-nine-year plan.
D) It was considered visionary.
13. A) It was of great significance to rocket science.
B) It was completed in the state of New Mexico.
C) It was somehow delayed about 12 minutes.
D) It failed due to a sudden change of weather.
14. A) A laboratory and test range was already set up there.
B) Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.
C) A weather expert invited him to go there for his mission.
D) Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family.
15. A) He won an award from the US government for his work.
B) He gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide.
C) He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.
D) He boosted the military strength of the United States.

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) It requires entrepreneurial experience.
B) It is usually financially rewarding.
C) It can be quite frustrating.
D) It can be rather risky.
17. A) It contributes to rapid business expansion.
B) It inspires willingness to make sacrifices.
C) It reduces conflict among team members.
D) It encourages creation and innovation.
18. A) They have unrealistic expectations.
B) They often work without any pay.
C) Few can find willing investors.
D) Many are idealistic dreamers.

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

19. A) They have better dietary habits.
B) They bear fewer social responsibilities.
C) They are born with a stronger ability to socialize.
D) They are better able to survive or handle disease.
20. A) They have a limited reproductive ability.
B) They depend on adequate sleep to thrive.
C) They keep dividing throughout one's life.
D) They strengthen with regular exercise.
21. A) The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control.
B) Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity.
C) Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy.
D) The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

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

22. A) They are reluctant to follow instructions.
B) They fail to answer emails promptly.
C) They cannot understand directives.
D) They do not show due respect.

23. A) They have not been trained to follow the rules.
B) They are not satisfied with the management.
C) They want to avoid unnecessary losses.
D) They find their voice go unheeded.
24. A) When they are on good terms with their managers.
B) When they find their job goals easily attainable.
C) When they find their supervisors helpful.
D) When they are financially motivated.
25. A) They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.
B) They prove to be a good means for managers to give instructions.
C) They should be reserved for urgent communication.
D) They are seldom used for sharing confidential data.

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.

I'm always baffled when I walk into a pharmacy and see shelves bursting with various vitamins, extracts and other supplements, all promising to accelerate or promote weight loss. Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, 26, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic. Economist Jessica Irvine wrote a book about how she used math to help her lose more than 18 kilograms. If calories taken in are less than calories 27, weight shall be lost, and so it is with money.

Despite the 28 of financial products, services and solutions geared towards accumulating wealth, it all begins with the same 29: getting ahead financially requires a reduction of spending, so that income is greater than expenses. I was reminded of this again recently listening to an interview with Nicole Haddow, the author of *Smashed Avocado*, explaining how she cracked the property market at 31. It was quite a 30, given where she had been two years earlier.

Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had 31. She was sobbing at the dinner table with her parents, with whom she had just moved back in. She had no stable income, \$12,000 in credit-card debt and no plan, but to her 32, her father, an accountant, told her that her financial 33 wasn't as bad as she thought. He said, on her income, with some changes, she would be able to buy an investment unit within two years, which she did.

Nicole admitted she was fortunate, as she was able to live with her parents and 34 her spending—and life—to get herself on track financially. Creating a gap between her income and spending required a paradigm shift and 35 sacrifice and commitment, but by going into financial lockdown, Nicole gained financial independence.

A) abundance	I) impetus
B) astonishment	J) overhaul
C) entailed	K) permanently
D) envisaged	L) plight
E) equation	M) prosper
F) expended	N) shatter
G) feat	O) ultimately
H) fiscally	

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**.

France's beloved cathedral only minutes away from complete destruction

- A) Notre Dame Cathedral in the heart of Paris was within "15 to 30 minutes" of complete destruction as firefighters battled to stop flames reaching its bell towers on Monday evening, French authorities have revealed. A greater disaster was averted by members of the Paris fire brigade, who risked their lives to remain inside the burning monument to create a wall of water between the raging fire and the two towers on the west of the building.
- B) The revelation of how close France came to losing its most famous cathedral emerged as police investigators questioned workers involved in the restoration of the monument to try to establish the cause of the devastating blaze. Paris prosecutor Remy Heitz said that an initial fire alert was sounded at 6:20 pm on Monday evening but no fire was found. The second alert was sounded at 6:43 pm, and the blaze was discovered on the roof.
- C) More than €650 million was raised in a few hours on Tuesday as French business leaders and global corporations announced they would donate to a restoration campaign launched by the president, Emmanuel Macron. But as the emergency services picked through the burnt debris, a row was resurfacing over accusations that the beloved cathedral, immortalised in Victor Hugo's novel, was already crumbling before the fire.
- D) The cathedral is owned by the French state and has been at the centre of a years-long dispute over who should finance restoration work of the collapsing staircases, crumbling statues and cracked walls. Jean-Michel Leniaud, the president of the scientific council at the National Heritage Institute, said: "What happened was bound to happen. The lack of adequate maintenance and daily attention to such a majestic building is the cause of this catastrophe." After the blaze was declared completely extinguished, 15 hours after it started, the junior interior minister, Laurent Nunez, said the structure had been saved but remained vulnerable. He praised the actions of the firefighters but admitted the fate of the cathedral had been uncertain. "They saved the main structure, but it all came down to 15-30 minutes," Nunez said.
- E) In a surprise televised address on Tuesday evening, Macron said he wanted to see the cathedral rebuilt within five years. "The fire at Notre Dame reminds us that we will always have challenges to overcome," Macron said, "Notre Dame is our history, our literature, the centre of our life. It is the standard by which we measure

our distances. It's so many books, so many paintings. It's the cathedral of every French person, even those who have never visited it. This history is ours and so we will rebuild Notre Dame. It is what the French people expect; it is what our history deserves. It is our deep destiny. We will rebuild Notre Dame so it is even more beautiful than before. I want it done in the next five years. We can do it. After the time of testing comes a time of reflection and then of action."

- F) The fire, which had started at the base of the 93-metre spire(尖塔) at about 6:40 pm on Monday, spread through the cathedral's roof, made up of hundreds of oak beams, some dating back to the 13th century. These beams, known as la forêt (the forest) because of their density, formed the cross-shaped roof that ran the length of the central part of the cathedral. As hundreds of tourists and Parisians stood and watched the flames leaping from the roof, there was shock and tears as the cathedral spire caught fire, burned and then collapsed into itself.
- G) A collection of dramatic videos and photos quickly spread across social media, showing the horrifying destruction, and attracting emotional responses from people all over the world. Indeed, within minutes the fire occupied headlines of every major global newspaper and television network. This is not surprising given Notre Dame Cathedral, meaning "Our Lady", is one of the most recognised symbols of the city of Paris attracting millions of tourists every year.
- H) While the world looked on, the 500 firefighters at the scene then battled to prevent the flames from reaching the two main towers, where the cathedral bells hang. If the wooden frame of the towers had caught fire, it could have sent the bells—the largest of which, the Emmanuel Bell, weighs 13 tons—crashing down, potentially causing the collapse of both towers. Police and fire services will spend the next 48 hours assessing the "security and safety" of the 850-year-old structure. Nunez said: "We have identified vulnerabilities throughout the structure, all of which still need securing." As a result, residents of five buildings around the northern side of the cathedral were being temporarily evacuated, he added. Architects have identified three main holes in the structure, in the locations of the spire, the main hall and the upper rooms to the north of the central aisle. Most of the wooden roof beams have been burned, and parts of the concrete holding up the roof have collapsed.
- I) The interior minister, Christophe Castaner, visited the cathedral on Tuesday afternoon to see the extent of the devastation. Ash covered the marble diamond-patterned floor and floated in large pools of grey water from the fire hoses. Behind a heap of blackened oak beams that lay piled up where they had fallen, daylight from vast holes in the cathedral roof lit a golden cross over a statue by Nicolas Coustou, which appeared to have escaped damage. Preliminary inspections also suggested the three ornate(装饰华丽的) stained glass "rose" windows appeared to have survived the fire, officials said. However, fire officers have said a complete inventory of the damage will not be possible until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe.
- J) The culture minister, Franck Riester, said religious relics saved from the cathedral were being securely held at the Hotel de Ville, and works of art that sustained smoke damage were being taken to the Louvre, the world's largest art museum, where they would be dried out, repaired and stored. Sixteen copper statues that decorated the spire had been removed for restoration only a few days before the fire. Relics at the top of the spire are believed lost as the spire was destroyed. As well as damage from the heat, which firefighters said reached more than 800 °C, experts also need to assess damage from the vast quantities of water firefighters poured into the cathedral. One casualty of this was The Great Organ constructed in the 1730s, which was said to have escaped the flames but been significantly damaged by water.
- K) French political commentators noted the devastating fire had succeeded where Macron had failed in uniting the country. But criticism over the original state of the building is likely to intensify over coming days.

Leniaud told La Croix newspaper: "This is not about looking for people to blame. The responsibility is collective because this is the most loved monument in the country." Alexandre Gady, an art historian, agreed. "We've been saying for years that the budget for maintaining historic monuments is too low," Gady said. The Paris prosecutor's office has opened an inquiry into "involuntary destruction by fire", indicating they believe the cause of the blaze was accidental rather than criminal.

36. The total amount of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral can be assessed only when its structure is considered safe.
37. Once again people began to argue whether Notre Dame Cathedral was going to collapse even without the fire.
38. The Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe was said to have helped unite the French nation.
39. The roof of Notre Dame Cathedral was built with large numbers of densely laid-out wood beams.
40. Renovation workers of Notre Dame Cathedral were questioned to find out the cause of the accident.
41. Had the bell towers' wooden frames burned down, the heavy bells would have crashed down.
42. The timely action of the firefighters prevented the fire from reaching the Cathedral's bell towers.
43. Apart from the fire, the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral.
44. There has been argument over the years as to who should pay for the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral.
45. News of the Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe instantly caught media attention throughout the world.

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.

We often think of drawing as something that takes inborn talent, but this kind of thinking stems from our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form rather than a tool for learning.

Researchers, teachers, and artists are starting to see how drawing can positively impact a wide variety of skills and disciplines.

Most of us have spent some time drawing before, but at some point, most of us stop drawing. There are people who don't, obviously, and thank God for that: a world without designers and artists would be a very shabby one indeed.

Some argue that so many adults have abandoned drawing because we've miscategorized it and given it a very narrow definition. In his book, *Stick Figures: Drawing as a Human Practice*, Professor D. B. Dowd argues that we have misfiled the significance of drawing because we see it as a professional skill instead of a personal capacity. We mistakenly think of "good" drawings as those which work as recreations of the real world, as realistic illusions. Rather, drawing should be recategorized as a symbolic tool.

Human beings have been drawing for 73,000 years. It's part of what it means to be human. We don't have the strength of chimpanzees(大猩猩) because we've given up animal strength to manipulate subtle instruments, like hammers, spears, and—later—pens and pencils. The human hand is an extremely dense network of nerve endings. In many ways, human beings are built to draw.

Some researchers argue that doodling(涂画) activates the brain's so-called default circuit—essentially, the areas of the brain responsible for maintaining a baseline level of activity in the absence of other stimuli. Because of this, some believe that doodling during a boring lecture can help students pay attention. In one study, participants were asked to listen to a list of names while either doodling or sitting still. Those who doodled remembered 29 percent more of the names than those who did not.

There's also evidence that drawing talent is based on how accurately someone perceives the world. The human visual system tends to misjudge size, shape, color, and angles but artists perceive these qualities more accurately than non-artists. Cultivating drawing talent can become an essential tool to improve people's observational skills in fields where the visual is important.

Rather than think of drawing as a talent that some creative people are gifted in, we should consider it as a tool for seeing and understanding the world better—one that just so happens to double as an art form. Both absent-minded doodling and copying from life have been shown to positively affect your memory and visual perception, so complain loudly the next time your school board slashes the art department's budget.

46. What do people generally think about drawing?

- A) It is a gift creative people are endowed with.
- B) It is a skill that is acquired with practice.
- C) It is an art form that is appreciated by all.
- D) It is an ability everyone should cultivate.

47. What do we learn about designers and artists?

- A) They are declining gradually in number.
- B) They are keen on changing shabby surroundings.
- C) They add beauty and charm to the world.
- D) They spend most of their lives drawing.

48. What does Professor D. B. Dowd argue in his book?

- A) Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.
- B) Drawing is a skill that requires special training.
- C) The value of drawing tends to be overestimated.
- D) Drawing should be redefined as a realistic illusion.

49. What have some researchers found from one study about doodling?

- A) It is a must for maintaining a base level of brain activity.
- B) It is the most reliable stimulant to activate the brain.
- C) It can turn something boring into something interesting.
- D) It helps improve concentration and memory.

50. What is characteristic of people with drawing talent?

- A) Sensitivity to cognitive stimulation.
- B) Subtlety of representation.
- C) Accuracy in categorization.
- D) Precision in visual perception.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The car has reshaped our cities. It seems to offer autonomy for everyone. There is something almost delightful in the detachment from reality of advertisements showing mass-produced cars marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom when most of their lives will be spent making short journeys on choked roads.

For all the fuss made about top speeds, cornering ability and acceleration, the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly: parking sensors, sound systems, and navigation apps which will show a way around upcoming traffic jams. This seems to be one of the few areas where the benefit of sharing personal information comes straight back to the sharer: because these apps know where almost all the users are, and how fast they are moving almost all the time, they can spot traffic congestion(堵塞) very quickly and suggest ways round it.

The problem comes when everyone is using a navigation app which tells them to avoid everyone else using the same gadget. Traffic jams often appear where no one has enough information to avoid them. When a lucky few have access to the knowledge, they will benefit greatly. But when everyone has perfect information, traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them.

This new congestion teaches us two things. The first is that the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope; they will be limited by their unforeseen and unintended consequences. Sitting in a more comfortable car in a different traffic jam is pleasant but hardly the liberation that once seemed to be promised. The second is that self-organisation will not get us where we want to go. The efforts of millions of drivers to get ahead do not miraculously produce a situation in which everyone does better than before, but one in which almost everyone does rather worse. Central control and collective organisation can produce smoother and fairer outcomes, though even that much is never guaranteed.

Similar limits can be foreseen for the much greater advances promised by self-driving cars. Last week, one operated by the taxi company Uber struck and killed a woman pushing her bicycle across a wide road in Arizona. This was the first recorded death involving a car which was supposed to be fully autonomous. Experts have said that it suggests a "catastrophic failure" of technology.

Increasingly, even Silicon Valley has to acknowledge the costs of the intoxicating(令人陶醉的) hurry that characterises its culture. What traffic teaches us is that reckless and uncontrolled change is as likely to harm us as it is to benefit us, and that thoughtful regulation is necessary for a better future.

51. What does the author say about car advertisements?

- A) They portray drivers who enjoy speed on the road.
- B) They present a false picture of the autonomy cars provide.
- C) They pursue individuality and originality in design concept.
- D) They overestimate the potential market of autonomous cars.

52. What does the author imply about the various gadgets on cars?
- A) They can help to alleviate traffic jams.
 - B) Most of them are as effective as advertised.
 - C) Only some can be put to use under current traffic conditions.
 - D) They are constantly upgraded to make driving easier and safer.
53. What does the author say about the use of navigation apps?
- A) It is likely to create traffic jams in other places.
 - B) It helps a great deal in easing traffic congestion.
 - C) It sharply reduces the incidence of traffic accidents.
 - D) It benefits those who are learning to drive.
54. What does the author say about technology?
- A) Its consequences are usually difficult to assess.
 - B) It seldom delivers all the benefits as promised.
 - C) It depends on the required knowledge for application.
 - D) Its benefits are guaranteed by collective wisdom.
55. What key message does the author try to convey in the passage?
- A) The consequences of technological innovation need not be exaggerated.
 - B) There is always a price to pay to develop technology for a better world.
 - C) Technological innovation should be properly regulated.
 - D) The culture of Silicon Valley ought not to be emulated.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

青海是中国西北部的一个省份, 平均海拔3000米以上, 大部分地区为高山和高原。青海省得名于全国最大的咸水湖青海湖。青海湖被誉为"中国最美的湖泊", 是最受欢迎的旅游景点之一, 也是摄影师和艺术家的天堂。青海山川壮丽, 地大物博, 石油和天然气储量丰富, 省内许多城市的经济在石油和天然气工业带动下得到了长足发展。青海尤以水资源丰富而闻名, 是中国三大河流长江、黄河和澜沧江的发源地, 在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用。

2021年6月·第2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2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。

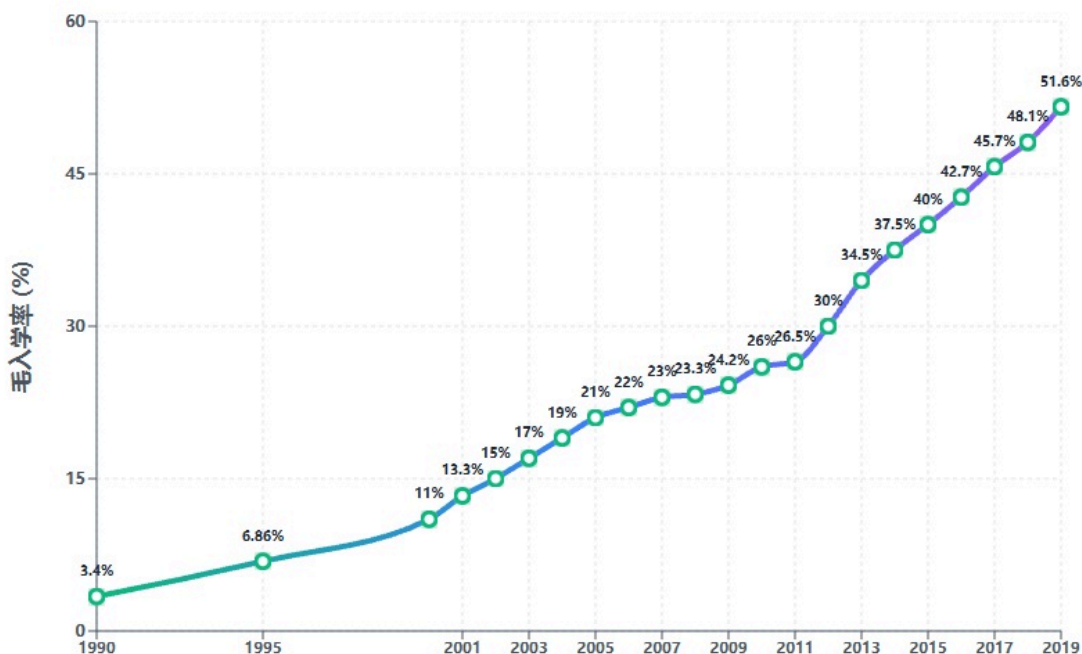
真题卷第2套(2021-06) • 六级

Part I

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

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in China (1990 - 2019)

(Source: Ministry of Education)



【参考范文 • 174 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The line chart illustrates the changes in the gross enrolment ratio in higher education in China from 1990 to 2019. As is clearly shown, the figure witnessed a steady and remarkable upward trend over these three decades. In 1990, only 3.4% of the eligible population entered higher education. This proportion climbed steadily, passing 11% in 2000 and 30% in 2012, before finally reaching 51.6% in 2019, roughly fifteen times the initial level.

Behind these figures lie China's impressive achievements in higher education. First, the dramatic rise reflects the massive expansion of university enrolment, which has opened the door of college to millions of ordinary families. Moreover, the higher enrolment ratio means a far larger pool of skilled talent, supplying the economy with engineers, doctors and researchers. In my view, such progress not only improves individual prospects but also strengthens the nation's competitiveness.

In conclusion, the steady climb of the enrolment ratio speaks volumes about how far Chinese higher education has advanced, and I firmly believe this positive momentum will continue in the years ahead.

【参考译文】

这张折线图展示了1990年至2019年中国高等教育毛入学率的变化。如图所清晰显示的，在这三十年间该数字呈现出稳步而显著的上升趋势。1990年，只有3.4%的适龄人口进入高等教育。这一比例稳步攀升，2000年越过11%，2012年达到30%，最终在2019年升至51.6%，约为最初水平的十五倍。

这些数字背后是中国在高等教育方面令人瞩目的成就。首先，这一急剧上升反映了高校招生规模的大幅扩张，让千百万普通家庭的孩子得以迈进大学校门。此外，更高的入学率意味着更为庞大的技能人才库，为经济输送工程师、医生和研究人员。在我看来，这样的进步不仅改善了个人前景，也增强了国家的竞争力。

总而言之，入学率的稳步攀升有力地说明了中国高等教育已经走得多远，我坚信这一积极势头将在未来持续下去。

【第1段】总趋势领起再上数据。首句 The line chart illustrates the changes... 套用了“亮出图表主题”句架，完成“简要描述”的第一步；As is clearly shown... a steady and remarkable upward trend 先给整体结论，再用 3.4%、11% in 2000、30% in 2012、51.6% 挑点佐证，最后一句 roughly fifteen times 点出翻倍幅度——描述客观、不逐年罗列，落实了 outline 第一段“简要描述图表趋势”。

【第2段】概括句过渡后分点评论。Behind these figures lie China's impressive achievements 用一句概括句把话题从数字接到成就，承上启下；First... reflects the massive expansion of university enrolment 与 Moreover... a far larger pool of skilled talent 分两点写扩招与人才，每点都拴回图表数据；In my view... not only... but also 谨慎表态，兑现 outline 第二段的评论任务。

【第3段】重申核心并展望收尾。In conclusion, the steady climb... speaks volumes about how far Chinese higher education has advanced 换一种说法重申“上升=成就”这一核心，呼应主题；and I firmly believe this positive momentum will continue 以展望收束，不引入新论点，对应 outline 第三段“收束呼应主题”。

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

先描述图表，再评价高教成就

这句 Directions 里藏着两个必做动作：先 start your essay with a brief description of the chart（客观描述图表走向），再 comment on 中国的 achievements in higher education（评价高教成就）。两件事缺一不可——只描述不评论、或只评论不描述，都会直接漏掉指令要求的任务点、内容分大打折扣。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是图表作文，没有具体收信人——write an essay 面向的其实是阅卷老师，因此全程用正式书面语：以第三人称客观陈述数据，评论段可用 In my view 谨慎带出个人看法，但不要用 gonna、kids 之类口语缩写或俚语，也别写成聊天口吻。

配图要读出

折线图：毛入学率三十年一路飙升

配图是一张折线图 Gross enrolment ratio in higher education in China (1990 - 2019)，横轴是年份、纵轴是毛入学率。最该抓的是整体飙升的大趋势：从 1990年: 3.4% 一路爬到 2019年: 51.6%，中间可挑 2000年: 11%、2012年: 30% 这两个节点当证据，而不是把每一年的数字都罗列出来。

中心立意

毛入学率飙升印证高教巨大成就

中心一句话：中国高等教育毛入学率近三十年持续飙升，这组数字正是 achievements in higher education 的缩影。全篇既要描述这条上升曲线，也要把它读成成就的证据。

要展开的要点

1. 描述点：整体上升大趋势

客观转述数据走向：从 1990年: 3.4% 到 2019年: 51.6% 一路攀升，翻了约十五倍，挑两三个节点佐证即可，不逐年罗列。

2. 评论一：扩招惠及普通家庭

入学率飙升背后是高校大规模扩招，让普通家庭的孩子也能迈进大学校门——这是 comment on 部分最实在的一个成就。

3. 评论二：人才储备与国家竞争力

入学率提升意味着更庞大的技能人才库，为经济输送工程师、医生、研究者，从而增强国家竞争力，紧扣 achievements in higher education。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 简要描述图表趋势

落实 start your essay with a brief description of the chart：一两句先点明图表主题与整体上升趋势，再用起点、终点和一两个节点数据佐证。

第 2 段 评论高教成就

用一句概括句过渡到 comment on 部分，从扩招惠及大众、壮大人才库两方面分析 achievements in higher education。

第 3 段 收束呼应主题

重申上升趋势的意义、表达展望，收尾并把全文控制在 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 的区间内。

第 1 段 毛入学率从3.4%升到51.6%

本段落到：图表主题是 Gross enrolment ratio in higher education in China (1990 - 2019)；整体呈持续上升；用 1990年: 3.4%、2000年: 11%、2012年: 30% 和 2019年: 51.6% 这几个点勾出上升曲线，点明约翻了十五倍。

亮出图表主题 · The line chart illustrates the changes in ____ from ____ to _____. (填指标与起止年份)

概括整体趋势 · As is clearly shown, the figure witnessed a steady and remarkable ____ trend over _____. (填 upward/downward 与时间跨度)

挑点数据佐证 · The figure climbed from ____ in ____ to ____ in _____, roughly ____ times the initial level. (填起止数据与倍数)

第 2 段 扩招惠及大众 + 壮大人才库

本段落到两条成就：一是入学率飙升源于高校大规模扩招，让普通家庭子女也能上大学；二是更高的入学率带来更庞大的技能人才库，为经济输送各类专业人才，从而 comment on 出这组数字背后的 achievements in higher education，并谨慎点出对国家竞争力的意义。

承上启下亮总评 · Behind these figures lie _____. (填对图表整体意义的一句概括评价)

分点给原因/影响 · First, the dramatic rise reflects _____, which has _____. (填成因，再接它带来的好处)

谨慎表态 · In my view, such progress not only _____ but also _____. (填对个人与对国家两个层面的意义)

第3段 重申成就并展望

本段落到：上升曲线雄辩地说明中国高教已走得很远，呼应 achievements in higher education 的主题，并表达对这一势头持续向好的信心，收束全文。

重申 + 收束 · In conclusion, ____ speaks volumes about ____, and I firmly believe ____.
(填核心趋势、它说明的成就、以及展望)

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

描述与评论两个任务都要有

本题两个采分动作缺一不可：start your essay with a brief description of the chart 与 comment on 中国的 achievements in higher education。最易失分处就是只写了其中一个。

结构连贯

用概括句从描述过渡到评论

本题最考验衔接的地方是从数据描述转到评论，务必用一句概括句（如 Behind these figures lie...）承上启下，别让“评论”突兀地砸出来。

语言准确

描述数据的动词与介词要准

本题密集出现趋势描述，rise to / climb from...to / reach + 数字这类搭配要用准；避免 the number rise（主谓不一致）、up to 与 reach 混用这类硬伤。

字数格式

卡进150到200词的硬区间

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，写太短或超过上限都会扣分；用节点数据而非逐年罗列，正好帮你把篇幅控制在区间内。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只描述数据不评论

反面示例：全篇只写 The ratio was 3.4% in 1990, 11% in 2000, 30% in 2012, and 51.6% in 2019. (从头念到尾，只有数字没有一句评价)。修正：在描述之后另起一段评论，如 These rising figures reflect the remarkable achievements China has made in higher education, especially the expansion of university enrolment.

逐年罗列数据

反面示例：In 1990 it was 3.4%, in 1995 it was 6.86%, in 2000 it was 11%, in 2001 it was 13.3%... (把二十多个数据全念一遍)。修正：The figure climbed steadily from 3.4% in 1990 to 51.6% in 2019, roughly fifteen times the initial level.

空泛喊口号不结合图

反面示例：Education is very important. Our country is becoming stronger and better every day. (正确的废话，与图表毫无关联)。修正：The jump from 3.4% to 51.6% shows how greatly higher education has expanded, giving far more young people access to college.

中式英语硬译趋势

反面示例：The number rise very high and go up to fifty-one point six percent. (时态、主谓、搭配全错)。修正：The figure rose sharply and reached 51.6% in 2019.

英语六级 2021年6月·第2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2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2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2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: How are you enjoying your new job?

M: 你的新工作怎么样?

2 W: So far, so good, I don't miss having managers who deliver blunt, harsh feedback in the name of efficiency.

W: 到目前为止还不错，我不怀念那些以效率之名发表直白刺耳反馈的经理们。

3 M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

M: 从你描述上一家公司的方式来看，难怪他们员工流动率那么高。

4 W: Yeah. I couldn't wait to get out of there once my contract expired. The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

W: 是啊。合同一到期我就迫不及待地离开了那里。一个把直率看得高于一切的公司文化的问题在于，它会创造出一种充斥着才华横溢的混蛋的有毒文化，赶走员工并从内部侵蚀自己。

5 M: My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues so as not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

M: 我公司的经理们往往比较宽容和善，为了不伤害感情而忽略错误或问题。那里的问题经常被忽视，直到积累起来达到危机点。

6 W: That's not surprising. My new company seems to employ a feedback policy that combines compassion and directness. Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss problems in real time. It seems to help us to course correct, improve and meet challenges while also building teams that collaborate and care for one another.

W: 这并不奇怪。我的新公司似乎采用了一种结合同理心和直率的反馈政策。员工有权发声、给出反馈、表达不同意见并实时讨论问题。这似乎帮助我们纠正方向、改进并应对挑战，同时也建立起相互协作和关心彼此的团队。

7 M: But that would be based on an atmosphere of mutual trust, wouldn't it? Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

M: 但这应该是基于相互信任的氛围吧？否则，人们可能会把反馈理解成某种人身攻击。

8 W: True. Without an atmosphere of trust, feedback can create stress and self-doubt. But I think when we get feedback from someone we trust, we understand that the feedback isn't some kind of personal attack. It's actually a kind of support because it's offered in the spirit of helping us improve. I think sometimes people need to shift their mindsets around how they receive feedback.

W: 没错。没有信任的氛围，反馈会制造压力和自我怀疑。但我认为当我们从信任的人那里得到反馈时，我们明白这反馈不是某种人身攻击。它实际上是一种支持，因为它是本着帮助我们改进的精神提供的。我觉得有时人们需要转变接受反馈的心态。

9 M: Yes. Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow. It's the basis for healthy parenting, lasting friendships, career development, and so much more. If we shelter our children, friends, and colleagues from information that might enrich and enhance their lives, we're not being caring. We're actually doing harm to them.

M: 是的。毕竟，建设性反馈是我们学习和成长的方式。它是健康育儿、持久友谊、职业发展等等的基础。如果我们让我们的孩子、朋友和同事远离可能丰富和提升他们生活的信息，我们不是在关心他们。我们实际上是在伤害他们。

10 W: That's exactly right.

W: 完全正确。

1. A) Weird.
B) Efficient.
C) Tolerant.
D) Toxic.

【题目】 How does the woman describe her previous company's culture?

【翻译】 这位女士如何描述她以前公司的文化？

- A) 古怪的。 B) 高效的。 C) 宽容的。 D) 有毒的。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) Toxic.

【定位】 The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

一种把“直接”奉为高于一切的公司文化，问题在于它会造就一种由“才华横溢的混蛋”构成的有毒文化，逼走员工，并从内部把自己腐蚀掉。

【信号】 **被问者亲口的定性词**。女士在谈她前公司时，自己直接说出 it creates a toxic culture, “toxic”就是她对那种文化的定性，是被问一方的直接评价，正是答案句的信号。

【替换】 it creates a toxic culture ↔ **Toxic**.

原句形容词直接成选项

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

录音确实念了 in the name of efficiency, efficient 听着耳熟极易勾选；但那是说前公司“打着效率的旗号”给苛刻反馈，是手段不是女士对文化的评价，属典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：in the name of efficiency

C) 张冠李戴

Tolerant (宽容) 更接近男士公司“accommodating and kind”那种“迁就”的描述，张冠李戴到女士的前公司头上了；女士前公司的特点是“直接”，不是宽容。

借用原文：accommodating and kind

A) 未提及

Weird (古怪) 在录音里没有任何对应，女士对前公司的评价是“toxic”而非“古怪”，属无中生有。

2. A) They are arrogant.

B) They are ignorant.

C) They are ambitious.

D) They are accommodating.

【题目】 What does the man say about his company's managers?

【翻译】 这位男士如何评价他公司的管理者？

A) 他们傲慢自大。 B) 他们无知。 C) 他们雄心勃勃。 D) 他们乐于助人。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They are accommodating.

【定位】 My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues so as not to hurt feelings.

我们公司的管理者往往随和又和善，会忽略错误或问题，免得伤了大家的感情。

【信号】 **男士直接陈述自家管理者**。男士主语直接是 My company's managers tend to be accommodating, 紧扣题问的“他公司的管理者”，是说话人对该对象的直接陈述句，定位明确。

【替换】accommodating and kind ↔ They are accommodating.

原文形容词直接入选项

【排除】B) 偷换概念

ignorant (无知) 与录音里多次出现的 "overlooking/ignored" (忽略) 读音、含义都沾边, 听到 overlooking mistakes 极易误推成“无知”; 但男士说的是管理者“故意忽略问题”, 不是“无知”, 是音/义双重误导。

借用原文: overlooking mistakes or issues

A) 与原文相反

Arrogant (傲慢) 与男士说的“accommodating and kind” (随和和善) 完全相反, 男士对自家管理者并无负面评价, 选它等于把意思听反了。

借用原文: accommodating and kind

C) 未提及

Ambitious (有野心/有抱负) 在男士谈管理者的话里没有任何对应, 男士说的是“随和、怕伤感情”, 与“野心”无关, 属无中生有。

3. A) They can think big.

B) They can air their views.

C) They can break conventions.

D) They can work flexible hours.

【题目】What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?

【翻译】这位女士说她新公司的员工能做什么?

A) 他们能有远大理想。 B) 他们能表达自己的观点。 C) 他们能打破常规。

D) 他们能弹性工作。

【答案】B (细节题) They can air their views.

【定位】Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss problems in real time.

员工有权当场发声、给出反馈、表达不同意见并讨论问题。

【信号】授权表达 have the power to. Employees have the power to speak up 用“have the power to”明确点出员工“有权做某事”, 正是“can do”题要找的授权信号, 后面罗列的动作即答案来源。

【替换】speak up, give feedback, disagree ↔ They can air their views.

概括同义改写

【排除】 D) 未提及

flexible hours (弹性工时) 听着像职场福利、很诱人, 但录音通篇讲的是“反馈/发声”, 从没提工作时间, 属凭印象脑补的无中生有。

C) 过度推断

break conventions (打破常规) 比原文的“disagree/speak up”拔得过高, 员工只是“能表异议、讨论问题”, 并没有说他们“打破常规”, 是过度推断。

借用原文: disagree and discuss problems

A) 未提及

think big (有大格局/想大事) 原文没有对应, 员工被赋予的是“发声、给反馈”的权利, 与“想得大”无关, 属无中生有兼拔高。

-
4. A) It can alter people's mindsets.
B) It can lead to new discoveries.
C) It enables people to learn and grow.
D) It is conducive to critical thinking.

【题目】 What does the man say about constructive feedback?

【翻译】 这位男士如何评价建设性反馈?

- A) 它能改变人们的思维方式。 B) 它能带来新发现。 C) 它使人们能够学习和成长。
D) 它有助于批判性思维。

【答案】 C (细节题) It enables people to learn and grow.

【定位】 Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow.

毕竟, 建设性反馈正是我们学习和成长的途径。

【信号】 结论口吻 after all + is how we。Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow 用 after all 引出总结、is how we 给出定性结论, 是男士对反馈作用下的核心论断, 正是“It can...”题要找的结论句。

【替换】 is how we learn and grow ↔ It enables people to learn and grow.

句式转换同义

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音里 mindset 确实被念到——但那是女士说的 people need to shift their mindsets (人要转变接受反馈的心态)，不是男士说“反馈能改变心态”；既不是男士说的，作用对象也不同，属张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文：people need to shift their mindsets

D) 未提及

critical thinking (批判性思维) 原文从未出现，男士说的是“学习与成长”，硬扯到“批判性思维”是无中生有兼概念拔高。

B) 未提及

new discoveries (新发现) 录音里没有任何对应，男士谈的是反馈对“育儿、友谊、职业发展”的益处，与“新发现”无关，属未提及。

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

1 W: How was your holiday? Not too many other tourists around, were there?

W: 你的假期怎么样？周围游客不太多吧？

2 M: No, very few relatively. But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. It made me realize that indecision is a big problem for me. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.

M: 是的，相对来说很少。但我发现自己不停地换住处，想找到完美的地方。这让我意识到优柔寡断对我来说是个大问题。我没有放松，而是一直在寻找最佳地点。

3 W: It seems you suffer from "Fear of Better Options." I've read about it. It describes this loop of indecision as part of our programming. Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process, because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize. We have always looked to get the best things we can as a sort of survival of the fittest. Optimizing isn't the problem, but rather the process that we go through.

W: 看来你患上了“更好选择恐惧症”。我读到过相关内容。它把这种优柔寡断的循环描述为我们天性的一部分。本质上，我们有这种倾向，会不断延长决策过程，因为作为人类，我们天生就要追求最优化。我们一直试图获得最好的东西，这是一种适者生存。追求最优化本身不是问题，问题在于我们经历的这个过程。

4 M: Well, that makes me feel better. But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We can now see what we could have, how we might get it, and what others have that we might want. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.

M: 嗯，这让我感觉好点了。但我认为多亏了科技，我们可以更容易地进行比较，能接触到更多选择和定制化服务。我们现在可以看到自己能拥有什么，如何得到它，以及别人拥有什么我们可能想要的东西。我们不断地查看，一次又一次地回到同样的选项上。

5 W: Yes. "Fear of Better Options" offers little benefit. It's an ailment of abundance. You must have choices to have that fear of missing out on better options.

W: 是的。"更好选择恐惧症"几乎没什么好处。这是富足的副作用。你必须有选择，才会害怕错过更好的选项。

6 M: Yes, I need to note when I'm worrying about inconsequential things, I guess. If I'm spending too much time worrying over what to have for lunch, I'm robbing myself of the energy to focus on the things that matter.

M: 是的，我想我需要注意自己什么时候在为无关紧要的事情担忧。如果我花太多时间纠结午饭吃什么，我就是在剥夺自己专注于重要事情的精力。

7 W: Exactly. But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated. When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical. What you need to do is research: have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again.

W: 没错。但对于更重要的事情，我认为直觉可能被高估了。当你有三十多个选项时，相信直觉是不现实的。你需要做的是研究：建立一个流程，投入时间探索你的选项，尽可能多地排除一些东西。决策中最有害的部分就是一遍又一遍地重复考虑同样的选项。

5. A) He kept looking for the best place to stay.
B) He met many tourists from other countries.
C) He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing.
D) He managed to visit a different city each day.

【题目】 What does the man say about his holiday?

【翻译】 男士对他的假期有何评价？

- A) 他一直在寻找最好的住处。 B) 他遇到了许多来自其他国家的游客。
C) 他在观光和休闲方面度过了美好时光。 D) 他设法每天都游览一个不同的城市。

【答案】 A (细节题) He kept looking for the best place to stay.

【定位】 But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.

但我发现自己从一个住处搬到另一个住处，想找到那个完美的地方。我没有放松，而是一直在找最好的落脚点。

【信号】 转折 But + 对比 Instead of。答案句的信号是双重的：先有转折 But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another，把"假期"的真实状态从"轻松"拽向"折腾"；再有对比 Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot，明说"不是放松、而是在找最好的"——转折与"Instead of A, B"句式叠加处，正是他对假期的真正定调。

【替换】 trying to find the perfect place ↔ **looking for the best place to stay**

perfect=best, place 同指住处

moving from one accommodation to another ↔ **He kept looking**

反复搬=持续地找(kept)

【排除】 c) **与原文相反**

C 的 He had a great time sightseeing and relaxing. 偷了录音里的原词 relaxing 来勾你选, 可原文是 Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot——relaxing 前面正挂着 Instead of (不是...而是), 意思恰恰是"没在放松"。听到 relaxing 就选, 正好掉进"原词被否定"的坑。

借用原文: Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot

B) 原词陷阱

B 的 He met many tourists from other countries. 听上去呼应开头那句 Not too many other tourists around, were there? 里的 tourists, 但原文男士回答的是 No, very few relatively (游客很少), 并未说"遇到很多别国游客"; 这是借 tourists 一词做的答非所问。

借用原文: No, very few relatively

D) 未提及

D 的 He managed to visit a different city each day. 描绘"每天去不同城市", 但男士全程只谈"换住处找最好的" (accommodation / best spot), 从没提过"每天换城市"。它用"不停移动"的画面感来诱你联想, 实属未提及。

6. A) Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage.

B) Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.

C) Deliberate the consequences that may occur.

D) Take all relevant factors into consideration.

【题目】 What does the woman say people tend to do when making decisions?

【翻译】 女士说人们在做决定时往往会做什么?

A) 优先考虑对自己最有利的关键事项。 B) 延长过程以寻求最优选择。

C) 考虑可能发生的后果。 D) 将所有相关因素纳入考虑。

【答案】 B (细节题) Stretch out the process in search of the optimal.

【定位】 Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process, because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize.

本质上, 我们有一种不断拖长决策过程的倾向, 因为作为人类, 我们天生就被设定为追求最优。

【信号】 **tendency to + 总结词 Essentially**。答案信号是"总结+点天性": Essentially (本质上) 领出结论, 紧跟 we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process 直接点出"人有拖长决策过程的倾向", tendency 正对题干 tend to; 后半 because...hard-wired to optimize 补出"为什么", 整句就是"人们做决定时倾向做什么"的标准答案句。

【替换】 keep stretching out the decision-making process ↔ **Stretch out the process**
近乎同形, 只略作删减
hard-wired to optimize ↔ **in search of the optimal**
optimize 与 optimal 同根, 动词转名词

【排除】 A) **未提及**

A 的 Prioritize what is essential to their best advantage. 用 best advantage 蹭整段反复出现的 best/optimize 之感, 但原文说的是"人会拖长过程", 不是"优先抓要紧事"; prioritize (优先排序) 这层意思原文从未提及, 是借相近语感造的干扰。

C) **偷换概念**

C 的 Deliberate the consequences that may occur. (仔细考虑可能的后果) 听着也像"决策时的做法", 但原文 hard-wired to optimize 讲的是"追求最优", 根本没提"权衡后果", consequences 是凭空添的概念。

借用原文: hard-wired to optimize

D) **未提及**

D 的 Take all relevant factors into consideration. 是个放哪都对万能说法, 但原文女士说的是"人倾向拖长过程", 并未说"人会把所有相关因素都纳入考虑"; 它靠"听起来很对"诱选, 实为未提及。

7. A) Time pressure.

B) Tight budget.

C) Modern technology.

D) Fierce competition.

【题目】 **What has made decision making increasingly difficult?**

【翻译】 是什么使决策变得越来越困难?

A) 时间压力。 B) 预算紧张。 C) 现代技术。 D) 激烈竞争。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Modern technology.

【定位】 But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.

但我觉得, 多亏了科技, 我们能更容易地做比较, 能接触到更多选择和定制。我们一遍又一遍地翻看、回到同样的选项上。

【信号】 因果信号 thanks to。答案信号是因果短语 thanks to technology——thanks to (多亏、由于) 直接引出原因 technology, 其后 we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization 说明科技带来"选择更多、更难定"的后果, 正是"什么让决策变难"的答案句。

【替换】 thanks to technology ↔ **Modern technology**

technology 加修饰 Modern, 同指一物

have more access to choice and customization ↔ **Modern technology**

"选择变多"是科技致难的内在理由

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 的 Time pressure. 是"做事难"时最顺常识的猜想, 但录音从头到尾没把"时间压力"列为决策变难的原因, 反倒第 7 段女士主张"要投入时间去研究"; Time pressure 纯属凭常识脑补, 未提及。

B) 未提及

B 的 Tight budget. 把成因引向"钱不够", 但全程谈的是"选择太多、反复纠结", 从没提过预算或花钱, 属凭空添加的原因, 未提及。

D) 未提及

D 的 Fierce competition. 同属"现代社会通病"类词、听感和 Modern technology 一样"像那么回事", 但录音从未把 competition 当成决策变难的原因, 是借相近气质设的干扰, 未提及。

8. A) Research as many different options as possible.

B) Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.

C) Focus on what is practical.

D) Trust their gut instinct.

【题目】 According to the woman, what should people do when making important decisions?

【翻译】 根据女士的说法, 人们在做重要决定时应该怎么做?

A) 研究尽可能多的不同选项。 B) 避免反复考虑相同的选项。 C) 关注实际可行的方面。

D) 相信自己的直觉。

【答案】 B (细节题) Avoid going over the same options repeatedly.

【定位】 What you need to do is research: have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again.

你需要做的是去研究: 有一套流程, 投入时间去探索你的各种选项, 并尽可能多地排除掉一些。决策中最有害的部分, 就是一遍又一遍地翻来覆去看同样的选项。

【信号】建议句 **What you need to do + 最高级 most toxic**。答案信号有两处：What you need to do is research 是直接的建议句（你需要做的是...），亮出女士的主张；而真正对上 B 的是最高级评价 The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again——most toxic（最有害）点明“反复纠结同一批选项”是最该避免的，反推出“应避免反复纠结”这一建议。

【替换】The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again ↔
Avoid going over the same options repeatedly
“最有害”=应避免，肯否定转换

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

A 的 Research as many different options as possible. 偷用了原文 What you need to do is research 的 research 来诱选，但女士的 research 强调的是“有流程、投入时间、并 eliminate 排除掉尽量多的选项”，而非 as many...as possible（尽可能多地研究选项）；A 把“排除”说反成“尽量多留”，且没体现题问的“重要决定”落点，属盗原词的答非所问。

借用原文：eliminate as many things as you can

C) **原词陷阱**

C 的 Focus on what is practical. 用了原文出现的 practical，但原文是 When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical——practical 是用来说“凭直觉不实际”的，并非建议“专注于实际的事”；选项截走 practical 一词另造主张，属原词被挪用。

借用原文：trusting your gut is not practical

D) **与原文相反**

D 的 Trust their gut instinct. 直接搬来原文的 gut，但女士明说 gut instinct might be overrated、trusting your gut is not practical——直觉被高估、不实际，是被否定的做法。听到 gut instinct 就选，正中“先抬后否”的陷阱。

借用原文：gut instinct might be overrated

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 The role of homework in classrooms is not a new debate. Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters of homework. But do all students benefit from homework? A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students but not so much for younger kids.

课堂作业的作用并非新的争论话题。许多家长和教师都是作业的坚定支持者。但是所有学生都能从作业中受益吗？2006年的一项研究论文表明，学生完成的作业量与未来学业成就之间存在一定相关性，这对初中和高中生适用，但对年幼的孩子则不那么明显。

2 A Stanford study in 2014 suggested the same was true for students in California's affluent communities. The findings challenged the idea that homework was "inherently good." The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn't be doing more than two hours of homework a night. And the most valuable kind of homework for elementary-level children was simply assigned free reading.

2014年Stanford的一项研究表明,对于加州富裕社区的学生也是如此。该研究结果挑战了作业"本质上是好的"这一观点。研究人员得出结论,作业与成就之间的相关性存在上限,表明高中生每晚做作业的时间不应超过两小时。而对小学阶段儿童来说,最有价值的作业形式就是布置自由阅读。

3 The topic gets more complicated when we talk about the divide between rural and urban communities. Studies found that in remote areas, the poor quality or lack of internet access can put students at a disadvantage because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires internet access. But one in three households doesn't have internet. Experts assert homework requiring the internet isn't fair.

当我们谈论城乡社区之间的差距时,这个话题变得更加复杂。研究发现,在偏远地区,互联网接入质量差或缺乏互联网接入会使学生处于不利地位,因为这些地区70%的教师布置需要使用互联网的作业。但三分之一的家庭没有互联网。专家断言,需要互联网的作业是不公平的。

4 While the debate continues about the effect of homework on academic achievements, there are studies focusing on other benefits of homework. A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

在关于作业对学业成就影响的争论持续进行的同时,也有研究关注作业的其他益处。德国的一项研究发现,作业可能对学生的性格产生影响,表明做作业可能有助于孩子成为更认真自觉和独立的学习者。

9. A) It is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.

B) It is conducive to children's future development.

C) It is welcome to parents but not to children.

D) It is not of much help to younger children.

【题目】 What did the 2006 research find about homework?

【翻译】 2006年的研究发现了关于家庭作业的什么情况?

A) 它对贫困社区和富裕社区都有益。 B) 它有助于儿童的未来发展。

C) 家长欢迎它,但儿童不欢迎。 D) 它对年龄较小的儿童帮助不大。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is not of much help to younger children.

【定位】 A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students but not so much for younger kids.

一篇 2006 年的研究论文指出,对初高中学生而言,做作业的量与未来学业成就之间存在一定关联,但对更小的孩子来说,这种关联就没那么明显了。

【信号】转折 but 之后才是落点。本句靠转折信号 but not so much for younger kids 定位：but 之前讲初高中生有关联是铺垫，but 之后对低龄孩子的"没那么有用"才是该研究真正要强调的发现，也正是答案所在。

【替换】not so much for younger kids ↔ not of much help to younger children
not so much 同义改写为 not of much help

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

poor as well as rich communities 里的 communities 是录音第 2 段 affluent communities 才出现的词，与 2006 研究无关；本题问的是 2006 研究，A 把别处的词搬来凑，且"贫富通吃"在原文也无依据。

借用原文：California's affluent communities

B) 原词陷阱

conducive to children's future development 借用了答案句前半 future academic achievement 的 future 一词，但那半句讲的是初高中生才有关联、是被 but 推翻的铺垫，B 误把铺垫当成总结论且笼统说成对所有 children 有益，与原文按年龄分层的发现不符。

借用原文：future academic achievement for middle and high school students

C) 未提及

welcome to parents but not to children 谈的是家长欢迎、孩子不欢迎的态度，录音第 1 段只提到 Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters，从没说孩子的好恶，更没说 2006 研究有此发现，属凭空添加。

-
10. A) It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.
B) It gives the majority of students ready access to their teachers.
C) It effectively improves the learning quality of students in rural areas.
D) It can bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds.

【题目】What do experts think of homework requiring internet access?

【翻译】专家如何看待需要互联网接入的家庭作业？

- A) 它可能使偏远地区的一些学生处于不利地位。
B) 它使大多数学生能够随时联系到他们的老师。
C) 它有效地提高了农村地区学生的学习质量。
D) 它可以弥合不同背景孩子之间的学习差距。

【答案】A (态度观点题) It may put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage.

【定位】Studies found that in remote areas, the poor quality or lack of internet access can put students at a disadvantage because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires internet access. ... Experts assert homework requiring the internet isn't fair.

研究发现，在偏远地区，网络质量差或缺乏网络会使学生处于不利地位，因为这些地区 70% 的教师布置的作业需要联网。.....专家断言，需要联网的作业是不公平的。

【信号】 **专家断言句 + isn't fair 评价词**。定位靠两处信号：一是 Experts assert 直接对应题干问的"专家看法"，二是评价词 put students at a disadvantage 与 isn't fair 给出明确负面定性，正是态度题要抓的落点。

【替换】 can put students at a disadvantage ↔ **put some students in remote areas at a disadvantage**

几乎同形的劣势表述对应

isn't fair ↔ **at a disadvantage**

不公平=处于劣势，负面同向

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

ready access to their teachers 借了录音反复出现的 access 一词 (internet access)，却换成"多数学生能便捷接触老师"，原文谈的是网络接入而非接触老师，且强调的是大量人没有网络，B 既偷换概念又把困难说成便利。

借用原文：lack of internet access

C) **与原文相反**

improves the learning quality of students in rural areas 借用 remote areas 同义的 rural areas 谈农村学生，却说"提升学习质量"，与专家 isn't fair、at a disadvantage 的负面定性完全相反，是典型的正话反说。

借用原文：can put students at a disadvantage

D) **与原文相反**

bridge the learning gap between kids of different backgrounds 听起来很正面，但原文讲的是联网作业反而让缺网的偏远学生更吃亏、加大而非弥合差距，方向相反，且"弥合差距"原文从未表达。

借用原文：put students at a disadvantage

-
11. A) Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.
B) The focus of homework should always be on school subjects.
C) Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.
D) The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual.

【题目】 **What conclusion could be drawn from the study in Germany?**

【翻译】 从德国的研究中可以得出什么结论？

- A) 勤奋的学生倾向于独立完成家庭作业。 B) 家庭作业的重点应始终放在学校科目上。
C) 做家庭作业对孩子的性格发展产生积极影响。
D) 做家庭作业的益处因人而异,差异很大。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Doing homework exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development.

【定位】 A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

德国的一项研究发现，作业可能对学生的性格产生影响，这表明做作业或许能帮助孩子成为更尽责、更独立的学习者。

【信号】 研究标志词 **in Germany + suggesting** 引出结论。定位靠 A study in Germany found that 对应题干所问研究，再靠 suggesting that 引出该研究的结论；结论核心是 an effect on students' personalities，即作业影响性格。

【替换】 an effect on students' personalities ↔ **exerts a positive effect on kids' personality development**
have an effect=exerts an effect, personalities=personality
more conscientious and independent learners ↔ **a positive effect**
变得更尽责独立=正面影响

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Diligent students tend to do their homework independently. 借了录音的 independent 一词，但原文说的是"做作业使孩子变独立"，A 反过来说"勤奋学生倾向独立做作业"，把因果方向掉了头，原文并无此说。

借用原文：independent learners

B) **未提及**

The focus of homework should always be on school subjects. 含绝对词 always，谈的是作业内容该聚焦学科，而德国研究讲的是作业对性格的影响，根本没讨论作业内容该放在哪，属未提及加绝对化。

D) **张冠李戴**

The benefits of doing homework vary widely from individual to individual. 听起来稳妥，但德国研究的结论是统一指向"影响性格"，并未说作业益处因人而异；"因个体差异"更接近第 1、2 段按年龄/社区分层的内容，被错安到德国研究头上。

借用原文：not so much for younger kids

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

1 Robert Goddard, an American born in 1882, is widely regarded as the world's first rocket scientist.

Robert Goddard, 1882年出生于美国,被广泛认为是世界上第一位火箭科学家。

2 At age 27, Goddard published his first book in which he hypothesized that a rocket launched from Earth could reach the Moon. Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics. In January 1920, The New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration. Forty-nine years later, Apollo 11 reached the Moon and the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard.

27岁时,Goddard出版了他的第一本书,书中假设从地球发射的火箭可以到达月球。像许多有远见的人一样,这位年轻的科学家遭遇了无数怀疑者。1920年1月,《纽约时报》嘲笑了Goddard关于火箭可用于太空探索的理论。49年后,阿波罗11号登上了月球,这家著名报纸向Goddard发表了道歉。

3 Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt's farm in his native Massachusetts in March, 1926. His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere 3 seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

1926年3月,Goddard在他家乡马萨诸塞州一位姑妈的农场发射了他的第一枚火箭。他的首次火箭飞行仅持续了3秒。它只达到了12米的高度。尽管如此,这是火箭科学的一个里程碑。

4 Goddard later consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches. In 1930, Goddard and his family relocated there, to a remote valley in the southwest of the country. There he established a laboratory and test range.

Goddard后来咨询了一位气象专家,确定新墨西哥州的气候非常适合全年火箭发射。1930年,Goddard和他的家人搬到了那里,搬到该国西南部一个偏远的山谷。在那里他建立了一个实验室和测试场地。

5 However, the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government. For four years, wealthy businessman Daniel Guggenheim provided Goddard with an annual 25,000 dollars grant to pursue his dreams. Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him. Over time, Goddard's rocket grew more sophisticated and included the installation of instruments.

然而,这位雄心勃勃的科学家从政府那里获得的支持微乎其微。富有的商人Daniel Guggenheim为Goddard提供了四年的资助,每年25000美元,以追求他的梦想。其他火箭爱好者也为他筹集了资金。随着时间的推移,Goddard的火箭变得更加复杂,包括安装了仪器。

6 In spite of his many successes, Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons. He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945.

尽管取得了许多成功,Goddard始终未能让美国军方对火箭推进武器产生兴趣。他获得了200多项专利,并继续开拓火箭技术,直到1945年去世。

12. A) It was something he apologized for later.

B) It was ridiculed by the New York Times.

C) It was a forty-nine-year plan.

D) It was considered visionary.

【题目】 What do we learn about Goddard's idea of using rockets for space exploration?

【翻译】 关于戈达德利用火箭进行太空探索的想法,我们了解到什么?

A) 这是他后来道歉的事情。 B) 它遭到了《纽约时报》的嘲笑。

C) 这是一个四十九年的计划。 D) 它被认为具有远见。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was ridiculed by the New York Times.

【定位】 In January 1920, The New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration.

1920年1月,《纽约时报》嘲笑了戈达德关于火箭可用于太空探索的理论。

【信号】**专有名词+负面动词定位**。答案句的信号是专有名词 The New York Times 加一个鲜明的负面动词 ridiculed（嘲笑）。听到《纽约时报》这个被原样念出的机构名，再抓住紧跟的那个评价动词 ridiculed，这一句就是讲世人怎么看待他设想的答案句。

【替换】The New York Times ridiculed Goddard's theory ↔ **It was ridiculed by the New York Times**
主动改被动、对象不变

【排除】A) **张冠李戴**

录音里道歉的是《纽约时报》后来 published an apology to Goddard（向戈达德道歉），而 It was something he apologized for later 说成是戈达德自己为这设想道歉，主体被调换，正话说反。

借用原文：the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard

C) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Forty-nine years later, Apollo 11 reached the Moon——49年指的是从被嘲笑到登月之间间隔的年数，而 It was a forty-nine-year plan 硬把 49 说成一个49年的计划，盗用数字 49 却扭曲了它的含义。

借用原文：Forty-nine years later, Apollo 11 reached the Moon

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说 Like many visionaries（像许多有远见者一样），visionary 是形容戈达德这类人，且紧接着讲他遭遇质疑者；It was considered visionary 把 visionary 安到这个设想头上、说它当年被视为有远见，与录音随后描述的被嘲笑境遇相反。

借用原文：Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics

-
13. A) It was of great significance to rocket science.
B) It was completed in the state of New Mexico.
C) It was somehow delayed about 12 minutes.
D) It failed due to a sudden change of weather.

【题目】What does the passage say about Goddard's first rocket voyage?

【翻译】文章关于戈达德的首次火箭飞行说了什么？

- A) 它对火箭科学具有重大意义。 B) 它是在新墨西哥州完成的。
C) 它不知何故延迟了大约12分钟。 D) 它因天气突变而失败。

【答案】**A**（细节题） It was of great significance to rocket science.

【定位】His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere 3 seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

他的首次火箭飞行仅持续了3秒，只达到12米的高度。尽管如此，它仍是火箭科学的一座里程碑。

【信号】**转折 Nonetheless 后才是定性**。前两句净说短处（a mere 3 seconds、only 12 meters），真正给这次首飞定性的，是转折词 Nonetheless 之后那句——milestone（里程碑）。听力里 but / nonetheless 之后才是落点，前半多是铺垫与干扰。

【替换】 it was a milestone in rocket science ↔ **It was of great significance to rocket science**

里程碑=意义重大的同义替换

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音明说首飞在 his native Massachusetts (家乡马萨诸塞), 而 completed in the state of New Mexico 把地点换成新墨西哥——新墨西哥是他后来搬去的地方(第4段), 与首飞不是一回事, 地点张冠李戴。

借用原文: Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt's farm in his native Massachusetts

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 12 来自 an altitude of only 12 meters (高度仅12米), delayed about 12 minutes 盗用数字 12, 却把它从米偷换成延迟的分钟, 单位和含义全变了。

借用原文: It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters

D) **与原文相反**

录音对首飞的定性是 it was a milestone (里程碑, 成功), 并未说失败, 全段也没提天气; failed due to a sudden change of weather 既反了结果、又凭空加了天气原因。

借用原文: Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science

-
14. A) A laboratory and test range was already set up there.
B) Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.
C) A weather expert invited him to go there for his mission.
D) Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family.

【题目】 **Why did Goddard move to New Mexico?**

【翻译】 戈达德为什么搬到新墨西哥州?

- A) 那里已经建立了一个实验室和测试场。 B) 那里的气候非常适合全年发射火箭。
C) 一位气象专家邀请他去那里执行任务。
D) 那里偏远的山谷对他和他的家人很有吸引力。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching.

【定位】 Goddard later consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches.

戈达德后来咨询了一位气象专家, 断定新墨西哥的气候适合全年进行火箭发射。

【信号】 **determined that** 引出判断即原因。答案信号是 determined that the climate...was ideal for year-round rocket launches——determined that 引出他做出的判断, 这个判断(气候适合全年发射)正是促使他搬家的原因。听到这种表态度/判断的句子, 原因就在其中。

【替换】 the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches ↔

Its climate was ideal for year-round rocket launching

近乎原句的轻微改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音里 There he established a laboratory and test range (在那儿他建立了实验室和试验场) 发生在搬过去之后, 是结果不是原因; A laboratory and test range was already set up there 还加了 already (早已建好), 与原文先搬后建的顺序相反。

借用原文: There he established a laboratory and test range

C) 过度推断

录音是 consulted with a weather expert (他咨询了气象专家) 以获取气候判断, 而 A weather expert invited him to go there 把气象专家说成是邀请他去的人, 凭空捏造了邀请这一动作。

借用原文: Goddard later consulted with a weather expert

D) 原词陷阱

录音说他搬 to a remote valley in the southwest (搬到西南部一处偏僻山谷), remote valley 只是描述落脚地, 并未说山谷吸引了他全家; Its remote valleys were appealing to him and his family 把地点描述硬说成搬家的吸引原因, 且 appealing 系原文所无。

借用原文: Goddard and his family relocated there, to a remote valley in the southwest of the country

-
15. A) He won an award from the US government for his work.
B) He gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide.
C) He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.
D) He boosted the military strength of the United States.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Goddard's achievements?

【翻译】 文章关于戈达德的成就说了什么?

- A) 他因其工作获得了美国政府的奖项。 B) 他获得了全世界火箭科学家的认可。
C) 他获得了200多项火箭技术专利。 D) 他增强了美国的军事实力。

【答案】 C (细节题) He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology.

【定位】 He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945.

他被授予了200多项专利, 并持续开拓火箭技术, 直到1945年去世。

【信号】 被原样念出的数字硬指标。 答案句的信号是一个被原样念出的可量化硬指标 granted over 200 patents (被授予200多项专利)。成就题里, 这种数字+专有概念的句子最实、最难造假, 听到 over 200 patents 立刻锁定它就是成就答案句。

【替换】 He was granted over 200 patents ↔ **He was granted over 200 patents in rocket technology**
近原句、补限定语

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音说 received negligible support from the government (几乎没得到政府支持), 与得奖恰相反; He won an award from the US government 盗用 government 一词, 却把没获政府支持反说成获政府颁奖。

借用原文: the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government

B) 未提及

录音只提资助他的富商和其他火箭爱好者 (Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him), 从未说他获得全球火箭科学家的认可; gained recognition from rocket scientists worldwide 是原文未提及的内容。

D) 与原文相反

录音说 was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons (始终未能让美国军方对火箭动力武器感兴趣), 与增强军力相反; He boosted the military strength 盗用 military, 却把军方不感兴趣反说成他增强了军力。

借用原文: Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons

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 Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks. There's instability, unclear responsibilities, and the need to be a master of all trades. But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company. The person to thank for that passion and excitement is almost always the entrepreneur.

为新创企业工作伴随着诸多风险。有不稳定性、职责不明确, 以及需要成为多面手。但主要好处通常是与在一家前景光明的新公司中发挥作用相关的热情和兴奋感。几乎总是应该感谢创业者带来了这种热情和兴奋感。

2 There's something about the founder's energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team. The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous. The optimism and positivity may motivate people to focus less on trivial and unimportant matters. The celebration of milestones may prompt staff to be more grateful about their own accomplishments and privileges.

创始人的活力和热情有某种感染团队其他成员的特质。勇于冒险可能激励他人更加勇敢。乐观和积极可能促使人们较少关注琐碎和不重要的事情。对里程碑的庆祝可能促使员工对自己的成就和特权更加感激。

3 What becomes set in the firm's culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions which are usually shared among the team. Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness.

在公司文化中形成的是一种具有传染性的肯定和积极情绪的集合, 这些情绪通常在团队中共享。科学已经很好地证明了随之而来的结果。这些结果包括更好的流程、更强的团队凝聚力、更少的冲突和更敏锐的警觉性。

4 But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder's passion leads to increased team performance. This was recently tested in research, which analyzed the teams of 73 new companies across a range of industries such as IT, medicine and energy. The CEOs were consulted once again, years after the initial analysis. And most shared their firm's performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively measured.

但尚未得到证明的是创始人的热情是否会导致团队绩效的提升。这在最近的一项研究中得到了检验,该研究分析了IT、医药和能源等一系列行业中73家新公司的团队。在初步分析数年后,CEO们再次接受了咨询。大多数人分享了他们公司的业绩报告,以便能够更客观地衡量他们的成功。

5 Entrepreneurial teams generally progress through three phases. The first is inventing a product or service, the second is founding the venture to sell that product or service, and the third is developing the firm so it continues to grow.

创业团队通常经历三个阶段。第一个是发明产品或服务,第二个是创立企业来销售该产品或服务,第三个是发展公司使其持续增长。

6 The researchers discovered that when the team is passionate about the third phase—developing the firm—there's a clear link to performance. But the first phase—a passion for invention—is not a reliable indicator that the firm will still be open for business a few years later. Likewise, the second—a passion for founding the venture—doesn't necessarily translate into great success.

研究人员发现,当团队对第三阶段——发展公司——充满热情时,与绩效之间存在明确的联系。但第一阶段——对发明的热情——并不是公司几年后仍在营业的可靠指标。同样,第二阶段——对创立企业的热情——也不一定转化为巨大成功。

7 The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business. Employing more staff can in itself be a risk for an entrepreneur, as is paying them big dollars to attract them. On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially, in order to cover salaries and expenses.

实现卓越团队绩效的解决方案源于愿意招募能够将热情导向创业第三阶段的其他人:发展业务。雇用更多员工本身对创业者来说就是一种风险,支付高薪来吸引他们也是如此。在许多情况下,创业者报告说最初根本不给自己支付工资,以支付员工薪水和费用。

16. A) It requires entrepreneurial experience.
B) It is usually financially rewarding.
C) It can be quite frustrating.
D) It can be rather risky.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about working for a new venture?

【翻译】 说话者关于为新创企业工作说了什么？

- A) 这需要创业经验。 B) 这通常在经济上是有回报的。 C) 这可能相当令人沮丧。
D) 这可能相当有风险。

【答案】 D (细节题) It can be rather risky.

【定位】 Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks. There's instability, unclear responsibilities, and the need to be a master of all trades.

为一家新公司工作伴随着大量风险。有不稳定、职责不清，还得样样都得自己上手。

【信号】 开篇定性句 + 列举佐证。录音第一句就直接定性 comes with a lot of risks，随后用 instability, unclear responsibilities 列举来佐证「风险」，开篇主题句正是答案落点。

【替换】 comes with a lot of risks ↔ It can be rather risky.

名词转形容词同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实多次提到创业者，结尾还有 the entrepreneur，但全文从没说「为新公司工作需要创业经验」；选项 It requires entrepreneurial experience. 盗用 entrepreneurial 这个高频原词，凑成一个录音没说的「前提条件」，听到熟词就选会中招。

借用原文：the entrepreneur

B) 偷换概念

录音对「为新公司工作」先定性为有风险、不稳定，谈到好处时说的是 the passion and excitement (激情与兴奋)，而非金钱回报；It is usually financially rewarding. 把「精神回报」偷换成「经济回报」，方向相反。

借用原文：the passion and excitement

C) 未提及

录音列举的负面是 instability, unclear responsibilities (客观处境)，从没说工作「令人沮丧 frustrating」；It can be quite frustrating. 句式与正确项 D 几乎一样，靠「看起来也是负面」来骗选，但录音里并无 frustrating 之意。

-
17. A) It contributes to rapid business expansion.
B) It inspires willingness to make sacrifices.
C) It reduces conflict among team members.
D) It encourages creation and innovation.

【题目】 What has science demonstrated regarding the positive culture of a new venture?

【翻译】关于新创企业的积极文化,科学证明了什么?

- A) 它有助于快速的业务扩张。 B) 它激发做出牺牲的意愿。
C) 它减少团队成员之间的冲突。 D) 它鼓励创造和创新。

【答案】C (细节题) It reduces conflict among team members.

【定位】Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness.

科学已经很好地证明了随之而来的结果。这些结果包括更优的流程、更强的团队凝聚力、更少的冲突,以及更敏锐的警觉性。

【信号】Science proving 后 These include 引出清单。信号词 Science has already done a good job of proving 正对题干的 science demonstrated, 随后 These include 引出一串结果,答案就藏在这个并列清单里。

【替换】reduced conflict ↔ It reduces conflict among team members.

过去分词转动词并补主语

【排除】A) 张冠李戴

录音谈业务发展 / 增长是在后文讲第三阶段 developing the firm so it continues to grow 时,且那是「激情与业绩」的研究,不属本段「科学已证明的文化结果」清单; It contributes to rapid business expansion. 张冠李戴,把别处内容塞进本题。

借用原文: developing the firm so it continues to grow

B) 原词陷阱

录音第二段说创始人的冒险精神 may inspire others to be more courageous, 并无「愿意做出牺牲」被科学证明; It inspires willingness to make sacrifices. 借用了 inspire 这个原词和创业语境的「牺牲」印象,但科学证明清单里没有这一条。

借用原文: The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous.

D) 未提及

It encourages creation and innovation. 是创业话题最顺耳的套话,但录音 Science 证明的清单是 better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness, 根本没有 creation / innovation; 属凭印象脑补的未提及项。

18. A) They have unrealistic expectations.

B) They often work without any pay.

C) Few can find willing investors.

D) Many are idealistic dreamers.

【题目】What does the speaker say about entrepreneurs at the initial stage of a new venture?

【翻译】说话者关于新创企业初始阶段的创业者说了什么?

- A) 他们有不切实际的期望。 B) 他们常常无偿工作。 C) 很少有人能找到愿意投资的人。
D) 许多人是理想主义的梦想家。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They often work without any pay.

【定位】 On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially, in order to cover salaries and expenses.

在很多情况下，创业者表示自己起初根本不给自己开工资，为的是支付（员工）薪水和各项开支。

【信号】 时间词 **initially** 对上题干 **initial stage**。录音 not paying themselves a wage at all initially 里的 initially 与题干的 initial stage 精确对应，加上 On many occasions（很多情况下）呼应选项的 often，是定位锚点。

【替换】 not paying themselves a wage at all initially ↔ **They often work without any pay.**

不开工资即没有报酬地工作

On many occasions ↔ **They often work without any pay.**

频率词同义

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音谈创业者初期是「不给自己开工资以保员工薪水」，是务实的牺牲，全文没说他们「期望不切实际」；They have unrealistic expectations. 是凭「创业者爱做梦」的刻板印象脑补，录音无据。

C) **偷换概念**

录音第七段确实讲到出钱的难处——paying them big dollars to attract them（高薪招人），但说的是创业者难以负担薪资，不是「找不到投资人」；Few can find willing investors. 借创业话题里的 investors 印象，把对象从「招员工 / 发工资」偷偷换成「找投资人」。

借用原文：paying them big dollars to attract them

D) **未提及**

Many are idealistic dreamers. 给创业者贴「理想主义梦想家」的标签，录音通篇讲的是创始人的 energy and enthusiasm（热情干劲）和务实牺牲，从没说他们是「空想家」；属凭印象脑补的未提及评价。

借用原文：There's something about the founder's energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team.

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

1 Ageing is a curious thing and people's desire to beat it—and death—has become an industry worth hundreds of billions of dollars.

衰老是一件奇妙的事情，人们战胜衰老和死亡的愿望已经成为一个价值数千亿美元的产业。

2 Despite the huge investment into research, ageing remains somewhat obscure, although there are certain things researchers do understand. They know that women tend to have longer lifespans, living on average six years longer than men. No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the

speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men. For virtually every disease, the effects are greater on men than they are on women.

尽管在研究方面投入了巨额资金,衰老在某种程度上仍然模糊不清,尽管研究人员确实了解某些事情。他们知道女性往往寿命更长,平均比男性多活六年。没有人真正确定其中的原因,尽管推测集中在女性比男性更能够存活或应对疾病这一观点上。对于几乎每一种疾病,其影响对男性都比对女性更大。

3 Some suggest that women's immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections. But for me, this explanation is hardly convincing.

一些人认为女性的免疫系统受益于她们倾向于优先考虑和培养社会联系。但对我来说,这种解释很难令人信服。

4 Researchers also know, to an extent, what causes ageing. For 60 years, it was believed that cells would continue to divide forever. It was only uncovered in relatively recent times that older people's cells divide a smaller number of times than younger people's. Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever. Human cells have a limited reproductive ability. To an extent, we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing, through nutrition, exercise, good sleep, and even relaxation techniques. But we cannot stop the ageing process.

研究人员在一定程度上也知道是什么导致了衰老。60年来,人们一直认为细胞会永远分裂下去。直到相对近期才发现,老年人的细胞分裂次数比年轻人少。事实上,只有癌细胞能够永远分裂。人类细胞的繁殖能力是有限的。在一定程度上,我们可以通过营养、运动、良好睡眠甚至放松技巧来推迟细胞分裂的最终停止。但我们无法阻止衰老过程。

5 And researchers are yet to answer the ultimate question of ageing. Why does the body ultimately fall to pieces?

而研究人员尚未回答衰老的终极问题。为什么身体最终会分崩离析?

6 In the opinion of some of the world's best scientific minds on the subject, part of the reason we don't yet have an answer is because many researchers are looking in the wrong direction. Many public health policy makers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process, but say some top scientists, that's completely erroneous. They point to when the diseases of childhood were eliminated, but this did not provide any insight into childhood development. In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated disease like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic.

在该领域一些世界顶尖科学家看来,我们尚未得到答案的部分原因是许多研究人员的研究方向错了。许多公共卫生政策制定者认为,解决与年龄相关的疾病将告诉我们关于衰老过程的一些根本性东西,但一些顶尖科学家说,这是完全错误的。他们指出,当儿童期疾病被消除时,这并没有提供任何关于儿童发育的见解。同样,认为解决与年龄相关的疾病如心脏病和中风将告诉我们关于衰老的信息,这一想法并非基于可靠的科学或逻辑。

7 At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy. But while there is money available to be spent on it, the search to understand the secrets of ageing will be ongoing.

充其量,如果发达国家的主要死因被消除,这只会使平均预期寿命增加十年。但只要有资金可以投入,理解衰老秘密的探索就会持续下去。

19. A) They have better dietary habits.
B) They bear fewer social responsibilities.
C) They are born with a stronger ability to socialize.
D) They are better able to survive or handle disease.

【题目】 What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

【翻译】 关于女性往往更长寿的可能原因,我们了解到什么?

- A) 她们有更好的饮食习惯。 B) 她们承担较少的社会责任。
C) 她们天生具有更强的社交能力。 D) 她们更能够存活下来或应对疾病。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are better able to survive or handle disease.

【定位】 No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men.

没人真正确定其中的原因,不过推测大多围绕这样一个想法:女性比男性更有能力在疾病中存活或应对疾病。

【信号】 原因解释信号 the reason...the speculation centers around the idea。这句用 the speculation centers around the idea that (推测围绕这一想法)明确引出原因的内容,是典型的原因解释信号;女性更长寿的解释就落在这个 that 从句里。

【替换】 more capable of surviving or handling disease ↔ better able to survive or handle disease
more capable of = better able to, 近义同构改写

【排除】 A) 未提及

better dietary habits 是生活常识里「女性更长寿」的联想,但录音通篇没说饮食,属凭常识硬填的诱饵。

B) 未提及

They bear fewer social responsibilities. 录音里没有任何关于承担社会责任多少的表述,是凭空捏造的方向。

C) 原词陷阱

born with a stronger ability to socialize 借了下一段 nurture social connections 的社交字眼来诱选,但录音说的是女性倾向于经营社交、且作者还说这个解释难以信服,绝非天生社交力,既盗词又偷换。

借用原文: women's immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections

20. A) They have a limited reproductive ability.
B) They depend on adequate sleep to thrive.
C) They keep dividing throughout one's life.
D) They strengthen with regular exercise.

【题目】 What is the recent discovery about human cells?

【翻译】 关于人类细胞的最新发现是什么？

- A) 它们的繁殖能力有限。 B) 它们依赖充足的睡眠才能茁壮成长。
C) 它们在人的一生中持续分裂。 D) 它们通过定期锻炼而增强。

【答案】 A (细节题) They have a limited reproductive ability.

【定位】 Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever. Human cells have a limited reproductive ability.

事实上，只有癌细胞才能够永远分裂下去。人体细胞的繁殖能力是有限的。

【信号】 对比 only...+ 直陈结论句 Human cells have a limited...。Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever 用 only 把能永远分裂限定给癌细胞，反衬出紧接的直陈结论 Human cells have a limited reproductive ability——这句正面给出人体细胞的特性，是答案句。

【替换】 Human cells have a limited reproductive ability ↔ They have a limited reproductive ability.

几乎原句对应，主语 Human cells 换成 They

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

depend on adequate sleep to thrive 借了录音 good sleep 这个词制造耳熟，但原文说睡眠只是推迟细胞停止分裂的手段之一，并非细胞靠睡眠才能茁壮的本质特性，听到 sleep 就选会上当。

借用原文：we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing, through nutrition, exercise, good sleep, and even relaxation techniques

C) 与原文相反

They keep dividing throughout one's life. 说人体细胞终生不停分裂，恰恰与录音相反——录音说 Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever，永远分裂是癌细胞专属，人体细胞反而有限，此项把对象和极性都弄反了。

借用原文：Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever

D) 原词陷阱

They strengthen with regular exercise. 借了录音 exercise 一词，但原文只把运动列为推迟细胞停止分裂的手段，从未说细胞会因运动而增强，是把原词嫁接到一个未说过的结论上。

借用原文：we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing, through nutrition, exercise, good sleep

21. A) The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control.
B) Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity.
C) Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy.
D) The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

【题目】 What do many public health policy makers believe?

【翻译】 许多公共卫生政策制定者相信什么？

- A) 衰老过程最终能够被控制。 B) 改善老年人医疗保健将有助于延长寿命。
C) 预防心脏病和中风将提高预期寿命。 D) 解决与年龄相关的疾病将解开衰老之谜。

【答案】 D (细节题) The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.

【定位】 Many public health policy makers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process, but say some top scientists, that's completely erroneous.

许多公共卫生政策制定者认为，解决与年龄相关的疾病会告诉我们关于衰老过程的某些根本性的东西，但一些顶尖科学家说，这完全是错误的。

【信号】 主体标志 Many public health policy makers believe that...。Many public health policy makers believe that 直接点出题干所问的主体并带 believe，其后 that 从句就是他们的主张；这里要特别注意句中 but 之后是顶尖科学家的反驳，不属于被问方。

【替换】 the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process
↔ The resolution of age-related diseases will solve the mystery of ageing.
age-associated=age-related, tell us something fundamental about=solve the mystery of

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

The process of ageing can ultimately be brought under control. 说衰老终可被掌控，而录音明确 But we cannot stop the ageing process.、且全篇强调衰老仍是谜，此项方向与录音相反，更非政策制定者的主张。

借用原文：But we cannot stop the ageing process.

B) 未提及

Improved health care for the elderly will contribute to longevity. 听来合理，但录音里政策制定者谈的是治好年龄相关疾病能否搞懂衰老，并未提改善老年照护带来长寿这一论断，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

Prevention of heart disease and stroke will increase life expectancy. 借了录音 heart disease and stroke 这两个病名诱选，但原文提它们是顶尖科学家用来说明治这些病并不能告诉我们衰老的道理，且 would only add a decade to average life expectancy 说防住也仅多十年；此项既盗词，又把反驳语境错当政策制定者的信念。

借用原文：the resolution of age-associated disease like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic

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

1 Good afternoon. In today's talk, we'll discuss how managers can get their staff to do what they are asked.

下午好。在今天的讲座中，我们将讨论管理者如何让员工执行他们的要求。

2 Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions. Often they blame their employees: "They don't read emails, they don't listen, they don't care"-that kind of thing. But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it's not the employees' fault but the managers'.

令管理者感到沮丧的是，他们常常难以让员工遵守哪怕是简单的指令。他们往往会责怪员工：“他们不读邮件，不听指示，不在乎”——诸如此类。但根据最近在澳大利亚进行的研究，这看起来不是员工的错，而是管理者的错。

3 It's easy to understand why people sometimes disobey procedures intentionally. Occasionally, it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure, the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness. And every now and then, they just don't want to, maybe deliberately or out of stubbornness.

不难理解为什么人们有时会故意不遵守程序。有时是因为他们被迫在短时间内完成工作。还有些时候，他们可能不认同程序的精神实质、所需的努力、消耗的时间、潜在有效性的缺乏。偶尔，他们只是不想做，可能是故意的，也可能出于固执。

4 So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance? The research scholars surveyed 152 blue-collar workers from two separate sites in the mining industry. They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers. They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful.

那么除此之外，还有什么妨碍了程序的遵守呢？研究学者对采矿业两个不同地点的152名蓝领工人进行了调查。他们向工人提出了一系列与程序相关的问题，比如他们是否认为程序有用、对自己的工作有多大信心、在工作场所发言有多舒适，以及他们在多大程度上遵守管理者制定的新程序。他们还被要求评价在多大程度上认为自己的主管乐于助人。

5 That last statement was the most instructive because, as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives. Supervisors' helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature. It increased employees' perception of the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals, and therefore fostered a willingness to dedicate their effort and ability to their work.

最后一项陈述最具启发性，因为研究人员发现，主管被认为有多乐于助人与员工遵守其指令的可能性之间存在显著的强相关性。主管的帮助行为被发现具有激励性质。它增强了员工对实现工作目标成功可能性的感知，从而培养了他们将精力和能力投入工作的意愿。

6 In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change. As the saying goes: "Do as I do, not as I say". To affect behavioral change, what's most required is interaction and involvement—the human touch—and, naturally, processes that add value. Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees' work, employees, it seems, can't always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful. And of course, managers shouldn't keep resending emails. They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports, but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior.

简而言之，管理者应该成为变革的持续榜样。正如俗语所说：“照我做的做，而不是照我说的做。”要影响行为改变，最需要的是互动和参与——人性化的接触——当然，还有能增加价值的流程。尽管程序旨在指导和支持员工的工作，但员工似乎不能总被期望遵守那些被认为没有用处的程序。当然，管理者也不应该不断重发邮件。邮件是分享数据和报告的有效工具，但如果管理者想要的是行为改变，邮件就是一个毫无希望的工具。

22. A) They are reluctant to follow instructions.

B) They fail to answer emails promptly.

C) They cannot understand directives.

D) They do not show due respect.

【题目】 Why are managers often frustrated with their employees?

【翻译】 为什么管理者常常对员工感到沮丧？

- A) 他们不愿意遵循指示。 B) 他们未能及时回复电子邮件。 C) 他们无法理解指令。
D) 他们没有表现出应有的尊重。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are reluctant to follow instructions.

【定位】 Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions.

令管理者十分懊恼的是,他们常常难以让员工服从哪怕是简单的指令。

【信号】 frustration 原词点题。这句开头的 Much to their frustration 正是题干 frustrated 的来源,紧接着 struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions 直接说出管理者头疼的内容——这种与题干同根词后面紧跟的描述句,就是答案句信号。

【替换】 struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions ↔

reluctant to follow instructions

服从难=不愿服从

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 fail to answer emails promptly 借了录音后文反复出现的 emails 一词,但管理者懊恼的原因是员工不服从指令,不是回邮件不及时,属听到 emails 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: they're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports

C) 未提及

cannot understand directives 说员工听不懂指令,但录音说的是员工难以被驱使去服从,不是看不懂;录音从未提员工理解能力的问题,属过度推断/未提及。

D) 未提及

do not show due respect 说员工不够尊重,录音对员工不服从给的描述是不配合指令,完全没谈尊重与否,属无中生有。

23. A) They have not been trained to follow the rules.

B) They are not satisfied with the management.

C) They want to avoid unnecessary losses.

D) They find their voice go unheeded.

【题目】 Why do employees sometimes disobey procedures intentionally?

【翻译】 为什么员工有时会故意违反程序?

A) 他们没有接受过遵守规则的培训。 B) 他们对管理层不满意。

C) 他们想要避免不必要的损失。 D) 他们发现自己的声音无人理会。

【答案】 C (细节题) They want to avoid unnecessary losses.

【定位】 Occasionally, it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure, the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness.

有时,是因为他们被催着要在很短的时间内完成。还有些时候,他们可能不认同这套流程的本意——所要付出的精力、所耗费的时间、潜在效果的欠缺。

【信号】 because 引出原因。 it's because they're pressured to finish in a short time 用 because 直接给出第一个原因,后面 the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness 继续列举,这一连串因果与列举正是答案信号。

【替换】 pressured to finish in a short time ↔ avoid unnecessary losses

赶时间避免效率损失

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

not been trained to follow the rules 借了录音里反复出现的 follow/procedures 语境,但录音从未说员工没受过训练,只说他们故意不认同流程,属拿原文话题词设的原词陷阱。

借用原文: how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers

B) 偷换概念

not satisfied with the management 说员工不满管理层,录音说的是员工不认同流程本身(its spirit、effort、time),并非针对管理者本人,把对流程的不认同偷换成对管理层的不满。

借用原文: they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure

D) 未提及

find their voice go unheeded 说员工意见被忽视,录音这段列违规原因时并未提此点(说话受不受重视是第 4、5 段讲的另一回事),属未提及。

24. A) When they are on good terms with their managers.

B) When they find their job goals easily attainable.

C) When they find their supervisors helpful.

D) When they are financially motivated.

【题目】 When are employees more likely to follow instructions, according to the researchers?

【翻译】 根据研究人员的说法,员工在什么情况下更有可能遵循指示?

A) 当他们与管理者关系良好时。 B) 当他们发现自己的工作目标容易实现时。

C) 当他们发现主管乐于助人时。 D) 当他们受到经济激励时。

【答案】 C (细节题) When they find their supervisors helpful.

【定位】 There was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives.

在上司被认为有多大帮助与员工有多大可能服从其指令之间,存在着极强的相关性。

【信号】 strong correlation 挂钩条件与结果。 a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives 用 strong correlation between...and... 把上司有帮助与员工服从直接挂钩,这种相关性句式正是条件题的答案信号。

【替换】 how helpful supervisors were perceived to be ↔ **find their supervisors helpful**

被认为有帮助=觉得有帮助

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

on good terms with their managers 说与管理者关系好,录音强调的是上司被认为有帮助(helpful),关系融洽与提供帮助并非一回事,把 helpful 偷换成私人关系好。

借用原文: how helpful supervisors were perceived to be

B) 原词陷阱

find their job goals easily attainable 借了录音 the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals 里的 job goals,但录音说的是上司帮助提升了达成目标的可能感,目标易达是结果而非员工服从的前提,属盗用原词又因果倒置。

借用原文: the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals

D) 未提及

financially motivated 说靠钱激励,录音讲的激励是上司的帮助行为(helping behavior was found to be motivational),与金钱无关;录音从未提经济激励,属未提及。

借用原文: Supervisors' helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature

-
25. A) They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.
B) They prove to be a good means for managers to give instructions.
C) They should be reserved for urgent communication.
D) They are seldom used for sharing confidential data.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about emails?

【翻译】说话者对电子邮件有何看法?

- A) 它们对于管理者改变员工行为来说是无用的工具。
B) 事实证明它们是管理者发出指示的好方法。 c) 它们应该留作紧急沟通使用。
D) 它们很少用于共享机密数据。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.

【定位】 They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports, but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior.

邮件是分享数据和报告的有效工具,但如果管理者想要的是改变行为,它就是个毫无用处的工具。

【信号】 but 后才是真立场。 but they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior 中的 but 是关键转折:前半承认邮件传数据有效,but 后说它对改变行为毫无用处——转折后那半句才是说话人对邮件的真正定论,是答案信号。

【替换】 they're a hopeless tool if what a manager is desiring is a change in behavior ↔

They are a useless tool for managers to change employee behavior.

hopeless=useless,change behavior 对应

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

a good means for managers to give instructions 对应录音转折前 an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports,但那只是说话人让一步承认的优点,but 后才是真立场;选 B 等于只听前半截、漏掉转折,属与原文相反。

借用原文: They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports

C) 未提及

reserved for urgent communication 说邮件该留给紧急沟通,录音只说邮件适合传数据报告、不适合改行为,从未提急事;属无中生有的引申。

D) 偷换概念

sharing confidential data 借了录音 the sharing of data and reports 里的 data,却擅自加上 confidential(机密),录音只说 data and reports、未限定机密,属盗用原词又加限定的偷换。

借用原文: They're an effective tool for the sharing of data and reports

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

36 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。

M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

第3段, 第1句

"From the way + 定语从句" 结构以及 "no wonder + 主句" 的因果表达方式, 在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 掌握后可迁移到类似的方式状语和定语从句组合句式

Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

第5段, 第2句

"主句 + until 时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, 用于描述某状态持续到某一时间点的场景。"get + 过去分词" 被动结构和 "主将从现" 也是高频考点。本句结构具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

第7段，第2句

"interpret ... as ..." 结构（动词 + 宾语 + as + 宾补）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，常用于表达理解、看待、视为等含义。情态动词 "might" 表推测也是常考用法。句首副词 "Otherwise" 连接上下文的用法同样典型。本句结构有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow.

第9段，第2句

"主语 + is + 表语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，表语从句由疑问词引导的用法也频繁出现，具有较高的迁移复用价值。

But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated.

第7段，第2句

"I think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的表达观点的句式。情态动词 might 在学术写作和议论文中频繁出现,用于表达不确定的推测。掌握这个结构可以迁移到大量类似句子,实用性很强。

What you need to do is research: have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can.

第7段，第4句

本句涵盖主语从句充当主语、主系表结构、并列祈使句、比较状语从句、承前省略等多种成分和结构,成分种类较丰富。特别是"What"在从句中既作引导词又充当宾语、冒号后并列结构的识别、以及比较从句中的省略现象,都是值得练习的易错点,训练价值较高。

Take all relevant factors into consideration.

第6题，D

祈使句在口语和书面指令中较为常见，尤其在说明文、操作手册或建议性文本中经常出现，具有一定的实用性和代表性，但相比复合句结构在考试中的出现频率稍低。

But do all students benefit from homework?

第1段，第3句

这种带助动词提前的一般疑问句非常常见，属于高频基础结构。掌握这类句子的主语和谓语定位方法，迁移性很强。

The findings challenged the idea that homework was "inherently good." The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn't be doing more than two hours of homework a night.

第2段，第2句

这段话主干不算过难，但结构层次清楚、练点集中，既能训练如何抓主句，也能训练如何分辨后接内容和分词补充。对于结构和时态的综合练习，值得优先学习。

A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

第4段，第2句

这句话主干不至于难到无从下手，但包含内容从句、分词补充、情态动词和不定式补足，训练收益很高。对结构和时态的综合练习来说，属于应当优先掌握的典型句子。

It is beneficial to poor as well as rich communities.

第9题，A

这种“主语 + be + 形容词 + to ...”的结构非常常见，阅读中经常出现。掌握后可迁移到大量“对……重要、必要、有害、有益”一类句子。

It is conducive to children's future development.

第9题，B

"It is + 形容词短语"是很常见的基础句型，阅读和写作中都反复出现。掌握这种主系表结构，有较强迁移价值。

Diligent students tend to do their homework independently.

第11题，A

这种“主语 + 谓语 + 不定式补足 + 宾语/状语”的句式非常常见，阅读与写作里都经常出现。学会后容易迁移到大量同类句子。

Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

第3段，第4句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见；但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为备考材料的代表性一般。

It failed due to a sudden change of weather.

第13题，D

简单句加原因状语是常见的基础句式，在各类考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性。但缺乏从句等更复杂的典型考点结构，代表性处于中等水平。

A laboratory and test range was already set up there.

第14题，A

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且并列主语结构也是典型考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句式

But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构搭配后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是“名词 + 过去分词短语”这种后置定语的用法非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移到其他句子。整体结构代表性较强。

What becomes set in the firm's culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions which are usually shared among the team.

第3段，第1句

主语从句 + 主系表结构 + 限制性定语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。What引导主语从句作主语、which引导定语从句修饰名词，都是高频考点，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder's passion leads to increased team performance.

第4段，第1句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练价值点:主从句和表语从句的识别与划分,融合型关系代词 "what" 的双重作用(既引导从句又作从句主语),不定式被动作表语,所有格定语,过去分词作定语,以及短语动词 "lead to" 带介词宾语的结构。这些成分覆盖名词性从句、非谓语动词、修饰成分等多个考点,是优质的综合练习句。

And most shared their firm's performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively measured.

第4段，第4句

主句加目的状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, "so that" 引导目的从句属于高频句式。被动语态与情态动词的结合也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后, 可迁移到大量类似表达目的或结果的复合句中。

Likewise, the second—a passion for founding the venture—doesn't necessarily translate into great success.

第6段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、同位语、状语四种成分,同位语的插入位置及破折号标示是实用的识别训练点;但成分种类不算丰富,缺少宾语、定语从句、复杂状语等高频易错结构,练习收益中等。

The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business.

第7段，第1句

成分划分有一定训练价值。主句包含主语、谓语、状语三个核心成分, 状语部分内部包含不定式短语作后置定语、定语从句修饰名词, 结构层次较为丰富。定语从句中包含主语(关系代词 who)、谓语(情态动词结构)、宾语、方向状语, 覆盖了多种成分类型。冒号后的同位语也是值得练习的点。对于目标读者, 可以通过本句练习识别后置定语、定语从句、状语、同位语等多种成分, 以及区分主句和从句的成分归属, 具有一定的综合性。

It contributes to rapid business expansion.

第17题, A

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语" 是常见句式, 具备一定代表性, 但过于简短、缺乏复杂结构, 迁移价值有限。

No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men.

第2段, 第3句

让步状语从句 + 同位语从句 + 比较结构的组合, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其同位语从句解释抽象名词 (the idea)、比较级搭配 than 从句, 都是真题常见考点, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated disease like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic.

第6段, 第4句

成分划分训练价值高。本句涵盖主谓宾、状语、同位语等多种成分,且主谓被长同位语从句分隔,宾语与状语的区分、同位语从句与定语从句的辨析都是易错点。特别适合练习在复杂修饰下定位主干、识别同位语从句的能力。

At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy.

第7段, 第1句

"if 从句(虚拟语气) + 主句(would 结构)" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达假设推理或事实论证。本句结构标准,且包含 "At best" 这类限定性状语的用法,具有很强的代表性和可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

第19题 题干

特殊疑问句加定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中十分常见,特别是这种 learn about / know about 搭配介词短语并嵌套定语从句的提问方式,是命题中的高频句式。掌握本句的结构拆解方法,可以直接迁移到大量同类疑问句的理解上,具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it's not the employees' fault but the managers'.

第2段，第3句

"looks like" 引导表语从句是常见句式，"not...but..." 并列结构也是高频考点，状语 + 形式主语 + 系表结构 + 表语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性

So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance?

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了疑问句主语（疑问词作主语）、谓语、两处不同位置的状语（句首修饰全句的介词短语、谓语后说明动作指向的介词短语），成分种类较丰富。疑问词作主语对基础学习者是常见易错点，"get in the way of" 这种动词 + 介词短语的固定搭配也值得练习区分状语与宾语。但句中无宾语、表语、定语等其他核心成分，覆盖面有限。

They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers.

第4段，第3句

主句 + such as 引出多个并列同位从句的列举结构,在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,是典型的学术表达句式,学习后可大量复用

They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful.

第4段，第4句

句子涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分，主句中被动语态结构需要识别，从句中包含宾语、宾语补足语以及介词提前的程度状语，成分种类较为丰富。特别是 "to which" 引导的定语从句中宾语补足语的识别、以及介词提前结构的理解，是常见易错点，作为划分成分的练习句有较高的训练价值。

That last statement was the most instructive because, as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directives.

第5段，第1句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、系动词表语、原因状语;原因从句是 there be 存在句,包含后置定语;两个宾语从句分别涉及被动结构和系表结构,还包含程度状语和补语。涵盖了多种常见成分类型,特别是介词后并列的宾语从句和插入语的处理,练习价值较高。

In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构加情态动词是常见句式，尤其在建议类或说明类文章中经常出现。表语部分的后置定语 "for the change" 也是典型用法。这类句子在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但不属于特别高频或特别难的句式。

Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees' work, employees, it seems, can't always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful.

第6段，第4句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语（不定式短语）、目的状语、定语从句、插入语等多种成分。情态动词加被动语态的谓语结构、不定式作宾语、定语从句的识别都是常见易错点。关系代词 "that" 在定语从句中作主语，是典型的训练点。成分丰富且实用。

They are reluctant to follow instructions.

第22题，A

"be + 形容词 + 不定式" 是常见的表达态度或意愿的句式，在四六级和考研阅读中较为典型，但简单句本身结构过于基础，学习迁移价值有限。

They are not satisfied with the management.

第23题，B

主系表结构加状语是英语中的常见基本句型，be satisfied with 也是高频搭配，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身在四六级和考研真题中占比不高，多数考点集中在复杂句上。

本卷出现的 336 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。

rocket B1

n. 火箭

本卷16次 · 真题 19 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本卷12次 · 真题 190 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本卷10次 · 真题 25 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷9次 · 真题 126 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷9次 · 真题 48 句

ageing B2

n. 变老

本卷9次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷8次 · 真题 363 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本卷7次 · 真题 13 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷6次 · 真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷6次 · 真题 205 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷6次 · 真题 47 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷6次 · 真题 43 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷6次 · 真题 15 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷5次 · 真题 200 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本卷5次·真题 170句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷5次·真题 101句

internet A2

n. 互联网
本卷5次·真题 63句

staff B1

n. 全体员工
本卷5次·真题 44句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的
本卷5次·真题 32句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本卷4次·真题 568句

effect A2

n. 影响
本卷4次·真题 191句

expert B1

n. 专家
本卷4次·真题 114句

performance B1

n. 表演
本卷4次·真题 98句

later A1

adv. 以后, later
本卷4次·真题 87句

email A2

n. 电子邮件
本卷4次·真题 53句

range B1

n. 范围
本卷4次·真题 50句

achievement B1

n. 成就
本卷4次·真题 44句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者
本卷4次·真题 27句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的
本卷4次·真题 26句

phase B2

n. 阶段
本卷4次·真题 16句

supervisor B2

n. 监督者

本卷4次·真题13句

willingness B2

n. 愿意

本卷4次·真题12句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题171句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题167句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷3次·真题167句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷3次·真题163句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题144句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷3次·真题103句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷3次·真题103句

launch B1

v. 推出

本卷3次·真题56句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷3次·真题30句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷3次·真题28句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷3次·真题21句

grant B2

v. 授予

本卷3次·真题14句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题271句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题228句

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

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷2次·真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 112 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题 104 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷2次·真题 79 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷2次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷2次·真题 52 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷2次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷2次·真题 44 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷2次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷2次·真题 42 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

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

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本卷2次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷2次·真题 33 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷2次·真题 32 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷2次·真题 30 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷2次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷2次·真题 28 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题 28 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷2次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本卷2次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷2次·真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本卷2次·真题 20 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷2次·真题 19 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷2次·真题 18 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷2次·真题 17 句

atmosphere

B2

n. 气氛

本卷2次·真题 16 句

valley

A2

n. 山谷

本卷2次·真题 16 句

ongoing

B2

adj. 持续进行的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

maker

A2

n. 制造者

本卷2次·真题 13 句

military

B2

adj. 军事的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

disadvantage

B2

n. 不利条件

本卷2次·真题 12 句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本卷2次·真题 12 句

excitement

B1

n. 兴奋

本卷2次·真题 12 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本卷2次·真题 12 句

mindset

B2

n. 思维模式

本卷2次·真题 12 句

stretch

B1

v. 伸展

本卷2次·真题 11 句

expectancy

C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷2次·真题 10 句

exploration

B2

n. 探索

本卷2次·真题 10 句

milestone

B2

n. 里程碑

本卷2次·真题 10 句

patent

B2

n. 专利权

本卷2次·真题 9 句

stroke

B1

n. 中风

本卷2次·真题 9 句

entrepreneurial C1

adj. 创业的

本卷2次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题273句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176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

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题121句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题119句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题119句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题116句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题108句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题108句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题106句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

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

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 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

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 80 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

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

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 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

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷1次·真题 62 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷1次·真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

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

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

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

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

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

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 53 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

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

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本卷1次·真题 49 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

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

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本卷1次·真题 37 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

scale

B1

n. 规模

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable

B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

consume

B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

explanation

B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本卷1次·真题 31 句

urban

B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

conclude

B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

contract

B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

fund

B2

n. 资金

本卷1次·真题 30 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot

A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary

B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

complicated

B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely

B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

collection

B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

sharing

A2

n. 分享

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary

B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze

B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

cannot

A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice

B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

salary

B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

survival

B2

n. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

fault

B1

n. 过错

本卷1次·真题 26 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing

B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

annual

B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous

B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter

B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

beneficial

B2

adj. 有益的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique

B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks

A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

learner

A2

n. 学习者

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

apart

B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

blame

B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

naturally

B1

adv. 自然地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷1次·真题 20 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题 19 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本卷1次·真题 19 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本卷1次·真题 18 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本卷1次·真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷1次·真题 18句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本卷1次·真题 17句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本卷1次·真题 16句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本卷1次·真题 16句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本卷1次·真题 16句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷1次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷1次·真题 15句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本卷1次·真题 15句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

perception C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

reluctant

B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

virtually

B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15 句

grateful

B1

adj. 感激的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inform

B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

passionate

B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

award

B1

n. 奖

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment

B2

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 12 句

affluent

C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

ambitious

B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

erode

C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exert

B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

frustration

B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12 句

optimism

B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本卷1次·真题 12 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本卷1次·真题 12句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本卷1次·真题 12句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 11句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本卷1次·真题 11句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11句

appealing B2

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 10句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本卷1次·真题 10句

inherently C1

adv. 内在地

本卷1次·真题 10句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本卷1次·真题 10句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10句

utilize B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9句

enrich B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题9句

nurture C1

v. 养育

本卷1次·真题9句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题9句

programming B1

n. 编程

本卷1次·真题9句

uncover B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题9句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本卷1次·真题9句

abundance C1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题8句

collaborate B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题8句

harsh B2

adj. 严厉的

本卷1次·真题8句

independently B2

adv. 独立地

本卷1次·真题8句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本卷1次·真题8句

making A2

n. 制作

本卷1次·真题8句

nonetheless B2

adv. 尽管如此

本卷1次·真题8句

optimal C1

adj. 最佳的;最优的

本卷1次·真题8句

rob B1

v. 抢劫

本卷1次·真题8句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题8句

turnover

B2

n. 营业额

本卷1次·真题8句

unrealistic

B2

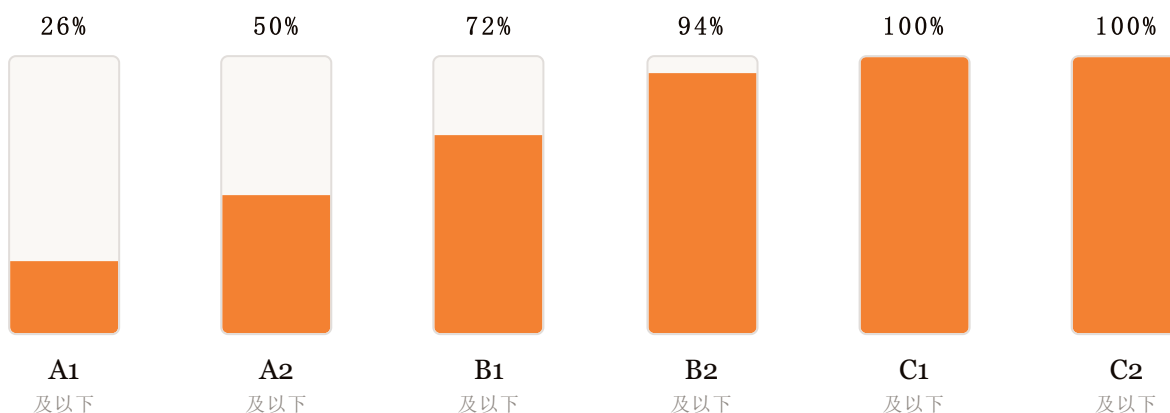
adj. 不切实际的

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 844 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **844** 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 48 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 844 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

844

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

英语六级 2021年6月·第2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2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2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、4 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2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.

I'm always baffled when I walk into a pharmacy and see shelves bursting with various vitamins, extracts and other supplements, all promising to accelerate or promote weight loss. Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, 26, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic. Economist Jessica Irvine wrote a book about how she used math to help her lose more than 18 kilograms. If calories taken in are less than calories 27, weight shall be lost, and so it is with money.

每当我走进药店，看到货架上摆满各种维生素、提取物和其他补充剂，都声称能够加速或促进减肥时，我总是感到困惑。一排排营销天才掩饰了这样一个事实：归根结底，减肥是由算术法则决定的。经济学家 Jessica Irvine 写了一本书，讲述她如何利用数学帮助自己减掉超过18公斤。如果摄入的卡路里少于消耗的卡路里，体重就会减轻，金钱也是如此。

Despite the 28 of financial products, services and solutions geared towards accumulating wealth, it all begins with the same 29: getting ahead financially requires a reduction of spending, so that income is greater than expenses. I was reminded of this again recently listening to an interview with Nicole Haddow, the author of *Smashed Avocado*, explaining how she cracked the property market at 31. It was quite a 30, given where she had been two years earlier.

尽管有大量旨在积累财富的金融产品、服务和解决方案，但一切都始于同一个等式：在财务上取得进展需要减少支出，使收入大于支出。最近我在听 Nicole Haddow 的采访时再次想起了这一点，她是《*Smashed Avocado*》的作者，讲述了她如何在31岁时打入房地产市场。考虑到她两年前的处境，这是一项了不起的成就。

Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had 31. She was sobbing at the dinner table with her parents, with whom she had just moved back in. She had no stable income, \$12,000 in credit-

card debt and no plan, but to her 32, her father, an accountant, told her that her financial 33 wasn't as bad as she thought. He said, on her income, with some changes, she would be able to buy an investment unit within two years, which she did.

Nicole没有像她设想的那样庆祝她的30岁生日。她在餐桌上与父母一起哭泣，她刚刚搬回父母家住。她没有稳定的收入，有12000美元的信用卡债务，也没有计划，但令她惊讶的是，她的父亲，一位会计师，告诉她，她的财务困境并不像她想的那么糟糕。他说，以她的收入，做出一些改变，她将能够在两年内购买一套投资房产，而她确实做到了。

Nicole admitted she was fortunate, as she was able to live with her parents and 34 her spending—and life—to get herself on track financially. Creating a gap between her income and spending required a paradigm shift and 35 sacrifice and commitment, but by going into financial lockdown, Nicole gained financial independence.

Nicole承认她是幸运的，因为她能够与父母同住，并彻底改革她的支出和生活，使自己在财务上步入正轨。在收入和支出之间创造差距需要思维范式的转变，需要牺牲和承诺，但通过进入财务封锁状态，Nicole获得了财务独立。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) abundance | I) impetus |
| B) astonishment | J) overhaul |
| C) entailed | K) permanently |
| D) envisaged | L) plight |
| E) equation | M) prosper |
| F) expended | N) shatter |
| G) feat | O) ultimately |
| H) fiscally | |

26. Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, __(26)__, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic.

【答案】 **O) ultimately** (副词)

【词性槽】 两个逗号之间的插入语，修饰整句

【依据】 **ultimately = 归根结底，与下句"重量由算术法则决定"形成"广告再花哨，最终还得回到算术"的对照**

前半句说 Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, __(26)__, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic.——市场营销天才掩盖了一个事实，归根结底，减重由算术法则决定。ultimately 完美承接 belie the fact 的转折语气。

【竞争词】 **H) fiscally fiscally"在财务上"与减肥语境不符**

本句谈 weight loss (减重) 即"减肥"，fiscally 用于钱的话题；且 fiscally 一般不夹在 the fact that ... 句首作副词修饰，不自然。

K) permanently

permanently"永久地"语义偏离主旨——文章讲的不是"永久"减肥而是"等式"原理

permanently 强调持续性，而此处要点是"最终原理"不是"持续时间"；与下半句"算术法则"的归结义不匹配。

27. If calories taken in are less than calories __(27)__, weight shall be lost

【答案】 **F) expended** (动词)

【词性槽】 calories __, 名词+过去分词作后置定语

【依据】 **calories expended = 被消耗的卡路里，与 calories taken in 形成"摄入 vs 消耗"对照**

原句明显是"摄入 < 消耗 → 减重"的算术比较，If calories taken in are less than calories __(27)__, weight shall be lost, 唯有 expended"被花费、消耗"能与 taken in 对仗。这也是减肥常识的标准措辞 calories in vs calories out / expended。

【竞争词】 **C) entailed entailed"被牵涉"与卡路里搭配不通**

calories entailed 不构成地道短语；entail 多用于"need/involve"含义，留给 35 空 (required a paradigm shift and __ sacrifice and commitment) 更合。

D) envisaged envisaged"被预想"与卡路里语义无关

calories envisaged 不通；envisage 表设想，留给 31 空 (as she had __ 她原本设想的) 更贴。

28. Despite the __(28)__ of financial products, services and solutions geared towards accumulating wealth

【答案】 **A) abundance** (名词)

【词性槽】 the + 空 + of 结构必填名词

【依据】 **an abundance of ... 是固定搭配，且"丰富的金融产品"与下文"reduction of spending"形成让步对比**

原句以 Despite 引导让步：Despite the __(28)__ of financial products, services and solutions geared towards accumulating wealth, it all begins with the same __(29)__ ——尽管金融产品"丰富"，开头仍是同一套基本原理。an abundance of 是地道搭配，语义指向"大量、丰富"，与转折后"回归本源"形成对照，故选 abundance。

【竞争词】 **B) astonishment 搭配错配——常用 to one's astonishment，不与 of 引出大量事物**

astonishment 表"惊讶"，是情绪名词，不与 "of financial products" 这种"大量事物"搭配；且语义与 Despite 让步逻辑无关。

E) equation 需用在 29 空指"基本等式/原理"，且不与 of products 搭

equation 留给 29 空 (the same __(29)__ 指共同等式) 更贴；此处"产品的等式"语义不通。

G) feat feat 指单一壮举，不能用 of 引出大量并列名词

feat 表"一项了不起的成就"，通常说 a feat of strength/engineering，不说 the feat of products, services and solutions。

I) impetus impetus 是"推动力"，不与"产品、服务、方案"搭

impetus 常说 an impetus to/for sth. (对某事的推力)，与 of 引出的物品并列不通。

L) plight plight 是"困境"，与"积累财富的产品"语义反向

plight 留给 33 空 (financial plight 财务困境) 更贴；此处与 Despite 让步逻辑、与"产品丰富"语境完全不合。

29. it all begins with the same __(29)__: getting ahead financially requires a reduction of spending, so that income is greater than expenses

【答案】 E) equation (名词)

【词性槽】 the same + 空, 限定词后填可数名词单数

【依据】 冒号后给出的"收入 > 支出"正是一道等式, 呼应首段"weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic"

首段 weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic 与 If calories taken in are less than calories __(27)__, weight shall be lost, and so it is with money. 已用"算术等式"定调; 29 空冒号后 income is greater than expenses 正是同一道"等式", 所以 the same equation 与全文比喻一脉相承。

【竞争词】 G) feat feat 是"壮举", 不是"原理"

the same feat "同一项壮举"与冒号后"收入大于支出"这种基本法则不对应, feat 留给 30 空。

I) impetus impetus 是"动力"而非"等式"

the same impetus 读作"同一种推动力", 与下文给出的具体收支关系式不匹配。

30. It was quite a __(30)__, given where she had been two years earlier.

【答案】 G) feat (名词)

【词性槽】 quite a + 空, 单数可数名词

【依据】 quite a feat = 真是了不起的壮举, 对应 Nicole 两年内从负债到买房

上句 explaining how she cracked the property market at 31——31 岁就攻克房地产市场, 再回看两年前的窘境, 称之"壮举"恰到好处; quite a feat 是高频地道表达。

【竞争词】 I) impetus impetus 不是评价性"成就"名词

quite an impetus 几乎不用, 且 impetus 表"动力", 与"两年前一无所有一→现在买房"这种结果性评价不对路。

31. Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had __(31)__.

【答案】 D) envisaged (动词)

【词性槽】 had + 空, 现在完成时(过去完成时)需过去分词

【依据】 as she had envisaged = 如她原本设想的那样, 与下文"实际却在哭"形成反差

as she had envisaged 是典型的"contrary to what she had envisaged"句式: Nicole 原本设想 30 岁生日会怎样庆祝, 结果 She was sobbing at the dinner table with her parents, with whom she had just moved back in.——现实与设想反向, envisaged 完美承接。

【竞争词】 C) entailed entailed 主语不应是"她", 且语义"牵涉"与"庆祝生日"反向不通

as she had entailed "如她所牵涉的"读不通; entail 主语通常是事/物, 不是人。

32. She had no stable income, \$12,000 in credit-card debt and no plan, but to her __(32)__, her father ...

【答案】 **B) astonishment** (名词)

【词性槽】 but to her __ 句式, 介词 to + 物主代词 + 名词

【依据】 **to her astonishment 套语 + 与 sobbing → 父亲安慰形成意外反差**

她哭得伤心, 预期父亲会同样悲观, 但父亲却说 her financial __(33)__ wasn't as bad as she thought——这恰是"令她惊讶"的反差, astonishment 完美承接。

【竞争词】 **E) equation to her equation 不成立**

equation 不是情绪名词, 不入 to one's __ 套语。

G) feat feat 留给 30 空 (quite a feat 壮举)

to her feat 不通; feat 是成就名词, 非情绪反应。

I) impetus to her impetus 不成立

impetus 表"动力", 与 to one's __ 套语不搭, 也与上下文反差逻辑无关。

33. her father, an accountant, told her that her financial __(33)__ wasn't as bad as she thought

【答案】 **L) plight** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 financial + 空, 需名词被修饰

【依据】 **financial plight = 财务困境, 与上文"没有稳定收入 + 1.2 万信用卡债"对应**

上文交代 She had no stable income, \$12,000 in credit-card debt and no plan——典型的财务"困境"; 父亲安慰说 financial plight"不像她想的那么糟", 语义、逻辑、搭配三合一。

【竞争词】 **B) astonishment financial astonishment 不成搭配**

astonishment 是情绪词, 不与 financial 搭配; 且要给 32 空 (to her astonishment) 保留。

E) equation equation 给 29 空更贴, 且"财务等式不像那么糟"语义不通

财务等式无所谓"糟不糟"; equation 指向"原理/等式", 与 wasn't as bad 不配。

G) feat feat 是褒义"壮举", 与 wasn't as bad as 反向

壮举不会"不那么糟"; 语义色彩冲突。

I) impetus impetus 表"动力", 与"糟糕"语义不匹配

financial impetus 不是地道搭配, 且"动力不像那么糟"读不通。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— financial equation 看似也通, 但留给 29 更贴。考生可能把 equation 填到 33 空——"她的财务等式不像那么糟"——但 equation 是 29 空的命门 (冒号定义=收入>支出)。识破: 用过即划——若把 equation 放 33, 29 就找不到同等贴切的名词。防坑: 碰到"两个空都像"的同词性词, 先看哪个空的搭配更稀缺/更被锁死, 把词留给那个空。

34. she was able to live with her parents and __(34)__ her spending—and life—to get herself on track financially

【答案】 **J) overhaul** (动词)

【词性槽】 to + 空 + 宾语，不定式后的动词原形

【依据】 **overhaul her spending = 彻底整顿她的开支，与“回归正轨”目的句呼应**

原句目的 to get herself on track financially——为了在财务上回到正轨，需要的正是“对开支（和生活）彻底整顿”。overhaul 既可及物且常与 spending、system 等大范围对象搭配，最贴。

【竞争词】 M) prosper prosper 是不及物动词，且词义“繁荣”不与 spending 搭

prosper her spending 在语法和搭配上都不成立——一是 prosper 不带宾语，二是“使开支繁荣”与节流目的相反。

N) shatter shatter 是“粉碎”，色彩过激且与上下文不符

shatter her spending “粉碎开支”不是地道说法；shatter 通常对应玻璃、希望、记录等抽象/具体对象，且色彩破坏性过强。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— prosper 看似“使财务繁荣”，但忽略了它不及物 + 与节流相反。__(34)__ her spending 中 spending 是宾语，prosper 不及物即出局；且文章主旨是“减少开支”非“放大开支”。防坑：动词候选先做两件事——查及物性、对照目的句方向。

35. Creating a gap between her income and spending required a paradigm shift and __(35)__ sacrifice and commitment

【答案】 **C) entailed** (动词)

【词性槽】 required ... and ___, 与 required 并列的过去式动词

【依据】 **entailed sacrifice and commitment = 必然要求/牵涉牺牲和承诺**

Creating a gap ... required a paradigm shift and entailed sacrifice and commitment ——“创造收支差距既需要思路转变、也必然牵涉牺牲和承诺”，entail 与 require 同义并列，是地道搭配。

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) **abundance** 名词

丰富、大量 (an abundance of ...)

用于第 28 空

B) **astonishment** 名词

惊讶、震惊 (to one's astonishment)

用于第 32 空

C) **entailed** 动词

(动词 entail 的过去式/过去分词) 使必需、牵涉

用于第 35 空

D) **envisaged** 动词

(envisage 的过去式/过去分词) 设想、预想

用于第 31 空

E) **equation** 名词

等式、方程; (引申) 需要平衡的诸要素

用于第 29 空

F) **expended** 动词 形容词

(expend 的过去式/过去分词) 花费、消耗

用于第 27 空

G) **feat** 名词

壮举、了不起的成就

用于第 30 空

H) **fiscally** 副词

财政上、财务上

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **impetus** 名词

推动力、动力

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **overhaul** 动词 名词

彻底检修、全面改造

用于第 34 空

K) **permanently** 副词

永久地、长久地

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **plight** 名词

困境、苦境

用于第 33 空

M) **prosper** 动词

繁荣、兴旺

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **shatter** 动词

粉碎、击碎

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **ultimately** 副词

归根结底、最终

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

减肥与理财同理：支出小于收入才能积累

文章以减肥类比理财，开篇用算术法则定调——If calories taken in are less than calories __ (27) __, weight shall be lost, and so it is with money., 随后用 Nicole 的故事佐证：通过削减开支拉开收入与支出的差距，从而获得财务独立。

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，却不该填入任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

H) **fiscally** 最像 26 空的答案——副词 + 金融话题

26 空 Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, __ (26) __, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic.——考生看到全文谈金钱可能误用 fiscally; 但本句主语是 weight loss (减肥), fiscally"在财务上"语义偏离。识破：词义要扣"本句"而非"全文"。

I) **impetus** 最像 29 / 30 空——名词且与"动力"沾边

29 空 it all begins with the same __ (29) __ 或 30 空 It was quite a __ (30) __ 都可能被误填 impetus; 但 29 后冒号定义的是"等式"不是"动力", 30 处 quite an impetus 也非地道搭配。识破：用冒号后的解释或固定搭配反推。

K) **permanently** 最像 26 空——副词、强调含义

26 空插入语位置，考生可能填 permanently 表"永久地由算术决定"; 但全文谈"原理"而非"持久性", 逻辑应为"归根结底"。识破：插入语副词看的是"语气调性", 结论类才贴。

M) **prosper** 最像 34 空——动词原形且与"财务繁荣"沾边

34 空 __ (34) __ her spending—and life—to get herself on track financially 考生看到"财务"可能想填 prosper; 但 prosper 是不及物动词且语义"使开支繁荣"与节流目的相反。识破：动词候选先看及物/不及物，再看与目的句逻辑是否一致。

N) **shatter** 最像 34 空——“打破开支”听着也酷

考生易把“彻底整顿”误想成“打碎”，故 shatter her spending 有迷惑性；但 shatter 通常搭配玻璃、希望、记录等，色彩偏破坏性。识破：检查动词的典型宾语库。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, ultimately, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic.

第1段，第2句

同位语从句（特别是跟在抽象名词fact、idea、belief等后）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，常用于解释说明观点或事实。被动语态在学术和正式文体中普遍使用。本句“主句陈述现象 + 同位语从句揭示本质”的结构模式在议论文中极为典型，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句式的理解和写作

If calories taken in are less than calories expended, weight shall be lost, and so it is with money.

第1段，第4句

本句包含高频考点结构：条件状语从句、情态动词的被动语态、并列句、类比句式，这些都是四六级和考研中反复出现的典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到阅读理解和翻译题型。

She was sobbing at the dinner table with her parents, with whom she had just moved back in.

第3段，第2句

非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，介词加关系代词 with whom 的结构也是典型考点。主句的过去进行时加从句的过去完成时组合，体现了常见的时态搭配逻辑。整体结构具有较高的复用价值，掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 45 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。

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇4次 · 真题 94 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇4次 · 真题 79 句

spending

A2

n. 开支

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

calorie

B1

n. 卡路里，热量单位

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

financially

B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇2次 · 真题 20 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

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 271 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 44 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 28 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本篇1次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本篇1次·真题 27 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题23句

admit

B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题22句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题22句

vitamin

B1

n. 维生素

本篇1次·真题22句

remind

A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题19句

crack

B1

v. 破裂

本篇1次·真题18句

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题18句

independence

B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题15句

accumulate

B2

v. 积累

本篇1次·真题14句

genius

B2

n. 天才

本篇1次·真题12句

extract

B2

v. 提取

本篇1次·真题11句

stable

B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题11句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本篇1次·真题9句

abundance

C1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题8句

entail

C1

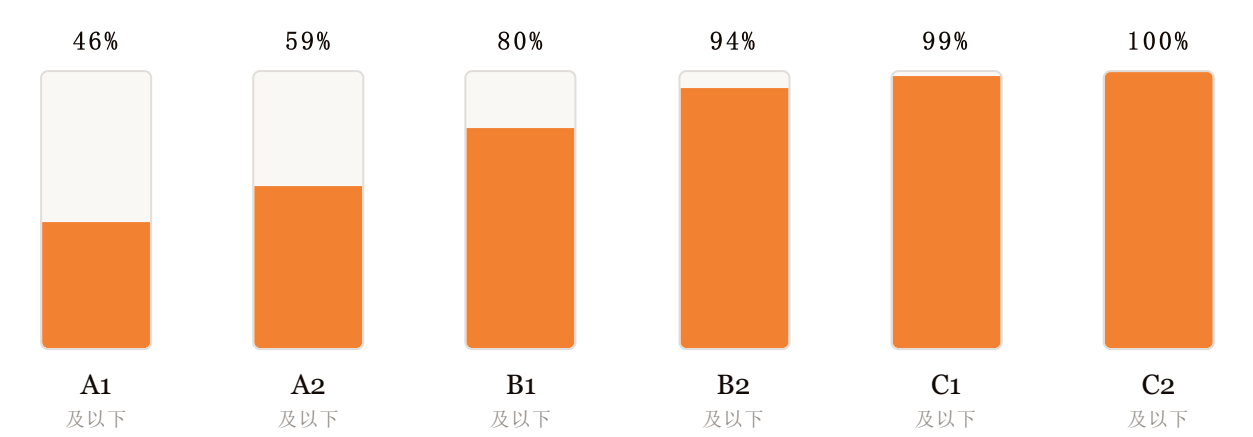
v. 使必然发生

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 138 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **138** 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 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 138 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

138

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2021年6月·第2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2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2021年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(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**.

France's beloved cathedral only minutes away from complete destruction

- A) Notre Dame Cathedral in the heart of Paris was within "15 to 30 minutes" of complete destruction as firefighters battled to stop flames reaching its bell towers on Monday evening, French authorities have revealed. A greater disaster was averted by members of the Paris fire brigade, who risked their lives to remain inside the burning monument to create a wall of water between the raging fire and the two towers on the west of the building.

法国当局透露,周一晚上,位于巴黎市中心的Notre Dame Cathedral距离完全被毁仅有"15至30分钟",当时消防员正在奋力阻止火焰蔓延到其钟楼。巴黎消防队的成员冒着生命危险留在燃烧的建筑内部,在肆虐的大火与建筑西侧的两座塔楼之间筑起一道水墙,从而避免了更大的灾难。

- B) The revelation of how close France came to losing its most famous cathedral emerged as police investigators questioned workers involved in the restoration of the monument to try to establish the cause of the devastating blaze. Paris prosecutor Remy Heitz said that an initial fire alert was sounded at 6:20 pm on Monday evening but no fire was found. The second alert was sounded at 6:43 pm, and the blaze was discovered on the roof.

随着警方调查人员询问参与这座建筑修复工作的工人以查明这场毁灭性大火的原因,法国差点失去其最著名大教堂的真相浮出水面。巴黎检察官Remy Heitz表示,周一晚上6点20分响起了第一次火警警报,但没有发现火情。第二次警报在6点43分响起,随后在屋顶发现了大火。

- C) More than €650 million was raised in a few hours on Tuesday as French business leaders and global corporations announced they would donate to a restoration campaign launched by the president, Emmanuel Macron. But as the emergency services picked through the burnt debris, a row was

resurfacing over accusations that the beloved cathedral, immortalised in Victor Hugo's novel, was already crumbling before the fire.

周二,法国商界领袖和全球企业宣布将向总统Emmanuel Macron发起的修复运动捐款,短短几小时内就筹集了超过6.5亿欧元。但在应急服务部门清理烧毁的废墟时,一场争论再次浮现,指责这座在Victor Hugo小说中永垂不朽的深受喜爱的大教堂在火灾前就已经摇摇欲坠。

- D) The cathedral is owned by the French state and has been at the centre of a years-long dispute over who should finance restoration work of the collapsing staircases, crumbling statues and cracked walls. Jean-Michel Leniaud, the president of the scientific council at the National Heritage Institute, said: "What happened was bound to happen. The lack of adequate maintenance and daily attention to such a majestic building is the cause of this catastrophe." After the blaze was declared completely extinguished, 15 hours after it started, the junior interior minister, Laurent Nunez, said the structure had been saved but remained vulnerable. He praised the actions of the firefighters but admitted the fate of the cathedral had been uncertain. "They saved the main structure, but it all came down to 15-30 minutes," Nunez said.

这座大教堂归法国国家所有,多年来一直处于争议的中心,争论谁应该资助修复倒塌的楼梯、破碎的雕像和开裂的墙壁。国家遗产研究所科学委员会主席Jean-Michel Leniaud说:"发生的事情是注定要发生的。对这样一座宏伟建筑缺乏适当的维护和日常关注是这场灾难的原因。"在大火被宣布完全扑灭后——这距离火灾开始已过去15小时——内政部副部长Laurent Nunez表示,建筑结构已被保住,但仍然脆弱。他赞扬了消防员的行动,但承认大教堂的命运曾经充满不确定性。"他们保住了主体结构,但这一切只差15到30分钟,"Nunez说。

- E) In a surprise televised address on Tuesday evening, Macron said he wanted to see the cathedral rebuilt within five years. "The fire at Notre Dame reminds us that we will always have challenges to overcome," Macron said, "Notre Dame is our history, our literature, the centre of our life. It is the standard by which we measure our distances. It's so many books, so many paintings. It's the cathedral of every French person, even those who have never visited it. This history is ours and so we will rebuild Notre Dame. It is what the French people expect; it is what our history deserves. It is our deep destiny. We will rebuild Notre Dame so it is even more beautiful than before. I want it done in the next five years. We can do it. After the time of testing comes a time of reflection and then of action."

在周二晚上出人意料的电视讲话中,Macron表示他希望在五年内重建这座大教堂。"Notre Dame的大火提醒我们,我们总会有需要克服的挑战,"Macron说,"Notre Dame是我们的历史,我们的文学,我们生活的中心。它是我们丈量距离的标准。它承载着如此多的书籍,如此多的画作。它是每个法国人的大教堂,即使是那些从未去过的人。这段历史属于我们,因此我们将重建Notre Dame。这是法国人民的期待;这是我们的历史应得的。这是我们深刻的命运。我们将重建Notre Dame,使它比以前更加美丽。我希望在未来五年内完成。我们能做到。经历考验之后,随之而来的是反思的时刻,然后是行动的时刻。

- F) The fire, which had started at the base of the 93-metre spire(尖塔) at about 6:40 pm on Monday, spread through the cathedral's roof, made up of hundreds of oak beams, some dating back to the 13th century. These beams, known as la forêt (the forest) because of their density, formed the cross-shaped roof that ran the length of the central part of the cathedral. As hundreds of tourists and Parisians

stood and watched the flames leaping from the roof, there was shock and tears as the cathedral spire caught fire, burned and then collapsed into itself.

大火于周一下午约6点40分在93米高的尖塔底部开始燃烧,蔓延至大教堂的屋顶,屋顶由数百根橡木横梁组成,其中一些可追溯到13世纪。这些横梁被称为la forêt(森林),因其密度而得名,形成了横贯大教堂中央部分的十字形屋顶。当数百名游客和巴黎市民站在那里观看火焰从屋顶跃起时,大教堂尖塔着火、燃烧然后坍塌,人们感到震惊并流下眼泪。

- G) A collection of dramatic videos and photos quickly spread across social media, showing the horrifying destruction, and attracting emotional responses from people all over the world. Indeed, within minutes the fire occupied headlines of every major global newspaper and television network. This is not surprising given Notre Dame Cathedral, meaning "Our Lady", is one of the most recognised symbols of the city of Paris attracting millions of tourists every year.

一系列引人注目的视频和照片迅速在社交媒体上传播,展示了可怕的破坏,并引发了世界各地人们的情感反应。事实上,在几分钟内,这场大火就占据了全球每家主要报纸和电视网络的头条。这并不令人惊讶,因为Notre Dame Cathedral,意为"我们的女士",是巴黎市最具辨识度的象征之一,每年吸引数百万游客。

- H) While the world looked on, the 500 firefighters at the scene then battled to prevent the flames from reaching the two main towers, where the cathedral bells hang. If the wooden frame of the towers had caught fire, it could have sent the bells—the largest of which, the Emmanuel Bell, weighs 13 tons—crashing down, potentially causing the collapse of both towers. Police and fire services will spend the next 48 hours assessing the "security and safety" of the 850-year-old structure. Nunez said: "We have identified vulnerabilities throughout the structure, all of which still need securing." As a result, residents of five buildings around the northern side of the cathedral were being temporarily evacuated, he added. Architects have identified three main holes in the structure, in the locations of the spire, the main hall and the upper rooms to the north of the central aisle. Most of the wooden roof beams have been burned, and parts of the concrete holding up the roof have collapsed.

在全世界关注之际,现场的500名消防员随后奋力阻止火焰蔓延到悬挂大教堂钟的两座主塔。如果塔楼的木质框架着火,可能会导致钟——其中最大的Emmanuel Bell重达13吨——坠落,可能造成两座塔楼的倒塌。警方和消防部门将在接下来的48小时内评估这座有850年历史的建筑的"安全性和稳固性"。

Nunez说:"我们已经确定了整个结构中的脆弱点,所有这些都仍需加固。"因此,他补充说,大教堂北侧周围五栋建筑的居民正在临时撤离。建筑师已经确定了结构中的三个主要破洞,分别位于尖塔、主厅和中央过道北侧上层房间的位置。大部分木质屋顶横梁已被烧毁,支撑屋顶的部分混凝土已经坍塌。

- I) The interior minister, Christophe Castaner, visited the cathedral on Tuesday afternoon to see the extent of the devastation. Ash covered the marble diamond-patterned floor and floated in large pools of grey water from the fire hoses. Behind a heap of blackened oak beams that lay piled up where they had fallen, daylight from vast holes in the cathedral roof lit a golden cross over a statue by Nicolas Coustou, which appeared to have escaped damage. Preliminary inspections also suggested the three ornate(装饰华丽的) stained glass "rose" windows appeared to have survived the fire, officials said. However, fire officers have said a complete inventory of the damage will not be possible until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe.

内政部长Christophe Castaner于周二下午参观了大教堂,以查看破坏程度。灰烬覆盖着大理石菱形图案地板,漂浮在消防水管留下的大片灰色水池中。在一堆烧黑的橡木横梁后面——它们倒下后堆积在那里——从大教堂屋顶巨大破洞透进的日光照亮了Nicolas Coustou雕像上方的金色十字架,该雕像似乎躲

过了损坏。初步检查还表明,三扇装饰华丽的彩色玻璃"玫瑰"窗似乎在大火中幸存,官员们说。然而,消防官员表示,在大教堂结构被认为安全之前,无法对损坏进行完整清点。

- J) The culture minister, Franck Riester, said religious relics saved from the cathedral were being securely held at the Hotel de Ville, and works of art that sustained smoke damage were being taken to the Louvre, the world's largest art museum, where they would be dried out, repaired and stored. Sixteen copper statues that decorated the spire had been removed for restoration only a few days before the fire. Relics at the top of the spire are believed lost as the spire was destroyed. As well as damage from the heat, which firefighters said reached more than 800 °C, experts also need to assess damage from the vast quantities of water firefighters poured into the cathedral. One casualty of this was The Great Organ constructed in the 1730s, which was said to have escaped the flames but been significantly damaged by water.

文化部长Franck Riester表示,从大教堂抢救出来的宗教文物正安全保存在Hotel de Ville,而受到烟雾损坏的艺术品正被送往世界上最大的艺术博物馆Louvre,在那里它们将被烘干、修复和保存。装饰尖塔的16座铜像在大火发生前几天刚被移走进行修复。尖塔顶部的文物被认为已经丢失,因为尖塔被摧毁了。除了热量造成的损坏——消防员称温度超过800摄氏度——专家还需要评估消防员向大教堂喷洒的大量水造成的损坏。其中一个受害者是建造于18世纪30年代的大管风琴,据说它躲过了火焰,但被水严重损坏。

- K) French political commentators noted the devastating fire had succeeded where Macron had failed in uniting the country. But criticism over the original state of the building is likely to intensify over coming days. Leniaud told La Croix newspaper: "This is not about looking for people to blame. The responsibility is collective because this is the most loved monument in the country." Alexandre Gady, an art historian, agreed. "We've been saying for years that the budget for maintaining historic monuments is too low," Gady said. The Paris prosecutor's office has opened an inquiry into "involuntary destruction by fire", indicating they believe the cause of the blaze was accidental rather than criminal.

法国政治评论员指出,这场毁灭性的大火在团结国家方面取得了Macron未能实现的成就。但对建筑原始状况的批评在未来几天可能会加剧。Leniaud告诉La Croix报纸:"这不是要寻找责怪的人。责任是集体的,因为这是国内最受喜爱的建筑。"艺术史学家Alexandre Gady表示同意。"我们多年来一直在说维护历史建筑的预算太低,"Gady说。巴黎检察官办公室已经对"非自愿火灾破坏"展开调查,表明他们认为火灾原因是意外而非犯罪。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The total amount of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral can be assessed only when its structure is considered safe.

只有在Notre Dame大教堂的结构被认为安全时,才能评估其损坏的总量。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 结构安全才能评估整体损失

【定位】 However, fire officers have said a complete inventory of the damage will not be possible until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe.

然而，消防官员表示，只有等大教堂的结构被认定为安全后，才有可能对损失进行完整的清点。

【改写】 The total amount of damage ↔ **a complete inventory of the damage**

整体名词化改写

can be assessed only when its structure is considered safe ↔

will not be possible until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe

only when ↔ not...until 条件等值

【辨邻】 H H 段虽提到 Police and fire services will spend the next 48 hours assessing the "security and safety" of the 850-year-old structure，但讲的是评估建筑物的安全性、给出未来 48 小时的具体时长，并未把完整损失清点的可能性与结构安全挂钩，与题干说的 完整损失清点的前提条件 不是一回事。

Police and fire services will spend the next 48 hours assessing the "security and safety" of the 850-year-old structure

37. Once again people began to argue whether Notre Dame Cathedral was going to collapse even without the fire.

人们再次开始争论即使没有火灾,Notre Dame大教堂是否也会倒塌。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 再次开始争论

【定位】 But as the emergency services picked through the burnt debris, a row was resurfacing over accusations that the beloved cathedral, immortalised in Victor Hugo's novel, was already crumbling before the fire.

但当应急部门在焚毁的废墟中翻找时，一场争论重新浮出水面：有人指责这座因雨果小说而流芳百世的心爱大教堂，在大火之前就已经在崩塌了。

【改写】 Once again people began to argue ↔ **a row was resurfacing**

动词短语 ↔ 名词化 + 同义动词替换

whether Notre Dame Cathedral was going to collapse even without the fire ↔

the beloved cathedral, immortalised in Victor Hugo's novel, was already crumbling before the fire

going to collapse ↔ already crumbling 等值

【辨邻】 D D 段确实讲了 a years-long dispute over who should finance restoration work of the collapsing staircases, crumbling statues and cracked walls, 但这是多年来谁出钱修缮的纠纷, 且是一直存在的状态, 没有 重新浮现 这层意思; 与题干 Once again...began to argue 这个 再次开始 的动态信号对不上。

has been at the centre of a years-long dispute over who should finance restoration work of the collapsing staircases, crumbling statues and cracked walls

K K 段说 criticism over the original state of the building is likely to intensify over coming days, 强调的是 未来几天批评将加剧, 是强度的提升, 不是 Once again...began to argue 所要求的 争论再次开始这个动作。

criticism over the original state of the building is likely to intensify over coming days

38. The Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe was said to have helped unite the French nation.

据说Notre Dame大教堂灾难有助于团结法兰西民族。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 灾难帮助团结法国

【定位】 French political commentators noted the devastating fire had succeeded where Macron had failed in uniting the country.

法国政治评论员指出, 这场毁灭性的大火在团结国家方面做到了马克龙未能做到的事。

【改写】 The Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe ↔ the devastating fire

上位词替换

was said to have helped unite the French nation ↔

had succeeded where Macron had failed in uniting the country

succeeded in ↔ helped to 等值 + 客观叙述 ↔ was said to

【辨邻】 E E 段虽有 It's the cathedral of every French person, even those who have never visited it 之类的全民情感表述, 但那是马克龙的抒情讲话, 强调全民共有的文化记忆, 并未提出 大火让全国团结 这个动作; 与题干的 helped unite the French nation 在落点上不一样。

It's the cathedral of every French person, even those who have never visited it

39. The roof of Notre Dame Cathedral was built with large numbers of densely laid-out wood beams.

Notre Dame大教堂的屋顶是用大量密集排列的木梁建造的。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 屋顶密铺木梁

【定位】 The fire, which had started at the base of the 93-metre spire(尖塔) at about 6:40 pm on Monday, spread through the cathedral's roof, made up of hundreds of oak beams, some dating back to the 13th century. These beams, known as la forêt (the forest) because of their density, formed the cross-shaped roof that ran the length of the central part of the cathedral.

大火于周一晚上约 6 点 40 分从 93 米高尖塔的底部燃起，蔓延至大教堂的屋顶——屋顶由数百根橡木横梁构成，其中一些可追溯到 13 世纪。由于密度极高，这些横梁被称为 la forêt（森林），构成了延伸至大教堂中央部分整个长度的十字形屋顶。

【改写】 The roof of Notre Dame Cathedral ↔ **the cathedral's roof**

几乎逐词对应

large numbers of densely laid-out wood beams ↔ **hundreds of oak beams**

数量短语等值 + 上位词改写

densely laid-out ↔ **because of their density**

副词 ↔ 名词同根词改写

【辨邻】 H H 段提到 If the wooden frame of the towers had caught fire 与 Most of the wooden roof beams have been burned，前者讲钟楼木架，后者讲屋顶横梁已被烧毁的后果；与题干 屋顶由大量密铺的木梁构成 这一构造描述不是同一回事。

Most of the wooden roof beams have been burned, and parts of the concrete holding up the roof have collapsed

40. Renovation workers of Notre Dame Cathedral were questioned to find out the cause of the accident.

Notre Dame大教堂的装修工人被询问以查明事故原因。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 讯问修缮工人查火因

【定位】 The revelation of how close France came to losing its most famous cathedral emerged as police investigators questioned workers involved in the restoration of the monument to try to establish the cause of the devastating blaze.

在警方调查人员讯问参与古迹修缮的工人以试图查明这场毁灭性大火起因的同时，法国与失去其最著名大教堂的距离之近也被披露了出来。

【改写】 Renovation workers of Notre Dame Cathedral ↔

workers involved in the restoration of the monument

同义词替换 + 表达结构互换

were questioned to find out the cause of the accident ↔

police investigators questioned workers...to try to establish the cause of the devastating blaze

主被动转换 + 同义动词与名词替换

【辨邻】 **K** K 段说 The Paris prosecutor's office has opened an inquiry into "involuntary destruction by fire", 强调的是 检察官办公室就 过失纵火 立案调查, 并未讲 讯问工人 这个具体动作, 与题干 Renovation workers...were questioned 不是同一回事。

The Paris prosecutor's office has opened an inquiry into "involuntary destruction by fire", indicating they believe the cause of the blaze was accidental rather than criminal

41. Had the bell towers' wooden frames burned down, the heavy bells would have crashed down.

如果钟楼的木框架被烧毁,沉重的钟就会坠落。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 钟楼木架若烧大钟将砸下 (虚拟语气)

【定位】 If the wooden frame of the towers had caught fire, it could have sent the bells—the largest of which, the Emmanuel Bell, weighs 13 tons—crashing down, potentially causing the collapse of both towers.

如果钟楼的木结构起火,可能会让那些钟——其中最大的 Emmanuel 大钟重达 13 吨——砸落下来,可能导致两座钟楼一起倒塌。

【改写】 Had the bell towers' wooden frames burned down ↔

If the wooden frame of the towers had caught fire

虚拟语气倒装与正常语序等值

the heavy bells would have crashed down ↔

it could have sent the bells—the largest of which, the Emmanuel Bell, weighs 13 tons—crashing down

虚拟语气结果分句等值 + heavy 概括 13 tons

【辨邻】 **A** A 段讲的是 firefighters battled to stop flames reaching its bell towers 与 to create a wall of water between the raging fire and the two towers, 是实际发生的阻止动作, 而非题干 假如木架烧了大钟会砸下 这种虚拟语气下的反事实推断。

firefighters battled to stop flames reaching its bell towers on Monday evening

42. The timely action of the firefighters prevented the fire from reaching the Cathedral's bell towers.

消防员的及时行动阻止了火势蔓延到大教堂的钟楼。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 消防员及时行动护钟楼

【定位】 Notre Dame Cathedral in the heart of Paris was within "15 to 30 minutes" of complete destruction as firefighters battled to stop flames reaching its bell towers on Monday evening, French authorities have revealed.

法国当局披露,周一晚上巴黎市中心的圣母院在距离被彻底烧毁还差 15 到 30 分钟时,消防员还在奋力阻止火焰蔓延至钟楼。

【改写】 The timely action of the firefighters ↔

was within "15 to 30 minutes" of complete destruction as firefighters battled

抽象 timely ↔ 具体 within 15-30 minutes 等值

prevented the fire from reaching the Cathedral's bell towers ↔

stop flames reaching its bell towers

prevent from doing ↔ stop doing 同义

【辨邻】 **H** H 段确实有 battled to prevent the flames from reaching the two main towers, 但整段重心是 钟楼木架若起火大钟将砸下 与 三处主要破损评估, 并未围绕 及时性 (timely action) 展开; 题干强调的 timely 在 A 段以 15-30 分钟 这一具体时间窗集中呈现。

the 500 firefighters at the scene then battled to prevent the flames from reaching the two main towers, where the cathedral bells hang

43. Apart from the fire, the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral.

除了火灾本身,用于灭火的水也对**Notre Dame**大教堂造成了大量损坏。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 灭火用水也造成损害

【定位】 As well as damage from the heat, which firefighters said reached more than 800 °C, experts also need to assess damage from the vast quantities of water firefighters poured into the cathedral. One casualty of this was The Great Organ constructed in the 1730s, which was said to have escaped the flames but been significantly damaged by water.

除了消防员所说超过 800 摄氏度高温造成的损坏外, 专家还需评估消防员灌入大教堂的大量水所造成的损坏。其中一个受害者就是建于 1730 年代的大管风琴——据说它躲过了火焰, 却被水严重损坏。

【改写】 Apart from the fire ↔ As well as damage from the heat

Apart from ↔ As well as 同义结构

the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral ↔

experts also need to assess damage from the vast quantities of water firefighters poured into the cathedral

灭火用水的两种描述等值

【辨邻】 **I** I 段虽出现 large pools of grey water from the fire hoses, 但这只是描述地面状况的细节, 并未把 灭火用水 单独列为损害源; 题干强调 灭火用水也造成大量损害 这一独立损害源的判断, I 段没有。

Ash covered the marble diamond-patterned floor and floated in large pools of grey water from the fire hoses

44. There has been argument over the years as to who should pay for the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral.

多年来一直存在争论,即谁应该为Notre Dame大教堂的修复买单。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 多年来争论谁出钱修缮

【定位】 The cathedral is owned by the French state and has been at the centre of a years-long dispute over who should finance restoration work of the collapsing staircases, crumbling statues and cracked walls.

这座大教堂由法国国家所有, 多年来一直处于一场长期纠纷的中心: 到底应由谁来出资修缮其坍塌的楼梯、剥落的雕像和裂缝的墙体。

【改写】 There has been argument over the years ↔ **has been at the centre of a years-long dispute**
同义名词 + 时间表达等值

as to who should pay for the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral ↔

over who should finance restoration work

动词 finance ↔ pay for 同义 + 介词等值

【辨邻】 **C** 段讲的是 French business leaders and global corporations announced they would donate to a restoration campaign launched by the president, 是周二几个小时内承诺捐款 这种 即时、新发生 的事件; 与题干 多年来争论 在时间属性上完全不同。

French business leaders and global corporations announced they would donate to a restoration campaign launched by the president, Emmanuel Macron

45. News of the Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe instantly caught media attention throughout the world.

Notre Dame大教堂灾难的消息立即引起了全世界媒体的关注。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 灾难新闻瞬间引起全球媒体关注

【定位】 Indeed, within minutes the fire occupied headlines of every major global newspaper and television network.

事实上, 几分钟之内, 这场大火就占据了全球各大报纸和电视网的头条。

【改写】 News of the Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe ↔ **the fire**
事件 ↔ 事件本身的同义指代

instantly caught media attention throughout the world ↔

within minutes the fire occupied headlines of every major global newspaper and television network

副词 ↔ 时间窗 + 抽象 ↔ 具体改写

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 巴黎圣母院距离被彻底烧毁只差 15 到 30 分钟，巴黎消防员冒生命危险在大火与西侧两座钟楼之间筑起一道水墙，才避免更大灾难。

信息指纹 15-30 分钟水墙护钟楼

- B 警方调查此次大火起因时讯问了参与修缮工程的工人，并由检察官交代了两次火警的时间线。

信息指纹 讯问修缮工人查火因

- C 周二几个小时内法国企业与跨国公司就承诺捐款 6.5 亿欧元用于重建，但与此同时有关圣母院火灾前就已经在崩塌的争议重新浮现。

信息指纹 捐款 6.5 亿与崩塌争议重燃

- D 圣母院属法国国家所有，多年来一直在就谁该出钱修缮坍塌的楼梯、剥落的雕像和裂缝墙体争执不下；遗产专家 Leniaud 把灾难归因于日常维护缺失，副内政部长则说结构得救但仍脆弱。

信息指纹 多年来争论谁出钱修

- E 马克龙周二晚发表电视讲话，称要在五年内把圣母院重建得比从前更美。

信息指纹 五年内重建的总统讲话

- F 大火周一傍晚 6 点 40 分左右从 93 米高的尖塔底部燃起，沿屋顶上数百根 13 世纪以来的橡木横梁蔓延；这些密集排布的横梁因密度大被称为 la forêt（森林）。

信息指纹 屋顶橡木梁密如森林

- G 灾难视频和照片在社交媒体上迅速传播，几分钟内就占据了全球各大报纸和电视网的头条。

信息指纹 几分钟内登上全球头条

H 500 名消防员奋力阻止火势蔓延到悬挂大钟的两座主塔，因为木结构一旦起火，重达 13 吨的 Emmanuel 大钟可能砸下并导致钟楼坍塌；当局还撤离了北侧五栋楼的居民并指出三处主要破损。

信息指纹 钟楼木架若烧大钟将砸下

I 内政部长周二下午进入圣母院察看损失，地面、横梁、玫瑰花窗等都有描述；消防官员明确表示要等结构确认安全才能完成整体损失清点。

信息指纹 结构安全后才能清点损失

J 文化部长说从圣母院抢救出的宗教遗物存放在巴黎市政厅、受烟熏的艺术品送往卢浮宫处理；除高温外，消防员灌入的大量水也造成损害，1730 年代建造的大管风琴虽躲过火但被水严重损坏。

信息指纹 灭火用水也造成大量损害

K 评论员注意到这场大火在团结全国方面做到了马克龙未能做到的事；同时围绕建筑原有状态的批评将加剧，检察官办公室已就大火立案调查，倾向认为是事故而非犯罪。

信息指纹 大火让法国团结起来

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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 greater disaster was averted by members of the Paris fire brigade, who risked their lives to remain inside the burning monument to create a wall of water between the raging fire and the two towers on the west of the building.

A 段，第 2 句

被动语态主句加非限制性定语从句的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。定语从句用 who 引导并在从句中作主语，是最典型的关系代词用法。不定式作目的状语也是高频考点。整体句式具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

After the blaze was declared completely extinguished, 15 hours after it started, the junior interior minister, Laurent Nunez, said the structure had been saved but remained vulnerable.

D段，第3句

典型的长难句构造：长状语前置 + 同位语插入 + 宾语从句，常见于新闻报道和各类考试阅读中。

"They saved the main structure, but it all came down to 15-30 minutes," Nunez said.

D段，第5句

直接引语加引述动词倒装是新闻报道和叙述类文本的典型句式，宾语从句内的并列结构也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"The fire at Notre Dame reminds us that we will always have challenges to overcome," Macron said, "Notre Dame is our history, our literature, the centre of our life. It is the standard by which we measure our distances. It's so many books, so many paintings. It's the cathedral of every French person, even those who have never visited it. This history is ours and so we will rebuild Notre Dame. It is what the French people expect; it is what our history deserves. It is our deep destiny. We will rebuild Notre Dame so it is even more beautiful than before. I want it done in the next five years. We can do it. After the time of testing comes a time of reflection and then of action."

E段，第2句

包含了大量真题中常见的“引导词引导各类从句”以及“文学化倒装”结构，复用价值极高。

The fire, which had started at the base of the 93-metre spire(尖塔) at about 6:40 pm on Monday, spread through the cathedral's roof, made up of hundreds of oak beams, some dating back to the 13th century.

F段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富，涉及非限制性定语从句、过去完成时、后置定语等常考知识点，既有一定难度又不过分复杂，作为句子结构与时态训练材料具有较高的综合价值，适合中等偏上水平的学习者进行系统练习。

If the wooden frame of the towers had caught fire, it could have sent the bells—the largest of which, the Emmanuel Bell, weighs 13 tons—crashing down, potentially causing the collapse of both towers.

II段，第2句

主句覆盖主谓宾及宾语补足语结构，含插入性定语从句、同位语、结果状语；条件状语从句含介词短语作定语；成分类型丰富。破折号插入、宾语补足语 crashing down、分词状语 causing 等都是易错点，适合反复划分练习。

As a result, residents of five buildings around the northern side of the cathedral were being temporarily evacuated, he added.

II段，第5句

引述动词 + 宾语从句（省略 that）是新闻报道和学术写作中的高频句式，也是四六级和考研阅读的常见结构。掌握这种后置引述结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子中。结构典型性很高。

Most of the wooden roof beams have been burned, and parts of the concrete holding up the roof have collapsed.

II段，第7句

句子包含主语、谓语等基本成分，第二个主句的主语中包含后置定语（现在分词短语），可以练习定语的识别。两个主句分别展示了被动语态和主动语态的现在完成时，有一定的成分划分练习价值，但成分种类相对基础，缺少宾语、补语等其他重要成分。

Behind a heap of blackened oak beams that lay piled up where they had fallen, daylight from vast holes in the cathedral roof lit a golden cross over a statue by Nicolas Coustou, which appeared to have escaped damage.

I段，第3句

句子包含三层嵌套：主句内嵌限制性定语从句，定语从句内又嵌套地点状语从句。此外主句末尾还有一个非限制性定语从句。这种“主句 → 定语从句 → 状语从句”的嵌套结构，加上定语从句修饰的是前置状语中的名词，层级关系不直观，学生需要反复回读才能理清各从句的归属和修饰对象。

However, fire officers have said a complete inventory of the damage will not be possible until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe.

I段, 第5句

本句的结构非常典型: 主句 + 宾语从句(省略引导词"that") + 时间状语从句("until"引导)。这种"报道类动词(say/report/announce) + 宾语从句 + 状语从句"的嵌套结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现, 尤其是新闻报道类文本。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句式, 代表性很强。

French political commentators noted the devastating fire had succeeded where Macron had failed in uniting the country.

K段, 第1句

本句覆盖主句主谓宾、宾语从句主谓、状语从句主谓状等多种成分, 且包含省略that的宾语从句、where引导的状语从句等易混淆点, 适合练习成分划分和从句识别, 训练价值较高。

Had the bell towers' wooden frames burned down, the heavy bells would have crashed down.

第41题题干

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研阅读写作的高频结构, 尤其省略if的倒装形式常出现在书面语中, 本句"Had...done, ...would have done"是典型的与过去相反虚拟句型, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式。

Apart from the fire, the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral.

第43题题干

句首状语加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见, 过去分词作后置定语修饰主语也是高频句式, 本句展示的结构模式具有很强的迁移价值, 学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

There has been argument over the years as to who should pay for the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral.

第44题题干

"There be" 句型加名词性从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构, 用于引出客观存在的事实并说明其具体内容。本句的"as to + 疑问词从句"组合也是正式书面语中阐述争议话题的典型表达方式, 学生掌握后可迁移至其他类似语境。

本篇出现的 126 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。

cathedral B2

n. 大教堂

本篇28次 · 真题 28 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇8次 · 真题 46 句

roof A2

n. 屋顶

本篇8次 · 真题 13 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本篇7次 · 真题 35 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌，坍塌

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

destruction B2

n. 破坏

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

monument B2

n. 纪念碑

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的，木头的

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇2次 · 真题 67 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

crash B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

oak B1

n. 橡树

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 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

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次·真题 50 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 35 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

debris C1

n. 残骸

本篇1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

literature B2

n. 文学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

crack B1

v. 破裂

本篇1次·真题 18 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 18 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次·真题 18 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇1次·真题 15 句

recognise B1

v. 认出, 识别出

本篇1次·真题 15 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

maintenance B2

n. 维护

本篇1次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

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

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本篇1次·真题 11 句

inquiry B2

n. 询问

本篇1次·真题 11 句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本篇1次·真题 11 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次·真题 11 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题 11 句

construct B2

v. 建造

本篇1次·真题 10 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本篇1次·真题 10 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次·真题 10 句

religious B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

bound B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次·真题 9 句

criminal B1

n. 罪犯

本篇1次·真题 9 句

density B2

n. 密度

本篇1次·真题 9 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本篇1次·真题 9 句

junior B1

adj. 级别较低的;资历较浅的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

occupy B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

pour A2

v. 倒, 灌 (液体)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

donate B2

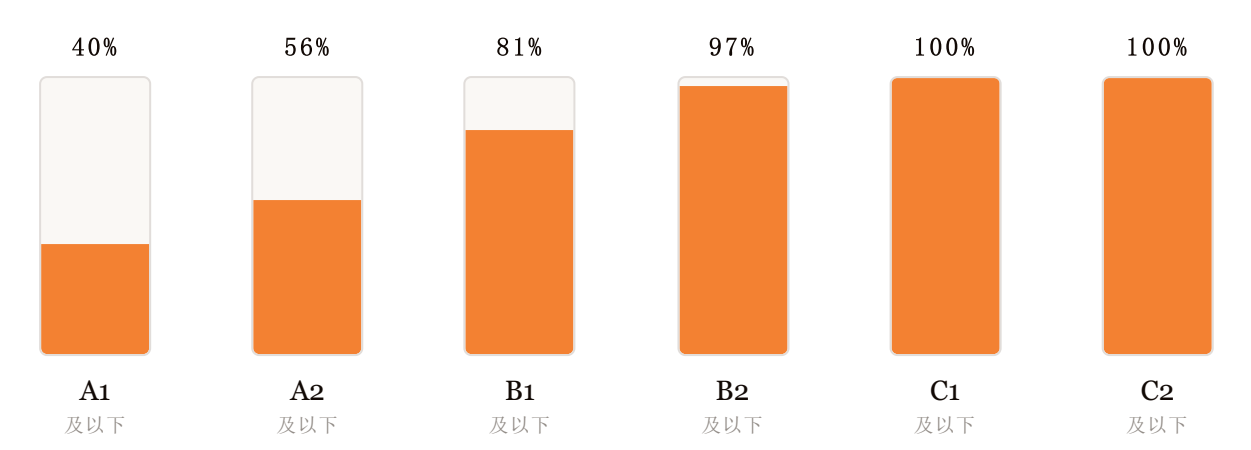
v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

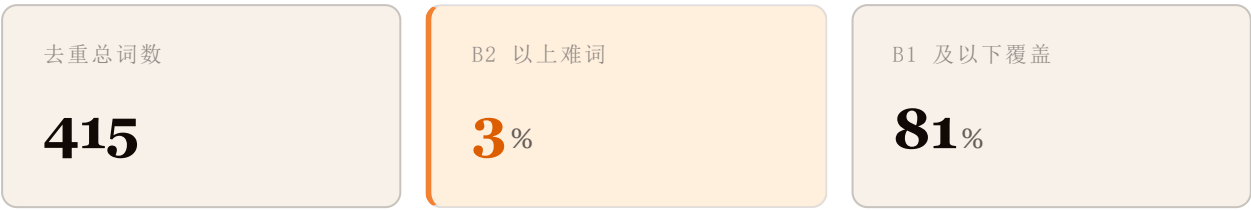
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 415 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **415** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 415 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2021年6月·第2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2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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 We often think of drawing as something that takes inborn talent, but this kind of thinking stems from our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form rather than a tool for learning.

我们常常认为绘画需要与生俱来的天赋,但这种想法源于我们对绘画的错误分类,即主要将其视为一种艺术形式,而非学习工具。

P2 Researchers, teachers, and artists are starting to see how drawing can positively impact a wide variety of skills and disciplines.

研究人员、教师和艺术家开始认识到绘画如何对各种技能和学科产生积极影响。

P3 Most of us have spent some time drawing before, but at some point, most of us stop drawing. There are people who don't, obviously, and thank God for that: a world without designers and artists would be a very shabby one indeed.

我们大多数人以前都花过一些时间画画,但在某个时候,我们大多数人停止了绘画。显然,有些人没有停止,感谢上帝:一个没有设计师和艺术家的世界确实会非常寒酸。

P4 Some argue that so many adults have abandoned drawing because we've miscategorized it and given it a very narrow definition. In his book, *Stick Figures: Drawing as a Human Practice*, Professor D. B. Dowd argues that we have misfiled the significance of drawing because we see it as a professional skill instead of a personal capacity. We mistakenly think of "good" drawings as those which work as

recreations of the real world, as realistic illusions. Rather, drawing should be recategorized as a symbolic tool.

一些人认为,如此多的成年人放弃绘画是因为我们对其分类错误并给了它一个非常狭隘的定义。D. B. Dowd教授在其著作《火柴人:作为人类实践的绘画》中指出,我们错误地归档了绘画的意义,因为我们将其视为一种职业技能而非个人能力。我们错误地认为"好的"绘画是那些作为现实世界再现的作品,是逼真的幻象。相反,绘画应该被重新归类为一种符号工具。

P5 Human beings have been drawing for 73,000 years. It's part of what it means to be human. We don't have the strength of chimpanzees(大猩猩) because we've given up animal strength to manipulate subtle instruments, like hammers, spears, and—later—pens and pencils. The human hand is an extremely dense network of nerve endings. In many ways, human beings are built to draw.

人类绘画已有73000年的历史。这是人之为人的一部分。我们没有大猩猩的力量,因为我们放弃了动物的力量来操纵精细的工具,如锤子、矛,以及后来的钢笔和铅笔。人类的手是一个极其密集的神经末梢网络。从许多方面来说,人类生来就是为了绘画。

P6 Some researchers argue that doodling(涂画) activates the brain's so-called default circuit—essentially, the areas of the brain responsible for maintaining a baseline level of activity in the absence of other stimuli. Because of this, some believe that doodling during a boring lecture can help students pay attention. In one study, participants were asked to listen to a list of names while either doodling or sitting still. Those who doodled remembered 29 percent more of the names than those who did not.

一些研究人员认为,涂画激活了大脑的所谓默认回路——本质上是大脑中负责在缺乏其他刺激的情况下维持基线活动水平的区域。因此,一些人认为在无聊的讲座中涂画可以帮助学生集中注意力。在一项研究中,参与者被要求在涂画或静坐时听一串名字。涂画的人比不涂画的人多记住了29%的名字。

P7 There's also evidence that drawing talent is based on how accurately someone perceives the world. The human visual system tends to misjudge size, shape, color, and angles but artists perceive these qualities more accurately than non-artists. Cultivating drawing talent can become an essential tool to improve people's observational skills in fields where the visual is important.

也有证据表明,绘画天赋基于某人对世界感知的准确程度。人类视觉系统往往会错误判断尺寸、形状、颜色和角度,但艺术家比非艺术家更准确地感知这些特质。培养绘画天赋可以成为提高人们在视觉重要领域观察技能的重要工具。

P8 Rather than think of drawing as a talent that some creative people are gifted in, we should consider it as a tool for seeing and understanding the world better—one that just so happens to double as an art form. Both absent-minded doodling and copying from life have been shown to positively affect your memory and visual perception, so complain loudly the next time your school board slashes the art department's budget.

与其将绘画视为一些有创造力的人所具有的天赋,我们应该将其视为一种更好地观察和理解世界的工具——一种恰好兼作艺术形式的工具。无论是心不在焉的涂画还是写生,都已被证明对你的记忆和视觉感知产生积极影响,所以下次你的学校董事会削减艺术部门预算时,请大声抗议。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do people generally think about drawing?

- A) It is a gift creative people are endowed with.
- B) It is a skill that is acquired with practice.
- C) It is an art form that is appreciated by all.
- D) It is an ability everyone should cultivate.

人们通常如何看待绘画？

- A) 它是有创造力的人所被赋予的天赋。
- B) 它是通过练习习得的技能。
- C) 它是一种被所有人欣赏的艺术形式。
- D) 它是每个人都应该培养的能力。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do people generally think about drawing? 问的是大众对绘画的普遍认知，属于事实型细节题。

【拆句】 What do people generally think about drawing? 是简单的 what 引导特殊疑问句，主语 people，谓语 think，宾语为 what，句式直白、无陷阱。

【定位】 We often think of drawing as something that takes inborn talent, but this kind of thinking stems from our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form rather than a tool for learning.

我们常把绘画看作需要天生才能的事情，但这种想法源于我们把绘画错误归类——主要把它当作艺术形式而非学习工具。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

something that takes inborn talent ↔ **a gift creative people are endowed with**

预判的"天生才能"与 a gift creative people are endowed with 一一对应，A 项是定位句前半的精准同义替换。

B) 无中生有

It is a skill that is acquired with practice. 称绘画是通过练习习得的技能，但 P1 强调的恰恰是"天生才能"而非"练习习得"，文中没有任何句子说大众认为绘画靠练习。

C) 偷换概念

It is an art form that is appreciated by all. 称绘画是被所有人欣赏的艺术形式，但 our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form 中作者只是引用大众把它归为艺术形式这一错误归类，并未谈及"被所有人欣赏"。

D) 张冠李戴

It is an ability everyone should cultivate. 称绘画是人人都应培养的能力，这是作者在 we should consider it as a tool for seeing and understanding the world better 中的呼吁，是作者立场而非大众看法。

47. What do we learn about designers and artists?

- A) They are declining gradually in number.
- B) They are keen on changing shabby surroundings.
- C) They add beauty and charm to the world.
- D) They spend most of their lives drawing.

关于设计师和艺术家我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们的数量正在逐渐减少。 B) 他们热衷于改变破旧的环境。 C) 他们为世界增添美感和魅力。
- D) 他们一生中的大部分时间都在绘画。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about designers and artists? 问的是我们对这群人的事实性认识。

【拆句】 What do we learn about designers and artists? 主谓宾结构 we learn what about X, 关于 X 我们学到了什么, 句式平直无陷阱。

【定位】 There are people who don't, obviously, and thank God for that: a world without designers and artists would be a very shabby one indeed.

显然有人没有放弃画画, 谢天谢地: 没有设计师和艺术家的世界, 将会是一个非常单调寒酸的世界。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They are declining gradually in number. 称他们数量在逐渐减少, 但 P3 只说"多数人长大后放弃画画、但有人没放弃", 未提"设计师和艺术家"的数量趋势。

B) 偷换概念

They are keen on changing shabby surroundings. 称他们热衷于改变 shabby 的环境, 但原文 shabby 是用来形容"如果没有他们, 世界会怎样", 是一个假设性结果, 而非他们当下要改变的对象。

C) ✓ 正确

a world without designers and artists would be a very shabby one indeed ↔

They add beauty and charm to the world.

把"没有他们世界会 shabby"还原为"他们让世界不 shabby、即美丽迷人", 正好对应 They add beauty and charm to the world.。

D) 以偏概全

They spend most of their lives drawing. 称他们一生大部分时间都在画画, 但 P3 只说他们没有像普通人那样停止画画, 并未说他们"一生大部分时间都在画画"。

48. What does Professor D. B. Dowd argue in his book?

- A) Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.
- B) Drawing is a skill that requires special training.
- C) The value of drawing tends to be overestimated.
- D) Drawing should be redefined as a realistic illusion.

D. B. Dowd教授在他的书中提出了什么论点？

- A) 每个人生来都具有绘画的能力。 B) 绘画是一项需要专门训练的技能。 C) 绘画的价值往往被高估。
- D) 绘画应该被重新定义作为一种现实主义幻觉。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Professor D. B. Dowd argue in his book? 问具体某人在其书中提出的论点，属事实型细节题。

【拆句】 What does Professor D. B. Dowd argue in his book? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句，argue 为关键动词，地点状语 in his book 仅作辅助定位，结构平直。

【定位】 In his book, *Stick Figures: Drawing as a Human Practice*, Professor D. B. Dowd argues that we have misfiled the significance of drawing because we see it as a professional skill instead of a personal capacity.

在《火柴人：作为人类实践的绘画》一书中，D. B. Dowd 教授认为，我们把绘画的意义错误归类了，因为我们把它视为一种专业技能，而非一种个人能力。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a personal capacity ↔ **Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.**

instead of a personal capacity ↔ **Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.**

教授的真正主张是 instead of 后的 a personal capacity (个人能力)，其语义内核即“人人都具备”——正好对应 Everybody is born with the capacity to draw.。

B) 与原文相反

Drawing is a skill that requires special training. 称绘画是需要专门训练的技能，但 we see it as a professional skill instead of a personal capacity 中“专业技能”恰恰是教授要反对的错误归类，B 选项与教授立场南辕北辙。

C) 与原文相反

The value of drawing tends to be overestimated. 称绘画的价值常被高估，但 we have misfiled the significance of drawing 中教授说的是“被错误归类”而非“被高估”，且全文基调是“绘画的价值被低估”——教授要为绘画正名。

D) 与原文相反

Drawing should be redefined as a realistic illusion. 称绘画应被重新定义为“真实幻象”，但 Rather, drawing should be recategorized as a symbolic tool 明确说应被重新归类为“符号化工具”；而 realistic illusion 是教授要反对的旧定义。

49. What have some researchers found from one study about doodling?

- A) It is a must for maintaining a base level of brain activity.
- B) It is the most reliable stimulant to activate the brain.
- C) It can turn something boring into something interesting.
- D) It helps improve concentration and memory.

一些研究人员从一项关于涂鸦的研究中发现了什么？

- A) 它是维持大脑基本活动水平的必要条件。 B) 它是激活大脑最可靠的刺激物。
- C) 它可以把无聊的事情变成有趣的事情。 D) 它有助于提高注意力和记忆力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What have some researchers found from one study about doodling? 问研究人员从一项具体研究中发现了什么，是事实细节。

【拆句】 What have some researchers found from one study about doodling? 主干 researchers have found what, 状语 from one study 与 about doodling 双重限定研究对象，句式紧凑无陷阱。

【定位】 Because of this, some believe that doodling during a boring lecture can help students pay attention. In one study, participants were asked to listen to a list of names while either doodling or sitting still. Those who doodled remembered 29 percent more of the names than those who did not.

正因如此，有人认为在乏味的讲座中涂画可以帮助学生集中注意力。在一项研究中，参与者被要求一边听一串名字一边或涂画或静坐。涂画者比不涂画者多记住 29% 的名字。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

It is a must for maintaining a base level of brain activity. 称涂画是维持大脑基线活动的必要条件 (a must), 但 doodling activates the brain's so-called default circuit 只说涂画"激活"默认回路, 并未说它是"必需的", 且默认回路本身就是在缺乏其他刺激时维持基线活动, 不依赖涂画。

B) 无中生有

It is the most reliable stimulant to activate the brain. 称涂画是激活大脑最可靠的刺激物, P6 只说"有些研究者认为"涂画能激活默认回路, 从未将其与其他刺激物比较或评级。

C) 偷换概念

It can turn something boring into something interesting. 称涂画能化无聊为有趣, 但 doodling during a boring lecture can help students pay attention 只说在乏味讲座中涂画能助你专注, 并未说讲座因此变有趣——是"帮你听下去", 不是"让它变好玩"。

D) ✓ 正确

can help students pay attention ↔ **It helps improve concentration and memory.**

Those who doodled remembered 29 percent more of the names than those who did not ↔

It helps improve concentration and memory.

D 的两个并列成分 concentration / memory 各自由原文两句独立支撑 (pay attention / remembered more), 实现完整覆盖。

50. What is characteristic of people with drawing talent?

- A) Sensitivity to cognitive stimulation.
- B) Subtlety of representation.
- C) Accuracy in categorization.
- D) Precision in visual perception.

具有绘画天赋的人有什么特点?

A) 对认知刺激的敏感性。 B) 表现的细腻性。 C) 分类的准确性。 D) 视觉感知的精确性。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is characteristic of people with drawing talent? 问的是有绘画天赋的人具有什么特征, 原文必有明示。

【拆句】 What is characteristic of people with drawing talent? 主干 what is characteristic of X, characteristic 在此为形容词, 介词 of 引出 X, 句式简洁无陷阱。

【定位】 There's also evidence that drawing talent is based on how accurately someone perceives the world. The human visual system tends to misjudge size, shape, color, and angles but artists perceive these qualities more accurately than non-artists.

也有证据表明, 绘画才能取决于一个人感知世界的准确程度。人类视觉系统常误判大小、形状、颜色和角度, 但艺术家能比非艺术家更准确地感知这些特性。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Sensitivity to cognitive stimulation. 称对认知刺激敏感，但 P7 谈的是视觉感知 (visual perception) 的准确度，并未涉及对认知刺激 (cognitive stimulation) 的敏感度——cognitive stimulation 是来自第 6 段涂画/默认回路话题的措辞。

B) 与原文相反

Subtlety of representation. 称表现手法精巧，但 We mistakenly think of "good" drawings as those which work as recreations of the real world, as realistic illusions 明确表示"把绘画当作现实再现"是错误归类；且本题问的是绘画者的特征而非作品的特征。

C) 偷换概念

Accuracy in categorization. 称分类的准确性，但 P7 说的是感知 (perception) 的准确性，并非分类 (categorization) 能力；文章中 categorization 一词只出现在第 4 段讨论绘画的"归类"问题，与艺术家的视觉能力无关。

D) ✓ 正确

artists perceive these qualities more accurately than non-artists ↔

Precision in visual perception.

The human visual system tends to misjudge size, shape, color, and angles ↔

Precision in visual perception.

选项 D 把原文"perceive more accurately"整体名词化为"precision in visual perception"，是定位句的最简同义替换。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

We often think of drawing as something that takes inborn talent, but this kind of thinking stems from our misclassification of drawing as, primarily, an art form rather than a tool for learning.

第1段，第1句

本句体现四六级和考研常考的两类结构：一是 but 连接的并列转折句，用于对比现象与本质；二是主句 + 定语从句 + 介词短语长修饰的组合，常见于学术或议论文语境；句式具有高度代表性，掌握后可迁移至大量真题句型

It is a skill that is acquired with practice.

第46题，B

主系表结构 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，被动语态在定语从句中也常见。本句结构规范、无特殊变形，是典型的书面语句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

It is an art form that is appreciated by all.

第46题，C

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，被动语态也是常考点。本句结构典型、规范，学生掌握后可以迁移应用到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较强的代表性。

It can turn something boring into something interesting.

第49题，C

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研中非常常见；"turn A into B"固定搭配也是高频考点。虽然句子本身较简单，但其核心结构（情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语）具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 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。

drawing A2

n. 图画

本篇16次 · 真题 20 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇5次 · 真题 35 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇4次 · 真题 106 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇4次 · 真题 26 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题 363 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 170 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题 126 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 112 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题 64 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇2次·真题 46 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇2次·真题 36 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇2次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇2次·真题 31 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本篇2次·真题 27 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇2次·真题 23 句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本篇2次·真题 18 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇2次·真题 15 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本篇2次·真题 12 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本篇2次·真题 11 句

illusion B2

n. 错觉

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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 128 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 91 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次·真题 42 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 41 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本篇1次·真题 35 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题 17 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

stimulus C1

n. 刺激物

本篇1次·真题 12 句

chimpanzee B2

n. 黑猩猩

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recreation B2

n. 娱乐

本篇1次·真题 10 句

inborn

C1

adj. 天生的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

default

B2

n. 违约

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

significance

B2

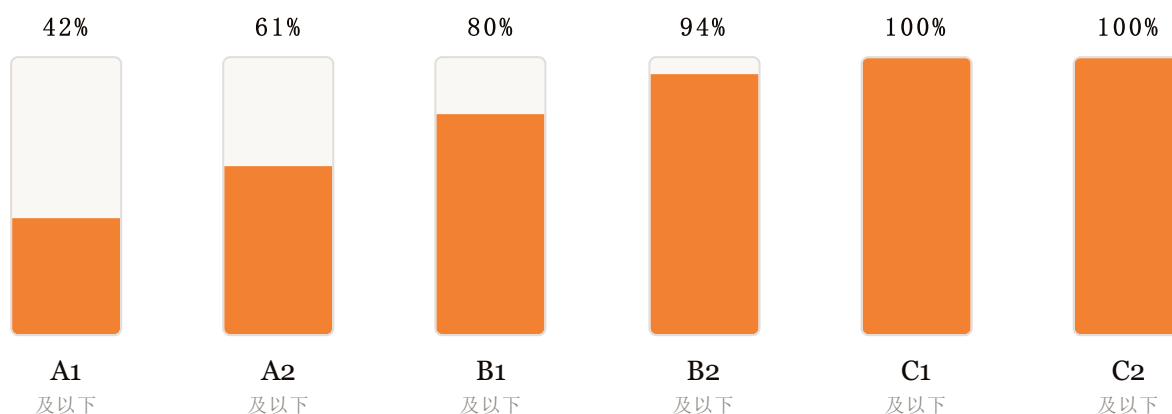
n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 232 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **232** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 13 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 232 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

232

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2021年6月·第2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2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2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2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 The car has reshaped our cities. It seems to offer autonomy for everyone. There is something almost delightful in the detachment from reality of advertisements showing mass-produced cars marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom when most of their lives will be spent making short journeys on choked roads.

汽车重塑了我们的城市。它似乎为每个人提供了自主权。广告中展示的场景与现实脱节,将批量生产的汽车作为个性和自由的象征进行营销,而这些汽车生命中的大部分时间将在拥堵的道路上进行短途行驶,这其中有一种近乎可笑的意味。

P2 For all the fuss made about top speeds, cornering ability and acceleration, the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly: parking sensors, sound systems, and navigation apps which will show a way around upcoming traffic jams. This seems to be one of the few areas where the benefit of sharing personal information comes straight back to the sharer: because these apps know where almost all the users are, and how fast they are moving almost all the time, they can spot traffic congestion(堵塞) very quickly and suggest ways round it.

尽管人们对最高速度、转弯能力和加速性能大做文章,但现代汽车上最有用的装置是那些在你行驶非常缓慢时发挥作用的设备:停车传感器、音响系统,以及能显示绕开前方交通拥堵路线的导航应用程序。这似乎是为数不多的几个领域之一,在这里分享个人信息的好处会直接回馈给分享者:因为这些应用程序几乎始终知道几乎所有用户的位置以及他们的移动速度,它们可以非常快速地发现交通拥堵并建议绕行路线。

P3 The problem comes when everyone is using a navigation app which tells them to avoid everyone else using the same gadget. Traffic jams often appear where no one has enough information to avoid them. When a lucky few have access to the knowledge, they will benefit greatly. But when everyone has perfect information, traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them.

问题出现在当每个人都在使用导航应用程序,而该程序告诉他们避开所有其他使用同一装置的人时。交通拥堵常常出现在没有人拥有足够信息来避开它们的地方。当幸运的少数人获得这些知识时,他们将大大受益。但当每个人都拥有完美的信息时,交通拥堵只会蔓延到那些看似提供绕行路线的辅路上。

P4 This new congestion teaches us two things. The first is that the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope; they will be limited by their unforeseen and unintended consequences. Sitting in a more comfortable car in a different traffic jam is pleasant but hardly the liberation that once seemed to be promised. The second is that self-organisation will not get us where we want to go. The efforts of millions of drivers to get ahead do not miraculously produce a situation in which everyone does better than before, but one in which almost everyone does rather worse. Central control and collective organisation can produce smoother and fairer outcomes, though even that much is never guaranteed.

这种新的拥堵给我们带来两点启示。第一点是,技术的承诺永远不会像我们希望的那样完全实现;它们将受到不可预见和意外后果的限制。坐在更舒适的汽车里处于不同的交通拥堵中是令人愉快的,但这很难说是曾经似乎被承诺的解放。第二点是,自我组织不会让我们到达想去的地方。数百万驾驶员争先恐后的努力并不会奇迹般地产生一种每个人都比以前做得更好的局面,而是产生一种几乎每个人都做得相当糟糕的局面。集中控制和集体组织可以产生更顺畅和更公平的结果,尽管即使这一点也永远无法保证。

P5 Similar limits can be foreseen for the much greater advances promised by self-driving cars. Last week, one operated by the taxi company Uber struck and killed a woman pushing her bicycle across a wide road in Arizona. This was the first recorded death involving a car which was supposed to be fully autonomous. Experts have said that it suggests a "catastrophic failure" of technology.

对于自动驾驶汽车所承诺的更大进步,也可以预见类似的局限性。上周,出租车公司Uber运营的一辆自动驾驶汽车在Arizona的一条宽阔道路上撞死了一名推着自行车过马路的女性。这是有记录以来第一起涉及被认为是完全自主汽车的死亡事故。专家表示,这表明技术出现了"灾难性故障"。

P6 Increasingly, even Silicon Valley has to acknowledge the costs of the intoxicating(令人陶醉的) hurry that characterises its culture. What traffic teaches us is that reckless and uncontrolled change is as likely to harm us as it is to benefit us, and that thoughtful regulation is necessary for a better future.

即使是硅谷也越来越不得不承认其文化特征——令人陶醉的匆忙——所带来的代价。交通教给我们的是,鲁莽和不受控制的变革既可能伤害我们,也可能使我们受益,而深思熟虑的监管对于更美好的未来是必要的。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about car advertisements?

- A) They portray drivers who enjoy speed on the road.
- B) They present a false picture of the autonomy cars provide.
- C) They pursue individuality and originality in design concept.
- D) They overestimate the potential market of autonomous cars.

作者对汽车广告有何看法?

- A) 它们描绘了享受道路速度的驾驶者。
- B) 它们呈现了汽车所提供自主性的虚假画面。
- C) 它们在设计理念上追求个性和独创性。
- D) 它们高估了自动驾驶汽车的潜在市场。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about car advertisements 直接问作者对广告的具体表述，无 infer/imply 等推断信号，属对原文某句的客观转述。

【拆句】 标准 What does the author say about X 句式，宾语从句结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 There is something almost delightful in the detachment from reality of advertisements showing mass-produced cars marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom when most of their lives will be spent making short journeys on choked roads.

广告中那种"脱离现实"的味道几乎让人觉得有趣——量产车被包装成个性与自由的象征，可它们这辈子大多数时间都堵在短途的拥挤路上。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文谈的是个性 / 自由的形象与拥堵现实的反差，没有任何句子说广告里的司机享受速度。

B) **✓ 正确**

detachment from reality of advertisements showing mass-produced cars marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom

↔ **They present a false picture of the autonomy cars provide**

预判要的"广告呈现的自由是失真的"，B 恰好以 false picture + autonomy 两词整齐对应原文，是定位句的同义压缩。

C) **偷换概念**

原文说广告把车包装为"个性的象征" (marketed as symbols of individuality) ，不是说广告在"设计理念上追求个性与原创"。

D) **张冠李戴**

原文谈的是普通量产车广告，autonomous cars (自动驾驶车) 要到 P5 才出现，且与广告无关。

52. What does the author imply about the various gadgets on cars?

- A) They can help to alleviate traffic jams.
- B) Most of them are as effective as advertised.
- C) Only some can be put to use under current traffic conditions.
- D) They are constantly upgraded to make driving easier and safer.

作者对汽车上的各种装置有何暗示？

- A) 它们可以帮助缓解交通拥堵。 B) 它们大多数像广告宣传的那样有效。
C) 只有部分装置能在当前交通状况下投入使用。 D) 它们不断升级以使驾驶更轻松、更安全。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply about the various gadgets on cars 中 imply 是典型推断信号，要求在原文未明说的方向上做一步延伸。

【拆句】 What does the author imply about X 标准句式，结构无难度，关键是认出 imply 的题型信号。

【定位】 For all the fuss made about top speeds, cornering ability and acceleration, the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly: parking sensors, sound systems, and navigation apps which will show a way around upcoming traffic jams.

尽管人们对极速、过弯和加速大谈特谈，但现代车上真正有用的小装置，反而都是在你开得很慢时才派上用场的那些——停车感应、音响、导航。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文说导航 apps 能 spot 拥堵并 suggest ways round，但下一段立刻指出这只是把堵车"转移"到 side roads，并未真正缓解 (alleviate) 。

B) 无中生有

原文只罗列 gadgets 哪些有用，并没有把它们与广告所宣传的效果做比较，无从得出"多数与广告一样有效"。

C) ✓ 正确

the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly

↔ **Only some can be put to use under current traffic conditions**

预判要的"只有一部分装置真正派用"，C 用 only some 精准对上原文 those which... 的子集限定，是唯一吻合预判的选项。

D) 无中生有

原文没有讨论 gadgets "不断升级"，更未涉及"让驾驶更轻松/安全"的整体趋势。

53. What does the author say about the use of navigation apps?

- A) It is likely to create traffic jams in other places.
- B) It helps a great deal in easing traffic congestion.
- C) It sharply reduces the incidence of traffic accidents.
- D) It benefits those who are learning to drive.

作者对导航应用程序的使用有何看法？

- A) 它可能在其他地方造成交通拥堵。 B) 它在缓解交通拥堵方面帮助很大。
- C) 它大幅减少了交通事故的发生率。 D) 它使正在学习驾驶的人受益。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the use of navigation apps 用 say 而非 imply, 属客观转述类细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the use of X 标准句式, 宾语是动名词短语 the use of navigation apps, 平铺无陷阱。

【定位】 But when everyone has perfect information, traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them.

但当所有人都掌握完美信息时, 堵车只会蔓延到那些看起来能绕开拥堵的次要道路上去。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them ↔

It is likely to create traffic jams in other places

预判要的"导航把堵车推到别处", A 用 create traffic jams + in other places 精准对应 spread onto + the side roads, 是定位句的同义改写。

B) 与原文相反

原文核心是导航 apps 只能把堵车搬走、不能从总量上 ease it; 选项却说"对缓解拥堵帮助巨大", 与作者立场相反。

C) 无中生有

原文全段讨论的是"避堵", 从未涉及"交通事故发生率", 更没说能 sharply reduce。

D) 偷换概念

原文未提"学车人"这一群体, 只笼统说 everyone / a lucky few; 选项偷换为"对学车者有益"。

54. What does the author say about technology?

- A) Its consequences are usually difficult to assess.
- B) It seldom delivers all the benefits as promised.
- C) It depends on the required knowledge for application.
- D) Its benefits are guaranteed by collective wisdom.

作者对技术有何看法？

- A) 其后果通常难以评估。 B) 它很少兑现所有承诺的好处。 C) 它取决于应用所需的知识。

d) 其好处由集体智慧保证。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about technology 仍是 say 句式，要求转述作者对 technology 的明确表述。

【拆句】 What does the author say about technology 标准句式，结构简单；难点不在题干而在 technology 在原文的复现密度——需靠 byWords 中的"评价句"通法收敛。

【定位】 The first is that the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope; they will be limited by their unforeseen and unintended consequences.

第一是，技术的种种承诺永远无法像我们期望的那样被完全兑现；它们总会被那些未曾预料、并非本意的后果所制约。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说的是"后果未被预见 / 并非本意" (unforeseen and unintended) , 而非"难以评估" (difficult to assess) 。

B) ✓ 正确

the promises of technology will never be realised as fully as we hope ↔

It seldom delivers all the benefits as promised

预判要的"技术承诺难以完全兑现", B 用 seldom + all ... as promised 精准对应原文的 never + as fully as we hope.

C) 无中生有

原文未讨论"技术应用是否依赖知识储备"。

D) 与原文相反

原文末句明说 even that much is never guaranteed (即使集中管控也无法保证) , 选项却说"集体智慧保证了技术的好处", 与作者立场相反。

55. What key message does the author try to convey in the passage?

A) The consequences of technological innovation need not be exaggerated.

B) There is always a price to pay to develop technology for a better world.

C) Technological innovation should be properly regulated.

D) The culture of Silicon Valley ought not to be emulated.

作者在文中试图传达什么关键信息？

A) 技术创新的后果无需夸大。 B) 开发技术以创造更美好世界总是要付出代价的。

C) 技术创新应该受到适当监管。 D) 硅谷文化不应被效仿。

【答案】 **C** (主旨题)

【判型】 What key message does the author try to convey in the passage 中 key message + in the passage 是典型主旨题双信号。

【拆句】 What key message does the author try to convey in the passage——疑问句倒装，主语 the author, 谓语 try to convey, 宾语 what key message, 结构清楚不绕。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

全文核心是要正视技术后果、加以监管，而非"不必夸大后果"——选项的方向与作者完全相反。

B) 以偏概全

原文确实承认有代价 (unforeseen and unintended consequences)，但作者的核心立场不是"代价不可避免"，而是"需要监管"。把局部当作主旨，落点偏移。

C) ✓ 正确

thoughtful regulation is necessary for a better future ↔

Technological innovation should be properly regulated

Central control and collective organisation can produce smoother and fairer outcomes ↔

Technological innovation should be properly regulated

预判要的"技术需妥善监管"，C 把 thoughtful regulation 直译为 properly regulated，又覆盖了 central control 这条中段证据，是全文主线的最大公约数。

D) 以偏概全

硅谷文化只在 Silicon Valley has to acknowledge the costs of the intoxicating hurry 一句被点到，作为例子；全文主旨并非反对硅谷文化本身。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

This seems to be one of the few areas where the benefit of sharing personal information comes straight back to the sharer: because these apps know where almost all the users are, and how fast they are moving almost all the time, they can spot traffic congestion(堵塞) very quickly and suggest ways round it.

第2段，第2句

冒号连接说明与解释的长句结构、限定性定语从句修饰名词、原因状语从句内嵌宾语从句，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子展示了复杂信息的典型表达方式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

The problem comes when everyone is using a navigation app which tells them to avoid everyone else using the same gadget.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 时间状语从句 + 限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句紧跟先行词的结构、双宾语动词 "tell" 的用法、现在分词作后置定语，都是考试中反复出现的典型现象，掌握后可大量复用。

Traffic jams often appear where no one has enough information to avoid them.

第3段，第2句

主句加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。关系副词where引导定语从句修饰抽象情境或隐含地点的用法具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。整体结构符合考试中高频出现的修饰型复合句模式。

The efforts of millions of drivers to get ahead do not miraculously produce a situation in which everyone does better than before, but one in which almost everyone does rather worse.

第4段，第5句

本句涵盖主句的主谓宾结构、并列宾语、后置定语（不定式和定语从句）、程度状语、比较状语等多种成分，且主语较长、宾语含并列和从句修饰，适合训练成分识别和剥离修饰语的能力。

Most of them are as effective as advertised.

第52题，B

主系表结构搭配比较结构（as...as）是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且 "as advertised" 这类省略形式在真题中频繁出现。具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句子。

It seldom delivers all the benefits as promised.

第54题，B

主句配方式状语从句（as 引导）、从句中主谓省略的结构，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的比较或方式状语从句句式，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 79 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。

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇6次 · 真题 244 句

jam

A2

n. 果酱

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇5次 · 真题 264 句

app

B1

n. 应用程序

本篇4次 · 真题 36 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 205 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇3次 · 真题 66 句

gadget

B2

n. 小装置

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

autonomous

C1

adj. 自主的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

autonomy

C1

n. 自主权

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇2次·真题 17 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇2次·真题 16 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 47 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

regulation

B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

greatly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

driving

A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

strike

B1

v. 打击

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

regulate

B2

v. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

acknowledge

B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

portray

B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

wisdom

B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

alleviate

C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

exaggerate

B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

sensor

B2

n. 传感器

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

false

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

imply

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

catastrophic C1

adj. 灾难性的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

organisation B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

acceleration B2

n. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

emulate C1

v. 努力赶上或超越 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

incidence C1

n. (不良事件的) 发生率

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unintended

B2

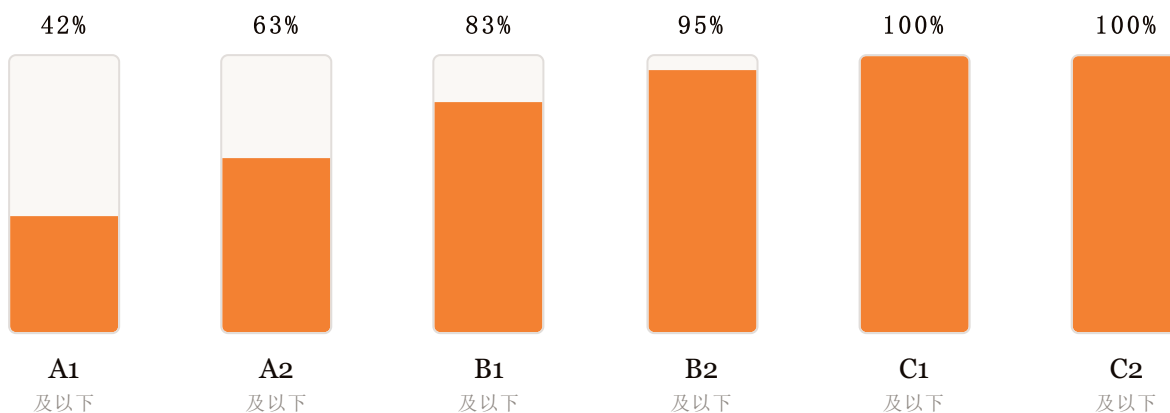
adj. 非故意的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 259 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **259** 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 13 个 · 约 5%。



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 259 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

259

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2021年6月·第2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2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍青海省的地理、得名、资源与生态地位 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2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2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**.

青海是中国西北部的一个省份，平均海拔3000米以上，大部分地区为高山和高原。青海省得名于全国最大的咸水湖青海湖。青海湖被誉为"中国最美的湖泊",是最受欢迎的旅游景点之一,也是摄影师和艺术家的天堂。青海山川壮丽,地大物博,石油和天然气储量丰富,省内许多城市的经济在石油和天然气工业带动下得到了长足发展。青海尤以水资源丰富而闻名,是中国三大河流长江、黄河和澜沧江的发源地,在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用。

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。

Qinghai is a province in northwest China, with an average elevation of over 3,000 meters, and most of its area is covered by mountains and plateaus. The province is named after Qinghai Lake, the largest saltwater lake in China. Qinghai Lake is praised as "the most beautiful lake in China". It is one of the most popular tourist attractions and a paradise for photographers and artists. Qinghai is blessed with magnificent mountains and rivers, a vast territory rich in natural resources, and abundant reserves of oil and natural gas. Driven by the oil and natural gas industry, the economy of many cities in the province has developed rapidly. Qinghai is especially famous for its abundant water resources. It is the source of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, playing an important role in China's water ecology.

【衔接】第3句两小句之间用 It 承接青海湖

第3句若把「被誉为」和「是景点、是天堂」全塞进一句会过长。拆成两句后，后一句主语重复 青海湖 会啰嗦，改用代词 It 承接：Qinghai Lake is praised as... It is one of...。相邻句主语相同时用 it 接，是最基本的避免重复手段。

第4句句首用 Driven by... 衔接资源与经济

第4句前半讲青海资源丰富、后半讲城市经济发展，二者是在石油和天然气工业带动下 的因果关系。把状语提到句首 Driven by the oil and natural gas industry, the economy... 既显出因果逻辑，又自然承接前句刚提到的石油天然气，使两句信息顺滑相连。

第5句末用分词 playing 收尾承接发源地

第5句「是三大河流发源地」与「在水生态中发挥作用」逻辑上一脉相承——正因是发源地才有生态作用。用现在分词 playing an important role... 紧接 source of... 之后，让后一信息自然依附前一信息，比另起一句更连贯。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍青海省的地理、得名、资源与生态地位

全篇是对中国一个省份的客观地理与人文介绍，属于典型的「文化/地理介绍」语体。开篇 青海是中国西北部的一个省份 一句即为定调句：用「是...一个省份」这种下定义式陈述，说明全文都在陈述青海「现在就有的客观事实与特征」（位置、海拔、得名、资源、生态作用），不带主观情绪、不讲历史事件演变。用词上保持平实、书面、客观，不夸张、不口语。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇通篇陈述青海此刻就成立的客观事实——它「是」一个省份、它「得名于」青海湖、它「以水资源丰富而闻名」、它「在水生态中发挥着重要作用」。这类不随时间变化的地理与现状描述，英文一律用一般现在时。唯一可能偏离处是 得到了长足发展 这一已完成动作，可用现在完成时体现「已经发展到现在」，但全篇默认基调仍是一般现在时。

【译法】青海（省）

青海 作省名用约定俗成的音译加省份标注 Qinghai / Qinghai Province。首次出现写 Qinghai Province 点明它是省份，之后再提可只用 Qinghai。全篇统一用这一拼写，不要一会儿 Qinghai 一会儿 QingHai。

青海湖

青海湖 是咸水湖名，采用「音译专名 + 通名 Lake」的约定译法 Qinghai Lake（或 Lake Qinghai，全篇取其一即可）。注意它和省名 Qinghai 同源，但要靠后面的 Lake / Province 区分，别混为一谈。

长江

长江 用国际通行约定译名 the Yangtze River（也可 the Yangtze）。专名前要带定冠词 the。

黄河

黄河 用约定译名 the Yellow River，前带定冠词 the；不要按拼音译成 Huanghe。

澜沧江

澜沧江 用音译约定译名 the Lancang River（其境外段即 the Mekong River，考试写 the Lancang River 即可），前带定冠词 the。

1. 青海是中国西北部的一个省份，平均海拔3000米以上，大部分地区为高山和高原。

【主干】主干=青海 是一个省份（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语 青海，直接作英文主语 Qinghai。核心动词是「是」，对应系动词 is，宾语是一个省份 a province。于是主干立成 Qinghai is a province，其余「中国西北部的」「平均海拔3000米以上」「大部分地区为高山和高原」都是挂在这根主干上的修饰或补充信息。

【降级】三段信息分别降级为定语和独立分句

「中国西北部的」是修饰 province 的，降级为介词短语后置定语 in northwest China。平均海拔3000米以上 和 大部分地区为高山和高原 是对青海整体地貌的补充描述，不必硬塞进第一个主干，可处理成 with an average elevation of over 3,000 meters 的 with 介词短语，再把「大部分地区为高山和高原」另起一个分句 most of which consists of / are mountains and plateaus（定语从句），或干脆拆成第二个独立句。切忌照中文用逗号一路 and 平铺。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时 is——青海是省份是恒久事实。

冠词

一个省份 表泛指「一个」，用不定冠词 a province；northwest China 作专有地理方位不加冠词。

单复数

高山和高原 不止一座一片，用复数 mountains and plateaus。

用词

「海拔」用 elevation 或 altitude；「3000米以上」用 over / above 3,000 meters，数字配单位 meters 用复数。

【译文】Qinghai is a province in northwest China, with an average elevation of over 3,000 meters, and most of its area is covered by mountains and plateaus.

2. 青海省得名于全国最大的咸水湖青海湖。

【主干】 主干=青海省 得名于 青海湖 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 青海省 Qinghai Province, 核心动词「得名于」是固定表达, 英文用被动短语 be named after / take its name from。宾语是 青海湖 Qinghai Lake。主干即 Qinghai Province is named after Qinghai Lake, 「全国最大的咸水湖」是修饰青海湖的定语。

【降级】 全国最大的咸水湖降级为同位语

全国最大的咸水湖 是对「青海湖」的解释说明, 降级为同位语放在 Qinghai Lake 之后: Qinghai Lake, the largest saltwater lake in China。同位语用一对逗号隔开, 简洁地补出青海湖的身份, 不必再起一个 which 从句。

【语法】 语态

「得名于」动作的承受者是青海省, 英文用被动 is named after; 这正是汉语主动表述、英文却该用被动的典型, 主体考生易漏。

最高级

全国最大的 用最高级 the largest, 最高级前必带定冠词 the。

用词

「咸水湖」是 saltwater lake (或 saline lake), 不要写成 salty lake; 「全国」即 in China, 不必直译 the whole country。

【译文】 Qinghai Province is named after Qinghai Lake, the largest saltwater lake in China.

3. 青海湖被誉为"中国最美的湖泊",是最受欢迎的旅游景点之一,也是摄影师和艺术家的天堂。

【主干】 主干=青海湖 被誉为/是 ... (主语策略: 转被动)

主语 青海湖 Qinghai Lake。本句有三个并列谓语: 被誉为 (被动 is praised as / is known as)、是最受欢迎的旅游景点之一 (is one of...)、也是...天堂 (is also a paradise...)。第一个动作「被誉为」承受者是青海湖, 故用转被动; 后两个仍以青海湖为主语作系表结构, 主语全程不变。

【降级】 三个谓语并列、引号内容作 as 的宾语

中国最美的湖泊 是「被誉为」的内容, 作 as 的宾语: praised as "the most beautiful lake in China"。后两个表语 one of the most popular tourist attractions 和 a paradise for photographers and artists 用 and / as well as 连接, 让一个主语带出三层评价, 结构平行。本句信息密但都围绕同一主语, 无需另起句。

【语法】语态

被誉为 用被动 is praised as / is known as / is reputed as; 这是显性的「被」字，最该用被动。

单复数

旅游景点 one of 后接复数 the most popular tourist attractions; 摄影师和艺术家 用复数 photographers and artists。

冠词

最高级 the most beautiful lake 带 the; 天堂 表泛指「一个天堂」用 a paradise。

时态

三个谓语均回指全篇基调用一般现在时 (is praised / is / is) 。

【译文】 Qinghai Lake is praised as "the most beautiful lake in China". It is one of the most popular tourist attractions and a paradise for photographers and artists.

4. 青海山川壮丽,地大物博,石油和天然气储量丰富,省内许多城市的经济在石油和天然气工业带动下得到了长足发展。

【主干】 拆两层：青海地貌资源丰富 + 城市经济得到发展 (主语策略：原句主语)

本句是典型中文意合长句，含四块信息，宜拆成两个英文句。前三块 山川壮丽地大物博石油和天然气储量丰富 共一个主语青海 Qinghai，立主干 Qinghai is blessed with... (青海以...著称/拥有...)。第四块 省内许多城市的经济...得到了长足发展 主语换成「经济」the economy of many cities，立第二个主干 the economy has developed rapidly。

【降级】 前半并列形容、后半状语降级

前半 山川壮丽地大物博储量丰富 三块并列描述，可用 with magnificent mountains and rivers, a vast territory and abundant reserves of oil and natural gas 一串并列名词短语收进 with 结构，或用并列形容词。后半 在石油和天然气工业带动下 是表原因/方式的状语，降级为 driven by the oil and natural gas industry 过去分词短语作状语，挂在「经济得到发展」主干上。

【语法】时态

前半客观特征用一般现在时 is blessed with; 得到了长足发展 是已完成并延续至今的结果，宜用现在完成时 has developed rapidly——这是全篇唯一合理偏离基调处。

单复数

许多城市 用复数 many cities; reserves (储量) 习惯用复数; mountains and rivers 复数。

语态

在...带动下 经济是被带动的一方，用被动含义的过去分词 driven / boosted by。

用词

「地大物博」可意译为 a vast territory rich in natural resources，不必逐字；「储量」用 reserves; 「天然气」是 natural gas。

【译文】 Qinghai is blessed with magnificent mountains and rivers, a vast territory rich in natural resources, and abundant reserves of oil and natural gas. Driven by the oil and natural gas industry, the economy of many cities in the province has developed rapidly.

5. 青海尤以水资源丰富而闻名,是中国三大河流长江、黄河和澜沧江的发源地,在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用。

【主干】 主干=青海 以...闻名／是...发源地／发挥作用 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 青海 Qinghai 贯穿三块: 尤以水资源丰富而闻名 (is especially famous for...)、是...的发源地 (is the source of...)、发挥着重要作用 (plays an important role...)。可立第一主干 Qinghai is especially famous for its abundant water resources, 再让后两块以同一主语接续或用关系结构带出。

【降级】 三河作同位列举、末段降级为分词状语

长江、黄河和澜沧江 是「中国三大河流」的具体列举, 作同位语 China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze, the Yellow River and the Lancang。最后 在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用 可降级为现在分词短语 playing an important role in China's water ecology 作伴随状语, 挂在前面主句后, 避免再起一个并列谓语显得松散。

【语法】 介词搭配

以...闻名 是固定搭配 be famous / known for (不是 famous as) ; 发挥重要作用 是 play an important role in (介词 in 不能少) 。

冠词

三条河流专名前都要带定冠词 the: the Yangtze, the Yellow River, the Lancang River。

单复数

三大河流 用复数 three major rivers; 水资源 water resources 习惯用复数。

时态

三块均为青海当下的客观属性, 回指基调用一般现在时 (is famous / is the source / playing 隐含现在) 。

【译文】 Qinghai is especially famous for its abundant water resources. It is the source of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, playing an important role in China's water ecology.

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