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六级·真题卷第1套·2021年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay related to the short passage given below. In your essay, you are to comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Young people spend a lot of time on the Internet. However, they are sometimes unable to recognize false information on the Internet, judge the reliability of online information sources, or tell real news stories from fake ones.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) He was enjoying his holiday.
B) He was recovering in hospital.
C) He was busy writing his essays.
D) He was fighting a throat infection.
2. A) He broke his wrist.
B) He lost his antibiotics.
C) He slipped on ice and fell.
D) He was laughed at by some girls.
3. A) Turn to her father for help.
B) Call the repair shop to fix it.
C) Ask the manufacturer for repairs.
D) Replace it with a brand-new one.
4. A) Help David retrieve his essays.
B) Introduce David to her parents.
C) Offer David some refreshments.
D) Accompany David to his home.

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

5. A) She is a critic of works on military affairs.
B) She is an acclaimed hostess of Book Talk.
C) She is a researcher of literary genres.
D) She is a historian of military history.
6. A) It is about the military history of Europe.
B) It is set in the 18th and 19th centuries.
C) It is her fifth book of military history.
D) It is a war novel set in the future.
7. A) She visited soldiers' wives and mothers.
B) She conducted surveys of many soldiers.
C) She met a large number of soldiers in person.
D) She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.
8. A) She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.
B) It is not easy to make her readers believe in her.
C) It is difficult to attract young readers.
D) She has to combine fact with fiction.

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) Santa Claus.
B) A polar bear.
C) Cocoa seeds.
D) A glass bottle.
10. A) To attract customer attention.
B) To keep up with the times.
C) To combat counterfeits.
D) To promote its sales.
11. A) It resembles a picture in the encyclopedia.
B) It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.
C) It has the drink's logo in the middle.
D) It displays the image of Santa Claus.

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

12. A) It often occurs among commuters.
B) It promotes mutual understanding.
C) It improves their mood considerably.
D) It takes a great deal of effort to sustain.
13. A) Social anxiety.
B) Excessive caution.
C) Lack of social skills.
D) Preference for solitude.
14. A) People usually regard it as an unforgettable lesson.
B) Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.
C) Negative events often hurt people deeply.
D) People generally resent being rejected.
15. A) Contagious.
B) Temporary.
C) Unpredictable.
D) Measurable.

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 depends heavily on tourism.
B) It is flourishing in foreign trade.
C) It is mainly based on agriculture.
D) It relies chiefly on mineral export.
17. A) Tobacco.
B) Bananas.
C) Coffee.
D) Sugar.
18. A) They toil on farms.
B) They live a poor life.
C) They live in Spanish-style houses.
D) They hire people to do housework.

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

19. A) They will be more demanding of their next generation.
B) They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.
C) They will experience more setbacks than successes.
D) They will find it difficult to get along with others.
20. A) Failure to pay due attention to their behavior.
B) Unwillingness to allow them to play with toys.
C) Unwillingness to satisfy their wishes immediately.
D) Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.
21. A) It will enable them to learn from mistakes.
B) It will help them to handle disappointment.
C) It will do much good to their mental health.
D) It will build their ability to endure hardships

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

22. A) Failing to make sufficient preparations.
B) Looking away from the hiring manager.
C) Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.
D) Making a wrong judgment of the interview.
23. A) Complaining about their previous job.
B) Inquiring about their salary to be paid.
C) Exaggerating their academic background.
D) Understating their previous achievements.
24. A) Those who have both skill and experience.
B) Those who get along well with colleagues.
C) Those who take initiative in their work.
D) Those who are loyal to their managers.
25. A) Ability to shoulder new responsibilities.
B) Experience of performing multiple roles.
C) Readiness to work to flexible schedules.
D) Skills to communicate with colleagues.

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.

If you think life is wonderful and expect it to stay that way, then you may have a good chance of living to a ripe old age, at least that is what the findings of a new study suggest. That study found that participants who reported the highest levels of optimism were far more likely to live to age 85 or 26. This was compared to those participants who reported the lowest levels of optimism. It is 27 that the findings held even after the researchers considered factors that could 28 the link, including whether participants had health conditions such as heart disease or cancer, or whether they experienced depression. The results add to a growing body of evidence that certain psychological factors may predict a longer life 29. For example, previous studies have found that more optimistic people have a lower risk of developing chronic diseases, and a lower risk of 30 death. However, the new study appears to be the first to 31 look at the relationship between optimism and longevity. The researchers 32 that the link found in the new study was not as strong when they factored in the effects of certain health behaviors, including exercise levels, sleep habits and diet. This suggests that these behaviors may, at least in part, explain the link. In other words, optimism may 33 good habits that bolster health. It is also important to note that the study found only a 34, as researchers did not prove for certain that optimism leads to a longer life. However, if the findings are true, they suggest that optimism could serve as a psychological 35 that promotes health and a longer life.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) affect | I) plausibly |
| B) beyond | J) premature |
| C) conceded | K) reconciled |
| D) correlation | L) span |
| E) foster | M) specifically |
| F) henceforth | N) spiral |
| G) lofty | O) trait |
| H) noteworthy | |

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**.

No one in fashion is surprised that Burberry burnt £28 million of stock

- A) Last week, Burberry's annual report revealed that £28.6 million worth of stock was burnt last year. The news has left investors and consumers outraged but comes as little surprise to those in the fashion industry.
- B) The practice of destroying unsold stock, and even rolls of unused fabric, is commonplace for luxury labels. Becoming too widely available at a cheaper price through discount stores discourages full-price sales. Sending products for recycling leaves them vulnerable to being stolen and sold on the black market. Jasmine Bina, CEO of brand strategy agency Concept Bureau explains, "Typically, luxury brands rally around exclusivity to protect their business interests, namely intellectual property and preservation of brand equity(资产)." She stated she had heard rumors of stock burning but not specific cases until this week.

- C) Another reason for the commonplace practice is a financial incentive for brands exporting goods to America. United States Customs states that if imported merchandise is unused and destroyed under their supervision, 99% of the duties, taxes or fees paid on the merchandise may be recovered. It is incredibly difficult to calculate how much dead stock currently goes to waste. While there are incentives to do it, there's no legal obligation to report it.
- D) A source, who chose to remain anonymous, shared her experience working in a Burberry store in New York in October 2016. "My job was to toss items in boxes so they could be sent to be burned. It was killing me inside because all that leather and fur went to waste and animals had died for nothing. I couldn't stay there any longer, their business practices threw me off the roof." In May this year, Burberry announced it was taking fur out of its catwalk shows and reviewing its use elsewhere in the business. "Even though we asked the management, they refused to give us detailed answers as to why they would do this with their collection," continued the source, who left her role within two weeks. She has since worked with another high-profile, luxury label.
- E) In an online forum post, which asked if it's true that Louis Vuitton burned its bags, Ahmed Bouchfaa, who claimed to work for Louis Vuitton, responded that the brand holds sales of old stock for staff members twice a year. Items which have still not sold after several sales are destroyed. "Louis Vuitton doesn't have public sales. They either sell a product at a given price or discontinue it. This is to make sure that everybody pays the same price for an item," he says. He goes on to disclose the strict guidelines around the employee sales: "You may buy gifts for someone, but they track each item, and if your gift ends up online they know who to ask." One investor commenting on the Burberry figures was reportedly outraged that the unsold goods were not even offered to investors before they were destroyed.
- F) Richemont, who owns several luxury brands, hit the headlines in May for taking back £437 million of watches for destruction in the last two years to avoid marked-down prices. It's not just luxury brands either. In October last year, a Danish TV show exposed H&M for burning 12 tonnes of unsold clothing since 2013. In a statement, the high street retailer defended itself by saying that the burnt clothing had failed safety tests: "The products to which the media are referring have been tested in external laboratories. The test results show that one of the products is mold infested and the other product contains levels of lead that are too high. Those products have rightly been stopped in accordance with our safety routines." In March, a report revealed that H&M was struggling with \$4.3 billion worth of unsold stock. The brand told The New York Times that the plan was to reduce prices to move the stock, arguably encouraging consumers to buy and throw away with little thought.
- G) Over-production is perhaps the biggest concern for Burberry. While there has been much outrage at the elitist connotation of burning goods rather than making them affordable, executives at the British fashion house are no doubt struggling to defend how they miscalculated production. The waste has been put down to burning old cosmetic stock to make way for their new beauty range. However, while the value of destroyed stock is up from £26.9 million last year, it's an even more significant increase from 2016's figure of £18.8 million, highlighting that this is an ongoing issue.
- H) In September 2016, Burberry switched to a "see now, buy now" catwalk show format. The move was a switch to leverage on the coverage of their fashion week show to make stock available immediately to consumers. This is opposed to the traditional format of presenting to the industry, taking orders for production and becoming available in six months' time. While Burberry announced "record-breaking" online reach and engagement, there has been little evidence to suggest that the strategy has had a significant effect on sales, particularly as the hype(炒作) slows across the season. In February they made adjustments to the

format, dropping some catwalk items immediately and promising that others would launch in the coming months.

- I) In a statement, Burberry denied that switching to "see now, buy now" has had an impact on waste. A Burberry spokesperson further said, "On the occasions when disposal of products is necessary, we do so in a responsible manner. We are always seeking ways to reduce and revalue our waste. This is a core part of our strategy and we have forged partnerships and committed support to innovative organizations to help reach this goal."
 - J) One such partnership is with Elvis & Kresse, an accessories brand working with reclaimed materials. Co-founder Kresse Wesling said, "Late last year we launched an ambitious five-year partnership with the Burberry Foundation. The main aim of this is to scale our leather rescue project, starting with off-cuts from the production of Burberry leather goods. We are working tirelessly to expand our solutions and would love to welcome anyone to our workshop to come and see what we are doing." At the moment, the partnership only addresses waste at the production stage and not unsold goods.
 - K) While these are honorable schemes, it makes it harder for Burberry to defend these latest figures. Fifteen years ago, Burberry was at crisis point as their signature check pattern was widely imitated by cheap, imitation brands. It deterred luxury consumers who found their expensive clothing more closely associated with working-class youth culture than a prestigious heritage fashion house. In the year 2004, at the height of over-exposure of the Burberry check, the brand's turnover was £715.5 million. Under Christopher Bailey as creative director they turned the brand around and this past year revenue hit £2.73 billion.
 - L) Bina believes that brands need to readdress their exclusivity tactic. "Exclusivity is starting to be challenged," she says, "I think that goes hand in hand with how luxury itself is being challenged. Access to fashion, and the brands who police it, are becoming less and less relevant. Things like health, enlightenment, and social and environmental responsibility are the new luxuries. These all come from within, not without. That's the challenge that traditional luxury brands will have to contend with in the mid- to long-term future."
- 36. Burberry's executives are trying hard to attribute their practice of destroying old products to miscalculated production.
 - 37. Selling products at a discount will do greater harm to luxury brands than destroying them.
 - 38. Imitated Burberry products discouraged luxury consumers from buying its genuine products.
 - 39. Staff members of a luxury brand may buy its old stock at cheaper prices, but they are not allowed to resell them.
 - 40. In future traditional luxury brands will have to adapt their business strategies to the changing concepts of luxury.
 - 41. One luxury brand employee quit her job because she simply couldn't bear to see the destruction of unsold products.
 - 42. Destroying old stock is a practice not just of luxury brands but of less prestigious fashion brands.
 - 43. Burberry is working with a partner to make full use of leather materials to reduce waste.
 - 44. Burberry's plan to destroy its unsold products worth millions of dollars aroused public indignation.

45. Burberry's change of marketing strategy to make a product available as soon as consumers see it on the fashion show did not turn out to be as effective as expected.

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.

Social media is absolutely everywhere. Billions of people use social media on a daily basis to create, share, and exchange ideas, messages, and information. Both individuals and businesses post regularly to engage and interact with people from around the world. It is a powerful communication medium that simultaneously provides immediate, frequent, permanent, and wide-reaching information across the globe.

People post their lives on social media for the world to see. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and countless other social channels provide a quick and simple way to glimpse into a job candidate's personal life—both the positive and negative sides of it. Social media screening is tempting to use as part of the hiring process, but should employers make use of it when researching a potential candidate's background?

Incorporating the use of social media to screen job candidates is not an uncommon practice. A 2018 survey found that almost 70% of employers use social media to screen candidates before hiring them. But there are consequences and potential legal risks involved too. When done inappropriately, social media screening can be considered unethical or even illegal.

Social media screening is essentially scrutinising a job candidate's private life. It can reveal information about protected characteristics like age, race, nationality, disability, gender, religion, etc., and that could bias a hiring decision. Pictures or comments on a private page that are taken out of context could ruin a perfectly good candidate's chances of getting hired. This process could potentially give an unfair advantage to one candidate over another. It creates an unequal playing field and potentially provides hiring managers with information that can impact their hiring decision in a negative way.

It's hard to ignore social media as a screening tool. While there are things that you shouldn't see, there are some things that can be lawfully considered—making it a valuable source of relevant information too. Using social media screening appropriately can help ensure that you don't hire a toxic employee who will cost you money or stain your company's reputation. Consider the lawful side of this process and you may be able to hire the best employee ever. There is a delicate balance.

Screening job candidates on social media must be done professionally and responsibly. Companies should stipulate that they will never ask for passwords, be consistent, document decisions, consider the source used and be aware that other laws may apply. In light of this, it is probably best to look later in the process and ask human resources for help in navigating it. Social media is here to stay. But before using social media to screen job candidates, consulting with management and legal teams beforehand is essential in order to comply with all laws.

46. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?
- A) The advantage of using social media in screening job candidates.
 - B) The potentially invasive nature of social media in everyday life.
 - C) Whether the benefits of social media outweigh the drawbacks.
 - D) Whether social media should be used to screen job candidates.
47. What might happen when social media is used to screen job candidates?
- A) Moral or legal issues might arise.
 - B) Company reputation might suffer.
 - C) Sensational information might surface.
 - D) Hiring decisions might be complicated.
48. When could online personal information be detrimental to candidates?
- A) When it is separated from context.
 - B) When it is scrutinised by an employer.
 - C) When it is magnified to a ruinous degree.
 - D) When it is revealed to the human resources.
49. How can employers use social media information to their advantage while avoiding unnecessary risks?
- A) By tipping the delicate balance.
 - B) By using it in a legitimate way.
 - C) By keeping personal information on record.
 - D) By separating relevant from irrelevant data.
50. What does the author suggest doing before screening job candidates on social media?
- A) Hiring professionals to navigate the whole process.
 - B) Anticipating potential risks involved in the process.
 - C) Seeking advice from management and legal experts.
 - D) Stipulating a set of rules for asking specific questions.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, the food industry has increased its use of labels. Whether the labels say 'non-GMO(非转基因的)' or 'no sugar,' or 'zero carbohydrates', consumers are increasingly demanding more information about what's in their food. One report found that 39 percent of consumers would switch from the brands they currently buy to others that provide clearer, more accurate product information. Food manufacturers are responding to the report with new labels to meet that demand, and they're doing so with an eye towards giving their products an advantage over the competition, and bolstering profits.

This strategy makes intuitive sense. If consumers say they want transparency, tell them exactly what is in your product. That is simply supplying a certain demand. But the marketing strategy in response to this consumer demand has gone beyond articulating what is in a product, to labeling what is NOT in the food. These labels are known as "absence claims" labels, and they represent an emerging labeling trend that is detrimental both to the consumers who purchase the products and the industry that supplies them.

For example, Hunt's put a "non-GMO" label on its canned crushed tomatoes a few years ago—despite the fact that at the time there was no such thing as a GMO tomato on the market. Some dairy companies are using the "non-GMO" label on their milk, despite the fact that all milk is naturally GMO-free, another label that creates unnecessary fear around food.

While creating labels that play on consumer fears and misconceptions about their food may give a company a temporary marketing advantage over competing products on the grocery aisle, in the long term this strategy will have just the opposite effect: by injecting fear into the discourse about our food, we run the risk of eroding consumer trust in not just a single product, but the entire food business.

Eventually, it becomes a question in consumers' minds: Were these foods ever safe? By purchasing and consuming these types of products, have I already done some kind of harm to my family or the planet?

For food manufacturers, it will mean damaged consumer trust and lower sales for everyone. And this isn't just supposition. A recent study found that absence claims labels can create a stigma around foods even when there is no scientific evidence that they cause harm.

It's clear that food manufacturers must tread carefully when it comes to using absence claims. In addition to the likely negative long-term impact on sales, this verbal trick sends a message that innovations in farming and food processing are unwelcome, eventually leading to less efficiency, fewer choices for consumers, and ultimately, more costly food products. If we allow this kind of labeling to continue, we will all lose.

51. What trend has been observed in a report?

- A) Food manufacturers, rising awareness of product safety.
- B) Food manufacturers, changing strategies to bolster profits.
- C) Consumers, growing demand for eye-catching food labels.
- D) Consumers, increasing desire for clear product information.

52. What does the author say is manufacturers' new marketing strategy?

- A) Stressing the absence of certain elements in their products.
- B) Articulating the unique nutritional value of their products.
- C) Supplying detailed information of their products.
- D) Designing transparent labels for their products.

53. What point does the author make about non-GMO labels?

- A) They are increasingly attracting customers' attention.
- B) They create lots of trouble for GMO food producers.
- C) They should be used more for vegetables and milk.
- D) They cause anxiety about food among consumers.

54. What does the author say absence claims labels will do to food manufacturers?

- A) Cause changes in their marketing strategies.
- B) Help remove stigma around their products.
- C) Erode consumer trust and reduce sales.
- D) Decrease support from food scientists.

55. What does the author suggest food manufacturers do?

- A) Take measures to lower the cost of food products.
- B) Exercise caution about the use of absence claims.
- C) Welcome new innovations in food processing.
- D) Promote efficiency and increase food variety.

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**.*

中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址位于上海兴业路76号，是一栋典型的上海式住宅，建于1920年秋。1921年7月23日，中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在此召开，大会通过了中国共产党的第一个纲领和第一个决议，选举产生了中央领导机构，宣告了中国共产党的诞生。1952年9月，中共一大会址修复，建立纪念馆并对外开放。纪念馆除了介绍参加一大的代表之外，还介绍党的历史发展进程，现已成为了解党史、缅怀革命先烈的爱国主义教育基地。

2021年12月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay related to the short passage given below. In your essay, you are to comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Young people spend a lot of time on the Internet. However, they are sometimes unable to recognize false information on the Internet, judge the reliability of online information sources, or tell real news stories from fake ones.

【参考范文·187词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

It has become a common phenomenon that young people spend a great deal of time online, yet many of them struggle to tell trustworthy information from falsehood. As the passage notes, they are often unable to recognize false information, judge the reliability of online sources, or distinguish real news from fake stories. This deficiency in digital judgment, though easily overlooked, deserves our serious attention.

The consequences are far from trivial. Misled by fabricated news, young people may form distorted views of the world, make ill-informed decisions, and even spread rumours unknowingly. Since their critical-thinking skills are still developing, they are especially vulnerable to eye-catching yet groundless claims that circulate rapidly across social media.

To address this issue, concerted efforts are needed. First and foremost, schools should offer media-literacy courses that teach students how to verify facts and trace information back to its source. Meanwhile, online platforms ought to strengthen fact-checking and clearly label questionable content. Finally, young people themselves should cultivate the habit of cross-checking a story against several reliable sources before believing or sharing it. Only in this way can they navigate the digital world wisely.

【参考译文】

如今出现了一个普遍现象：年轻人花大量时间上网，却有许多人难以把可信的信息与虚假信息区分开来。正如材料所指出的，他们常常无法识别虚假信息、判断网络信息来源的可靠性，也分不清真假新闻。这种

数字辨别力的缺失虽易被忽视，却值得我们严肃对待。

其后果绝非微不足道。被伪造的新闻误导，年轻人可能形成扭曲的世界观、做出草率的决定，甚至在不知情中传播谣言。由于他们的批判性思维尚在发育，对那些耸人听闻却毫无依据、在社交媒体上迅速扩散的说法格外缺乏抵抗力。

要应对这一问题，需要多方合力。首先，学校应开设媒介素养课程，教学生如何核查事实、追溯信息来源。与此同时，网络平台应加强事实核查，并对可疑内容作出明确标注。最后，年轻人自己应养成一个习惯：在相信或转发之前，用若干个可靠来源交叉核对同一条消息。唯有如此，他们才能明智地在数字世界中航行。

【第1段】现象 + 复述 + 评论。本段落落实『先复述现象再点危害』：It has become a common phenomenon that... 是现象引入句；As the passage notes... 把材料里的辨假困境改写复述进来（把原文 tell real news stories from fake ones 改写成 distinguish real news from fake stories，避免逐字照抄）；末句 This deficiency... deserves our serious attention 亮出态度，完成 comment 这半个任务。

【第2段】后果 + 成因。本段落落实『追问影响做因果分析』：The consequences are far from trivial 是后果总起句；Misled by fabricated news, young people may... 用一串动词铺开多重危害；Since their critical-thinking skills are still developing... 用 Since 引出成因，说明为何年轻人格外脆弱，为下段对策提供理由。

【第3段】三主体分点对策。本段落落实『对策落到主体加做法』：To address this issue, concerted efforts are needed 引出对策；First and foremost / Meanwhile / Finally 三个信号词分点，每点都是『主体 + 具体做法』——schools offer media-literacy courses、platforms strengthen fact-checking and label content、young people cross-check sources；末句 Only in this way can they navigate the digital world wisely 用倒装升华收尾。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

评现象 + 提对策

题目要求一篇作文里同时完成两件事：comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue。现象是给定 passage 说的——Young people spend a lot of time on the Internet, 却常常unable to recognize false information on the Internet, judge the reliability of online information sources, or tell real news stories from fake ones。所以本题必须钉死：先评论『年轻人辨不清网络虚假信息』这一现象（它为何值得担忧），再给出解决它的具体办法，两者缺一不可。

读者 · 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题要求write an essay，是一篇没有具体收信人的议论文，不需要称呼语和落款。读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面语即可：不用缩写（用 do not 而非 don't）、不用口语感叹、多用第三人称和被动式（measures should be taken），全篇保持客观评论的口吻。

中心立意

辨假能力缺失须多方共治

本篇中心立场：年轻人虽长时间上网却缺乏辨别网络虚假信息的能力，这是一个不容忽视、须由学校、平台与个人共同应对的问题。这一句同时呼应了 Directions 要求的『评现象』（点明它是问题）与『提对策』（暗示多方共治的方向），把两个任务拧成一根主线。

要展开的要点

1. 现象 + 点明危害

第一个要点：复述现象并给出评论——年轻人耗在网上，却unable to recognize false information on the Internet，这种数字辨别力的缺失普遍且危险，值得严肃对待。这一点负责把 passage 现象说清楚并亮出『它是问题』的态度。

2. 影响与成因分析

第二个要点：分析这一现象的后果与根源——被假新闻误导会让年轻人形成扭曲的世界观、做出错误判断、甚至无意间传播谣言；而年轻人批判性思维尚未成熟，故对耸动却无据的信息格外没有抵抗力。这一点为『需要对策』提供理由。

3. 分主体给对策

第三个要点：给出 2-3 条可落地的对策，且每条都有明确主体和具体做法——学校开设媒介素养课教学生核查事实、平台加强事实核查并标注可疑内容、个人养成多源交叉验证的习惯。这一点直接兑现 Directions 的 suggest measures to address the issue。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 复述现象并评论

开篇用一两句概述现象、复述 passage 的 Young people spend a lot of time on the Internet 与其辨假困境，并点明这是一个值得严肃对待的问题。

第 2 段 分析危害与成因

承接第一段，展开『为什么这是个问题』：被假信息误导的后果，以及年轻人为何格外脆弱，为下段对策铺垫必要性。

第 3 段 分点对策加收尾

集中兑现 suggest measures to address the issue：按学校、平台、个人三个主体分点给出具体做法，末句升华收尾。

第 1 段 年轻人耗网却辨不清真假

落到的具体内容：年轻人花大量时间上网，却常常unable to recognize false information on the Internet, judge the reliability of online information sources, or tell real news stories from fake ones，这种数字辨别力的缺失虽易被忽视，却值得我们严肃对待。

现象引入句 · It has become a common phenomenon that + 主语 + 现象, yet + 转折出问题。（填入本题：年轻人上网多却难辨真假）

复述材料过渡 · As the passage notes / points out, + 用自己的话复述材料要点。（避免逐字照抄，替换个别词）

亮出态度 · This + 名词化的问题 + deserves our serious attention.（把现象概括成一个名词短语再评价）

第 2 段 误导后果 + 批判力未熟

落到的具体内容：被伪造新闻误导，年轻人可能形成扭曲的世界观、做出错误决定、甚至无意间传播谣言；由于其批判性思维尚在发育，他们对耸动却无据的说法格外缺乏抵抗力。

后果总起句 · The consequences are far from trivial. / The harm is by no means negligible.（先给一句强调后果严重的主题句）

举后果的并列结构 · Misled by + 原因, 主语 may + 动词1, 动词2, and even + 动词3.（用一串动词把多重危害铺开）

因果解释句 · Since + 成因, they are especially vulnerable to + 危害对象.（用 Since 引出年轻人易受影响的根源）

第3段 校/台/个人三条对策

落到的具体内容：学校开设媒介素养课程，教学生核查事实、追溯信息来源；网络平台加强事实核查并明确标注可疑内容；年轻人自身养成在相信或转发前用多个可靠来源交叉核对的习惯。三条正是对 suggest measures to address the issue 的具体回应。

引出对策总起 · To address this issue, concerted efforts are needed. / measures should be taken to + 动词. (先给一句统领对策的过渡)

分点信号词 · First and foremost, + 主体1 + 做法; Meanwhile, + 主体2 + 做法; Finally, + 主体3 + 做法. (用三个信号词把对策分层)

收束升华句 · Only in this way can + 主语 + 动词原形 + 理想结果. (倒装收尾，把三条对策拧成一个目标)

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

双任务都要落地

本题必须同时comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue，且现象须紧扣 Young people spend a lot of time on the Internet 的辨假困境；最易失分是只评现象不给对策，或跑去泛谈上网利弊。

结构连贯

三段边界清晰

本题按『现象评论—危害分析—对策』三段推进，段首过渡句和第三段的 First and foremost / Meanwhile / Finally 让评论与对策两大任务边界分明，阅卷人一眼能看出两件事都做了。

语言准确**同义改写显功力**

本题范文把原文 tell real news stories from fake ones 改写为 distinguish real news from fake stories，这类同义改写正是六级作文语言分的加分点；反之逐字抄材料、reliability 拼错、news 当复数用，都会拉低语言分。

字数格式**卡进硬性区间**

Directions 明确 write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，是硬性上下限，两头都不能碰线；写太短缺论证、太长拖沓都要扣分，三段各写透即可自然落在区间内。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只诉现象不给药方

反面示例：通篇写 Young people are addicted to the Internet and believe everything they see. This is really terrible and dangerous... 从头到尾只渲染现象可怕，一条对策都没有。修正：删掉一半渲染，补上一段具体对策，如 To tackle this, schools should offer media-literacy courses and platforms should label questionable content.

跑去谈上网利弊

反面示例：The Internet has both advantages and disadvantages. It brings convenience but wastes our time and harms our health... 这是万能网络利弊模板，完全偏离辨假主题。修正：紧扣主题写 Many young people cannot tell whether online information is true or reliable, which may mislead their judgement.

空喊口号无落点

反面示例：We should improve ourselves and pay more attention to this problem. The society should also do something. 主体模糊、动作空洞，阅卷人看不到任何可落地的办法。修正：Schools should teach students to verify facts, and platforms should clearly label questionable content.

同义反复凑字数

反面示例：This problem is very serious. It is really a serious problem. We must take it seriously because it is serious. 三句说同一件事，纯注水。修正：把重复删掉，替换成一个后果 Misled by fake news, young people may make ill-informed decisions.

英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2021年12月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Hi, David. I haven't seen you in class for almost two weeks. We thought you had disappeared on holiday early or something.

W: 嗨，David。我差不多有两周没在课上见到你了。我们还以为你提前去度假消失了什么的。

2 M: Hi, Sarah. Well, it's a bit of a long story I'm afraid. I got a throat infection last week and had to go to the hospital to get some antibiotics as I really wasn't getting any better.

M: 嗨，Sarah。嗯，恐怕说来话长。我上周喉咙感染了，不得不去医院拿些抗生素，因为我的情况真的一点都没好转。

3 W: Oh yeah. There have been so many viruses going around this winter. The weather has been so awful for the last few weeks.

W: 哦是啊。这个冬天有好多病毒在传播。过去几周天气真是糟透了。

4 M: And, on the way back from the hospital, I slipped on some ice and fell and then had to go to the hospital to get an X-ray because I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken. But I need to be careful with it for the next few weeks.

M: 然后, 在从医院回来的路上, 我在冰上滑倒摔了一跤, 又不得不去医院照X光, 因为我基本上以为我的手腕骨折了, 不过谢天谢地, 没有骨折。但接下来几周我得小心点。

5 W: Oh, that's too bad! How unfortunate!

W: 哦, 太糟糕了!真不走运!

6 M: To make things worse, I managed to fall right in front of four girls from the ninth grade. So I was utterly humiliated. Plus, the laptop in my bag was broken too.

M: 更糟的是, 我正好摔在四个九年级女生面前。所以我彻底丢脸了。而且, 我包里的笔记本电脑也摔坏了。

7 W: No, what a complete catastrophe! Is the laptop still under warranty? If it is, then you can easily send it back to the manufacturer, and they'll send you a brand-new one for free surely.

W: 不会吧, 真是彻头彻尾的灾难!笔记本电脑还在保修期内吗?如果还在的话, 那你可以轻松地寄回给制造商, 他们肯定会免费给你寄一台全新的。

8 M: The warranty ran out three days before I broke it. And all my essays are in there, and I need to hand them in before we break for the Christmas holidays.

M: 保修期在我摔坏它的三天前就过期了。而且我所有的论文都在里面, 我需要在圣诞假期前把它们交上去。

9 W: Listen, I have the number of a really good, affordable computer repair shop at home. My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles. Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop, and you can have some tea and cookies too.

W: 听着, 我家里有一个非常好、价格实惠的电脑维修店的电话。我爸爸之前找过这个人, 他能创造奇迹。我们回我家吧, 我们可以给维修店打电话, 你还可以喝点茶吃点饼干。

10 M: Wow, thanks, Sarah! That would be great! Let me just call my mom and let her know I'll be home a little bit later.

M: 哇, 谢谢你, Sarah!那太好了!让我先给我妈妈打个电话, 告诉她我会晚一点到家。

1. A) He was enjoying his holiday.

B) He was recovering in hospital.

C) He was busy writing his essays.

D) He was fighting a throat infection.

【题目】 What does Sarah think David was doing for the last two weeks?

【翻译】 Sarah 认为 David 在过去两周里做了什么?

- A) 他在享受假期。 B) 他在医院里康复。 C) 他在忙着写论文。
D) 他在与喉咙感染作斗争。

【答案】 A (细节题) He was enjoying his holiday.

【定位】 We thought you had disappeared on holiday early or something.

我们还以为你提早跑去度假了之类的呢。

【信号】 **thought** 引出的“我们以为”。答案信号是表“猜测”的 We thought you had disappeared on holiday early——题干问的正是 Sarah “think” 什么，录音里对应的就是 thought 这个“以为”，听到“以为/猜”类词就锁定它是回答“别人怎么想”那道题的句子。

【替换】 disappeared on holiday early ↔ **He was enjoying his holiday.**

去度假 = 享受假期

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 盗用了录音里 David 自述去医院的情节 (had to go to the hospital)，但那是“实际发生”且由 David 本人后说出来的，并非 Sarah “以为”的内容；题干问的是 Sarah 的猜测，故 B 答非所问。

借用原文：had to go to the hospital to get some antibiotics

C) **原词陷阱**

C 盗用了录音后半 all my essays are in there (论文都在电脑里) 的 essays 一词，制造“听到 essays 就选”的诱惑；但那是讲电脑坏了的麻烦，根本不是 Sarah 对“这两周在做什么”的猜测。

借用原文：all my essays are in there

D) **原词陷阱**

D 盗用 David 自述的 I got a throat infection last week (得了喉咙感染)，是真实发生的病情；但题干要的是 Sarah “以为”的内容，Sarah 当时以为他在度假，并不知道他生病，故 D 张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文：I got a throat infection last week

2. A) He broke his wrist.

B) He lost his antibiotics.

C) He slipped on ice and fell.

D) He was laughed at by some girls.

【题目】 **What happened to David on his way back from the hospital?**

【翻译】 David 从医院回来的路上发生了什么？

A) 他摔断了手腕。 B) 他弄丢了抗生素。 C) 他在冰上滑倒摔倒了。

D) 他被一些女孩嘲笑了。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) He slipped on ice and fell.

【定位】 And, on the way back from the hospital, I slipped on some ice and fell and then had to go to the hospital to get an X-ray because I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken.

而且，从医院回来的路上，我踩到冰滑倒摔了一跤，然后又得去医院拍X光，因为我当时以为手腕摔断了，不过谢天谢地，并没有断。

【信号】 题干同序短语 **on the way back** 直接对位。答案信号是录音里与题干几乎同词的 on the way back from the hospital——题目限定"回来的路上", 录音正好用同一短语领起这件事, 听到这个时间状语就锁定其后描述的动作即答案。

【替换】 I slipped on some ice and fell ↔ **He slipped on ice and fell.**

几乎原样对应的动作

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 盗用录音 I basically thought I broke my wrist 里的 broke my wrist, 但紧跟着是 although, thankfully, it's not broken (其实没断)。选项只取了"以为断了"、漏掉了否定反转, 与原文相反, 故错。

借用原文: I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken

B) **未提及**

B 盗用录音 get some antibiotics 里的 antibiotics 一词, 制造熟词诱惑; 但录音只说去医院拿抗生素, 从未提"丢了药", 属无中生有, 且与"路上发生的事"无关。

借用原文: get some antibiotics

D) **答非所问**

D 盗用录音 fall right in front of four girls 的"被女生看到/笑"情节, 听上去确有其事; 但那是 To make things worse 之后追加的另一桩糗事, 题干问的是"回来路上发生了什么", 对应的是滑倒, D 答非所问。

借用原文: I managed to fall right in front of four girls from the ninth grade

-
3. A) Turn to her father for help.
B) Call the repair shop to fix it.
C) Ask the manufacturer for repairs.
D) Replace it with a brand-new one.

【题目】 What does Sarah say they should do with the damaged computer?

【翻译】 Sarah 说他们应该如何处理损坏的电脑?

- A) 向她父亲求助。 B) 打电话给维修店修理它。 C) 要求制造商进行维修。
D) 用一台全新的替换它。

【答案】 B (细节题) Call the repair shop to fix it.

【定位】 Listen, I have the number of a really good, affordable computer repair shop at home. My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles. Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop.

听着, 我家里有一家很不错又实惠的电脑维修店的电话。我爸以前找过这个人, 他能化腐朽为神奇。咱们回我家, 给那家维修店打个电话吧。

【信号】 Let's... 之前被否掉、之后才是定案。前文 P7 先提"在保修期就退给厂家换新机", 但 P8 一句 The warranty ran out three days before I broke it (保修过期了) 把它否掉; 真正的定案信号是 P9 里 Sarah 的建议句 Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop——Let's 引出的才是最终方案。

【替换】 call the repair shop ↔ Call the repair shop to fix it.

打电话给维修店 = 找维修店修

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 盗用录音 My dad has used this guy before 里的 dad, 制造"听到 dad 就选"的诱惑; 但录音只是说"她爸以前找过这家维修店", 用来佐证店靠谱, 并非"向她爸求助", 故 A 偷换概念。

借用原文: My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles

C) **与原文相反**

C 盗用录音 send it back to the manufacturer 里的 manufacturer, 听起来像方案之一; 但 P8 的 The warranty ran out (保修已过期) 已把这条路堵死, 它是被否掉的方案, 非最终决定。

借用原文: you can easily send it back to the manufacturer

D) **与原文相反**

D 盗用录音 they'll send you a brand-new one 里的 brand-new, 最诱人; 但"免费换新机"的前提是 Is the laptop still under warranty, 而保修已过期, 这个方案随之作废, 故 D 与原文相反。

借用原文: they'll send you a brand-new one for free surely

-
4. A) Help David retrieve his essays.
B) Introduce David to her parents.
C) Offer David some refreshments.
D) Accompany David to his home.

【题目】 What does Sarah say she is going to do?

【翻译】 Sarah 说她打算做什么?

- A) 帮助 David 找回他的论文。 B) 把 David 介绍给她的父母。
C) 给 David 提供一些茶点。 D) 陪同 David 回家。

【答案】 C (细节题) Offer David some refreshments.

【定位】 Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop, and you can have some tea and cookies too.

咱们回我家, 给那家维修店打个电话, 你还可以喝点茶、吃点饼干。

【信号】 Let's / you can have 引出的主动招待。答案信号是 Sarah 结尾的邀约句 you can have some tea and cookies too——you can have 引出她要为 David 提供的招待。听对话结尾热心一方 Let's....、you can... 的邀约动作, 就是"她要做什么"的落点。

【替换】 you can have some tea and cookies too ↔ **Offer David some refreshments.**

茶和饼干 = refreshments (茶点)

【排除】 A) **过度推断**

A 盗用录音 all my essays are in there 的 essays, 听上去像"帮他取回论文"; 但 Sarah 提供的是"打电话找维修店修电脑", retrieve essays (取回论文) 是修好后才可能的结果, 录音并未说她要去取论文, 属过度推断。

借用原文: all my essays are in there

B) **未提及**

B 借"去她家、提到她 dad"的语境 (My dad has used this guy before) 让人联想"见家长"; 但录音只说回她家打电话、吃茶点, 从没提"introduce David to her parents (引见给父母)", 属无中生有。

D) **与原文相反**

D 把录音 Let's go back to my house (回我家) 的方向偷偷反过来, 写成 Accompany David to his home. (陪他回他家)。go back to my house 指"去 Sarah 家", 与"to his home"正好相反, 属方向/地点偷换。

借用原文: Let's go back to my house

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

1 M: Welcome to this week's episode of Book Talk. With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history.

M: 欢迎收看本周的《书谈》节目。今天和我一起的是 Heidi Brown, 一位历史学家, 她已经写了五本广受好评的军事史著作。

2 W: Thanks for having me, John. I'm so excited to talk about my latest book, which was published last month.

W: 谢谢邀请我来, John。我非常兴奋能谈谈我上个月出版的最新作品。

3 M: So this book is a novel, your first attempt at that genre. I thought it was a bit of a departure for you.

M: 所以这本书是一部小说, 你在这个体裁上的首次尝试。我觉得这对你来说是个不小的转变。

4 W: I'd say it's a major departure as it's not just a work of fiction. It's set 200 years in the future.

W: 我会说这是一个重大转变, 因为它不仅仅是一部虚构作品。它的背景设定在200年后的未来。

5 M: Right. So how did that happen? You spent three decades writing about the past and focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries. And now you're speculating about the future.

M: 对。那这是怎么发生的呢? 你花了三十年写关于过去的历史, 专注于18和19世纪。现在你却在推测未来。

6 W: Well, after years of researching soldiers and chronicling their lives during battle, I just started wondering about other facets of their lives, especially their personal lives.

W: 嗯,在多年研究士兵并记录他们在战斗中的生活之后,我开始想了解他们生活的其他方面,尤其是他们的私人生活。

7 M: I can see that. Your novel is about soldiers and it focuses on their relationships, especially the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives.

M: 我能理解。你的小说是关于士兵的,它聚焦于他们的人际关系,尤其是儿子与母亲之间以及男人与妻子之间的纽带。

8 W: Yes. That focus came about when I still intended to write another book of history. I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives, studying their letters home.

W: 是的。这个关注点出现的时候,我还打算写另一本历史书。我从研究士兵们真实的私人生活开始,研读他们寄回家的信件。

9 M: So how did that history book become a novel?

M: 那么那本历史书是怎么变成小说的呢?

10 W: Well, I realized that the historical record was incomplete. So I'd either have to leave a lot of gaps or make a lot more assumptions than a historian should.

W: 嗯,我意识到历史记录是不完整的。所以我要么留下很多空白,要么做出比历史学家应该做的更多的假设。

11 M: But why write a novel set in the future when your credentials are perfect for a historical novel? As a historian, any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility.

M: 但为什么要写一部设定在未来的小说呢,你的资历写历史小说是完美的。作为一位历史学家,你写的任何历史小说都会有很高的可信度。

12 W: I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.

W: 我觉得写过去的东西太受限制了,就像我写的东西需要是事实而不是虚构,但写未来给了我更多想象和创造的自由。

13 M: Well, having read your book, I'm glad you made that choice to move into fiction.

M: 嗯,读了你的书之后,我很高兴你做出了转向虚构写作的选择。

5. A) She is a critic of works on military affairs.

B) She is an acclaimed hostess of Book Talk.

C) She is a researcher of literary genres.

D) She is a historian of military history.

【题目】 What does the man say about the woman?

【翻译】 男士对女士说了什么?

A) 她是军事著作的评论家。 B) 她是《书话》节目广受赞誉的主持人。

C) 她是文学体裁的研究者。 D) 她是军事史学家。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) She is a historian of military history.

【定位】 With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history.

今天与我同台的是海蒂·布朗，一位写过五本广受好评的军事史著作的历史学家。

【信号】 **主持人开场介绍嘉宾的应答位**。信号是开场白里主持人介绍来宾的那句 With me today is Heidi Brown, a historian...——访谈类对话，嘉宾身份就在主持人 "今天的嘉宾是..." 这句话里点出，这是身份题的固定落点。

【替换】 a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history ↔

She is a historian of military history.

把长定语压缩成 historian of military history

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

critic of works on military affairs 借了原文的 military 一词，但原文说她 has written five ... books (她是写书的作者)，不是 "评论他人作品的评论家"，身份对不上。

借用原文：has written five critically acclaimed books about military history

B) 张冠李戴

hostess of Book Talk 盗用了开场的节目名 Book Talk，但主持节目的是男方 (he)，女方是受邀嘉宾，把主持人身份安到了女方头上。

借用原文：Welcome to this week's episode of Book Talk

C) 偷换概念

researcher of literary genres 里的 genres 蹭了后文谈体裁的内容，但原文明确说她是 a historian，不是 "文学体裁研究者"，身份被偷换。

借用原文：your first attempt at that genre

6. A) It is about the military history of Europe.

B) It is set in the 18th and 19th centuries.

C) It is her fifth book of military history.

D) It is a war novel set in the future.

【题目】 **What does the woman say about her newly published book?**

【翻译】 女士对她的新书说了什么？

A) 它是关于欧洲军事史的。 B) 它以18世纪和19世纪为背景。

C) 它是她的第五本军事史著作。 D) 它是一部以未来为背景的战争小说。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) It is a war novel set in the future.

【定位】 I'd say it's a major departure as it's not just a work of fiction. It's set 200 years in the future.

我会说这是一次重大转变，因为它不只是一部虚构作品，它的背景设定在两百年后的未来。

【信号】 被问者亲口描述新书的应答句。 信号是女方自己介绍新书的那句 It's set 200 years in the future——题目问 "woman say about her book", 落点就在被问者亲口说书的特征处; "a work of fiction" (虚构作品) + "set in the future" (设定在未来) 两点合起来, 就是一部 "设定在未来的战争小说"。

【替换】 a work of fiction ↔ a war novel
fiction=novel, 结合前文军人题材即 war novel
It's set 200 years in the future ↔ set in the future
200 years in the future=in the future

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

military history of Europe 蹭了开场说她写 military history 的话, 但那指她过去五本书, 新书是面向未来的小说; 且原文从未提 Europe。

借用原文: five critically acclaimed books about military history

B) 与原文相反

set in the 18th and 19th centuries 直接盗用主持人那句 focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries, 但那说的是她 "过去三十年研究的年代", 新书恰恰相反, 是设定在 future。

借用原文: focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries

C) 原词陷阱

her fifth book of military history 盗用了 five ... books about military history 里的 five, 但 five 是她此前史书的数量, 新书是新出的小说, 不是 "第五本军事史"。

借用原文: has written five critically acclaimed books about military history

-
7. A) She visited soldiers' wives and mothers.
B) She conducted surveys of many soldiers.
C) She met a large number of soldiers in person.
D) She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.

【题目】 What did the woman do before writing her new book?

【翻译】 女士在写新书之前做了什么?

- A) 她拜访了士兵的妻子和母亲。 B) 她对许多士兵进行了调查。
C) 她亲自见了大量士兵。 D) 她调查了士兵的个人生活。

【答案】 D (细节题) She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.

【定位】 That focus came about when I still intended to write another book of history. I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives, studying their letters home.

这个聚焦点是在我还打算再写一本史书时形成的。我先是研究士兵真实的私人生活, 研读他们写回家的信。

【信号】被问者讲自己怎么起步的应答句。信号是女方自述研究起点的那句 I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives——题目问她写书前做了什么，落点就在被问者讲自己研究动作的句子；"researching ... personal lives"（研究私人生活）就是答案动作。

【替换】researching soldiers' actual personal lives ↔ looked into the personal lives of soldiers
researching=looked into，词序调整

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

visited soldiers' wives and mothers 盗用第7段 the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives 里的 mothers、wives，但那说的是小说写的关系，不是她去"探访"了这些人，动作无中生有。

借用原文：the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives

B) 偷换概念

conducted surveys of many soldiers 与原文 studying their letters home 方式不符——她是研读士兵的家书，不是"对众多士兵做问卷调查"，调研方式被偷换。

借用原文：studying their letters home

C) 原词陷阱

met a large number of soldiers in person 借了原文反复出现的 soldiers，但她是 studying their letters home（读信），原文从未说她"当面见了大量士兵"，in person 与数量都是加出来的。

借用原文：after years of researching soldiers and chronicling their lives

-
8. A) She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.
B) It is not easy to make her readers believe in her.
C) It is difficult to attract young readers.
D) She has to combine fact with fiction.

【题目】What does the woman say about her writing history books?

【翻译】女士对她写历史书籍说了什么？

- A) 她没有太多想象的自由。 B) 让读者相信她并不容易。 C) 吸引年轻读者很困难。
D) 她必须把事实与虚构结合起来。

【答案】A（态度观点题） She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.

【定位】I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.

处理过去的题材让我感到太受束缚，好像我写的东西必须是事实而不能是虚构；而写未来则给了我更多想象、虚构的自由。

【信号】感受词 **felt too constrained** + 转折 **but**。信号有两处：一是被问者直陈感受的 **I felt too constrained working with the past** (写过去让我太受束缚)，二是 **but writing about the future gave me more freedom** 的转折 **but**——“过去受限 / 未来更自由”的对比正是答案落点；写史书（过去）即“没有多少想象的自由”。

【替换】**I felt too constrained working with the past** ↔ **She doesn't have much freedom for imagination.**
constrained=没有多少自由，肯否定转换
writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent ↔ **freedom for imagination**
freedom to imagine=freedom for imagination

【排除】B) **张冠李戴**

make her readers believe in her 蹭了主持人那句 any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility 的 credibility，但那是主持人讲“你写历史小说会很可信”，不是她说“难让读者相信她”，张冠李戴且意思相反。

借用原文：any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility

C) **未提及**

difficult to attract young readers 里的“young readers”原文从头到尾没出现，她谈的是写作自由问题，跟“吸引年轻读者”毫无关系。

D) **与原文相反**

combine fact with fiction 直接搬来原文的 fact as opposed to fiction，但原文是“事实与虚构相对立”，且她觉得写史书时只能要 fact 不能要 fiction，根本不是“把事实与虚构结合”。

借用原文：what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction

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 Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus, there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle. Most Americans don't drink soda out of the glass bottles seen in Coke's ads anymore. But this week, the company is celebrating a century of the bottle that's been sold in more than 200 countries.

无论是在动画北极熊还是圣诞老人的手中，有一样东西几乎出现在所有可口可乐的广告里：那就是标志性的玻璃瓶。如今大多数美国人不再用可口可乐广告中出现的玻璃瓶喝汽水了。但本周，这家公司正在庆祝这款已在200多个国家销售的瓶子诞生一百周年。

2 Flash back to 1915, when a bottle of Coca-Cola cost just a nickel. As the soft drink gained in popularity, it faced a growing number of competitors—counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So,

according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.

回到1915年,当时一瓶可口可乐只需五分钱。随着这种软饮料越来越受欢迎,它面临着越来越多的竞争对手——甚至有假冒产品试图模仿可口可乐的标识。因此,据可口可乐历史学家Ted Ryan称,公司决定设计出无法被复制的包装。

3 A product request was sent to eight different glass makers. Workers at the Root Glass Company got the request and began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library, landing on cocoa seed. Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle. It won over Coke executives in Atlanta and would go on to receive its own trademark, spur collections and earn Coca-Cola an iconic image that made it part of American culture for a century. 产品需求被发送给八家不同的玻璃制造商。Root Glass Company的工人收到需求后,开始在当地图书馆翻阅百科全书,最终停留在可可籽上。尽管可可籽不是这种汽水的成分,但他们根据可可籽的形状和粗大的中部设计了瓶子。这个设计赢得了亚特兰大可口可乐高管的青睐,并获得了自己的商标,激发了收藏热潮,为可口可乐赢得了标志性形象,使其成为美国文化的一部分长达一个世纪。

4 It was 100 years ago this week that the bottle earned a patent. By World War II, Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions. Americans mostly consume Coke out of aluminum or plastic today, but the glass bottle remains a symbol of America that's readily recognized around the world.

正是在100年前的本周,这款瓶子获得了专利。到第二次世界大战时,可口可乐瓶的销量已经暴增至数十亿。如今美国人主要用铝罐或塑料瓶饮用可口可乐,但玻璃瓶仍然是美国的象征,在世界各地都能被轻易识别。

9. A) Santa Claus.
B) A polar bear.
C) Cocoa seeds.
D) A glass bottle.

【题目】 What does the passage say appears in almost all ads for Coca-Cola?

【翻译】 文章说可口可乐的广告中几乎都会出现什么?

- A) 圣诞老人。 B) 北极熊。 C) 可可豆。 D) 玻璃瓶。

【答案】 D (细节题) A glass bottle.

【定位】 there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle.

在几乎所有可口可乐的广告里,你都会发现一样东西:那个标志性的玻璃瓶。

【信号】 范围词 **nearly all** 锁定唯一答案。答案句用 one thing you'll find in nearly all ads (在几乎所有广告里都能找到的"一样东西"), "one thing""nearly all" 这种唯一性加全范围的限定,正是答案信号——它把临时露脸的圣诞老人、北极熊排除,只指向冒号后的那个玻璃瓶。

【替换】 the characteristic glass bottle ↔ A glass bottle.

去掉修饰词的同一物

in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola ↔ in almost all ads for Coca-Cola

nearly all 等于 almost all

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念了 Santa Claus, 但 Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus 是在说"不管是在北极熊还是圣诞老人手里", 他俩只是举例, 真正"几乎所有广告都有"的是后面那个玻璃瓶, 不是圣诞老人。

借用原文: Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus

B) **原词陷阱**

A polar bear. 来自 in the hands of animated polar bears, 和圣诞老人并列做举例, 是"拿着瓶子的角色"而非"几乎所有广告都有的那样东西", 听到原词就选会掉坑。

借用原文: animated polar bears

C) **答非所问**

可可豆出现在第3段讲设计灵感时, landing on cocoa seed, 说的是瓶子"按可可豆形状设计", 并不是"出现在广告里"的东西, 与题干问的 ads 错位。

借用原文: landing on cocoa seed

10. A) To attract customer attention.

B) To keep up with the times.

C) To combat counterfeits.

D) To promote its sales.

【题目】 Why did the Coca-Cola Company decide to have special packaging designed?

【翻译】 可口可乐公司为什么决定设计特殊包装?

A) 吸引顾客注意。 B) 与时俱进。 C) 打击假冒产品。 D) 促进销售。

【答案】 C (细节题) To combat counterfeits.

【定位】 As the soft drink gained in popularity, it faced a growing number of competitors—counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So, according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.

随着这款软饮越来越受欢迎, 它面对的竞争者越来越多——甚至有仿冒品试图抄袭可口可乐的logo。于是, 据可口可乐历史学家泰德·瑞安所说, 公司决定设计一种无法被复制的包装。

【信号】 因果信号 So 连接原因与决定。counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So...the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated, 一个 So 把前因(被仿冒、logo被抄)和后果(决定设计不可复制的包装)连起来, So 前那句就是"为什么设计特殊包装"的答案信号。

【替换】counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo ↔ To combat counterfeits.

应对仿冒即打击仿冒

【排除】A) 未提及

To attract customer attention. (吸引顾客注意) 听上去对任何包装设计都成立, 但录音从头到尾没说为了"吸引注意", 给出的原因只有"防仿冒", 这是凭常识脑补出来的, 不是原文给的。

B) 未提及

To keep up with the times. (跟上时代) 在录音里没有任何对应, 原文谈的是"被仿冒所以要做防复制包装", 跟"时代"无关, 是凭空添加的理由。

D) 答非所问

To promote its sales. (促进销售) 虽合常识, 但录音里"设计特殊包装"这个决定的直接原因是 So 前那句"被仿冒", 不是为了促销。销量大增 (Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions) 是结果, 不是设计包装的初衷, 时间和因果都对不上。

借用原文: Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions

11. A) It resembles a picture in the encyclopedia.

B) It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.

C) It has the drink's logo in the middle.

D) It displays the image of Santa Claus.

【题目】What do we learn about the Coca-Cola bottle designed by the Root Glass Company?

【翻译】关于Root Glass公司设计的可口可乐瓶, 我们了解到什么?

A) 它类似于百科全书中的一幅图片。 B) 它呈现可可豆的形状。

C) 它的中间有该饮料的标识。 D) 它展示圣诞老人的形象。

【答案】B (细节题) It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.

【定位】Workers at the Root Glass Company got the request and began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library, landing on cocoa seed. Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle.

Root玻璃公司的工人接到这个需求, 开始在当地图书馆翻百科全书, 最后翻到了可可豆。尽管可可豆并不是这款软饮的成分, 他们还是按照可可豆的形状和宽大的中部设计了瓶子。

【信号】designed...based on 直陈设计依据。they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle, designed...based on (按照.....来设计) 是直接交代瓶子"长什么样、依什么而来"的核心句, 正是瓶子特征的答案信号。其中 seed 指上句翻到的 cocoa seed。

【替换】designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle ↔

It appears in the shape of a cocoa seed.

按可可豆形状设计=呈可可豆形状

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念了 encyclopedia, began flipping through the encyclopedia 说的是工人"翻百科全书"才找到可可豆, 百科全书只是查找的途径; 选项 It resembles a picture in the encyclopedia. 却说瓶子"像百科里的一幅图", 把"在百科里查到灵感"偷换成"瓶子长得像百科图片", 原文没这么说。

借用原文: began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library

C) 张冠李戴

It has the drink's logo in the middle. 把第2段的 logo 和本段的 large middle 拼在一起, 貌似有据。但 logo 出现在 counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo (讲仿冒抄袭logo), 原文从没说瓶子"中间有logo"; 瓶子的中部是 large middle (宽大的中部), 与"有logo"无关。

借用原文: trying to copy Coke's logo

D) 张冠李戴

It displays the image of Santa Claus. 搬来第1段的 Santa Claus, 但圣诞老人出现在 in the hands of...Santa Claus (广告里的形象), 原文从未说瓶子上"显示圣诞老人图像", 这是把广告形象错安到瓶子身上。

借用原文: in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus

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

1 Research shows that a few moments of conversation with a stranger creates a measurable improvement in mood. But most of us are reluctant to start these conversations because we presume the opposite.

研究表明,与陌生人交谈片刻就能显著改善情绪。但我们大多数人都不愿意开启这些对话,因为我们预设的结果恰恰相反。

2 In an experiment, commuters who talked to nearby strangers found their commute more enjoyable than those who didn't. They were asked to predict whether they'd enjoy the commute more if they conversed with other people. Intriguingly, most expected the more solitary experience to be more pleasurable.

在一项实验中,与附近陌生人交谈的通勤者发现他们的通勤体验比那些没有交谈的人更愉快。他们被要求预测如果与他人交谈是否会让通勤更愉快。有趣的是,大多数人认为独自一人的体验会更令人愉悦。

3 Why is this? Social anxiety appears to be the problem. People's reluctance to start conversations with nearby strangers comes partly from "underestimating others' interest in connecting". The sad thing is that people presume that a nearby stranger doesn't want to converse and don't start a conversation. Only those who forced themselves to chat because it was required by the experiment found out what a pleasant experience it could be.

这是为什么呢?社交焦虑似乎是问题所在。人们不愿意与附近的陌生人开启对话,部分原因是"低估了他人建立联系的意愿"。可悲的是,人们假定附近的陌生人不想交谈,因此不会开启对话。只有那些因为实验要求而强迫自己聊天的人才发现这是一次多么愉快的体验。

4 Human beings are social animals. Those who misunderstand the impact of social interactions may not, in some contexts, be social enough for their own well-being. You should be chatting with the strangers

you encounter. You may occasionally have a negative encounter that might stick in your memory. This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events. But starting conversations with strangers is still well worth the risk of rejection.

人类是社会性动物。那些误解社交互动影响的人,在某些情况下,可能没有足够的社交来保障自身的幸福感。你应该与遇到的陌生人聊天。你可能偶尔会遇到负面经历并留在记忆中。这是因为人类大脑倾向于纠结于负面事件。但与陌生人开启对话仍然值得冒被拒绝的风险。

5 It may surprise you that conversing with strangers will make them happier too. The pleasure of connection seems contagious. People who are talked to have equally positive experiences as those who initiate a conversation.

可能让你惊讶的是,与陌生人交谈也会让他们更快乐。联系的愉悦感似乎具有传染性。被搭话的人与主动发起对话的人有着同样积极的体验。

12. A) It often occurs among commuters.
B) It promotes mutual understanding.
C) It improves their mood considerably.
D) It takes a great deal of effort to sustain.

【题目】 What does research show about a conversation between strangers?

【翻译】 研究表明陌生人之间的交谈会怎样?

- A) 它经常发生在通勤者之间。 B) 它促进相互理解。 C) 它大大改善他们的心情。
D) 它需要付出很大努力来维持。

【答案】 C (细节题) It improves their mood considerably.

【定位】 Research shows that a few moments of conversation with a stranger creates a measurable improvement in mood.

研究表明,与陌生人交谈片刻就能让心情产生可测量的改善。

【信号】 **Research shows** 引出结论。句首 Research shows that 是明确的结论信号,紧跟其后的 creates a measurable improvement in mood 就是研究的核心发现,正对题干的 research show。

【替换】 creates a measurable improvement in mood ↔ **improves their mood considerably**
creates improvement = improves

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It often occurs among commuters. 借了录音第2段的 commuters 一词制造耳熟，但研究的结论是交谈改善心情，并非说交谈'常发生在通勤者中间'，原词陷阱。

借用原文：commuters who talked to nearby strangers

B) 未提及

It promotes mutual understanding. 听起来很合理，但录音通篇讲的是改善心情 (mood)、让人更愉快，从未说交谈'促进相互理解'，属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

It takes a great deal of effort to sustain. 说交谈很费力，而录音说的是 a few moments of conversation 就能改善心情，强调轻松易得，方向相反。

借用原文：a few moments of conversation with a stranger

13. A) Social anxiety.

B) Excessive caution.

C) Lack of social skills.

D) Preference for solitude.

【题目】 What prevents people from starting conversation with strangers?

【翻译】 什么阻碍人们与陌生人开始交谈？

A) 社交焦虑。 B) 过度谨慎。 C) 缺乏社交技巧。 D) 对独处的偏好。

【答案】 A (细节题) Social anxiety.

【定位】 Social anxiety appears to be the problem.

社交焦虑似乎就是症结所在。

【信号】 appears to be the problem 点名症结。 appears to be the problem 直接把'问题所在'点出来，这正是题干 prevents (阻碍) 对应的那个原因，是答案句的明确信号。

【替换】 Social anxiety appears to be the problem ↔ Social anxiety

原词直接对应

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

Excessive caution. 看似与社交焦虑相近，但录音从未用 caution 或'过度谨慎'来解释，把焦虑悄悄换成谨慎，属偷换概念。

C) 未提及

Lack of social skills. 听上去也像不愿交谈的理由，但录音解释的是人们 underestimating others' interest (低估别人交谈意愿)，不是缺技巧，无中生有。

D) 原词陷阱

Preference for solitude. 借了第2段 the more solitary experience 的耳熟感，但那是说通勤者'预期'独处更愉快，并非说人们因'偏爱独处'而不交谈，盗用原词又偷换。

借用原文：most expected the more solitary experience to be more pleasurable

14. A) People usually regard it as an unforgettable lesson.
B) Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.
C) Negative events often hurt people deeply.
D) People generally resent being rejected.

【题目】 Why does a negative encounter with strangers stick in one's memory?

【翻译】 为什么与陌生人的负面遭遇会留在记忆中?

- A) 人们通常把它视为难忘的教训。 B) 人类大脑倾向于纠结于负面事件。
C) 负面事件往往深深伤害人们。 D) 人们普遍讨厌被拒绝。

【答案】 B (细节题) Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.

【定位】 You may occasionally have a negative encounter that might stick in your memory. This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events.

你偶尔会遇到不愉快的经历，可能会留在记忆里。这是因为人脑天生偏向于反复回想负面事件。

【信号】 This is because 因果信号。This is because 是显眼的因果连接词，承上句的 stick in your memory，下接真正原因 the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events，正是答案信号。

【替换】 the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events ↔

Human brains tend to dwell on negative events

is biased to = tend to

【排除】 A) 未提及

People usually regard it as an unforgettable lesson. 把'记住'解释成'当作难忘教训'，但录音给的原因是大脑机制，从未说人们把它当教训，无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

Negative events often hurt people deeply. 借了 negative 的耳熟感，说负面事件'伤人很深'，但题干问的是'为何留在记忆'，原因是大脑偏向回想、不是伤得深，答非所问。

借用原文：dwell on negative events

D) 原词陷阱

People generally resent being rejected. 借了第4段末 the risk of rejection 的耳熟感，但那是另一句话，且'怨恨被拒'并不解释'为何记住负面经历'，原词陷阱。

借用原文：the risk of rejection

15. A) Contagious.
B) Temporary.
C) Unpredictable.
D) Measurable.

【题目】 What does the passage say the pleasure of connection seems to be?

【翻译】文章说联结的愉悦似乎是什么？

A) 有传染性的。 B) 暂时的。 C) 不可预测的。 D) 可测量的。

【答案】A (细节题) Contagious.

【定位】The pleasure of connection seems contagious.

连接的愉悦似乎是会传染的。

【信号】seems 后形容词即答案。The pleasure of connection seems contagious 与题干 pleasure of connection seems to be 几乎逐词对应，seems 后的形容词 contagious 就是答案信号。

【替换】seems contagious ↔ Contagious

形容词原词对应

【排除】B) 未提及

Temporary. 录音从未说这种愉悦是'短暂'的，无中生有，且与全文鼓励交谈、强调正面的基调不符。

C) 未提及 Unpredictable. 录音没有任何关于'难以预测'的说法，纯属无中生有。

D) 张冠李戴

Measurable. 借了第1段 a measurable improvement in mood 的耳熟感，但 measurable 是形容第1段的'心情改善'，不是第5段的'连接愉悦'，把别处的修饰词安到本题主语上，张冠李戴。

借用原文：a measurable improvement in mood

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 The Caribbean islands are divided into two worlds, a rich one and a poor one. This tropical region's economy is based mainly on farming. Farmers are of two types. One is the plantation owner who may have hundreds of thousands of acres. In contrast, the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land. Most visitors to the Caribbean are rich, like the plantation owner. They do not realize or do not want to realize that many farm families barely managed to get by on what they grow.

加勒比海群岛分为两个世界,一个富裕,一个贫穷。这个热带地区的经济主要以农业为基础。农民分为两类。一类是种植园主,可能拥有数十万英亩土地。相比之下,小农只耕种几英亩土地。大多数到加勒比海的游客都很富有,就像种植园主一样。他们没有意识到或不愿意承认,许多农户家庭仅靠种植的作物勉强维持生计。

2 The Caribbean produces many things. Sugar is the main product. Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas, spices and citrus fruits, such as orange, lemon or grapefruit. From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch and many forest products. Jamaica's aluminum ore supplies are the world's largest. Oil comes from Trinidad, Aruba and Curacao. But for many of the smaller islands, sugar is the only export. Rum, a strong alcoholic drink, which is distilled from sugar cane, is also an export. The world's best rum comes from this area. Local kinds vary from the light rums of Puerto Rico to the heavier darker rums of Barbados and Jamaica. American tourists enjoy stocking up on inexpensive high quality Caribbean rum while they're on vacation. In Curacao, the well-known liquor of that name is made from the thick outer skin of a native orange.

加勒比海出产许多东西。糖是主要产品。其他出口作物有烟草、咖啡、香蕉、香料和柑橘类水果,如橙子、柠檬或葡萄柚。西印度群岛还出产石油、矿物沥青和许多林产品。牙买加的铝矿储量居世界首位。石油来自特立尼达、阿鲁巴和库拉索。但对许多较小的岛屿来说,糖是唯一的出口商品。朗姆酒是一种由甘蔗蒸馏而成的烈性酒精饮料,也是出口产品。世界上最好的朗姆酒来自这一地区。当地品种从波多黎各的淡朗姆酒到巴巴多斯和牙买加的浓色朗姆酒各不相同。美国游客喜欢在度假时囤积价廉物美的加勒比朗姆酒。在库拉索,用当地橙子厚厚的外皮制成了著名的同名利口酒。

3 Ever since America's colonial days, the Caribbean islands have been favorite places to visit. Since World War II, tourism has increased rapidly. Because great numbers of people go there, the islanders have built elaborate resorts, developed harbors and airfields, improved the beaches and have expanded sea and air routes. Everything is at the resort-hotel, beach, shopping and recreation. The vacationer never has any reason to explore the island.

自美国殖民时代以来,加勒比海群岛一直是人们喜爱的旅游胜地。自第二次世界大战以来,旅游业迅速增长。由于大量人员前往那里,岛民建造了精致的度假村,开发了港口和机场,改善了海滩,并扩展了海上和航空航线。度假酒店、海滩、购物和娱乐设施一应俱全。度假者没有任何理由去探索岛屿。

4 As in most places, those who have money live well indeed. Those who don't have money live at various levels of poverty. But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy. A visitor will find rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses at the seaside or in the countryside. Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse for their children. Most of the people live well below the poverty level. In towns, they live crowded together in tiny houses. Islanders make the best they can of what they have. Their homes are quite shabby. Sadly, most tourists never see the side of the Caribbean.

与大多数地方一样,有钱人确实生活得很好。没有钱的人生活在不同程度的贫困之中。但在这里,穷人的数量远远超过富人。游客会发现富人住在海边或乡村的公寓或西班牙式房屋中。他们的佣人可能包括厨师、女佣和照顾孩子的保姆。大多数人的生活水平远低于贫困线。在城镇,他们拥挤地住在狭小的房屋里。岛民尽其所能利用他们所拥有的一切。他们的家相当破旧。遗憾的是,大多数游客从未见过加勒比海的这一面。

16. A) It depends heavily on tourism.
B) It is flourishing in foreign trade.
C) It is mainly based on agriculture.
D) It relies chiefly on mineral export.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about the economy of the Caribbean islands?

【翻译】说话者关于加勒比群岛的经济说了什么？

- A) 它严重依赖旅游业。 B) 它在对外贸易方面蓬勃发展。 C) 它主要以农业为基础。
D) 它主要依靠矿产出口。

【答案】C (细节题) It is mainly based on agriculture.

【定位】This tropical region's economy is based mainly on farming.

这个热带地区的经济主要建立在农业（耕作）之上。

【信号】**based mainly on 正面给定**。答案信号是 economy is based mainly on farming 里的 mainly——「主要」二字直接把经济支柱钉在 farming 上，这种「主语 + based mainly on + X」是篇章里下结论的典型句式，听到 mainly 就锁定。

【替换】based mainly on farming ↔ **mainly based on agriculture**
farming=agriculture 同义

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

录音第三段确实大谈 tourism has increased rapidly, A 把这个真出现过的 tourism 拎出来冒充经济支柱，但讲经济基础的第一段明说是 farming，旅游只是后文另起的话题。

借用原文：tourism has increased rapidly

B) **未提及**

录音通篇没说经济「靠外贸 / 外贸繁荣」，第二段虽列了 export crops，但那是讲「出口哪些农产品」，不是说「经济建立在对外贸易上」，B 属于无中生有。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音第二段提到 From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch、铝矿等矿产，D 抓住这个真出现的 mineral 说经济「主要靠矿产出口」，但原文用 also（还有）把它列为次要物产，主轴明说是 farming。

借用原文：From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch

17. A) Tobacco.

B) Bananas.

C) Coffee.

D) Sugar.

【题目】What is the main product of the Caribbean islands?

【翻译】加勒比群岛的主要产品是什么？

- A) 烟草。 B) 香蕉。 C) 咖啡。 D) 糖。

【答案】D (细节题) Sugar.

【定位】Sugar is the main product.

糖是主要产品。

【信号】 **the main product 唯一性标志**。信号是 Sugar is the main product 里的 the main——这是一句干净利落的判断句，直接把「主要产品」的头衔给了 sugar；篇章里这种「X is the main / the only ...」就是答案句的标准长相。

【替换】 Sugar is the main product ↔ **Sugar.**

原词同指即答案

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音 Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas 把 tobacco 列在「其他出口作物」里，A 抓住这个真念到的 tobacco，但它前面写着 other（其他的），明摆着是配角，不是 main。

借用原文：Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas

B) **原词陷阱**

bananas 同样出自 Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas，与烟草、咖啡一道属于「其他作物」，被念到不等于是主产品。

借用原文：Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas

C) **原词陷阱**

coffee 也来自 tobacco, coffee, bananas 这串「其他出口作物」，与答案句的 the main product 无关，听到就选即落坑。

借用原文：tobacco, coffee, bananas

-
18. A) They toil on farms.
B) They live a poor life.
C) They live in Spanish-style houses.
D) They hire people to do housework.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the majority of people in the Caribbean islands?**

【翻译】 关于加勒比群岛的大多数人，我们了解到什么？

- A) 他们在农场辛勤劳作。 B) 他们生活贫困。 C) 他们住在西班牙风格的房子里。
D) 他们雇人做家务。

【答案】 **B**（细节题） They live a poor life.

【定位】 But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy. ... Most of the people live well below the poverty level.

但在这里，穷人远远多于富人。.....大多数人的生活水平远在贫困线以下。

【信号】 **转折 But + 数量词点群**。双重信号：But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy 用转折 But 把重心从前句的富人扭向穷人，再用 Most of the people live well below the poverty level 的 Most 把「贫困」正式派给大多数人——转折后 + most 出现处，就是答案落点。

【替换】 Most of the people live well below the poverty level ↔ **They live a poor life.**
below poverty=poor 概括

【排除】 A) 答非所问

录音第一段说 the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land, A「在农场劳作」沾了「耕作」的边, 但那是讲农民这一小群, 第四段描述多数穷人时讲的是 they live crowded together in tiny houses (挤在小屋里), 并未说多数人都在田里劳作。

借用原文: the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land

C) 张冠李戴

录音 A visitor will find rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses 明说住西班牙式房子的是 rich people (富人), C 把这句富人的真实细节张冠李戴到「多数人」头上, 正好与题问的 majority 相反。

借用原文: rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses

D) 张冠李戴

录音 Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse 说请仆人的是前句的 rich people, D「雇人做家务」盗用了这处真出现的 servants 描写, 却同样安错了对象——是少数富人, 不是多数人。

借用原文: Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse

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

1 Talk to anyone who is a generation or two older, and they would most likely comment that children are more spoiled these days. No one wants to have or be around demanding, selfish and spoiled children, those who get bad-tempered or silently brood when they are not given everything they want immediately. Paradoxically, the parents of such children encourage this demanding behavior in the mistaken belief that by giving their children everything they can their children will be happy. In the short term, perhaps they are right. But in the longer term, such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied and resentful of the parents who tried so hard to please them.

与年长一两代的人交谈, 他们很可能会评论说现在的孩子更被宠坏了。没有人想要拥有或待在那些任性、自私和被宠坏的孩子身边, 那些在没有立即得到他们想要的一切时就会发脾气或闷闷不乐的孩子。矛盾的是, 这些孩子的父母在错误的信念下鼓励了这种任性的行为, 认为通过给孩子他们能给的一切, 孩子就会快乐。从短期来看, 也许他们是对的。但从长远来看, 这样的孩子最终会变得孤独、依赖、长期不满, 并且怨恨那些竭力取悦他们的父母。

2 Undoubtedly parents want to raise happy children who are confident, capable and likable rather than spoiled and miserable. One factor hindering this is that parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids, and substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like. Rather than getting material things, children need parents' devoted attention. The quantity of time spent together is less important than the content of that time. Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes, parents should help them work out a plan to earn things they'd like to have. This teaches them to value the effort as well as what it achieves.

毫无疑问, 父母想要培养快乐的孩子, 让他们自信、有能力、讨人喜欢, 而不是被宠坏和痛苦。阻碍这一点的一个因素是父母无法或没有花足够的优质时间陪伴孩子,并用玩具、游戏、小玩意儿等来弥补这一缺失。孩子需要的不是物质的东西,而是父母全心全意的关注。一起度过的时间数量不如那段时间的内容重

要。父母应该帮助孩子制定计划来赢得他们想要的东西,而不是立即满足他们的愿望。这教会他们珍惜努力以及努力所带来的成果。

3 Allow them to enjoy anticipation. Numerous psychological studies have demonstrated that children who learn to wait for things they desire are more likely to succeed in a number of ways later in life. One famous experiment in the 1960s involved 3- to 6-year-old children. They were given a choice between receiving a small reward, such as a cookie, immediately, or if they waited 15 minutes, they could have two. Follow up studies have found that those who chose to delay satisfaction are now more academically successful, have greater self-worth, and even tend to be healthier.

让他们享受期待。大量心理学研究表明,学会等待自己想要的东西的孩子在日后生活的许多方面更有可能取得成功。20世纪60年代的一项著名实验涉及3至6岁的儿童。他们可以选择立即获得一个小奖励,比如一块饼干,或者如果他们等待15分钟,就可以得到两块。后续研究发现,那些选择延迟满足的人现在在学业上更成功,有更强的自我价值感,甚至往往更健康。

4 If they fail, children should be encouraged to keep trying rather than to give up if they really want the desired result. This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.

如果失败了,如果孩子真的想要期望的结果,应该鼓励他们继续尝试而不是放弃。这教会他们如何处理和从失望中恢复,这与在学业、经济和人际关系方面更大的成功和满足感相关。

5 And lastly, parents should encourage their children to look at life from other points of view, as well as their own. This teaches them to be understanding of and sympathetic towards others—qualities sure to take them a long way in life.

最后,父母应该鼓励孩子从其他角度看待生活,而不仅仅是他们自己的角度。这教会他们理解和同情他人——这些品质必将使他们在人生中走得更远。

19. A) They will be more demanding of their next generation.

B) They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.

C) They will experience more setbacks than successes.

D) They will find it difficult to get along with others.

【题目】 What will happen to children if they always get immediate satisfaction?

【翻译】 如果孩子总是得到即时满足会发生什么?

A) 他们会对下一代提出更多要求。 B) 他们最终会变得孤独、依赖且不满足。

C) 他们经历的挫折会多于成功。 D) 他们会发现难以与他人相处。

【答案】 B (细节题) They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.

【定位】 But in the longer term, such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied and resentful of the parents who tried so hard to please them.

但从长远看,这样的孩子最终会变得孤独、依赖、长期不满,并怨恨那些拼命想取悦他们的父母。

【信号】 **转折 But + 结果词 end up**。这句以 But in the longer term 起头，转折信号 But 把前面"短期或许是对的"翻转，后半才是真正结论；再加 such children end up 的 end up 是明确的结果信号，双重提示这就是答案句。

【替换】 such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied ↔

They will end up lonely, dependent and dissatisfied.

近乎照搬但删了 chronically

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 demanding, selfish and spoiled children 里的 demanding, A 用 more demanding of their next generation 把这个原词搬来，但录音说的是孩子本身"难缠"，不是说他们将来"对下一代更苛求"，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：demanding, selfish and spoiled children

C) **未提及**

C 说孩子会经历 more setbacks than successes，但录音第1段讲长远后果时只提孤独、依赖、不满，从未说"挫折多于成功"，这是录音未提及的内容。

D) **过度推断**

D 的 difficult to get along with others 看似贴近"孤独"，但录音长远后果那句只说 lonely / dependent / dissatisfied / resentful，并未说"难以与人相处"，是从 lonely 过度推断出来的，原话没这层意思。

-
20. A) Failure to pay due attention to their behavior.
B) Unwillingness to allow them to play with toys.
C) Unwillingness to satisfy their wishes immediately.
D) Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.

【题目】 **What may prevent parents from raising confident and capable children?**

【翻译】 什么可能会阻碍父母培养出自信和有能力孩子？

- A) 未能对他们的行为给予应有的关注。 B) 不愿意让他们玩玩具。
C) 不愿意立即满足他们的愿望。 D) 未能与他们共度足够的高质量时间。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.

【定位】 One factor hindering this is that parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids, and substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like.

妨碍这一点的一个因素是，父母不能或不愿花足够的高质量时间陪孩子，转用玩具、游戏、电子产品之类来填补这一缺口。

【信号】 **因果信号 One factor hindering**。这句以 One factor hindering this is that 开头，hindering (妨碍) 直接呼应题干的 prevent，是明确的"原因信号"，紧随其后的内容就是要找的妨碍因素。

【替换】 parents can't or don't spend enough quality time with their kids ↔

Failure to spend sufficient quality time with them.

can't or don't = Failure, enough = sufficient

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音说孩子需要 parents' devoted attention, A 用 Failure to pay due attention to their behavior 把 attention 这个原词搬来, 却拼成"不关注孩子的行为", 而原话讲的是"投入式的陪伴关注", 不是关注 behavior, 属盗用原词后偷换对象。

借用原文: children need parents' devoted attention

B) **与原文相反**

录音里 substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets 把 toys 当作父母"拿来替代陪伴"的东西, B 却说成 Unwillingness to allow them to play with toys (不让孩子玩玩具), 与原话意思相反, 是盗用 toys 后反着说。

借用原文: substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like

C) **张冠李戴**

C 的 satisfy their wishes immediately 借用了录音 instantly satisfying their wishes 里的"立刻满足", 但那是第19/21题的话题、是"父母不该做的事", 并不是本题问的"妨碍培养自信能干孩子"的因素, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes

21. A) It will enable them to learn from mistakes.

B) It will help them to handle disappointment.

C) It will do much good to their mental health.

D) It will build their ability to endure hardships

【题目】 **Why should children be encouraged to keep trying when they fail?**

【翻译】 为什么应该鼓励孩子在失败时继续尝试?

A) 这将使他们能够从错误中学习。 B) 这将帮助他们应对失望。

C) 这将对他们的心理健康大有裨益。 D) 这将培养他们承受艰难困苦的能力。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It will help them to handle disappointment.

【定位】 This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.

这教会他们如何应对失望并从中恢复, 而这又与学业、经济和人际关系上更大的成功与满足相关联。

【信号】 **作用信号 This teaches them.** 这句以 This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment 开头, This teaches them 是明确的"作用/理由"信号, 直接回答题干的 Why, 后半的内容就是"坚持尝试"带来的好处。

【替换】 how to handle and recover from disappointment ↔ **It will help them to handle disappointment.**
handle disappointment 原义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 learn from mistakes, 听起来很符合"失败时坚持"的常识, 但录音第4段讲的是 handle and recover from disappointment, 并没有说"从错误中学习", 是凭印象补出来的内容。

C) 过度推断

C 的 good to their mental health 看似贴近"更健康", 但录音说的是 greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships, 讲的是成功与满足, 并未说"有益心理健康", 是从相邻段 healthier 过度推断而来。

借用原文: greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships

D) 偷换概念

D 的 endure hardships (忍受艰难) 与 B 的"应对失望"语义相近、最易混, 但录音原话明确是 handle and recover from disappointment, 是"应对失望"而非"忍受艰苦", D 是凭近义自造的说法。

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

1 It is not hard to mess up an interview. Most people feel nervous sitting across from a hiring manager, answering questions that effectively open themselves up for judgment. And your chances of being more carefully considered for the job can quickly go downhill just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

搞砸一场面试并不难。大多数人坐在招聘经理对面回答问题时都会感到紧张, 这些问题实际上让自己处于被评判的境地。而仅仅因为在错误的时间说了错误的话, 你被更认真地考虑录用的机会就会迅速下降。

2 The most obvious thing not to do is complain. Employers want to hire positive people. Talking about a previous job negatively raises concerns that you might be difficult to manage, or you might be someone that blames management for your own poor performance.

最明显不该做的事就是抱怨。雇主想要雇用积极向上的人。消极地谈论以前的工作会引发担忧, 认为你可能难以管理, 或者你可能是那种把自己的糟糕表现归咎于管理层的人。

3 Don't say that you've moved around in jobs because you haven't found the right fit or feel that you were not challenged enough. Statements like these will make you sound aimless and lost. An interviewer may well think, why would this role be any different for you? You will probably leave here in six months. It also begs the question of what type of relationship you had with your manager. It doesn't sound like you had open communication with him or her. Managers usually love people who can self-sustain and enable growth through taking initiative, who are strong at following through their work, and who bring ideas and solutions to the table.

不要说你频繁换工作是因为没有找到合适的职位或觉得自己没有受到足够的挑战。这样的陈述会让你听起来漫无目的、迷失方向。面试官很可能会想, 为什么这个职位对你来说会有什么不同? 你可能六个月后就会离开这里。这也引发了一个问题, 即你与经理之间是什么样的关系。听起来你和他或她之间没有开放的沟通。管理者通常喜欢那些能够自我驱动、通过主动性实现成长、善于贯彻执行工作、并能提出想法和解决方案的人。

4 If you were in a management or leadership position, when discussing your current role, never take all the credit for accomplishments or achievements. Emphasize your team and how through their talents, your vision was realized. Most successful leaders know that they are only as good as their team. And acknowledging this in an interview will go a long way towards suggesting that you might be the right person for the position you are applying for.

如果你曾担任管理或领导职位,在讨论你目前的角色时,绝不要将所有成就或成果都归功于自己。要强调你的团队,以及如何通过他们的才能实现了你的愿景。大多数成功的领导者都知道,他们的成功取决于团队的优秀程度。在面试中承认这一点,对于表明你可能是所申请职位的合适人选大有帮助。

5 Lastly, have a good idea of what your role will be and try and convey the idea that you're flexible. Asking what your role will be suggests you will limit yourself purely to what is expected of you. In reality, your role is whatever you make of it. This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued. And this is equally important if you're just starting out. Entry level interviewees would do well to demonstrate a broad set of skills in most interviews. It's important to have a wide skill set as many startups and small companies are moving really fast. Employers are looking for candidates that are intelligent and can quickly adapt and excel in a growing company.

最后,要对你的职位职责有清晰的认识,并尝试传达你具有灵活性的理念。询问你的职位职责是什么会让人觉得你会把自己局限于别人对你的期望。实际上,你的职位职责取决于你如何发挥。这在小公司尤其如此,在那里适应能力和承担新责任的能力受到高度重视。如果你刚刚起步,这一点同样重要。入门级面试者在大多数面试中展示广泛的技能会很有帮助。拥有广泛的技能很重要,因为许多初创公司和小公司发展非常迅速。雇主正在寻找聪明且能够在成长型公司中快速适应和出类拔萃的候选人。

22. A) Failing to make sufficient preparations.
B) Looking away from the hiring manager.
C) Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.
D) Making a wrong judgment of the interview.

【题目】 What does the speaker say can easily prevent an interviewee from getting a job?

【翻译】 说话者说什么能够轻易阻止面试者获得工作?

- A) 未能做好充分准备。 B) 目光避开招聘经理。 C) 在错误的时间说错话。
D) 对面试做出错误判断。

【答案】 C (细节题) Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

【定位】 And your chances of being more carefully considered for the job can quickly go downhill just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

而仅仅因为在错误的时间说了错误的话, 你被认真考虑录用的机会就会迅速下滑。

【信号】 坏结果信号 go downhill. can quickly go downhill 是"机会迅速变差"的坏结果信号, 它后面紧跟的 just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time 正是造成坏结果的行为, 这句因此是答案句。

【替换】 saying the wrong thing at the wrong time ↔ **Saying the wrong thing at the wrong time**

原句直接成项

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Failing to make sufficient preparations. 准备不足是常识里"会面试失败"的原因, 听起来合理, 但录音第一段只说"说错话"会让机会下滑, 从没提"准备", 属凭常识想当然。

B) **原词陷阱**

Looking away from the hiring manager. 借了第一段真出现过的 hiring manager 一词, 让人听到耳熟就想选, 但录音说的是坐在招聘经理对面会紧张, 从没说"移开视线"会害你丢工作。

借用原文: sitting across from a hiring manager

D) **偷换概念**

Making a wrong judgment of the interview. 用了录音里的 judgment, 但原文 open themselves up for judgment 指"面试者被别人评判", 不是"面试者自己判断失误", 对象正好反了。

借用原文: answering questions that effectively open themselves up for judgment

-
23. A) Complaining about their previous job.
B) Inquiring about their salary to be paid.
C) Exaggerating their academic background.
D) Understating their previous achievements.

【题目】 **What should the interviewee avoid doing in an interview?**

【翻译】 面试者在面试中应该避免做什么?

- A) 抱怨之前的工作。 B) 询问将要支付的薪水。 C) 夸大学术背景。
D) 低估之前取得的成就。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Complaining about their previous job.

【定位】 The most obvious thing not to do is complain. Employers want to hire positive people.

Talking about a previous job negatively raises concerns that you might be difficult to manage.
最不该做的一件事就是抱怨。雇主想招积极的人。负面地谈论上一份工作会让人担心你可能不好管理。

【信号】 **禁止信号 thing not to do.** The most obvious thing not to do is complain 用 not to do 这一最强禁止信号直接点名 complain, 是本题答案句; 后文 Talking about a previous job negatively 进一步把"抱怨"具体化为"负面谈上一份工作"。

【替换】 Talking about a previous job negatively ↔ **Complaining about their previous job**
negatively=complaining 同义替换

【排除】 B) 未提及

Inquiring about their salary to be paid. 打听薪水常被视为面试敏感举动、很像"该避免", 但录音第二段只说别抱怨, 全篇没提薪水, 是凭常识硬塞的答案。

C) 未提及

Exaggerating their academic background. 夸大学历是面试禁忌的常见说法, 听着也对, 但录音里没有任何关于"学历"或"夸大"的内容, 属未提及。

D) 与原文相反

Understating their previous achievements. 说"贬低自己以往成绩"。录音第四段其实是叫人别把功劳全揽到自己头上、要归功团队 never take all the credit for accomplishments, 那是"别独揽功劳", 与"低估自己成绩"方向相反, 也不是本题第二段的内容。

借用原文: never take all the credit for accomplishments or achievements

24. A) Those who have both skill and experience.

B) Those who get along well with colleagues.

C) Those who take initiative in their work.

D) Those who are loyal to their managers.

【题目】 What kind of employees do companies like to recruit?

【翻译】 公司喜欢招聘什么样的员工?

- A) 既有技能又有经验的人。 B) 与同事相处融洽的人。 C) 在工作中主动采取行动的人。
D) 对管理者忠诚的人。

【答案】 C (细节题) Those who take initiative in their work.

【定位】 Managers usually love people who can self-sustain and enable growth through taking initiative, who are strong at following through their work, and who bring ideas and solutions to the table.

经理们通常喜欢那些能够自我驱动、通过主动作为来推动成长的人, 那些能把工作贯彻到底的人, 以及那些能带来想法和解决方案的人。

【信号】 偏好信号 love people who. Managers usually love people who 中的 love 是"喜欢哪种人"的偏好信号, 紧跟其后的 taking initiative 等特质就是公司想要的, 是本题答案句。

【替换】 enable growth through taking initiative ↔ take initiative in their work
taking initiative 近乎原义对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Those who have both skill and experience."既有技能又有经验"听着是公司最想要的全能人才，很诱人，但本段说的是"主动、把活做到底、带方案"，并没说"技能+经验"；skill 一词要到第五段讲小公司时才出现，与本题问的"公司喜欢哪种人"不在同一处。

B) 未提及

Those who get along well with colleagues."与同事相处融洽"是大家公认的好特质，但录音第三段夸的是主动、能跟进、带方案，从没提"与同事关系"，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

Those who are loyal to their managers. 借了本段反复出现的 manager 一词，又把"忠诚"包装成美德，极易误选；但录音说的是"经理喜欢主动的人"，没有任何"对经理忠诚"的意思。

借用原文：Managers usually love people who can self-sustain

25. A) Ability to shoulder new responsibilities.

B) Experience of performing multiple roles.

C) Readiness to work to flexible schedules.

D) Skills to communicate with colleagues.

【题目】 What is especially important for those working in a small company?

【翻译】 对于在小公司工作的人来说什么尤其重要？

- A) 承担新责任的能力。 B) 扮演多种角色的经验。 C) 准备好按照灵活的时间表工作。
D) 与同事沟通的技能。

【答案】 A (细节题) Ability to shoulder new responsibilities.

【定位】 This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued.

这在小公司里尤其如此，在那里，适应并承担新职责的能力备受看重。

【信号】 强调信号 especially true + highly valued. This is especially true in small companies 把场景锁定到小公司，is highly valued 是"备受看重"的强调信号，二者之间的 take on new responsibilities 正是被看重的能力，这句是答案句。

【替换】 take on new responsibilities ↔ shoulder new responsibilities

take on=shoulder 同义替换

【排除】B) 过度推断

Experience of performing multiple roles. 由录音 your role is whatever you make of it "角色由你定"顺势联想出"做过多种角色的经验", 看似沾边, 但原文强调的是"愿意承担新责、能适应", 不是"已有多角色经验", 是从原话多推了一步。

借用原文: your role is whatever you make of it

C) 原词陷阱

Readiness to work to flexible schedules. 借了录音 you're flexible 的 flexible 一词, 让听到"灵活"就想选; 但原文的 flexible 指"愿意承担超出本职的工作", 不是"弹性的上班时间表", 对象被偷换了。

借用原文: try and convey the idea that you're flexible

D) 未提及

Skills to communicate with colleagues. 沟通能力是公认的职场好技能, 但第五段讲小公司时说的是适应与担新责, 并未提"与同事沟通", 属未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

42 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。

Plus, the laptop in my bag was broken too.

第6段, 第3句

简单句加被动语态是四六级和考研中的常见基础句式, 介词短语作后置定语也很典型, 但整体结构过于简单, 代表性中等。

W: Thanks for having me, John.

第2段, 第1句

祈使句在口语对话中常见,但在四六级或考研阅读文章中出现频率较低,典型性一般,迁移价值中等。

So I'd either have to leave a lot of gaps or make a lot more assumptions than a historian should.

第10段，第2句

句子覆盖主谓宾、并列谓语、比较状语从句、承前省略等多种成分和结构;"either ... or ..." 并列结构和比较从句中的省略是易错点,有较高练习价值;宾语带比较修饰的结构("more assumptions than ...") 也值得训练;成分种类丰富,适合作为划分练习句。

W: I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.

第12段，第1句

本句涵盖了多种成分类型：系表结构、双宾语结构、动名词作主语、分词短语作状语、不定式作定语、方式状语从句、主语从句。尤其是 like 引导的方式状语从句容易被误判为介词短语，what 引导的主语从句在从句内部既作连接词又作宾语，这些都是值得练习的易错点。成分丰富，训练价值较高。

She looked into the personal lives of soldiers.

第7题，D

覆盖了主语、谓语、状语三种基本成分，其中短语动词 "look into" 可以帮助学生练习识别动词与介词的固定搭配，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、定语等其他常见成分。

It is not easy to make her readers believe in her.

第8题，B

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是非常常见的书面句型，考试和阅读里都经常出现。掌握后可以迁移到大量“先评价、后补具体内容”的句子。

It is difficult to attract young readers.

第8题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握后可直接应用于大量同类句子的理解与写作，迁移性强，具有较高的典型性。

Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus, there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle.

第1段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研常考的三大典型结构：there be 存在句、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句、同位语补充说明。这种“存在句 + 定语从句 + 同位语”的组合在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But this week, the company is celebrating a century of the bottle that's been sold in more than 200 countries.

第1段，第3句

主句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰宾语中的名词、关系代词作主语、被动语态的使用都是典型考点，句式迁移性强

Flash back to 1915, when a bottle of Coca-Cola cost just a nickel.

第2段，第1句

祈使句 + 时间状语从句的组合在口语和广告文案中较常见，但在四六级或考研阅读中出现频率中等；结构本身有一定代表性，但不属于高频重点句式。

So, according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.

第2段，第3句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的结构：主句 + 不定式作宾语 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语中的名词。定语从句使用关系代词 that 引导，且从句内使用情态动词的被动式，这些都是考试中的高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子分析中。

Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle.

第3段，第3句

"Though"引导的让步状语从句前置是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且从句与主句形成转折对比的逻辑关系也符合真题特点。但本句整体结构偏简单，缺少定语从句、名词性从句等高频复杂结构，典型性中等偏上。

It won over Coke executives in Atlanta and would go on to receive its own trademark, spur collections and earn Coca-Cola an iconic image that made it part of American culture for a century.

第3段，第4句

综合来看,本句在主干识别、分句嵌套、时态理解、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度上均处于中等偏上水平,尤其在成分训练价值和结构典型性上表现突出(均为7分)。主干虽被并列拉长但仍可辨认(6分),嵌套层级不深但并列复杂(5分),时态有一定挑战但无多重叠加(6分)。这是一个覆盖面广、坑点适中、高度典型的训练句,适合作为结构与时态综合练习的重点材料,优先级较高。

It was 100 years ago this week that the bottle earned a patent.

第4段，第1句

强调句是四六级和考研阅读写作中的典型句式，本句展示的时间状语强调用法非常标准且常见，掌握这一结构可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中

Americans mostly consume Coke out of aluminum or plastic today, but the glass bottle remains a symbol of America that's readily recognized around the world.

第4段，第3句

并列句 + 限制性定语从句 + 被动语态的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。转折逻辑 (but) 和定语从句修饰表语的用法都具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Why did the Coca-Cola Company decide to have special packaging designed?

第10题题干

特殊疑问句加不定式宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,have sth done 结构也是高频考点,句式具有较强代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

What do we learn about the Coca-Cola bottle designed by the Root Glass Company?

第11题题干

特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解题目中极为常见，本句的“What do we learn about...”句式是典型的阅读题提问方式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题中。

This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events.

第4段，第5句

"This is because..." 句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，用于给出原因或解释现象，是典型的学术说理句式。掌握此结构（特别是 "because" 引导表语从句的用法）后可广泛迁移到其他因果解释语境，代表性较强。

It takes a great deal of effort to sustain.

第12题，D

"It takes ... to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句型，用于表达花费时间、精力等，掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用，代表性强

What prevents people from starting conversation with strangers?

第13题 题干

疑问句中疑问词充当主语的结构在考试阅读和写作中频繁出现，且 'prevent sb from doing' 是常考搭配，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值，但因句子过短、不涉及从句，典型性略打折扣。

Human brains tend to dwell on negative events.

第14题，B

简单句在四六级和考研中占比不高，考试更侧重复合句和复杂句式。但 "tend to do" 和 "dwell on" 是常考搭配，且主谓状的线性排列在阅读理解中频繁出现，作为基础句式有一定代表性，但不属于高频重点句型。

In contrast, the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land.

第1段，第5句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种基本成分，适合入门级成分划分练习。但成分种类有限，不含定语从句、宾语补足语、双宾语等更丰富的结构，训练广度一般。

American tourists enjoy stocking up on inexpensive high quality Caribbean rum while they're on vacation.

第2段，第11句

主句 + while 时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，动名词短语作宾语也是典型考点。但整句结构较为简单，缺少多层嵌套、定语从句、同位语从句等更高频的复杂句式，因此典型性中等偏上，掌握后可部分复用但不属于最核心的高频难句模式。

As in most places, those who have money live well indeed.

第4段，第1句

"名词 + 限制性定语从句" 作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"those who..." 这类指代加定语从句的用法尤其常见。掌握这种结构后可以识别和理解大量类似句子,具有较高的迁移价值。

Paradoxically, the parents of such children encourage this demanding behavior in the mistaken belief that by giving their children everything they can their children will be happy.

第1段，第3句

本句成分丰富：主句包含副词状语、主语、谓语、宾语、介词短语原因状语；同位语从句含同位语、条件状语、主系表结构；定语从句涉及关系代词省略和承前省略的宾语。覆盖多种成分类型，且同位语从句与定语从句是学生易混淆的考点，具有较高训练价值。

Undoubtedly parents want to raise happy children who are confident, capable and likable rather than spoiled and miserable.

第2段，第1句

主句want to do加宾语的结构以及限制性定语从句修饰宾语的模式,在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率很高,属于常考句式。定语从句使用who引导且在从句中作主语,是定语从句的典型用法。rather than对比结构也是常见表达。掌握本句结构后,可迁移至大量类似句型,典型性较强。

Rather than getting material things, children need parents' devoted attention.

第2段，第3句

"Rather than doing A, S + V + O" 的对比结构在写作和阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身的结构过于基础，不属于四六级或考研真题中高频出现的复杂典型句式。

Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes, parents should help them work out a plan to earn things they'd like to have.

第2段，第5句

本句使用了 help sb do sth 结构和限制性定语从句修饰宾语，这两种结构都是四六级和考研英语中的高频句式。介词短语作状语、情态动词表建议、定语从句省略关系代词等语法现象都具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Allow them to enjoy anticipation.

第3段，第1句

祈使句是日常英语和考试中的常见句型，"allow sb to do sth" 更是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频结构。掌握这一句型后可直接迁移至大量类似表达（permit、enable、encourage 等 + 宾语 + 不定式）。虽然句子本身过于简洁，但其句型代表性较强。

Numerous psychological studies have demonstrated that children who learn to wait for things they desire are more likely to succeed in a number of ways later in life.

第3段，第2句

本句呈现 "主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套" 的结构，是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰名词、关系代词省略、不定式作宾语等都是常考考点，掌握后可大量复用到真题理解和翻译中。

If they fail, children should be encouraged to keep trying rather than to give up if they really want the desired result.

第4段，第1句

条件状语从句加主句的结构,以及情态动词被动语态加不定式补足语的搭配,在四六级和考研英语中非常常见。双重条件约束的模式也是典型的复杂条件表达方式。掌握本句结构后,学习者可以迁移到大量类似句式的理解和应用中。

This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.

第4段，第2句

双宾语结构、疑问词加不定式、非限制性定语从句、be associated with 固定搭配，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。这种主句加非限制性定语从句的组合在学术和议论文体中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

And lastly, parents should encourage their children to look at life from other points of view, as well as their own.

第5段，第1句

encourage sb to do sth 是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频句式,且情态动词 should 表达建议的用法也极为常见;本句结构在教育、社会类话题中代表性强,掌握后可直接迁移到类似语境(如 allow sb to do, enable sb to do 等);虽为简单句,但典型性突出

They will find it difficult to get along with others.

第19题，D

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是英语中极为常见且高频出现在各类考试中的句式，属于典型的宾语补足语结构。掌握这一句式后，学生可以轻松迁移到类似的 "make/consider/think it + 形容词/名词 + to do" 结构，实用性和代表性都很强。

What may prevent parents from raising confident and capable children?

第20题 题干

本句使用了特殊疑问句结构，且包含"prevent sb from doing sth"这一高频固定搭配，在四六级及考研英语阅读理解和完形填空中较为常见。疑问词作主语的用法也是考试中需要熟练掌握的句式。虽然本身为简单句，但其句式和搭配的典型性较高，学习后可在多种语境中复用。

Why should children be encouraged to keep trying when they fail?

第21题 题干

本句的 "情态动词+被动语态" 结构、"encourage sb to do" 转化为被动后的 "be encouraged to do" 补足语用法、以及时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来,都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。疑问句形式也常见于阅读理解和写作中。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似表达,典型性很强。

It will help them to handle disappointment.

第21题，B

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补语四种核心成分，其中宾语补语（不定式）是值得练习的结构；但成分位置过于规整，缺少定语、状语等修饰成分，练习面不够全面。

It is not hard to mess up an interview.

第1段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 是四六级和考研中极其典型的高频句型，在阅读和写作中大量出现。掌握这个结构后，可以直接套用到 It is important/necessary/difficult/easy to do 等无数类似句子中，迁移性很强。

Most successful leaders know that they are only as good as their team.

第4段，第3句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，且主句中包含形容词修饰名词、从句中包含比较结构，这些都是高频考点。本句结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Lastly, have a good idea of what your role will be and try and convey the idea that you're flexible.

第5段，第1句

祈使句 + 宾语从句 + 同位语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读、写作中较为常见，尤其是同位语从句 (the idea that ...) 和并列谓语结构都是高频句式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达 (如 the fact that、the belief that、make sure ... and ...)。

This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued.

第5段，第4句

非限制性定语从句补充说明先行词，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句的主系表结构加介词短语状语也是常见模式，学习者掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

What does the speaker say can easily prevent an interviewee from getting a job?

第22题 题干

这种在四六级听力或阅读题干中极其常见的询问观点句式，是考生必须掌握的高频结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 256 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本卷录音原文中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本卷 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看

该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷9次 · 真题 568 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷7次 · 真题 43 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷5次 · 真题 132 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷5次 · 真题 66 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本卷5次 · 真题 13 句

historian B2

n. 历史学家

本卷5次 · 真题 10 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷4次 · 真题 271 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷4次 · 真题 112 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷4次 · 真题 64 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷4次 · 真题 21 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次 · 真题 200 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷3次 · 真题 168 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷3次 · 真题 126 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次 · 真题 119 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷3次 · 真题 99 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷3次 · 真题 64 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷3次 · 真题 44 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷3次 · 真题 32 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷3次 · 真题 29 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷3次 · 真题 28 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

ad A2

n. 广告

本卷3次 · 真题 20 句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷3次 · 真题 15 句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷3次 · 真题 11 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次 · 真题 228 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次 · 真题 171 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次 · 真题 170 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次 · 真题 144 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次 · 真题 143 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷2次 · 真题 102 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次 · 真题 94 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷2次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解,领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷2次·真题 67 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷2次·真题 60 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷2次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次·真题 56 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 50 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本卷2次·真题 47 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 44 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷2次·真题 44 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本卷2次·真题 44 句

recover

B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷2次·真题 35 句

manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本卷2次·真题 33 句

tourism

B1

n. 旅游业

本卷2次·真题 33 句

handle

A2

v. 处理

本卷2次·真题 32 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本卷2次·真题 30 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次·真题 30 句

judgment

B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷2次·真题 29 句

antibiotic

B2

n. 抗生素

本卷2次·真题 27 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 27 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本卷2次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本卷2次·真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本卷2次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本卷2次·真题 17 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本卷2次·真题 15 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷2次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本卷2次·真题 13 句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本卷2次·真题 12 句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本卷2次·真题 12 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本卷2次·真题 12 句

academically B2

adv. 在学业上

本卷2次·真题 11 句

commuter B2

n. 通勤者

本卷2次·真题 9 句

infection B2

n. 传染

本卷2次·真题8句

islander B2

n. 岛民

本卷2次·真题8句

presume C1

v. 假定, 推测 (某事属实)

本卷2次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题363句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题273句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷1次·真题190句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题185句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题167句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题167句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题134句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题120句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题120句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题119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

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题104句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 104 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 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

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 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

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本卷1次·真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

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

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 43 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

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

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 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

battle B1

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 29 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 28 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

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

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

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

root A2

n. 根

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks

A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

disappear

A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route

B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

affordable

B1

adj. 买得起的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

blame

B1

v. 责备

本卷1次·真题 22 句

display

B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

emphasize

B2

v. 强调

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

oppose

B2

v. 反对

本卷1次·真题 21 句

preparation

B1

n. 准备

本卷1次·真题 21 句

virus

B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge

B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

actual

B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

basically

B1

adv. 基本上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

financially

B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

latest

B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷1次·真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题 19 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本卷1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷1次·真题 16 句

gadget B2

n. 小装置

本卷1次·真题 16 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 16 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16 句

retrieve B2

v. 取回

本卷1次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

leadership B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本卷1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本卷1次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tropical B1

adj. 热带的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 13 句

maker A2

n. 制造者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 12 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 12句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本卷1次·真题 12句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本卷1次·真题 12句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 12句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 12句

accompany B2

v. 陪同; 陪伴

本卷1次·真题 11句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11句

initiate C1

v. 开始

本卷1次·真题 11句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本卷1次·真题 11句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 11句

setback B2

n. 挫折

本卷1次·真题 11句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本卷1次·真题 10句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本卷1次·真题 10句

interviewer

B1

n. 面试官

本卷1次·真题 10 句

purely

B2

adv. 纯粹地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

readily

B2

adv. 乐意地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

recreation

B2

n. 娱乐

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resort

B2

n. 度假胜地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

colonial

B2

adj. 殖民地的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constrain

C1

v. 限制, 约束 (行动或自由)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

elaborate

C1

adj. 复杂精细的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

flip

B1

v. 快速翻转

本卷1次·真题 9 句

inexpensive

B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

patent

B2

n. 专利权

本卷1次·真题 9 句

tobacco

B1

n. 烟草

本卷1次·真题 9 句

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

speculate

C1

v. 推测, 猜测

本卷1次·真题 8 句

sympathetic

B2

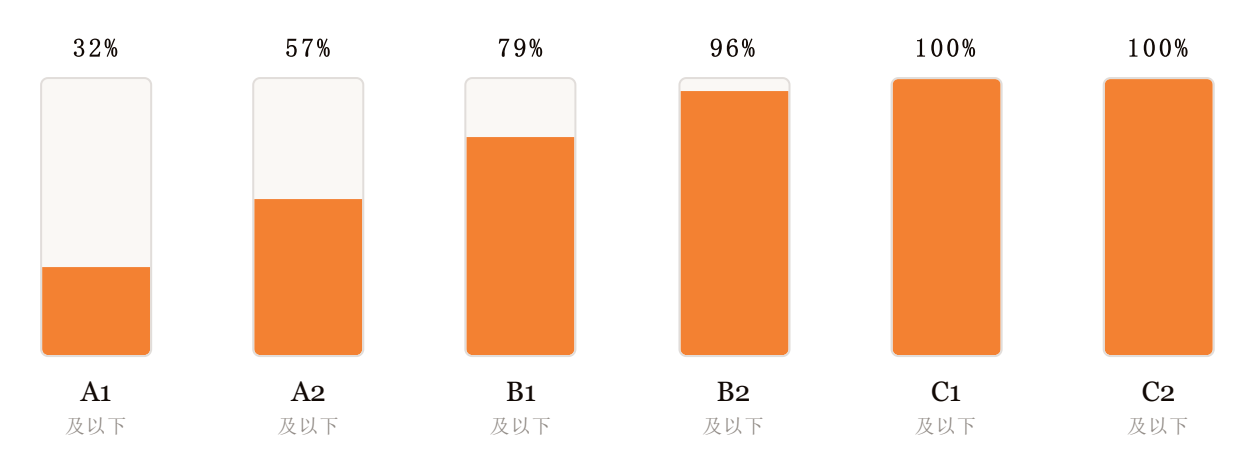
adj. 同情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 **792** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **792** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 34 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全卷录音原文去重词 792 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

792

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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2021年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2021年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、1 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

If you think life is wonderful and expect it to stay that way, then you may have a good chance of living to a ripe old age, at least that is what the findings of a new study suggest. That study found that participants who reported the highest levels of optimism were far more likely to live to age 85 or 26. This was compared to those participants who reported the lowest levels of optimism. It is 27 that the findings held even after the researchers considered factors that could 28 the link, including whether participants had health conditions such as heart disease or cancer, or whether they experienced depression. The results add to a growing body of evidence that certain psychological factors may predict a longer life 29. For example, previous studies have found that more optimistic people have a lower risk of developing chronic diseases, and a lower risk of 30 death. However, the new study appears to be the first to 31 look at the relationship between optimism and longevity. The researchers 32 that the link found in the new study was not as strong when they factored in the effects of certain health behaviors, including exercise levels, sleep habits and diet. This suggests that these behaviors may, at least in part, explain the link. In other words, optimism may 33 good habits that bolster health. It is also important to note that the study found only a 34, as researchers did not prove for certain that optimism leads to a longer life. However, if the findings are true, they suggest that optimism could serve as a psychological 35 that promotes health and a longer life.

如果你认为生活美好并期望它一直如此，那么你可能很有机会活到高龄，至少一项新研究的发现是这样表明的。该研究发现，报告乐观程度最高的参与者活到85岁或更长寿的可能性要大得多。这是与报告乐观程度最低的参与者相比较而言的。值得注意的是，即使在研究人员考虑了可能影响这种关联的因素之后，这些发现仍然成立，包括参与者是否患有心脏病或癌症等健康状况，或者他们是否经历过抑郁症。这些结果进一步证明了某些心理因素可能预示更长寿命的越来越多的证据。例如，以前的研究发现，更乐观的人患

慢性疾病的风险较低,过早死亡的风险也较低。然而,这项新研究似乎是第一个专门研究乐观与长寿之间关系的研究。研究人员承认,当他们将某些健康行为的影响纳入考量时,包括运动水平、睡眠习惯和饮食,新研究中发现的关联就没有那么强了。这表明这些行为至少在一定程度上可以解释这种关联。换句话说,乐观可能培养有益于健康的良好习惯。同样重要的是要注意,该研究只发现了一种相关性,因为研究人员并没有确切证明乐观会导致更长的寿命。然而,如果这些发现是真实的,它们表明乐观可以作为一种促进健康和长寿的心理特质。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) affect | I) plausibly |
| B) beyond | J) premature |
| C) conceded | K) reconciled |
| D) correlation | L) span |
| E) foster | M) specifically |
| F) henceforth | N) spiral |
| G) lofty | O) trait |
| H) noteworthy | |

26. participants who reported the highest levels of optimism were far more likely to live to age 85 or __ (26) __.

【答案】 **B) beyond** (副词)

【词性槽】 and 后并列数字 85 的修饰成分

【依据】 **beyond** 表"以上、超过", 正好把 85 岁再往上推

live to age 85 or beyond 是英文里常见表达,意为"活到 85 岁或以上",与上文 far more likely to live to age 85 or __ (26) __ 想强调的"长寿"主题完全契合。

【竞争词】 F) henceforth 时间副词,与年龄数字并列不通

henceforth 意为"今后、自此",是时间起点副词,与 to age 85 无法构成"85 或更高"这种数值并列。

I) plausibly 情态副词,没修饰数字的用法

plausibly 表"貌似可信地",通常修饰陈述或动词,没有 age 85 or plausibly 的搭配。

M) specifically 义为"具体来说",不表数值范围

specifically 用于举例或限定具体范围,无法与"to age 85"并列出"85 或以上"的含义。

27. It is __(27)__ that the findings held even after the researchers considered factors that could __(28)__ the link

【答案】 **H) noteworthy** (形容词)

【词性槽】 It is __ that 形式主语句的表语

【依据】 强调"研究发现值得关注", 与下文一长串排除变量呼应

后文 the findings held even after the researchers considered factors that could __(28)__ the link, including whether participants had health conditions such as heart disease or cancer, or whether they experienced depression. 说研究人员排除了多种干扰因素后结论依然成立——这种排除后依然站得住的发现, 正是"值得注意的" (noteworthy)。

【竞争词】 G) lofty 义为"崇高的、高远的", 多修饰理想/目标

lofty ideals/goals 才是典型搭配, 描述"研究发现"用 lofty 既不达意也不搭配。

J) premature 义为"过早的", 与"排除变量后仍成立"语义反向

premature 暗示结论下得太早、不可靠, 而句中明显是肯定研究的稳健性, 方向相反。

28. factors that could __(28)__ the link

【答案】 **A) affect** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 could 后接动词原形

【依据】 affect the link = 影响这种关联

上文说研究人员考虑了"可能影响这种关联"的多种因素, factors that could __(28)__ the link, including whether participants had health conditions such as heart disease or cancer, 举例就是疾病、抑郁等会干扰相关性的因素, 正是 affect 的中性"影响"义。

【竞争词】 K) reconciled 义为"调和、使一致", 与"干扰关联"方向不符

reconcile the link 几乎不成立; 这里要表达的是健康状况会"影响/干扰"乐观与长寿之间的关联, 而非"调和"。

29. certain psychological factors may predict a longer life __(29)__.

【答案】 **L) span** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 longer 后的名词中心语

【依据】 life span = 寿命, 与 longer 搭配 = 更长寿命

全文话题就是"乐观与长寿", certain psychological factors may predict a longer life __(29)__.——a longer life span 即"更长寿命", 与 participants who reported the highest levels of optimism were far more likely to live to age 85 or __(26)__. 形成主题呼应。

【竞争词】 N) spiral life spiral 不成搭配

spiral 是"螺旋", 与 life 组合既不是英语常见搭配, 也与"更长寿命"语义无关。

30. a lower risk of __(30)__ death

【答案】 **J) premature** (形容词)

【词性槽】 of + 形容词 + 名词 death 的定语

【依据】 **premature death = 过早死亡, 医学/健康语境固定搭配**

上文 more optimistic people have a lower risk of developing chronic diseases 并列下来, a lower risk of __(30)__ death 的逻辑是"较低的过早死亡风险", premature death 是医学常用术语, 正好搭配。

【竞争词】 G) lofty 义"崇高的", 无法修饰 death

lofty 与 death 在语义和感情色彩上都不兼容, 没有 lofty death 这样的英语搭配。

31. the new study appears to be the first to __(31)__ look at the relationship between optimism and longevity.

【答案】 **M) specifically** (副词)

【词性槽】 to + 副词 + 动词原形

【依据】 **the first to specifically look at = 首个专门研究.....**

前文已铺垫"以往研究发现乐观降低慢性病/过早死亡风险", 本句要点出新研究的独特贡献——the first to __(31)__ look at the relationship between optimism and longevity., 意为"首项专门考察乐观与长寿关系的研究", specifically 正合此意。

【竞争词】 F) henceforth 时间副词"今后", 与"首项研究"语义反向

henceforth 表示"自此以后", 强调未来时间, 与"the first to"描述既有研究身份不符。

I) plausibly 义"貌似可信地", 弱化语气与首创性不符

the first to plausibly look 暗含"看起来还行地看了一下", 明显弱化原句强调研究首创性的语气。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— I plausibly 也是副词, 且义"貌似可信地"听起来也学术。the first to __(31)__ look at the relationship 处, 考生看到 plausibly 是副词、又有"看起来合理"的学术味, 可能误选。防坑: 本句强调研究的"首创性 + 专门性", 需要 specifically 这种聚焦副词; plausibly 反而削弱句意。

32. The researchers __(32)__ that the link found in the new study was not as strong when they factored in the effects of certain health behaviors

【答案】 **C) conceded** (动词)

【词性槽】 主句缺谓语，主语 researchers 后

【依据】 **concede that... = 承认 (局限性)**

下文 the link found in the new study was not as strong when they factored in the effects of certain health behaviors 是研究者对自家结论的限制性说明——承认在控制健康行为后关联减弱，正是 concede (承认局限/让步) 的典型用法。

【竞争词】 **K) reconciled 义为"调和、使一致"，不接 that 从句作宾语**

reconcile 常接 with/to 或接两件需调和的事物，不接 that 从句陈述发现；语义也与"承认局限"无关。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **K)** —— K reconciled 与 C conceded 同为过去式动词形态，易混。The researchers __(32)__ that the link found in the new study was not as strong 处，K reconciled 形态和位置都合 (researchers reconciled that...)，让考生误以为可填。防坑：reconcile 不接 that 从句，且无"承认局限"之义；这里需要带"让步色彩"的动词，concede 才是命题人想要的。

33. optimism may __(33)__ good habits that bolster health.

【答案】 **E) foster** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 may 后接动词原形

【依据】 **foster good habits 是常见搭配，意为"培养好习惯"**

句子推论是"乐观可能促进/培养健康习惯，从而支撑健康"，foster 在英语里与 habits、growth、development 等抽象名词搭配得最自然，optimism may __(33)__ good habits that bolster health. 顺读为 optimism may foster good habits.

【竞争词】 **A) affect 中性"影响"，但搭配方向不指向"培养"**

affect 多表中性或负面影响，与 good habits 搭配不自然，且无法准确表达"乐观→催生好习惯"的因果方向；另外 A 将在 28 题更需要它。

K) reconciled 形态不对且语义不搭

reconciled 是过去式/分词，紧接 may 后不合形态；语义"使和解/调和"也不与 good habits 搭配。

34. the study found only a __(34)__, as researchers did not prove for certain that optimism leads to a longer life.

【答案】 **D) correlation** (名词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词 a 后

【依据】 **found a correlation** 与下句"未证明因果"严丝合缝

as 后给出原因 researchers did not prove for certain that optimism leads to a longer life.——没有证明因果, 只能说"只发现了一种相关性", 与统计语境里"correlation ≠ causation"的标准说法一致。

【竞争词】 L) **span** 义为"跨度/期间", 不与"未证因果"对应

a span 通常指 life span (寿命跨度), 但这里要表达的是"研究只发现 X 与 Y 之间的关系", 不是寿命长度。

N) **spiral** 义为"螺旋", 与本句逻辑无关

a spiral 多用于 a downward/upward spiral 等隐喻, 与"乐观与长寿的关系"语境不沾边。

O) **trait** 义为"特征", 35 题留给它更合身

a trait 指个人特征, 与 found (研究发现的关系) 不搭; 而且 35 题 psychological __ 处需要 trait 表达"心理特质", 留给那道更贴。

35. they suggest that optimism could serve as a psychological __(35)__ that promotes health and a longer life.

【答案】 **O) trait** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 psychological 后的中心词

【依据】 **psychological trait = 心理特质, 是固定搭配**

全文把乐观当作一种"可促进健康、延长寿命"的个人属性, optimism could serve as a psychological __(35)__ that promotes health and a longer life.——optimism 作为一种 psychological trait 是心理学常用说法, 词义与搭配双重契合。

【竞争词】 L) **span** psychological span 不成搭配

span 多搭配 life/time/attention (attention span), 不与 psychological 构成自然搭配。

N) **spiral** 义偏"螺旋下降/上升", 与"促进健康的心理"逻辑不符

psychological spiral 多带负面意味(情绪螺旋), 无法表达"促进健康长寿"的正向作用。

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) **affect** 动词

影响; 作用于

用于第 28 空

B) **beyond** 副词

以上; 超过; 在.....之外

用于第 26 空

C) **conceded** 动词

(不情愿地) 承认; 让步

用于第 32 空

D) **correlation** 名词

相关关系; 相互联系

用于第 34 空

E) **foster** 动词

培养; 促进; 助长

用于第 33 空

F) **henceforth** 副词

今后; 自此以后

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **lofty** 形容词

崇高的; 高耸的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **noteworthy** 形容词

值得注意的; 显著的

用于第 27 空

I) **plausibly** 副词

貌似有理地; 似乎可信地

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **premature** 形容词

过早的; 提前的

用于第 30 空

K) **reconciled** 动词

使和解; 使一致

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **span** 名词 动词

(持续/延伸的) 期间; 跨度; 跨越

用于第 29 空

M) **specifically** 副词

明确地; 具体地; 专门地

用于第 31 空

N) **spiral** 名词 动词 形容词

螺旋; 螺旋上升/下降; 螺旋形的

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **trait** 名词

(性格/心理) 特性; 特征

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

乐观与长寿的相关性

全文围绕一项新研究展开：报告最高乐观水平的参与者更可能活到 85 岁及以上，That study found that participants who reported the highest levels of optimism were far more likely to live to age 85 or __(26)__; 进一步指出乐观可能通过培养健康习惯而促进健康，并最终把它定位为一种有助于长寿的心理特质，they suggest that optimism could serve as a psychological __(35)__ that promotes health and a longer life.。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

F) **henceforth** 易诱选到 26 或 31

F 是副词，可能与 B beyond、M specifically 一起争 26 题的 to age 85 or __(26)__, 或 31 题的 the first to __(31)__ look; 但 henceforth 表"今后"是时间起点副词，既不修饰数字也不与"首项研究"对应。识破口令：henceforth 几乎只用于法律/正式声明的时间起点。

G) **lofty** 易诱选到 27 或 30

G 是形容词，可能争 27 题 It is __(27)__ that 或 30 题 a lower risk of __(30)__ death; 但 lofty 多用来修饰 ideals/goals，不与"研究发现"或"death"搭配。识破口令：lofty 一律和高远的目标/理想/建筑搭配，不进入医学健康语境。

I) **plausibly** 易诱选到 31

I 是副词，最易争 31 题 the first to __(31)__ look at the relationship，乍看"似乎合理地考察"也通；但 plausibly 弱化语气，破坏"首项专门研究"的强调意味。识破口令：plausibly 用于猜测性命题 (it may plausibly be argued)，不修饰具体动作。

K) **reconciled** 易诱选到 32 或 28

K 是动词且是过去式形态，最容易争 32 题 The researchers __(32)__ that 和 28 题 factors that could __(28)__ the link; 但 reconcile 接 with/to 或两件对立事物，不接 that 从句陈述发现，也不与"影响关联"搭配。识破口令：reconcile = make two things agree，没有要调和的两个对立面就别用它。

N) **spiral** 易诱选到 29 或 34

N 可作名词，最易争 29 题 a longer life __(29)__ 和 34 题 only a __(34)__；但 life spiral、a spiral 在本语境都不通，且 spiral 多带负面 (downward spiral) 色彩，与“长寿/相关关系”语境不合。识破口令：spiral 几乎只用于“螺旋下降/上升”的隐喻。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

If you think life is wonderful and expect it to stay that way, then you may have a good chance of living to a ripe old age, at least that is what the findings of a new study suggest.

第1段，第1句

条件状语从句加主句的结构、宾语从句、表语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。并列主句通过 that 指代前文并引出来源说明，也是学术和新闻语体中的典型用法。该句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

It is noteworthy that the findings held even after the researchers considered factors that could affect the link, including whether participants had health conditions such as heart disease or cancer, or whether they experienced depression.

第1段，第4句

形式主语结构 (It is + 形容词 + that 从句) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语从句内嵌套时间状语从句、定语从句修饰名词、并列宾语从句解释内容，这些组合在学术文本和真题中反复出现。掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句，典型性很强。

For example, previous studies have found that more optimistic people have a lower risk of developing chronic diseases, and a lower risk of premature death.

第1段，第6句

“主句报告动词加后接内容小句”是考试阅读里非常常见的句式，“have found that ...”也很有代表性。掌握这种读法后，迁移到类似的研究结论句会很直接。

The researchers conceded that the link found in the new study was not as strong when they factored in the effects of certain health behaviors, including exercise levels, sleep habits and diet.

第1段，第8句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句的嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,尤其是科研报道类文本经常使用 "researchers/study + 及物动词 + that从句" 的句式。掌握这种结构有较高的迁移价值,属于典型的学术英语句式

This suggests that these behaviors may, at least in part, explain the link.

第1段，第9句

"主句 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频结构，特别是 "suggest/indicate/show that" 句式常见于学术类文本；插入状语的处理也是常考点，本句结构具有较高代表性和迁移价值。

In other words, optimism may foster good habits that bolster health.

第1段，第10句

主句含情态动词的主谓宾结构，加上限制性定语从句修饰宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。这种 "主句 + 宾语后置定语从句" 的组合在真题中频繁出现，学生掌握后可广泛迁移。

However, if the findings are true, they suggest that optimism could serve as a psychological trait that promotes health and a longer life.

第1段，第12句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句加条件状语从句、宾语从句嵌套定语从句的组合十分常见，且使用了 suggest that、serve as、that promotes 等高频搭配。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以轻松迁移到大量类似的学术和议论文句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 30 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。

optimism B2

n. 乐观;乐观主义

本篇6次·真题12句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题363句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇3次·真题121句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇3次·真题108句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇3次·真题91句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇3次·真题53句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇2次·真题171句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题167句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题98句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇2次·真题39句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题228句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题191句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题168句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题116句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题87句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题82句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

previous

B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

trait

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

depression

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

chronic

B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

correlation

C1

n. 相关性

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

specifically

B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

bolster

C1

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

concede

C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

optimistic

B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

longevity

C1

n. 长寿

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

span

B2

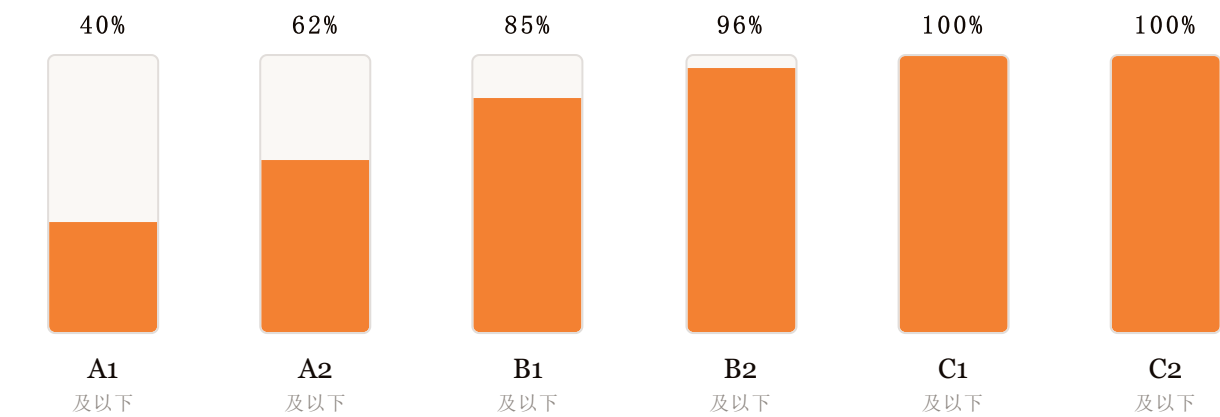
n. 时间段

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

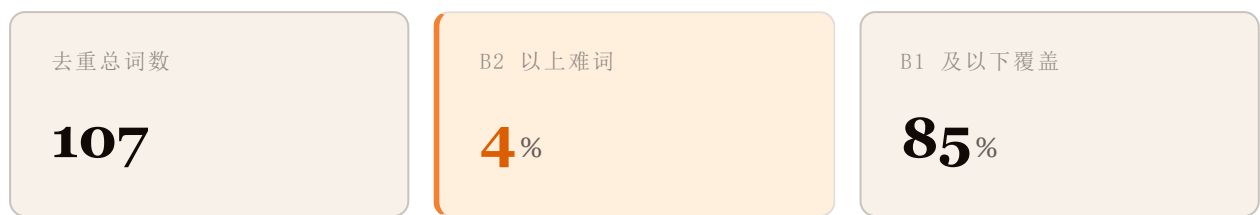
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 107 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **107** 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 4 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 107 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2021年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

No one in fashion is surprised that Burberry burnt £28 million of stock

A) Last week, Burberry's annual report revealed that £28.6 million worth of stock was burnt last year. The news has left investors and consumers outraged but comes as little surprise to those in the fashion industry.

上周,Burberry的年度报告披露,去年价值2860万英镑的库存被焚烧。这一消息令投资者和消费者感到愤怒,但对时尚行业内部人士来说却并不意外。

B) The practice of destroying unsold stock, and even rolls of unused fabric, is commonplace for luxury labels. Becoming too widely available at a cheaper price through discount stores discourages full-price sales. Sending products for recycling leaves them vulnerable to being stolen and sold on the black market. Jasmine Bina, CEO of brand strategy agency Concept Bureau explains, "Typically, luxury brands rally around exclusivity to protect their business interests, namely intellectual property and preservation of brand equity(资产)." She stated she had heard rumors of stock burning but not specific cases until this week.

销毁未售出库存甚至未使用的成卷面料,对于奢侈品牌来说是司空见惯的做法。通过折扣店以更低价格大量销售会抑制全价销售。将产品送去回收会使其面临被盗并在黑市上出售的风险。品牌战略机构 Concept Bureau的首席执行官Jasmine Bina解释道:"通常,奢侈品牌围绕排他性来保护其商业利益,即知识产权和品牌资产的保值。"她表示自己之前听说过焚烧库存的传闻,但直到本周才听说具体案例。

C) Another reason for the commonplace practice is a financial incentive for brands exporting goods to America. United States Customs states that if imported merchandise is unused and destroyed under their supervision, 99% of the duties, taxes or fees paid on the merchandise may be recovered. It is

incredibly difficult to calculate how much dead stock currently goes to waste. While there are incentives to do it, there's no legal obligation to report it.

这种普遍做法的另一个原因是品牌向美国出口商品时的财务激励。美国海关规定,如果进口商品未经使用并在其监督下销毁,则可退回该商品所支付关税、税费的99%。目前极难计算有多少滞销库存被浪费。虽然有激励措施去做这件事,但并没有报告的法律义务。

- D) A source, who chose to remain anonymous, shared her experience working in a Burberry store in New York in October 2016. "My job was to toss items in boxes so they could be sent to be burned. It was killing me inside because all that leather and fur went to waste and animals had died for nothing. I couldn't stay there any longer, their business practices threw me off the roof." In May this year, Burberry announced it was taking fur out of its catwalk shows and reviewing its use elsewhere in the business. "Even though we asked the management, they refused to give us detailed answers as to why they would do this with their collection," continued the source, who left her role within two weeks. She has since worked with another high-profile, luxury label.

一位选择匿名的消息人士分享了她2016年10月在纽约一家Burberry门店工作的经历。"我的工作是把物品扔进箱子里,这样它们就能被送去焚烧。这让我内心备受煎熬,因为所有那些皮革和毛皮都被浪费了,动物们白白死去。我无法再待在那里,他们的商业做法让我彻底崩溃。"今年5月,Burberry宣布将不再在时装秀中使用毛皮,并审查其在业务其他方面的使用情况。"尽管我们询问了管理层,但他们拒绝向我们详细解释为什么要这样处理他们的系列产品,"这位在两周内离职的消息人士继续说道。此后她在另一家知名奢侈品牌工作。

- E) In an online forum post, which asked if it's true that Louis Vuitton burned its bags, Ahmed Bouchfaa, who claimed to work for Louis Vuitton, responded that the brand holds sales of old stock for staff members twice a year. Items which have still not sold after several sales are destroyed. "Louis Vuitton doesn't have public sales. They either sell a product at a given price or discontinue it. This is to make sure that everybody pays the same price for an item," he says. He goes on to disclose the strict guidelines around the employee sales: "You may buy gifts for someone, but they track each item, and if your gift ends up online they know who to ask." One investor commenting on the Burberry figures was reportedly outraged that the unsold goods were not even offered to investors before they were destroyed.

在一个在线论坛帖子中,有人问Louis Vuitton是否真的焚烧其手袋,自称为Louis Vuitton工作的Ahmed Bouchfaa回应称,该品牌每年为员工举办两次旧库存促销活动。经过几次促销后仍未售出的物品会被销毁。"Louis Vuitton不进行公开促销。他们要么以给定价格出售产品,要么停产。这是为了确保每个人为同一件商品支付相同的价格,"他说。他接着披露了员工促销的严格准则:"你可以买礼物送人,但他们会追踪每件商品,如果你的礼物最终出现在网上,他们知道该问谁。"据报道,一位对Burberry数据发表评论的投资者对未售出商品在被销毁前甚至没有提供给投资者感到愤怒。

- F) Richemont, who owns several luxury brands, hit the headlines in May for taking back £437 million of watches for destruction in the last two years to avoid marked-down prices. It's not just luxury brands either. In October last year, a Danish TV show exposed H&M for burning 12 tonnes of unsold clothing since 2013. In a statement, the high street retailer defended itself by saying that the burnt clothing had failed safety tests: "The products to which the media are referring have been tested in external laboratories. The test results show that one of the products is mold infested and the other product contains levels of lead that are too high. Those products have rightly been stopped in accordance with our safety routines." In March, a report revealed that H&M was struggling with \$4.3

billion worth of unsold stock. The brand told The New York Times that the plan was to reduce prices to move the stock, arguably encouraging consumers to buy and throw away with little thought.

拥有多个奢侈品牌的Richemont在5月份因在过去两年中收回价值4.37亿英镑的手表进行销毁以避免降价而成为头条新闻。不仅仅是奢侈品牌如此。去年10月,一档丹麦电视节目曝光H&M自2013年以来焚烧了12吨未售出服装。在一份声明中,这家快时尚零售商为自己辩护称被焚烧的服装未通过安全测试:"媒体所指的产品已在外部实验室进行了测试。测试结果显示,其中一款产品受到霉菌感染,另一款产品的铅含量过高。根据我们的安全规程,这些产品已被正确拦截。"3月份,一份报告显示H&M正面临价值43亿美元的未售库存困境。该品牌告诉《纽约时报》,计划是降价以清理库存,这无疑鼓励消费者不假思索地购买和丢弃。

- G) Over-production is perhaps the biggest concern for Burberry. While there has been much outrage at the elitist connotation of burning goods rather than making them affordable, executives at the British fashion house are no doubt struggling to defend how they miscalculated production. The waste has been put down to burning old cosmetic stock to make way for their new beauty range. However, while the value of destroyed stock is up from £26.9 million last year, it's an even more significant increase from 2016's figure of £18.8 million, highlighting that this is an ongoing issue.

过度生产或许是Burberry最大的问题。尽管人们对焚烧商品而非使其变得平价的精英主义含义表示强烈愤怒,但这家英国时装公司的高管们无疑难以为他们对生产的错误估算进行辩护。这些浪费被归咎于焚烧旧化妆品库存以为新美妆系列腾出空间。然而,虽然销毁库存的价值从去年的2690万英镑上升,但相比2016年的1880万英镑更是大幅增长,这凸显出这是一个持续存在的问题。

- H) In September 2016, Burberry switched to a "see now, buy now" catwalk show format. The move was a switch to leverage on the coverage of their fashion week show to make stock available immediately to consumers. This is opposed to the traditional format of presenting to the industry, taking orders for production and becoming available in six months' time. While Burberry announced "record-breaking" online reach and engagement, there has been little evidence to suggest that the strategy has had a significant effect on sales, particularly as the hype(炒作) slows across the season. In February they made adjustments to the format, dropping some catwalk items immediately and promising that others would launch in the coming months.

2016年9月,Burberry转向"即看即买"的时装秀形式。此举旨在利用时装周秀场的报道覆盖面,使库存立即向消费者开放。这与传统模式相反,传统模式是向业界展示、接受生产订单并在六个月后上市。尽管Burberry宣布了"破纪录"的在线覆盖率和参与度,但几乎没有证据表明该策略对销售产生了显著影响,特别是随着整个季度炒作热度下降。今年2月,他们对这一形式进行了调整,立即下架部分秀场单品,并承诺其他单品将在未来几个月推出。

- I) In a statement, Burberry denied that switching to "see now, buy now" has had an impact on waste. A Burberry spokesperson further said, "On the occasions when disposal of products is necessary, we do so in a responsible manner. We are always seeking ways to reduce and revalue our waste. This is a core part of our strategy and we have forged partnerships and committed support to innovative organizations to help reach this goal."

在一份声明中,Burberry否认转向"即看即买"对浪费产生了影响。一位Burberry发言人进一步表示:"在必须处理产品的情况下,我们会以负责任的方式进行。我们始终在寻求减少和再利用废弃物的方法。这是我们战略的核心部分,我们已经建立了合作伙伴关系并承诺支持创新组织,以帮助实现这一目标。"

J) One such partnership is with Elvis & Kresse, an accessories brand working with reclaimed materials. Co-founder Kresse Wesling said, "Late last year we launched an ambitious five-year partnership with the Burberry Foundation. The main aim of this is to scale our leather rescue project, starting with off-cuts from the production of Burberry leather goods. We are working tirelessly to expand our solutions and would love to welcome anyone to our workshop to come and see what we are doing." At the moment, the partnership only addresses waste at the production stage and not unsold goods.

其中一个合作伙伴是Elvis & Kresse,一个使用回收材料的配饰品牌。联合创始人Kresse Wesling说:"去年年底,我们与Burberry基金会启动了一项雄心勃勃的五年合作伙伴关系。其主要目标是扩大我们的皮革回收项目,从Burberry皮革制品生产的边角料开始。我们正在不懈努力扩展我们的解决方案,并欢迎任何人来我们的工作室参观我们正在做的事情。"目前,该合作伙伴关系仅解决生产阶段的废弃物问题,而非未售出商品。

K) While these are honorable schemes, it makes it harder for Burberry to defend these latest figures. Fifteen years ago, Burberry was at crisis point as their signature check pattern was widely imitated by cheap, imitation brands. It deterred luxury consumers who found their expensive clothing more closely associated with working-class youth culture than a prestigious heritage fashion house. In the year 2004, at the height of over-exposure of the Burberry check, the brand's turnover was £715.5 million. Under Christopher Bailey as creative director they turned the brand around and this past year revenue hit £2.73 billion.

尽管这些是值得称道的计划,但它们使Burberry更难为这些最新数据辩护。十五年前,Burberry正处于危机时刻,因为他们标志性的格纹图案被廉价仿冒品牌广泛模仿。这使得奢侈品消费者望而却步,因为他们发现自己昂贵的服装与工人阶级青年文化的联系比与一家享有盛誉的传统时装公司的联系更紧密。2004年,在Burberry格纹过度曝光的高峰期,该品牌的营业额为7.155亿英镑。在Christopher Bailey担任创意总监期间,他们扭转了品牌局面,过去一年收入达到27.3亿英镑。

L) Bina believes that brands need to readdress their exclusivity tactic. "Exclusivity is starting to be challenged," she says, "I think that goes hand in hand with how luxury itself is being challenged. Access to fashion, and the brands who police it, are becoming less and less relevant. Things like health, enlightenment, and social and environmental responsibility are the new luxuries. These all come from within, not without. That's the challenge that traditional luxury brands will have to contend with in the mid- to long-term future."

Bina认为品牌需要重新审视其排他性策略。"排他性正开始受到挑战,"她说,"我认为这与奢侈品本身受到挑战是同步的。时尚的获取途径以及监管它的品牌正变得越来越不相关。健康、启蒙以及社会责任等才是新的奢侈品。这些都来自内在,而非外在。这是传统奢侈品牌在中长期未来必须应对的挑战。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Burberry's executives are trying hard to attribute their practice of destroying old products to miscalculated production.

Burberry的高管们正努力将其销毁旧产品的做法归因于生产计算失误。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高管把销毁归因于「误判产量」

【定位】 While there has been much outrage at the elitist connotation of burning goods rather than making them affordable, executives at the British fashion house are no doubt struggling to defend how they miscalculated production. The waste has been put down to burning old cosmetic stock to make way for their new beauty range.

尽管「宁可烧也不便宜卖」的精英主义意味招致了大量愤怒，英国这家时装公司的高管们无疑正费力地为自己「误判了产量」辩解。这次的浪费被归因于烧掉旧化妆品库存，以便给新美妆线腾出位置。

【改写】 executives are trying hard to attribute their practice of destroying old products ↔

executives at the British fashion house are no doubt struggling to defend how they miscalculated production

trying hard 与 struggling to 同义，attribute 与 defend how 同向

miscalculated production ↔ **miscalculated production**

两侧用同一短语原样复现

【辨邻】 A £28.6 million worth of stock was burnt last year 是事实陈述，没有任何 executives 表态把它 attribute 到 miscalculated production 的内容，因此不能作为本题信息源。

Burberry's annual report revealed that £28.6 million worth of stock was burnt last year. The news has left investors and consumers outraged

I 陈述句要求的是 attribute their practice of destroying old products to miscalculated production，而本段是 Burberry denied that 与 has had an impact on waste 的搭配，是反方向的「否认某种关联」，与「归因于误判产量」不构成等值关系。

Burberry denied that switching to

37. Selling products at a discount will do greater harm to luxury brands than destroying them.

折扣销售产品对奢侈品牌造成的损害比销毁产品更大。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 打折比销毁更伤奢侈品牌

【定位】 The practice of destroying unsold stock, and even rolls of unused fabric, is commonplace for luxury labels. Becoming too widely available at a cheaper price through discount stores discourages full-price sales.

销毁未售出库存、甚至整卷未用过的面料，在奢侈品牌里很常见。如果商品通过折扣店以更低价大量铺货，反而会打击正价销售。

【改写】 Selling products at a discount ↔

Becoming too widely available at a cheaper price through discount stores

discount 与 at a cheaper price through discount stores 是同义改写

do greater harm to luxury brands than destroying them ↔ **discourages full-price sales**

抽象伤害被具体化为「打击正价销售」

【辨邻】 **F** Richemont, who owns several luxury brands, hit the headlines in May for taking back £437 million of watches for destruction 与 to avoid marked-down prices 只指出「销毁是为了避免降价」，并没有把「打折 vs 销毁」的伤害程度做对比；陈述句需要的是 greater harm 的比较关系，本段不承担。

taking back £437 million of watches for destruction in the last two years to avoid marked-down prices

G burning goods rather than making them affordable 只是描述了批评者的视角「宁烧不便宜卖」，没有给出 do greater harm 的判断依据，因此不是本句来源。

there has been much outrage at the elitist connotation of burning goods rather than making them affordable

38. Imitated Burberry products discouraged luxury consumers from buying its genuine products.

仿冒的Burberry产品使奢侈品消费者不愿购买其正品。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 山寨 Burberry 产品劝退高端消费者

【定位】 Fifteen years ago, Burberry was at crisis point as their signature check pattern was widely imitated by cheap, imitation brands. It deterred luxury consumers who found their expensive clothing more closely associated with working-class youth culture than a prestigious heritage fashion house.

十五年前，Burberry 正处危机：它的标志性格纹被廉价山寨品牌大量仿冒，劝退了那些高端消费者——这些消费者发现这种本应昂贵的衣服，更像和工薪青年文化挂钩，而非一家有底蕴的高端时装品牌。

【改写】 Imitated Burberry products ↔

their signature check pattern was widely imitated by cheap, imitation brands

imitated 同形复现，所指相同

discouraged luxury consumers from buying its genuine products ↔

It deterred luxury consumers who found their expensive clothing more closely associated with working-class youth culture

discouraged 与 deterred 同义改写，配上「觉得不再高级」具体化

【辨邻】 B 陈述句明确要求「被仿冒的产品」作为施害者，而本段说的是 Becoming too widely available at a cheaper price through discount stores，是品牌自家产品过度铺货，不是山寨品对正品的冲击。

Becoming too widely available at a cheaper price through discount stores discourages full-price sales

39. Staff members of a luxury brand may buy its old stock at cheaper prices, but they are not allowed to resell them.

奢侈品牌的员工可以以较低价格购买其旧库存,但不允许转售。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 员工可低价购入老库存但不许转卖

【定位】 Ahmed Bouchfaa, who claimed to work for Louis Vuitton, responded that the brand holds sales of old stock for staff members twice a year. Items which have still not sold after several sales are destroyed. He goes on to disclose the strict guidelines around the employee sales: You may buy gifts for someone, but they track each item, and if your gift ends up online they know who to ask.

声称在 Louis Vuitton 任职的 Ahmed Bouchfaa 回应称，该品牌每年办两次面向员工的旧库存特卖；若几次特卖之后仍卖不掉，就会被销毁。他进一步透露员工特卖的严格规定：你可以买来送人，但他们会追踪每一件商品，如果你送的礼物出现在网上，他们清楚该找谁问话。

【改写】 Staff members of a luxury brand may buy its old stock at cheaper prices ↔

the brand holds sales of old stock for staff members twice a year

员工特卖即「员工低价购入旧库存」

they are not allowed to resell them ↔

they track each item, and if your gift ends up online they know who to ask

追踪转售即禁止转售

【辨邻】 D 本段员工是销毁链条的参与者，与陈述句中「低价购入并被禁止转卖」的内部特卖参与者完全是两类员工故事，不能混作同一情节。

My job was to toss items in boxes so they could be sent to be burned

40. In future traditional luxury brands will have to adapt their business strategies to the changing concepts of luxury.

未来传统奢侈品牌将不得不调整其商业策略以适应不断变化的奢侈品概念。

【答案】 L 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 传统奢侈品牌需适应新的奢侈观

【定位】 Things like health, enlightenment, and social and environmental responsibility are the new luxuries. These all come from within, not without. That's the challenge that traditional luxury brands will have to contend with in the mid- to long-term future.

健康、觉悟、社会与环境责任，这些才是新的奢侈。它们都来自内在，而非外在。这正是传统奢侈品牌在中长期未来必须正视的挑战。

【改写】 traditional luxury brands will have to adapt their business strategies ↔

That's the challenge that traditional luxury brands will have to contend with in the mid- to long-term future

adapt strategies 与 contend with challenge 为同义改写

the changing concepts of luxury ↔

Things like health, enlightenment, and social and environmental responsibility are the new luxuries

changing concepts 与 new luxuries 同义

In future ↔ **in the mid- to long-term future**

in future 与 in the mid- to long-term future 同指「未来」

【辨邻】 **B** 陈述句明确指向 In future traditional luxury brands will have to adapt (未来必须调整)，而本段是 luxury brands rally around exclusivity to protect their business interests 当下做法的描述，与「未来策略调整」是两个不同时间维度的陈述。

luxury brands rally around exclusivity to protect their business interests, namely intellectual property and preservation of brand equity

41. One luxury brand employee quit her job because she simply couldn't bear to see the destruction of unsold products.

一位奢侈品牌员工辞去了工作,因为她实在无法忍受看到未售出产品被销毁。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 员工因不忍销毁滞销品而辞职

【定位】 My job was to toss items in boxes so they could be sent to be burned. It was killing me inside because all that leather and fur went to waste and animals had died for nothing. I couldn't stay there any longer, their business practices threw me off the roof. She has since worked with another high-profile, luxury label.

我的工作是把货品扔进箱子，然后送去焚烧。这让我心如刀割，因为那么多皮革皮草都被白白浪费，动物白死了。我再也待不下去了，他们的做法把我逼疯了。她此后转去了另一家知名奢侈品牌任职。

【改写】 One luxury brand employee quit her job ↔ **I couldn't stay there any longer**
couldn't stay 即 quit

she simply couldn't bear to see the destruction of unsold products ↔

It was killing me inside because all that leather and fur went to waste

killing me inside 对应 couldn't bear; waste 对应 destruction of unsold products

【辨邻】 **E** Ahmed Bouchfaa, who claimed to work for Louis Vuitton 是在解释员工内部销售规则与追踪机制，不是「辞职出于受不了销毁」的故事，与陈述句要求不符。

Ahmed Bouchfaa, who claimed to work for Louis Vuitton, responded that the brand holds sales of old stock for staff members twice a year

42. Destroying old stock is a practice not just of luxury brands but of less prestigious fashion brands.

销毁旧库存不仅是奢侈品牌的做法，也是知名度较低的时尚品牌的做法。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 销毁库存不止奢侈品牌，普通品牌也做

【定位】 Richemont, who owns several luxury brands, hit the headlines in May for taking back £437 million of watches for destruction in the last two years to avoid marked-down prices. It's not just luxury brands either. In October last year, a Danish TV show exposed H&M for burning 12 tonnes of unsold clothing since 2013.

拥有多个奢侈品牌的 Richemont 在五月登上头条，因其过去两年回收并销毁了价值 4.37 亿英镑的手表，以避免降价销售。这种做法不止奢侈品牌在做。去年十月，一档丹麦电视节目曝光了 H&M 自 2013 年起焚烧 12 吨未售衣物。

【改写】 Destroying old stock is a practice not just of luxury brands but of less prestigious fashion brands ↔

It's not just luxury brands either

not just luxury brands 同形对应，either 即 not just but 的另一种表达

less prestigious fashion brands ↔ **H&M for burning 12 tonnes of unsold clothing since 2013**

上位词的下位例化

【辨邻】 **C** 陈述句要求文章提供 less prestigious fashion brands 也在做销毁的证据，但本段只给「为什么常见」的原因，没有列出大众品牌案例。

Another reason for the commonplace practice is a financial incentive for brands exporting goods to America

43. Burberry is working with a partner to make full use of leather materials to reduce waste.

Burberry正在与合作伙伴合作充分利用皮革材料以减少浪费。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Burberry 与合作伙伴一起充分利用皮革减废

【定位】 Co-founder Kresse Wesling said, Late last year we launched an ambitious five-year partnership with the Burberry Foundation. The main aim of this is to scale our leather rescue project, starting with off-cuts from the production of Burberry leather goods.

联合创始人 Kresse Wesling 说：去年年底，我们和 Burberry 基金会启动了一项雄心勃勃的五年合作。它的主要目的是扩大我们的「皮革拯救项目」，从 Burberry 皮具生产的边角料做起。

【改写】 Burberry is working with a partner ↔

Late last year we launched an ambitious five-year partnership with the Burberry Foundation
partner 与 partnership 同根词；Burberry Foundation 代表 Burberry

to make full use of leather materials to reduce waste ↔

to scale our leather rescue project, starting with off-cuts from the production of Burberry leather goods

rescue 加 off-cuts 即「对边角料做充分利用以减废」

【辨邻】 I we have forged partnerships and committed support to innovative organizations to help reach this goal 只是宣称已经建立合作，并没有提及陈述句明确要求的 leather materials，因此不是本句直接来源。

we have forged partnerships and committed support to innovative organizations to help reach this goal

44. Burberry's plan to destroy its unsold products worth millions of dollars aroused public indignation.

Burberry 销毁价值数百万美元未售出产品的计划引发了公众愤慨。

【答案】 A 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 Burberry 销毁巨额未售品引公众愤慨

【定位】 Last week, Burberry's annual report revealed that £28.6 million worth of stock was burnt last year. The news has left investors and consumers outraged but comes as little surprise to those in the fashion industry.

上周，Burberry 的年报披露其去年焚烧了价值 2860 万英镑的库存。这则新闻让投资者和消费者愤怒不已，但对行业内人士而言并不令人意外。

【改写】 Burberry's plan to destroy its unsold products worth millions of dollars ↔

£28.6 million worth of stock was burnt last year

millions of dollars 与 £28.6 million（具体金额）

aroused public indignation ↔ **The news has left investors and consumers outraged**
outraged 等于 indignation；investors 加 consumers 共同构成 public

【辨邻】 E One investor commenting on the Burberry figures was reportedly outraged that the unsold goods were not even offered to investors before they were destroyed 只是一位投资者的局部表态，而非陈述句要求的「公众愤慨」总评论，因此不是源头段。

One investor commenting on the Burberry figures was reportedly outraged that the unsold goods were not even offered to investors before they were destroyed

G 陈述句的 aroused public indignation 指向 plan to destroy unsold products worth millions of dollars 这条新闻本身；而 G 段的 outrage 指向「销毁而非打折」这种选择，属于该新闻引出的子话题，不是新闻总结句。

there has been much outrage at the elitist connotation of burning goods rather than making them affordable

45. Burberry's change of marketing strategy to make a product available as soon as consumers see it on the fashion show did not turn out to be as effective as expected.

Burberry改变营销策略,让消费者在时装秀上看到产品后立即可以购买,但结果并未如预期那样有效。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「看秀即买」营销策略效果不如预期

【定位】 In September 2016, Burberry switched to a see now, buy now catwalk show format. The move was a switch to leverage on the coverage of their fashion week show to make stock available immediately to consumers. While Burberry announced record-breaking online reach and engagement, there has been little evidence to suggest that the strategy has had a significant effect on sales, particularly as the hype slows across the season.

2016年9月，Burberry转向了「看秀即买」的秀场模式。此举意在借助时装周秀场的曝光，让消费者立刻就能买到商品。尽管Burberry宣称线上的触达与互动「破纪录」，但几乎没有证据表明该策略对销量有显著拉动，尤其当一整季中炒作热度逐渐降温后。

【改写】 Burberry's change of marketing strategy to make a product available as soon as consumers see it on the fashion show

↔ Burberry switched to a

概念性描述对上专有营销名

did not turn out to be as effective as expected ↔

there has been little evidence to suggest that the strategy has had a significant effect on sales
not as effective as expected 与 little evidence of significant effect 同义

【辨邻】 I 陈述句要求评价 effective as expected（是否如预期般有效），即销售效果；而 Burberry denied that switching to 与 has had an impact on waste 谈的是是否影响浪费，不是销售效果，不可混作同段。

Burberry denied that switching to

12 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 引出新闻事件：Burberry 年报披露去年烧掉了价值 2860 万英镑的库存，引发投资者与消费者愤怒，但在业内人士眼中并不意外。

信息指纹 2860 万英镑被烧的新闻

- B 解释奢侈品牌为何普遍烧库存：折扣店便宜出售会冲击正价销售；送去回收又容易被偷卖到黑市；品牌以稀缺性保护品牌资产。

信息指纹 稀缺性 vs 折扣的取舍

- C 出口美国的奢侈品牌销毁库存还有财务激励：商品在美国海关监督下销毁可退回 99% 的关税；行业里多少滞销库存被销毁很难统计，因为没有法律上的报告义务。

信息指纹 美国海关 99% 关税退还

- D 一位匿名前员工讲述 2016 年在纽约 Burberry 门店把皮草、皮革扔进箱子等待焚烧的经历，因受不了浪费与「动物白死」而辞职，并提到 Burberry 今年五月宣布秀场不再用皮草。

信息指纹 纽约门店匿名员工的辞职故事

- E Louis Vuitton 老库存先在内部办两次员工特卖，仍卖不掉的就销毁；员工特卖有严格管控，买的东西可以送人但每件都会追踪，若出现在网上就会追查送礼者。

信息指纹 LV 员工特卖 + 追踪转售

- F 销毁库存并非奢侈品牌独有：Richemont 两年内召回 4.37 亿英镑手表销毁；丹麦电视节目曝出 H&M 自 2013 年起烧掉 12 吨衣物，H&M 辩称是因为产品安全测试不合格（霉菌、铅超标）。

信息指纹 Richemont 手表 + H&M 服装

G 过度生产是 Burberry 最大隐忧；高管把这次浪费归咎为烧掉旧化妆品库存以腾位给新美妆线，但销毁金额逐年攀升（2016 年 1880 万、去年 2690 万、今年 2860 万英镑），说明是长期问题。

信息指纹 高管把浪费归咎给「误判产量」

H 2016 年 9 月 Burberry 转向「see now, buy now」看秀即买的形式，想借时装周热度直接转化销量；但除「线上声量破纪录」外，没有明显证据表明销量被显著拉动；今年二月又对此模式做了调整。

信息指纹 「see now, buy now」效果不及预期

I Burberry 官方回应：否认「看秀即买」模式与浪费有关，称必要时会以负责任的方式处置产品，并已与创新机构合作以减废、再造价值。

信息指纹 Burberry 官方否认与减废承诺

J 介绍一项具体合作：Burberry 基金会与配饰品牌 Elvis & Kresse 合作五年，从 Burberry 皮革边角料起步推进「皮革拯救项目」；该合作目前只针对生产环节的废料，尚不处理滞销成品。

信息指纹 与 Elvis & Kresse 的皮革合作

K 回顾历史背景：十五年前 Burberry 经典格纹被山寨泛滥，反让高端消费者疏远，因为这一格纹更像工薪青年文化而非高端传承；2004 年营收 7.155 亿英镑，后在创意总监 Christopher Bailey 带领下扭转，过去一年营收达 27.3 亿英镑。

信息指纹 山寨格纹 + 2004 vs 当下营收对比

L Bina 认为奢侈品牌必须重新审视「稀缺性」策略：当下「准入式奢侈」正在被挑战，健康、觉悟、社会与环境责任成为新的奢侈，传统奢侈品牌中长期内必须正视这种观念转变。

信息指纹 新奢侈观与传统品牌的中长期挑战

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

Sending products for recycling leaves them vulnerable to being stolen and sold on the black market.

B段，第3句

本句覆盖动名词短语作主语、及物动词作谓语、代词作宾语、形容词短语作宾语补足语等多种成分，且宾语补足语内部包含介词短语和并列的非谓语动词，结构层次丰富；动名词主语和复合宾语补足语都是学习者常混淆的考点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

Jasmine Bina, CEO of brand strategy agency Concept Bureau explains, "Typically, luxury brands rally around exclusivity to protect their business interests, namely intellectual property and preservation of brand equity(资产)."

B段，第4句

覆盖了主谓宾、同位语、多种状语（频率、方式、目的），且宾语是完整从句，可以练习识别从句作宾语的情况。同位语较长且包含介词短语嵌套，有一定训练价值。但缺少定语从句、复合宾语等更复杂结构，训练覆盖面中等。

It is incredibly difficult to calculate how much dead stock currently goes to waste.

C段，第3句

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + 不定式(to do)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,宾语从句由疑问词引导也是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

While there are incentives to do it, there's no legal obligation to report it.

C段，第4句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"While" 引导的对比逻辑也频繁出现。there be 句型搭配不定式后置定语是典型用法。掌握这个句式后，学习者可以迁移到其他类似的让步或对比表达中。虽然本句没有更复杂的嵌套或特殊结构，但作为基础句式的代表性较强。

In an online forum post, which asked if it's true that Louis Vuitton burned its bags, Ahmed Bouchfaa, who claimed to work for Louis Vuitton, responded that the brand holds sales of old stock for staff members twice a year.

E段，第1句

这句结构层次丰富，但时态又不过分偏难，适合把注意力集中在“如何拆结构、如何逐层定位主谓”上。作为结构与时态联合训练材料，练习收益很高。

Items which have still not sold after several sales are destroyed.

E段，第2句

定语从句插在主句主谓之间的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是典型的书面语句式。限制性定语从句修饰主语、被动语态陈述客观事实,都是学术文章和新闻报道的常见表达方式,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子

"Louis Vuitton doesn't have public sales. They either sell a product at a given price or discontinue it. This is to make sure that everybody pays the same price for an item," he says.

E段，第3句

句子包含多个典型的四六级/考研常考结构:引述动词后接直接引语、either...or...并列结构、宾语从句(that引导)、不定式短语作表语。这些都是英语考试阅读理解和翻译题中的高频句式。特别是"make sure that"这种结构在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见,学生掌握后可在大量材料中复用。结构代表性强,属于必须熟练掌握的典型句式。

In a statement, the high street retailer defended itself by saying that the burnt clothing had failed safety tests: "The products to which the media are referring have been tested in external laboratories. The test results show that one of the products is mold infested and the other product contains levels of lead that are too high. Those products have rightly been stopped in accordance with our safety routines."

F段，第4句

这种“主张+证据+结论”的结构是英语论说文和新闻报道中的典型句式，对于阅读理解和写作均有很强的迁移价值。

While there has been much outrage at the elitist connotation of burning goods rather than making them affordable, executives at the British fashion house are no doubt struggling to defend how they miscalculated production.

G段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型:While 引导让步状语从句修饰主句,主句内嵌套疑问词引导的宾语从句,状语从句使用 there be 句型并带复杂定语。这种多层嵌套和状语从句前置的句式在真题中频繁出现,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,代表性很强。

The waste has been put down to burning old cosmetic stock to make way for their new beauty range.

G段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（动名词短语）、目的状语（不定式短语）四种核心成分，结构相对丰富。动名词短语 "burning old cosmetic stock" 作宾语、不定式短语 "to make way for" 作目的状语均为常见考点，适合练习非谓语动词的成分判定。但缺少定语、同位语等其他成分类型，训练覆盖面有限。

In a statement, Burberry denied that switching to "see now, buy now" has had an impact on waste.

I段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。从句内部用动名词短语作主语、现在完成时作谓语，也是典型的书面语表达。这个结构在新闻报道、学术文章中常见，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解上。

It deterred luxury consumers who found their expensive clothing more closely associated with working-class youth culture than a prestigious heritage fashion house.

K段，第3句

限制性定语从句修饰宾语、find 加宾语加宾补、比较结构嵌套等都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用识别方法。

Imitated Burberry products discouraged luxury consumers from buying its genuine products.

第38题题干

"discourage sb from doing sth" 是四六级高频搭配，简单句的主谓宾加介词短语状语结构也属于常考句式，但因无从句或并列成分，代表性不及复杂句型。

Staff members of a luxury brand may buy its old stock at cheaper prices, but they are not allowed to resell them.

第39题题干

but 连接的转折并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，情态动词和 be allowed to 结构也是高频考点。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较好的典型性。

Destroying old stock is a practice not just of luxury brands but of less prestigious fashion brands.

第42题 题干

动名词作主语加系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，not just... but... 并列结构也是高频考点，句型具有较强的代表性和复用价值

Burberry's change of marketing strategy to make a product available as soon as consumers see it on the fashion show did not turn out to be as effective as expected.

第45题 题干

本句覆盖了长主语、系动词表语、后置不定式定语、嵌套状语从句等多种成分，且主语极长容易误判，表语是比较结构 "as...as"，具有较高的成分划分练习价值。学生能在一句中接触到多个易错点（主语边界、定语识别、从句归属）。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 155 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。

brand B1

n. 品牌，商标

本篇21次 · 真题 37 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇16次 · 真题 19 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇14次 · 真题 271 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇13次 · 真题 32 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇8次 · 真题 51 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇7次 · 真题 126 句

unsold B2

adj. 未售出的

本篇7次·真题9句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇6次·真题165句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇5次·真题63句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇5次·真题58句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇5次·真题31句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇4次·真题63句

partnership B2

n. 合伙关系

本篇4次·真题11句

leather B1

n. 皮革

本篇4次·真题9句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题568句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题273句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次·真题139句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇3次·真题138句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇3次·真题119句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇3次·真题84句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇3次·真题58句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇3次·真题31句

clothing B2

n. 衣服

本篇3次·真题 26 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇3次·真题 16 句

defend B1

v. 保护

本篇3次·真题 8 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次·真题 190 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次·真题 75 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 74 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇2次·真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇2次·真题 54 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇2次·真题 52 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇2次·真题 44 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次·真题 33 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇2次·真题 32 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇2次·真题 30 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次·真题 29 句

destruction B2

n. 破坏

本篇2次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇2次·真题 16 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇2次·真题 15 句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

discount B1

n. 折扣;减价

本篇2次·真题 12 句

imitate B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

fur A2

n. (动物的) 毛皮

本篇2次·真题 9 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 80 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 69 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

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

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 57 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

beauty

A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 53 句

contain

B1

v. 包含，含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答，答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

track

A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应，适合（新环境、新情况）

本篇1次·真题 44 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

retailer B2

n. 零售商

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 28 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本篇1次·真题 16 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本篇1次·真题 15 句

youth A2

n. 青年时期

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equity C1

n. (公司的) 股本, 股权

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次·真题 13 句

headline

B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

roof

A2

n. 屋顶

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

scheme

B2

n. 计划

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

ambitious

B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

roll

A2

v. 滚动

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

changing

A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

coverage

B2

n. 新闻报道

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

preservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adjustment

B2

n. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

deny

B1

v. 否认

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

detailed

B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

rescue

B1

v. 营救, 救援

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

disclose

C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

genuine

B2

adj. 真的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

forge B2

v. 伪造

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

leverage C1

n. 影响力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

turnover B2

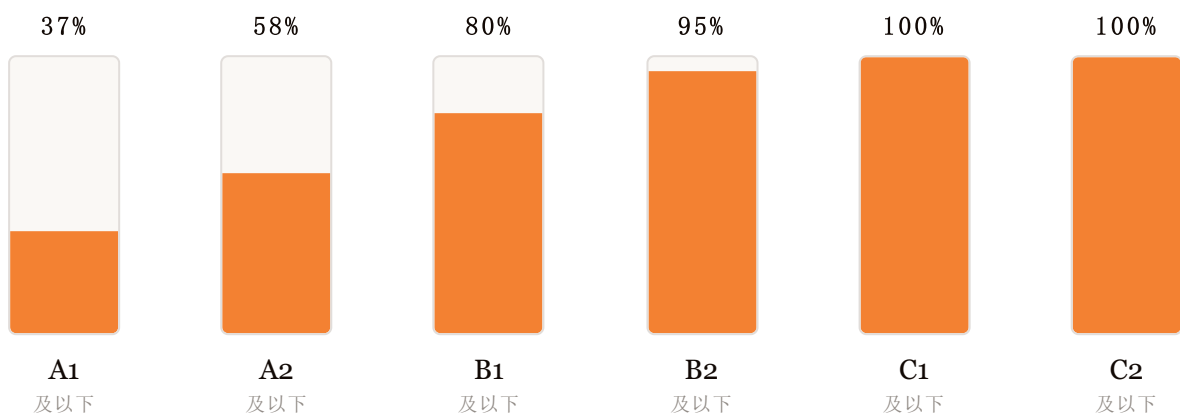
n. 营业额

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 420 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **420** 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 19 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 420 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

420

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2021年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Social media is absolutely everywhere. Billions of people use social media on a daily basis to create, share, and exchange ideas, messages, and information. Both individuals and businesses post regularly to engage and interact with people from around the world. It is a powerful communication medium that simultaneously provides immediate, frequent, permanent, and wide-reaching information across the globe.

社交媒体无处不在。数十亿人每天使用社交媒体来创建、分享和交流想法、信息和消息。个人和企业都定期发布内容，以与来自世界各地的人们互动交流。这是一种强大的传播媒介，能够同时在全球范围内提供即时、频繁、永久且广泛传播的信息。

P2 People post their lives on social media for the world to see. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and countless other social channels provide a quick and simple way to glimpse into a job candidate's personal life—both the positive and negative sides of it. Social media screening is tempting to use as part of the hiring process, but should employers make use of it when researching a potential candidate's background?

人们在社交媒体上发布自己的生活供全世界观看。Facebook、Twitter、LinkedIn以及无数其他社交渠道提供了一种快速简便的方式来了解求职者的个人生活——包括积极和消极的方面。在招聘过程中使用社交媒体筛选很有吸引力，但雇主在调查潜在候选人的背景时应该使用它吗？

P3 Incorporating the use of social media to screen job candidates is not an uncommon practice. A 2018 survey found that almost 70% of employers use social media to screen candidates before hiring

them. But there are consequences and potential legal risks involved too. When done inappropriately, social media screening can be considered unethical or even illegal.

将社交媒体用于筛选求职者并非罕见做法。2018年的一项调查发现,近70%的雇主在招聘前使用社交媒体筛选候选人。但这也涉及后果和潜在的法律风险。如果操作不当,社交媒体筛选可能被视为不道德甚至违法。

P4 Social media screening is essentially scrutinising a job candidate's private life. It can reveal information about protected characteristics like age, race, nationality, disability, gender, religion, etc., and that could bias a hiring decision. Pictures or comments on a private page that are taken out of context could ruin a perfectly good candidate's chances of getting hired. This process could potentially give an unfair advantage to one candidate over another. It creates an unequal playing field and potentially provides hiring managers with information that can impact their hiring decision in a negative way.

社交媒体筛选本质上是在审查求职者的私人生活。它可能揭示有关年龄、种族、国籍、残疾、性别、宗教等受保护特征的信息,这可能使招聘决策产生偏见。私人页面上被断章取义的图片或评论可能毁掉一个完全合格候选人的录用机会。这一过程可能给某个候选人相对于另一个候选人带来不公平的优势。它造成了不平等的竞争环境,并可能为招聘经理提供可能对其招聘决策产生负面影响的信息。

P5 It's hard to ignore social media as a screening tool. While there are things that you shouldn't see, there are some things that can be lawfully considered—making it a valuable source of relevant information too. Using social media screening appropriately can help ensure that you don't hire a toxic employee who will cost you money or stain your company's reputation. Consider the lawful side of this process and you may be able to hire the best employee ever. There is a delicate balance.

很难忽视社交媒体作为筛选工具的作用。虽然有些东西你不应该看,但也有一些东西可以合法地加以考虑——这使它也成为相关信息的宝贵来源。适当使用社交媒体筛选可以帮助确保你不会雇用会让你损失金钱或玷污公司声誉的有害员工。考虑这一过程的合法方面,你可能能够雇用到最优秀的员工。这需要微妙的平衡。

P6 Screening job candidates on social media must be done professionally and responsibly. Companies should stipulate that they will never ask for passwords, be consistent, document decisions, consider the source used and be aware that other laws may apply. In light of this, it is probably best to look later in the process and ask human resources for help in navigating it. Social media is here to stay. But before using social media to screen job candidates, consulting with management and legal teams beforehand is essential in order to comply with all laws.

在社交媒体上筛选求职者必须以专业和负责任的方式进行。公司应该规定他们绝不会索要密码,要保持一致性,记录决策,考虑使用的来源,并意识到可能适用其他法律。鉴于此,最好在招聘流程的后期阶段进行审查,并寻求人力资源部门的帮助来处理此事。社交媒体会一直存在。但在使用社交媒体筛选求职者之前,事先咨询管理层和法律团队以遵守所有法律是至关重要的。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

- A) The advantage of using social media in screening job candidates.
- B) The potentially invasive nature of social media in everyday life.
- C) Whether the benefits of social media outweigh the drawbacks.
- D) Whether social media should be used to screen job candidates.

作者在文章中主要讨论了什么？

- A) 在筛选求职候选人时使用社交媒体的优势。 B) 社交媒体在日常生活中潜在的侵入性本质。
- C) 社交媒体的益处是否大于弊端。 D) 是否应该使用社交媒体来筛选求职候选人。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 What does the author mainly discuss in the passage? 直接问全文主要讨论什么，是主旨题最标准的提问形式。

【拆句】 简单陈述疑问句。主语 the author，谓语 discuss，状语 mainly 修饰 discuss，宾语用 what 提前形成 wh-问句。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

The advantage of using social media in screening job candidates 只对应 P5 的正面讨论，忽略了 P3P4 的风险与 P2 的议题本身——属于"局部当全文"。

B) 偷换概念

The potentially invasive nature of social media in everyday life 把讨论范围扩大到"日常生活中的侵入性"，与全文聚焦的"招聘场景"不符——招聘场景是文本主线，而日常生活只是 P1 的背景铺垫。

C) 偷换概念

Whether the benefits of social media outweigh the drawbacks 像主旨，但全文权衡的不是"社媒整体"的利弊，而是"用社媒筛人"这一具体做法的利弊。把 screening 这个核心动作丢了。

D) ✓ 正确

should employers make use of it when researching a potential candidate's background? ↔

Whether social media should be used to screen job candidates

选项 D 是 P2 议题句的标准名词化改写：should→Whether...should、主动→被动；主旨题的最高级别命中。

47. What might happen when social media is used to screen job candidates?

- A) Moral or legal issues might arise.
- B) Company reputation might suffer.
- C) Sensational information might surface.
- D) Hiring decisions might be complicated.

当社交媒体被用于筛选求职候选人时可能会发生什么？

- A) 可能会出现道德或法律问题。 B) 公司声誉可能会受损。 C) 耸人听闻的信息可能会浮出水面。

D) 招聘决策可能会变得复杂。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What might happen when social media is used to screen job candidates? 是对客观事实的提问，可在原文找到对应句作直接转述。

【拆句】 由 when 引导状语从句的特殊疑问句。主句 What might happen, 从句 when social media is used to screen job candidates——被动式 is used, 不定式 to screen 作目的状语。结构清楚，无理解陷阱。

【定位】 But there are consequences and potential legal risks involved too. When done inappropriately, social media screening can be considered unethical or even illegal.

但这背后也存在后果与潜在的法律风险。操作不当时，社媒筛查甚至会被视为不道德、乃至违法。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

can be considered unethical or even illegal ↔ **Moral or legal issues might arise**

预判的"道德与法律问题"在 A 选项以 Moral or legal issues 原词级对应，might arise 对应 might happen 的情态可能性，正确项锁定为 A。

B) 偷换概念

Company reputation might suffer 看似与 stain your company's reputation 沾边，但那是"用得好可避免"的正向情境，而 47 题问"用社媒筛人可能发生什么"的中性后果，不是公司声誉受损。

C) 无中生有

Sensational information might surface 的"耸动信息"在 P3 中找不到任何对应；原文谈的是后果与风险，而非披露的内容"耸人听闻"。

D) 偷换概念

Hiring decisions might be complicated 与 consequences and potential legal risks 不对应——原文谈"道德/法律风险"，不是说决策变"复杂"；且 impact their hiring decision in a negative way 说的是负面影响，不等于 complicated。

48. When could online personal information be detrimental to candidates?

- A) When it is separated from context.
- B) When it is scrutinised by an employer.
- C) When it is magnified to a ruinous degree.
- D) When it is revealed to the human resources.

什么情况下在线个人信息可能对候选人不利？

- A) 当它脱离语境时。 B) 当它被雇主仔细审查时。 C) 当它被放大到毁灭性程度时。
- D) 当它被透露给人力资源部门时。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 When could online personal information be detrimental to candidates? 问的是在何种情形下产生不利后果，是对原文某条件句的直接提取。

【拆句】 When 引导的特殊疑问句。主语 online personal information，系动词 could be，表语 detrimental to candidates。表语形容词 detrimental 后接 to + 受损者，结构平铺。

【定位】 Pictures or comments on a private page that are taken out of context could ruin a perfectly good candidate's chances of getting hired.

私人主页上被断章取义的图片或评论，可能毁掉一位本来非常合格的候选人被录用的机会。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

taken out of context ↔ separated from context

预判强调"脱离语境"，A 项 separated from context 是 out of context 的标准替换，逐字对应。

B) 答非所问

scrutinised by an employer 来自 scrutinising a job candidate's private life——那是社媒筛查的定义，而非"何时不利于候选人"的触发条件。被审视本身并不必然有害，断章取义时才有害。

C) 无中生有

原文 ruin a perfectly good candidate's chances 只说"会毁掉机会"，没有"信息被放大"的过程；ruinous 这个形容词在 C 项被嫁接到"放大程度"上，与原文不符。

D) 张冠李戴

revealed to the human resources 与 ask human resources for help 沾边——HR 是解决方案的一环，不是"在线信息何时伤害候选人"的条件。

49. How can employers use social media information to their advantage while avoiding unnecessary risks?

A) By tipping the delicate balance.

B) By using it in a legitimate way.

C) By keeping personal information on record.

D) By separating relevant from irrelevant data.

雇主如何能够利用社交媒体信息获取优势,同时避免不必要的风险?

A) 通过打破微妙的平衡。 B) 通过以合法的方式使用它。 C) 通过保留个人信息记录。

D) 通过将相关数据与不相关数据分离。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How can employers use social media information to their advantage while avoiding unnecessary risks? 直接问"用什么办法"，是对方法步骤的事实提问。

【拆句】 How 引导的特殊疑问句。主语 employers，谓语 use social media information，状语 to their advantage，伴随状语 while avoiding unnecessary risks——while + 现在分词构成方式状语，注意 while 在这里不是"虽然"而是"同时"。

【定位】 While there are things that you shouldn't see, there are some things that can be lawfully considered—making it a valuable source of relevant information too. Using social media screening appropriately can help ensure that you don't hire a toxic employee who will cost you money or stain your company's reputation. Consider the lawful side of this process and you may be able to hire the best employee ever.

虽然有些东西你不该看，但也有一些东西可以合法考量——这让它成为相关信息的宝贵来源。恰当地使用社媒筛查能帮你避免雇到那种花你钱、损公司声誉的“有毒员工”。考虑这一过程的合法面，你也许能聘到最优秀的员工。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

tipping the delicate balance 来自 There is a delicate balance.——原文要的是“保持平衡”，tip 是“打破/倾斜”平衡，与原文意图相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

can be lawfully considered ↔ **By using it in a legitimate way**

Using social media screening appropriately ↔ **using it in a legitimate way**

预判强调“在合法/恰当边界内使用”，B 项 in a legitimate way 直接对应——副词性短语 legitimate way 是 lawfully / appropriately 的同义改写。

C) **偷换概念**

原文从未提到“把个人信息存档”作为方法；document decisions 讲的是“记录决定”，不是“留存候选人个人信息”。

D) **无中生有**

原文虽出现 relevant information，但只用 relevant 修饰 information，未指示雇主要“亲自分离 relevant 与 irrelevant 数据”这一动作。

50. What does the author suggest doing before screening job candidates on social media?

- A) Hiring professionals to navigate the whole process.
- B) Anticipating potential risks involved in the process.
- C) Seeking advice from management and legal experts.
- D) Stipulating a set of rules for asking specific questions.

作者建议在社交媒体上筛选求职候选人之前做什么？

- A) 雇用专业人员来引导整个过程。 B) 预见过程中涉及的潜在风险。
- C) 向管理层和法律专家寻求建议。 D) 为询问特定问题制定一套规则。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest doing before screening job candidates on social media? 直接问作者建议的动作内容，可在文末建议段找到对应句。

【拆句】 What 引导的特殊疑问句，含双层动作链：主语 the author，谓语 suggest，宾语 doing，时间状语 before screening job candidates on social media——doing 后接 before + V-ing 的时序结构。注意 suggest 后跟动名词，不跟不定式。

【定位】 But before using social media to screen job candidates, consulting with management and legal teams beforehand is essential in order to comply with all laws.

但在用社交媒体筛选求职者之前，事先咨询管理层与法务团队是必要的，这样才能合乎一切法律。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

Hiring professionals to navigate the whole process 借用 professionally and responsibly 与 navigating it, 但原文是说"由 HR 帮忙", 且强调"事先咨询", 没有让雇主"另请专业人士主导"。

B) **张冠李戴**

Anticipating potential risks involved in the process 借用 potential legal risks involved, 但那是"陈述风险存在"的句子, 不是"作者建议你先做什么"。50 题问的是 suggest doing 的具体动作。

C) **✓ 正确**

consulting with management and legal teams beforehand ↔

Seeking advice from management and legal experts

预判中的"管理层 + 法务"两个对象, 与 management and legal experts 一一对应; 动作词 Seeking advice 与 consulting with 同义。

D) **偷换概念**

Stipulating a set of rules for asking specific questions 借用 Companies should stipulate that they will never ask for passwords——原文 stipulate 的对象是"绝不索要密码", 不是"为提问设定规则"。

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。

Both individuals and businesses post regularly to engage and interact with people from around the world.

第1段，第3句

简单句中使用不定式作目的状语是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，但本句缺少从句或复杂修饰结构，典型性中等

What might happen when social media is used to screen job candidates?

第47题 题干

疑问句加时间状语从句的结构在考试中较为常见。特殊疑问句、情态动词、被动语态、不定式作目的状语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式元素。掌握本句的分析方法后,可以迁移应用到大量类似的疑问句和主从复合句中。句式具有较强的代表性和实用价值。

What does the author suggest doing before screening job candidates on social media?

第50题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见题干形式,疑问词提前、助动词倒装的结构具有一定代表性;但本句结构较为基础,没有从句或并列等更复杂的典型句式,典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇14次·真题 98 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇14次·真题 48 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介(报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇7次·真题 58 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇6次·真题 126 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇6次·真题 29 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇4次·真题 56 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 167 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇3次 · 真题 92 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次 · 真题 190 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次 · 真题 132 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 75 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

delicate B2

adj. 精致的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

arise B2

v. 出现; 产生; 发生

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 17 句

disability B2

n. 残疾;伤残

本篇1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 16 句

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 14 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

channel B1

n. 电视频道

本篇1次·真题 11 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outweigh C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过, 胜过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

password B1

n. 密码;口令

本篇1次·真题 10 句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unfair B1

adj. 不公平的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

invasive C1

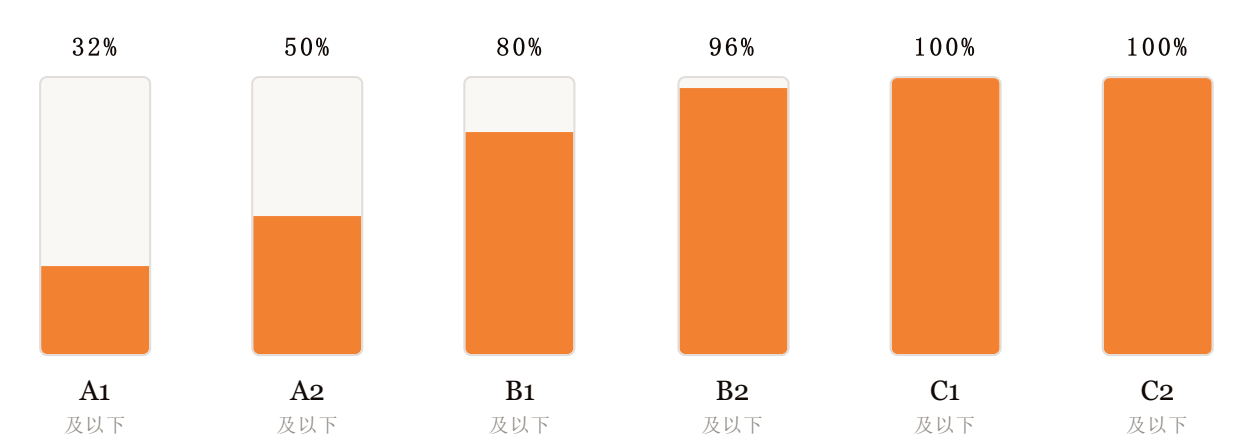
adj. 侵入性的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **222** 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 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 222 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2021年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 In recent years, the food industry has increased its use of labels. Whether the labels say 'non-GMO(非转基因的)' or 'no sugar,' or 'zero carbohydrates', consumers are increasingly demanding more information about what's in their food. One report found that 39 percent of consumers would switch from the brands they currently buy to others that provide clearer, more accurate product information. Food manufacturers are responding to the report with new labels to meet that demand, and they're doing so with an eye towards giving their products an advantage over the competition, and bolstering profits.

近年来,食品行业越来越多地使用标签。无论标签上写着“非转基因”、“无糖”还是“零碳水化合物”,消费者越来越要求了解更多关于食品成分的信息。一份报告发现,39%的消费者会从他们目前购买的品牌转向那些提供更清晰、更准确产品信息的品牌。食品制造商正在用新标签来回应这一报告以满足这种需求,而且他们这样做时着眼于让自己的产品在竞争中获得优势并提高利润。

P2 This strategy makes intuitive sense. If consumers say they want transparency, tell them exactly what is in your product. That is simply supplying a certain demand. But the marketing strategy in response to this consumer demand has gone beyond articulating what is in a product, to labeling what is NOT in the food. These labels are known as "absence claims" labels, and they represent an emerging labeling trend that is detrimental both to the consumers who purchase the products and the industry that supplies them.

这种策略在直觉上是合理的。如果消费者说他们想要透明度,那就准确告诉他们你的产品里有什么。这只是满足某种需求。但针对这种消费者需求的营销策略已经超越了说明产品中有什么,转而标注食品中没有什

么。这些标签被称为"不含声明"标签,它们代表了一种新兴的标签趋势,对购买产品的消费者和供应产品的行业都是有害的。

P3 For example, Hunt's put a "non-GMO" label on its canned crushed tomatoes a few years ago—despite the fact that at the time there was no such thing as a GMO tomato on the market. Some dairy companies are using the "non-GMO" label on their milk, despite the fact that all milk is naturally GMO-free, another label that creates unnecessary fear around food.

例如,Hunt's几年前在其罐装碎番茄上贴了"非转基因"标签——尽管当时市场上根本不存在转基因番茄。一些乳制品公司在牛奶上使用"非转基因"标签,尽管所有牛奶天然就不含转基因成分,这是另一个在食品周围制造不必要恐慌的标签。

P4 While creating labels that play on consumer fears and misconceptions about their food may give a company a temporary marketing advantage over competing products on the grocery aisle, in the long term this strategy will have just the opposite effect: by injecting fear into the discourse about our food, we run the risk of eroding consumer trust in not just a single product, but the entire food business.

虽然制造利用消费者对食品的恐惧和误解的标签可能会让公司在杂货店货架上的竞争产品中获得暂时的营销优势,但从长远来看,这种策略将产生恰恰相反的效果:通过向关于我们食品的讨论中注入恐惧,我们面临着不仅侵蚀消费者对单一产品的信任,而且侵蚀对整个食品行业信任的风险。

P5 Eventually, it becomes a question in consumers' minds: Were these foods ever safe? By purchasing and consuming these types of products, have I already done some kind of harm to my family or the planet?

最终,这在消费者心中会变成一个问题:这些食品曾经安全过吗?通过购买和消费这些类型的产品,我是否已经对我的家人或地球造成了某种伤害?

P6 For food manufacturers, it will mean damaged consumer trust and lower sales for everyone. And this isn't just supposition. A recent study found that absence claims labels can create a stigma around foods even when there is no scientific evidence that they cause harm.

对于食品制造商来说,这将意味着消费者信任受损和所有人的销售额下降。而且这不仅仅是推测。最近的一项研究发现,即使没有科学证据表明食品会造成伤害,不含声明标签也会在食品周围制造污名。

P7 It's clear that food manufacturers must tread carefully when it comes to using absence claims. In addition to the likely negative long-term impact on sales, this verbal trick sends a message that innovations in farming and food processing are unwelcome, eventually leading to less efficiency, fewer choices for consumers, and ultimately, more costly food products. If we allow this kind of labeling to continue, we will all lose.

显然,食品制造商在使用不含声明时必须谨慎行事。除了对销售可能产生的长期负面影响外,这种文字技巧还传递了一个信息,即农业和食品加工方面的创新是不受欢迎的,最终导致效率降低、消费者选择减少,以及最终更昂贵的食品产品。如果我们允许这种标签继续存在,我们都将遭受损失。

题目与逐题解析

51. What trend has been observed in a report?

- A) Food manufacturers, rising awareness of product safety.
- B) Food manufacturers, changing strategies to bolster profits.
- C) Consumers, growing demand for eye-catching food labels.
- D) Consumers, increasing desire for clear product information.

报告中观察到了什么趋势?

- A) 食品制造商对产品安全的意识不断提高。 B) 食品制造商改变策略以提高利润。
- C) 消费者对醒目食品标签的需求不断增长。 D) 消费者越来越希望获得清晰的产品信息。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What trend has been observed in a report 是问一份报告里观察到的具体趋势，属于可直接回原文找事实陈述的题。

【拆句】 题干 What trend has been observed in a report 是一个被动语态的特殊疑问句，主干是 "What trend has been observed"，介词短语 "in a report" 限定观察发生在那份报告之内。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 One report found that 39 percent of consumers would switch from the brands they currently buy to others that provide clearer, more accurate product information.

一份报告发现，39% 的消费者会从他们目前购买的品牌转向那些能提供更清晰、更准确产品信息的品牌。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Food manufacturers, rising awareness of product safety 把趋势主体偷换成了制造商，且原文 One report found that 39 percent of consumers 明确主体是消费者。

B) 答非所问

Food manufacturers, changing strategies to bolster profits 描述的是原文 they're doing so with an eye towards...bolstering profits 里制造商的反应，而非那份 report 观察到的 trend。题干 What trend has been observed in a report 指向报告里的发现，不是报告之外的厂商动作。

C) 偷换概念

Consumers, growing demand for eye-catching food labels 把原文中消费者要的 "clearer, more accurate" 偷换成了 "eye-catching" (吸睛的)，并把对 "information" 的诉求换成对 "labels" 的诉求——视觉冲击力不等于信息清晰。

D) ✓ 正确

39 percent of consumers would switch from the brands they currently buy to others that provide clearer, more accurate product information

↔ **increasing desire for clear product information**

consumers are increasingly demanding more information about what's in their food ↔

Consumers, increasing desire for clear product information

预判出的两个要素（主体是消费者、内容是清晰准确的产品信息）与 Consumers, increasing desire for clear product information 逐一对应。

52. What does the author say is manufacturers' new marketing strategy?

- A) Stressing the absence of certain elements in their products.
- B) Articulating the unique nutritional value of their products.
- C) Supplying detailed information of their products.
- D) Designing transparent labels for their products.

作者认为制造商的新营销策略是什么？

- A) 强调其产品中不含某些成分。
- B) 阐明其产品独特的营养价值。
- C) 提供其产品的详细信息。
- D) 为其产品设计透明的标签。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say is manufacturers' new marketing strategy 用 "What does the author say" 引导，问的是作者直接陈述的内容。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author say is manufacturers' new marketing strategy 是一个嵌套疑问句：主问句 "What does the author say" 后接一个省略 that 的宾语从句，其内核为 "X is Y"，求的是 X (即策略的内容)。无陷阱。

【定位】 But the marketing strategy in response to this consumer demand has gone beyond articulating what is in a product, to labeling what is NOT in the food.

但回应这种消费需求的营销策略已经不再止于说明产品里有什么，而是去标注食品里没有什么。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

labeling what is NOT in the food ↔

Stressing the absence of certain elements in their products

These labels are known as "absence claims" labels ↔

Stressing the absence of certain elements in their products

Stressing the absence of certain elements in their products 的核心 "absence of certain elements" 恰好就是预判的 "没有什么"。

B) 无中生有

Articulating the unique nutritional value of their products 提到的 "unique nutritional value" (独特营养价值) 在原文完全无对应，属于在 articulating 一词上做的无中生有延伸。

C) 与原文相反

Supplying detailed information of their products 描述的是 articulating what is in a product 这种 "旧" 策略，正是 But 之前被作者用 "has gone beyond" 否定掉的部分，不是 "new" 策略。

D) 偷换概念

Designing transparent labels for their products 的 "transparent labels" (透明标签) 借用了原文 If consumers say they want transparency 中 "transparency"，但 transparency 描述的是消费者诉求，并非作者所说的 "new marketing strategy" 的内容。

53. What point does the author make about non-GMO labels?

- A) They are increasingly attracting customers' attention.
- B) They create lots of trouble for GMO food producers.
- C) They should be used more for vegetables and milk.
- D) They cause anxiety about food among consumers.

作者对非转基因标签提出了什么观点？

- A) 它们越来越吸引顾客的注意力。
- B) 它们给转基因食品生产商带来很多麻烦。
- C) 它们应该更多地用于蔬菜和牛奶。
- D) 它们引起消费者对食品的焦虑。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What point does the author make about non-GMO labels 问的是作者就某一具体对象表达的观点，可在原文锁定句中找到原据，归为细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What point does the author make about non-GMO labels 中 "make a point" 是固定搭配，意为 "提出/表达一个观点"，介词 "about" 后接观点对象。结构简洁，无陷阱。

【定位】 Some dairy companies are using the "non-GMO" label on their milk, despite the fact that all milk is naturally GMO-free, another label that creates unnecessary fear around food.

一些乳制品公司在他们的牛奶上使用 "非转基因" 标签，尽管所有牛奶天然就不含转基因——这是又一个在食品周围制造不必要恐惧的标签。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They are increasingly attracting customers' attention 描述的 "吸引注意" 在 P3 没有任何对应；原文谈的是制造恐惧，不是吸引眼球。

B) 无中生有

They create lots of trouble for GMO food producers 把目标受影响对象写成 GMO 食品生产商，原文只谈消费者层面的恐惧，未提对 GMO 生产商的麻烦。

C) 与原文相反

They should be used more for vegetables and milk 借用了 P3 例证中的 tomatoes 与 milk，但作者意图恰恰是批评而非鼓励这种标签的使用——"should be used more" 与作者立场相反。

D) ✓ 正确

another label that creates unnecessary fear around food ↔

They cause anxiety about food among consumers

预判落点是 creates unnecessary fear，选项 cause anxiety about food 与之核心语义全等。

54. What does the author say absence claims labels will do to food manufacturers?

A) Cause changes in their marketing strategies.

B) Help remove stigma around their products.

C) Erode consumer trust and reduce sales.

D) Decrease support from food scientists.

作者认为不含声明标签会对食品制造商产生什么影响？

A) 导致其营销策略发生变化。 B) 帮助消除围绕其产品的污名。 C) 削弱消费者信任并减少销售额。

D) 减少来自食品科学家的支持。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say absence claims labels will do to food manufacturers 问的是 "会对食品制造商造成什么"，是可逐字回原文核对的细节。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author say absence claims labels will do to food manufacturers 是嵌套疑问句：主问句 "What does the author say"，宾语从句中 "absence claims labels will do to food manufacturers" 主谓宾完整，"will do" 谓语带将来时态，问的是未来后果。

【定位】 For food manufacturers, it will mean damaged consumer trust and lower sales for everyone.
对食品制造商而言，这（指 absence claims labels）将意味着消费者信任受损和销量普遍下降。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Cause changes in their marketing strategies 写的是营销策略的变化，原文未提制造商会因此改变策略；且题干问 "will do to manufacturers" 是问对制造商造成的伤害，不是问制造商的反应。

B) 与原文相反

Help remove stigma around their products 与原文 absence claims labels can create a stigma around foods 完全相反——原文是 create a stigma（制造污名化），选项却说 remove stigma（去除污名化）。

C) ✓ 正确

damaged consumer trust and lower sales ↔ **Erode consumer trust and reduce sales**
eroding consumer trust in not just a single product, but the entire food business ↔

Erode consumer trust and reduce sales

预判的 "信任受损 + 销量下降" 与 Erode consumer trust and reduce sales 一一对应，连并列连词 "and" 都保留。

D) 无中生有

Decrease support from food scientists 提及的 "food scientists" 在原文中从未出现，属于无中生有；原文 there is no scientific evidence 只是说没有科学证据证明这些食品有害，并非谈科学家的支持度。

55. What does the author suggest food manufacturers do?

- A) Take measures to lower the cost of food products.
- B) Exercise caution about the use of absence claims.
- C) Welcome new innovations in food processing.
- D) Promote efficiency and increase food variety.

作者建议食品制造商做什么？

- A) 采取措施降低食品产品的成本。
- B) 对使用不含声明保持谨慎。
- C) 欢迎食品加工方面的新创新。
- D) 提高效率并增加食品种类。

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 题干 What does the author suggest food manufacturers do 问的是作者对制造商的具体建议，可在原文锁定句找到对应，归为细节题。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author suggest food manufacturers do 是嵌套疑问句：主问 "What does the author suggest"，宾语从句 "food manufacturers do" 用了 suggest 后从句的虚拟语气（动词原形 do），中国考生易把 "do" 误以为漏字，需点明这是语法规范。

【定位】 It's clear that food manufacturers must tread carefully when it comes to using absence claims.

很明显，在使用 "absence claims" 标签这件事上，食品制造商必须谨慎行事。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Take measures to lower the cost of food products 涉及降低食品成本，原文 more costly food products 只是把高成本列为如果继续使用 absence claims 将会出现的后果，不是作者给出的建议。

B) ✓ 正确

food manufacturers must tread carefully when it comes to using absence claims ↔

Exercise caution about the use of absence claims

Exercise caution about the use of absence claims 与预判——对应，且 "absence claims" 在选项与原文中原词复现。

C) 过度推断

Welcome new innovations in food processing 把 "欢迎创新" 当作建议；但原文 this verbal trick sends a message that innovations in farming and food processing are unwelcome 是说 absence claims 这种文字游戏暗示了 "不欢迎创新"，作者并未直接建议厂商去 welcome innovations。

D) 过度推断

Promote efficiency and increase food variety 把 "提高效率与品类多样" 当建议，原文 less efficiency, fewer choices for consumers 只是把 "效率降低、选择减少" 列为继续使用 absence claims 的负面后果，并未直接建议厂商去主动提升效率与品类。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

Food manufacturers are responding to the report with new labels to meet that demand, and they're doing so with an eye towards giving their products an advantage over the competition, and bolstering profits.

第1段，第4句

并列句在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，第一个主句的多重状语修饰、第二个主句的 "do so" 替代用法和复杂状语结构，都是真题常见句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句。

This strategy makes intuitive sense.

第2段，第1句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语" 的简单句结构是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常作为简单陈述句出现，具有一定代表性，但因结构过于基础，复杂句型中的应用场景更广。

But the marketing strategy in response to this consumer demand has gone beyond articulating what is in a product, to labeling what is NOT in the food.

第2段，第4句

"go beyond...to..." 结构和 "宾语从句嵌套在动名词短语中" 的句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的长难句模式。掌握后可迁移到大量真题句的分析中，代表性强。

For example, Hunt's put a "non-GMO" label on its canned crushed tomatoes a few years ago—despite the fact that at the time there was no such thing as a GMO tomato on the market.

第3段，第1句

主句加同位语从句的组合、让步状语"despite the fact that"的用法、"there be"存在句结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。这种"陈述事实+用从句补充背景信息形成对比"的表达模式在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

While creating labels that play on consumer fears and misconceptions about their food may give a company a temporary marketing advantage over competing products on the grocery aisle, in the long term this strategy will have just the opposite effect: by injecting fear into the discourse about our food, we run the risk of eroding consumer trust in not just a single product, but the entire food business.

第4段，第1句

覆盖动名词作主语、双宾语结构 give sb sth、关系代词在从句中作主语、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型；并列结构 not just...but... 和冒号引出并列主句也是易错点；整体成分丰富且实用性强，适合作为划分练习。

Eventually, it becomes a question in consumers' minds: Were these foods ever safe?

第5段，第1句

同位语从句是四六级和考研常考的句式结构，尤其是对 question、idea、fact、belief 等抽象名词进行内容说明的用法。本句用冒号引出同位语从句并以疑问句形式呈现，是同位语从句的典型变体。系表结构也是基础句型之一，频繁出现在各类考试阅读和写作中。整体结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，学生掌握后可以应用到大量类似句型的理解和仿写中。

It's clear that food manufacturers must tread carefully when it comes to using absence claims.

第7段，第1句

It is ... that 形式主语结构加主语从句，以及 when it comes to 固定搭配，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强。

In addition to the likely negative long-term impact on sales, this verbal trick sends a message that innovations in farming and food processing are unwelcome, eventually leading to less efficiency, fewer choices for consumers, and ultimately, more costly food products.

第7段，第2句

本句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式：主句 + 同位语从句 + 分词短语状语。同位语从句用于解释抽象名词（如 message、fact、idea）的内容，分词短语作结果状语，这两个结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Take measures to lower the cost of food products.

第55题，A

祈使句在四六级和考研中偶有出现，但远不如陈述句、定语从句、状语从句等结构常见；本句结构简单，不具备复杂句式的代表性，迁移价值一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 84 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。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇17次·真题 271 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇15次·真题 52 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇14次·真题 165 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇8次·真题 33 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇6次·真题 63 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇6次·真题 42 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇5次·真题 111 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇5次·真题 92 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇4次·真题 264 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇4次·真题 45 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次·真题 77 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次·真题 63 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇2次·真题 55 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次·真题 53 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇2次·真题 46 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

processing B1

n. 加工;处理

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

erode C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

stress B1

n. 压力

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

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 63 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 31 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 18 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

caution B2

n. 小心; 谨慎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

dairy B1

n. 奶制品

本篇1次·真题 15 句

discourse C1

n. 话语; 论述

本篇1次·真题 14 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misconception

C1

n. 错误的看法

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

transparent

B2

adj. 透明的, 清澈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

verbal

B2

adj. 口头的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

carbohydrate

B2

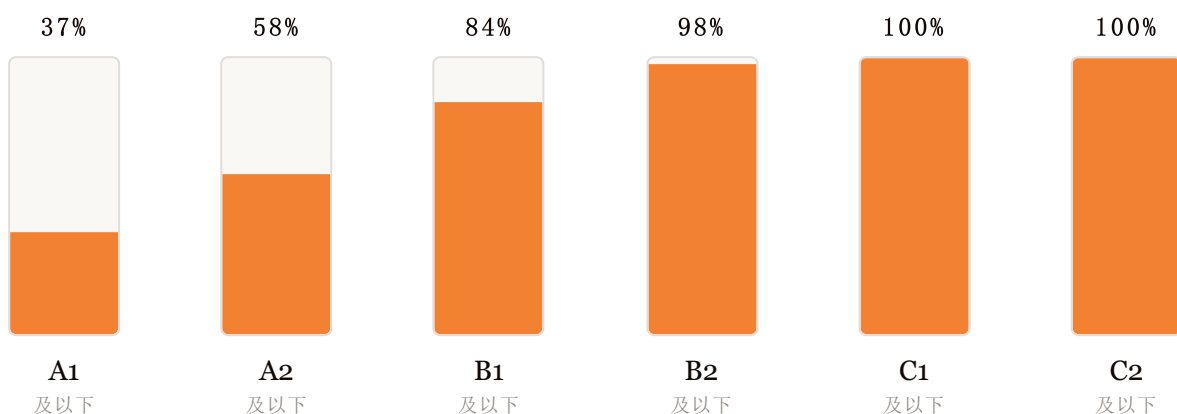
n. 碳水化合物

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **213** 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **213** 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 5 个 · 约 2%。



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 213 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

213

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

英语六级 2021年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍中共一大会址的历史与现状 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12月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2021-12) • 六级

Part IV

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

中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址位于上海兴业路76号，是一栋典型的上海式住宅，建于1920年秋。1921年7月23日，中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在此召开，大会通过了中国共产党的第一个纲领和第一个决议，选举产生了中央领导机构，宣告了中国共产党的诞生。1952年9月，中共一大会址修复，建立纪念馆并对外开放。纪念馆除了介绍参加一大的代表之外，还介绍党的历史发展进程，现已成为了解党史、缅怀革命先烈的爱国主义教育基地。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China, located at No. 76 Xingye Road in Shanghai, is a typical Shanghai-style residence built in the autumn of 1920. On July 23, 1921, the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held here, where the Party adopted its first program and its first resolution, elected its central leading body, and proclaimed the founding of the Communist Party of China. In September 1952, the site was restored, turned into a memorial hall, and opened to the public. In addition to introducing the delegates who attended the Congress, the memorial hall also presents the course of the Party's historical development. It has now become a base for patriotism education, where people can learn about the Party's history and commemorate revolutionary martyrs.

【衔接】首句与次句之间承接同一地点

第1句末尾点明这是建于1920年的会址，第2句承接"在此召开"。译文用 was held here 的 here 回指上句的 the site，避免重复 the site of the First National Congress，让读者顺着"这处会址"读下去。

第4句内两层之间用代词承接

第4句讲"纪念馆"既介绍内容又成为基地，拆成两句后，后一句主语用代词 It (=the memorial hall) 承接，不重复"纪念馆"这个名词，读起来更连贯。

时间线索串起全篇

四句各带一个时间状语——the autumn of 1920、On July 23, 1921、In September 1952、It has now become——句首的时间短语本身就是天然的篇章连接，按时间先后排列即成一条清晰主线，无需再硬加 then/after that。

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（非考题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】介绍中共一大会址的历史与现状

全篇围绕一个地点展开：先说它位于上海兴业路76号的方位与建筑性质，再叙述1921年7月23日在此召开一大、1952年9月修复开放等历史事件，最后落到它现在的身份与功能。语体上是客观的文化/历史介绍，前半截以叙述过去事件为主，末句转入现状。

【时态】一般过去时

全篇主体是按时间线讲述一连串已发生的历史事件——建于1920年秋、中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在此召开、中共一大会址修复，建立纪念馆并对外开放，都是过去完成的动作，故主时态定为一般过去时；仅末句讲它今天的身份现已成为需偏离为现在完成时/一般现在时。

【译法】中国共产党

统一译作 the Communist Party of China (缩写 CPC)，属约定俗成的官方译名，全篇凡提到中国共产党都用这一种，不要时而 Chinese Communist Party 时而别的写法。

中国共产党第一次全国代表大会

统一译作 the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China；属约定俗成译名，congress 指代表大会。第二次出现的简称中共一大可承接为 the First National Congress 或 the Congress，不另起炉灶。

纲领

此处指党的政治纲领，统一译作 program (或 programme)，取意译；不要误用 outline (提纲) 这类近义词。

中央领导机构

意译为 the central leading body / the central leadership，取其"中央层级的领导组织"之意，避免逐字硬译成 central leading institution 这类生硬搭配。

爱国主义教育基地

约定俗成译法 a base for patriotism education / a patriotism education base，base 指"基地"；全篇这一术语只用一种写法。

革命先烈

意译为 revolutionary martyrs，martyr 即为信念牺牲者，正对"先烈"；不要直译成 revolutionary ancestors。

1. 中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址位于上海兴业路76号，是一栋典型的上海式住宅，建于1920年秋。

【主干】以"会址"为主语、located 为系表主干 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已有明确主语中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址，直接提作英文主语 The site of the First National Congress of the CPC；核心信息"位于..."用 is located in/at 作主谓，宾语是地点 No. 76 Xingye Road, Shanghai。

【降级】两个补充信息降级为表语与定语

主干之外还有两块：是一栋典型的上海式住宅和建于1920年秋。前者可处理成同位语 a typical Shanghai-style residence 紧跟主语，后者"建于..."是被动含义的修饰，降级成过去分词 built in the autumn of 1920 作后置定语，挂到 residence 上，避免用 and 把三件事平铺成流水句。

【语法】时态

"位于"陈述的是至今仍然成立的客观事实，用一般现在时 is located；而"建于1920年秋"是过去完成的动作，用过去分词 built（其本身含过去/被动义），二者并不冲突。

语态

"建于"的施事者（建造者）不重要且未点明，按英文习惯用被动 built（=which was built），符合"英文被动远多于汉语"的规律。

冠词

"一栋典型的住宅"是首次引入的可数单数名词，用不定冠词 a typical residence；而"会址"特指这一处，用定冠词 The site。

介词搭配

门牌号定位用 at No. 76 Xingye Road，城市用 in Shanghai；季节"秋"用 in the autumn of 1920。

【译文】 The site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China, located at No. 76 Xingye Road in Shanghai, is a typical Shanghai-style residence built in the autumn of 1920.

2. 1921年7月23日，中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在此召开，大会通过了中国共产党的第一个纲领和第一个决议，选举产生了中央领导机构，宣告了中国共产党的诞生。

【主干】"大会"作主语统领后三个动作（主语策略：原句主语）

这句信息量大，但主语始终是同一个：中国共产党第一次全国代表大会/大会。先立第一分句主干"大会在此召开"——可用被动 was held here；后面"通过了..." "选举产生了..." "宣告了..."三个动作都以"大会"为主语，统一收编。

【降级】信息过载，拆两句并用并列谓语

四个动作堆在一句会过长，建议拆成两句：首句单说"大会召开"（被动 was held here on July 23, 1921）；次句以 At the congress / It 起，把"通过纲领和决议通过了中国共产党的第一个纲领和第一个决议、选举中央领导机构、宣告党的诞生"处理成并列谓语 adopted..., elected... and proclaimed...。这样既显层次又不流水。

【语法】时态

整句叙述1921年发生的历史事件，回指全篇基调全部用一般过去时：was held / adopted / elected / proclaimed。

语态

"大会召开"无明确施事、大会是被举办的对象，用被动 was held；后三个动作大会是主动发出者，用主动 adopted/elected/proclaimed。

单复数

"第一个纲领和第一个决议"是两份文件，用 its first program and its first resolution（各为单数，由"第一个"限定）。

并列结构一致

三个并列谓语动词须保持同为过去式同形：adopted..., elected... and proclaimed..., 最后一个动作前用 and，避免漏掉连接词。

【译文】 On July 23, 1921, the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held here. At the congress, the Party adopted its first program and its first resolution, elected its central leading body, and proclaimed the founding of the Communist Party of China.

3. 1952年9月，中共一大会址修复，建立纪念馆并对外开放。

【主干】 以"会址"为受动主语用被动主干 (主语策略：转被动)

中文"会址修复""建立纪念馆""对外开放"都没有点明施事者(是谁修、谁建、谁开放)，动作的承受对象是会址。把承受者中共一大会址提作主语，主干用被动 the site was restored, 后两个动作并列接被动。

【降级】 三个动作并列为被动谓语

"修复""建立纪念馆""对外开放"是同一主语承受的三件先后发生的事，处理成并列被动谓语：was restored, (a memorial hall was built / and turned into a memorial hall) and opened to the public. 可把"建立纪念馆"译为 turned into a memorial hall, 让三动作共用一个被动主语更紧凑。

【语法】 时态

"1952年9月"明确是过去时间点，回指全篇基调用一般过去时：was restored, turned, opened.

语态

三个动作均无施事者、会址是被动承受者，全部用被动语态 was restored / was turned / was opened, 切忌写成主动的 restored itself.

冠词

"纪念馆"首次出现的可数单数名词，用不定冠词 a memorial hall; "对外"的"外"指公众，用定冠词搭配 to the public.

介词搭配

时间用 In September 1952; "对外开放"固定搭配 open to the public.

【译文】 In September 1952, the site of the First National Congress was restored, turned into a memorial hall, and opened to the public.

4. 纪念馆除了介绍参加一大的代表之外，还介绍党的历史发展进程，现已成为了解党史、缅怀革命先烈的爱国主义教育基地。

【主干】 "纪念馆"作主语带两组谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是纪念馆 the memorial hall。它有两层信息：一是"介绍..." (introduces...)，二是"现已成为...基地" (has become a base...)。可以"纪念馆"为统一主语分两句处理，第一句讲介绍内容，第二句讲它今天的身份。

【降级】 让步状语与目的定语降级

"除了...之外，还..."用 In addition to introducing..., it also introduces... 的介词短语+also结构处理除了介绍参加一大的代表之外，还介绍党的历史发展进程；"了解党史、缅怀革命先烈"是"基地"的功能/目的，降级成 for understanding the Party's history and commemorating revolutionary martyrs 的介词短语作后置定语，挂到 base 上。

【语法】时态

"介绍..."是纪念馆现在持续做的事，用一般现在时 introduces；"现已成为"是"过去发生、延续到现在"的结果，偏离全篇过去时基调，用现在完成时 has become——这是末句唯一需要换时态的地方。

主谓一致

主语 the memorial hall 是第三人称单数，现在时谓语加 -s: introduces；现在完成时用 has become（不是 have）。

单复数

"代表"不止一位，用复数 the delegates；"革命先烈"是多位，用复数 revolutionary martyrs。

动名词搭配

In addition to 和 for 后面都接动名词：In addition to introducing... ; a base for understanding... and commemorating..., 介词后动词一律 -ing。

【译文】 In addition to introducing the delegates who attended the First National Congress, the memorial hall also presents the course of the Party's historical development. It has now become a base for patriotism education, where people can learn about the Party's history and commemorate revolutionary martyrs.

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