

六级·真题卷第3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.

Some parents in China are overprotective of their children. They plan everything for their children, make all the decisions for them, and do not allow them to explore on their own in case they make mistakes or get hurt.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2021年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2021年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2021年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2021年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

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**.

Why facts don't change our minds

- A) The economist J. K. Galbraith once wrote, "Faced with a choice between changing one's mind and proving there is no need to do so, almost everyone gets busy with the proof."
- B) Leo Tolstoy was even bolder: "The most difficult subjects can be explained to the most slow-witted man if he has not formed any idea of them already; but the simplest thing cannot be made clear to the most intelligent man if he is firmly persuaded that he knows already, without a shadow of a doubt, what is laid before him."
- C) What's going on here? Why don't facts change our minds? And why would someone continue to believe a false or inaccurate idea anyway? How do such behaviors serve us? Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive. If your model of reality is wildly different from the actual world, then you

struggle to take effective actions each day. However, truth and accuracy are not the only things that matter to the human mind. Humans also seem to have a deep desire to belong.

- D) In *Atomic Habits*, I wrote, "Humans are herd animals. We want to fit in, to bond with others, and to earn the respect and approval of our peers. Such inclinations are essential to our survival. For most of our evolutionary history, our ancestors lived in tribes. Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence."
- E) Understanding the truth of a situation is important, but so is remaining part of a tribe. While these two desires often work well together, they occasionally come into conflict. In many circumstances, social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth of a particular fact or idea. The Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker put it this way, "People are embraced or condemned according to their beliefs, so one function of the mind may be to hold beliefs that bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies, protectors, or disciples(信徒), rather than beliefs that are most likely to be true."
- F) We don't always believe things because they are correct. Sometimes we believe things because they make us look good to the people we care about. I thought Kevin Simler put it well when he wrote, "If a brain anticipates that it will be rewarded for adopting a particular belief, it's perfectly happy to do so, and doesn't much care where the reward comes from—whether it's pragmatic(实用主义的) (better outcomes resulting from better decisions), social (better treatment from one's peers), or some mix of the two."
- G) False beliefs can be useful in a social sense even if they are not useful in a factual sense. For lack of a better phrase, we might call this approach "factually false, but socially accurate." When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts. This insight not only explains why we might hold our tongue at a dinner party or look the other way when our parents say something offensive, but also reveals a better way to change the minds of others.
- H) Convincing someone to change their mind is really the process of convincing them to change their tribe. If they abandon their beliefs, they run the risk of losing social ties. You can't expect someone to change their mind if you take away their community too. You have to give them somewhere to go. Nobody wants their worldview torn apart if loneliness is the outcome.
- I) The way to change people's minds is to become friends with them, to integrate them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle. Now, they can change their beliefs without the risk of being abandoned socially.
- J) Perhaps it is not difference, but distance, that breeds tribalism and hostility. As proximity increases, so does understanding. I am reminded of Abraham Lincoln's quote, "I don't like that man. I must get to know him better."
- K) Facts don't change our minds. Friendship does. Years ago, Ben Casnocha mentioned an idea to me that I haven't been able to shake: The people who are most likely to change our minds are the ones we agree with on 98 percent of topics. If someone you know, like, and trust believes a radical idea, you are more likely to give it merit, weight, or consideration. You already agree with them in most areas of life. Maybe you should change your mind on this one too. But if someone wildly different than you proposes the same radical idea, well, it's easy to dismiss them as nuts.
- L) One way to visualize this distinction is by mapping beliefs on a spectrum. If you divide this spectrum into 10 units and you find yourself at Position 7, then there is little sense in trying to convince someone at Position 1. The gap is too wide. When you're at Position 7, your time is better spent connecting with people who are at Positions 6 and 8, gradually pulling them in your direction.

- M) The most heated arguments often occur between people on opposite ends of the spectrum, but the most frequent learning occurs from people who are nearby. The closer you are to someone, the more likely it becomes that the one or two beliefs you don't share will bleed over into your own mind and shape your thinking. The further away an idea is from your current position, the more likely you are to reject it outright. When it comes to changing people's minds, it is very difficult to jump from one side to another. You can't jump down the spectrum. You have to slide down it.
- N) Any idea that is sufficiently different from your current worldview will feel threatening. And the best place to ponder a threatening idea is in a non-threatening environment. As a result, books are often a better vehicle for transforming beliefs than conversations or debates. In conversation, people have to carefully consider their status and appearance. They want to save face and avoid looking stupid. When confronted with an uncomfortable set of facts, the tendency is often to double down on their current position rather than publicly admit to being wrong. Books resolve this tension. With a book, the conversation takes place inside someone's head and without the risk of being judged by others. It's easier to be open-minded when you aren't feeling defensive.
- O) There is another reason bad ideas continue to live on, which is that people continue to talk about them. Silence is death for any idea. An idea that is never spoken or written down dies with the person who conceived it. Ideas can only be remembered when they are repeated. They can only be believed when they are repeated. I have already pointed out that people repeat ideas to signal they are part of the same social group. But here's a crucial point most people miss: People also repeat bad ideas when they complain about them. Before you can criticize an idea, you have to reference that idea. You end up repeating the ideas you're hoping people will forget—but, of course, people can't forget them because you keep talking about them. The more you repeat a bad idea, the more likely people are to believe it.
- P) Let's call this phenomenon Clear's Law of Recurrence: The number of people who believe an idea is directly proportional to the number of times it has been repeated during the last year—even if the idea is false.
36. According to the author, humans can hardly survive if separated from their community.
37. People often accept false beliefs because they prioritize social bonds rather than facts.
38. Most often people learn from those close to them.
39. Sometimes people adopt certain beliefs in order to leave a favorable impression on those dear to them.
40. Compared with face-to-face communication, books often provide a better medium for changing people's beliefs.
41. On many occasions in daily life, people benefit more from their social bonds than from knowing the truth.
42. If you want to change somebody's beliefs, you should first establish social connection with them.
43. Humans cannot survive without a fair knowledge of the actual world.
44. Repetition of bad ideas increases their chances of being accepted.
45. Nobody is willing to give up their beliefs at the risk of getting isolated.

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.

The subject of automation and its role in our economy has taken hold in American public discourse. Technology broadly and automation specifically are dramatically reshaping the way we work. And we need to have a plan for what's still to come.

We don't have to look further than our own communities to see the devastating impact of automation. From automated warehouses to cashierless grocery stores to neighborhood libraries that offer self-checkout lanes instead of employing real people—automation is increasingly replacing jobs and leaving too few good new jobs behind.

The statistics in manufacturing are staggering. Despite the widespread fears about trade, a recent report showed that just 13 percent of jobs lost in manufacturing are due to trade—the rest of the losses have been due to advances in technology.

That is why more people are criticizing the ever-increasing role of technology in our economy. Our country is manufacturing more than ever before, but we are doing it with fewer workers. However, it's not just factories that are seeing losses—software and information technology are also having a dramatic impact on jobs most people think are secure from the forces of a rapidly-changing economy. Something transformative is happening in America that is having an adverse effect on American families. Whether policymakers and politicians admit it or not, workers have made clear their feelings about their economic insecurity and desire to keep good jobs in America.

So why are people so insistent on ignoring the perils of automation? They are failing to look ahead at a time when planning for the future is more important than ever. Resisting automation is futile: it is as inevitable as industrialization was before it. I sincerely hope that those who assert that automation will make us more effective and pave the way for new occupations are right, but the reality of automation's detrimental effects on workers makes me skeptical. No one can currently say where the new jobs are coming from or when, and any sensible company or country should prepare for all alternatives.

I'm not overstating the danger: look at what's happened to the labor force. According to economic research, one in six working-age men, 25–54, doesn't have a job. Fifty years ago, nearly 100 percent of men that age were working. Women's labor force participation, meanwhile, has slipped back to the level it was at in the late 1980s.

American families and prominent business leaders are aware that there's a big problem with automation. The value of a college degree is diminishing, and our upward mobility is declining. If we want an economy that allows everyone to be economically secure, we need to start thinking about how we can rightfully address automation.

46. What can we observe from the author's description of our communities?

- A) The growing passion for automation.
- B) The shift from manual jobs to IT ones.
- C) Their changing views on employment.
- D) Their fading employment opportunities.

47. What do we learn from a recent report?
- A) The manufacturing sector is declining at a fast rate.
 - B) The concerns about the effect of trade are exaggerated.
 - C) The fears about trade have been spreading far and wide.
 - D) The impact of trade on employment has been staggering.
48. What does the passage tell us about American workers in an era of transformation?
- A) They feel ignored by politicians.
 - B) They feel increasingly vulnerable.
 - C) They keep adapting to the changes.
 - D) They keep complaining but to no avail.
49. What does the author think of automation?
- A) It will have the same impact as industrialization.
 - B) It provides sensible companies with alternatives.
 - C) Its alleged positive effects are doubtful.
 - D) Its detrimental effects are unavoidable.
50. What should we attach importance to when dealing with automation?
- A) College graduates' job prospects.
 - B) Women's access to employment.
 - C) People's economic security.
 - D) People's social mobility.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Look at the people around you. Some are passive, others more aggressive. Some work best alone, others crave companionship. We easily recognize that there is great variation among the individuals who live near us. Yet, when we speak of people from elsewhere, we seem to inevitably characterize them based on their country of origin.

Statistics specialists, when they speak of national averages, often make the same mistake.

Newly published research shows how erroneous such overviews are. Three researchers analyzed decades of values-based surveys and found that only between 16% and 21% of the variation in cultural values could be explained by differences between countries. In other words, the vast majority of what makes us culturally distinct from one another has nothing to do with our homeland.

To determine what factors really are associated with culture, the authors combined data from 558 prior surveys that each measured one or more of Hofstede's cultural dimensions. These are traits, such as individualism and masculinity, that describe work-related cultural values. (They are not a measure of visible cultural traits, such as food or dress.) Though the validity of Hofstede's dimensions has been questioned, they have the singular benefit of having been in use for decades, which allows for historical and international comparisons.

The researchers found that both demographic factors, such as age, and environmental factors, such as long-term unemployment rates, were more correlated with cultural values than nationality. Occupation and social

economic status were the most strongly correlated, suggesting that our values are more economically driven than we usually give them credit for.

The evidence implies that people with similar jobs and incomes are more culturally alike, regardless of where they live. Vas Taras, the lead author of the study, puts it this way: "Tell me how much you make and I will make a pretty accurate prediction about your cultural values. Tell me what your nationality is and I probably will make a wrong prediction."

Taras says our erroneous belief that countries are cultures has caused businesses to teach their employees useless or even harmful ways of interacting with their international peers. Chinese and American lawyers might be trained to interact based on the assumption that the Chinese person is less individualistic, even though their similar social economic situations make it probable they are actually quite alike in that regard.

The country, as the unit of authority, is often a convenient way of generalizing about a population.

However, our focus on countries can mask broad variations within them. In the majority of cases we would be better off identifying people by the factors that constrain their lives, like income, rather than by the lines surrounding them on a map.

51. What error do experts often make when describing people from other places?

- A) They tend to overly rely on nationality.
- B) They often exaggerate their differences.
- C) They often misunderstand their cultures.
- D) They tend to dwell on national averages.

52. What do we learn about Hofstede's cultural dimensions?

- A) They are useful in comparing cultural values across time and space.
- B) They have brought unusual benefits to people of different cultures.
- C) They are widely used to identify people's individual traits.
- D) They provide valuable questions for researchers to study.

53. What did researchers find about previous studies on factors determining people's values?

- A) Environmental factors were prioritized over other factors.
- B) An individual's financial status was often underestimated.
- C) Too much emphasis had been placed on one's occupation.
- D) The impact of social progress on one's values was ignored.

54. What is the impact on employees when cultures are identified with countries?

- A) They may fail to see the cultural biases of their business partners.
- B) They may fail to attach sufficient importance to cultural diversity.
- C) They may not be taught how to properly interact with overseas partners.
- D) They may not be able to learn the legal procedures for business transactions.

55. What does the author suggest at the end of the passage?

- A) There is sufficient reason to generalize about a country's population.
- B) The majority of people are still constrained by their national identity.
- C) It is arguable that the country should be regarded as the unit of authority.
- D) Nationality is less useful than socio-economic status as an indicator of one's values.

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**.

井冈山地处湖南、江西两省交界处，因其辉煌的革命历史被誉为"中国革命红色摇篮"。1927年10月，毛泽东、朱德等老一辈革命家率领中国工农红军来到这里，开展了艰苦卓绝的斗争，创建了第一个农村革命根据地，点燃了中国革命的星星之火，开辟了 "农村包围 (besiege) 城市，武装夺取政权" 这一具有中国特色的革命道路，中国革命从这里迈向胜利。井冈山现有100多处革命旧址，成为一个"没有围墙的革命历史博物馆"，是爱国主义和革命传统教育的重要基地。

2021年12月·第3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3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3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. Some parents in China are overprotective of their children. They plan everything for their children, make all the decisions for them, and do not allow them to explore on their own in case they make mistakes or get hurt.

【参考范文·187词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

It is not uncommon nowadays that some parents in China are overprotective of their children. They arrange everything, make every decision on their behalf, and forbid any independent exploration for fear of mistakes or injuries. In my view, however well-intentioned this practice may be, it does far more harm than good.

To begin with, such excessive protection deprives children of the chance to develop independence. When every choice is made for them, they never learn how to weigh options or solve problems on their own. Moreover, being shielded from all failure leaves them without resilience; a child who has never fallen simply does not know how to stand up again. As a result, these children may grow into adults who are competent in theory yet helpless in real life.

To address this issue, parents should first loosen their grip and let children make age-appropriate decisions by themselves. In addition, they ought to treat mistakes as valuable lessons rather than disasters to be avoided at all costs. Ultimately, the wisest parents shift their role from controllers to guides, offering support from behind instead of clearing every obstacle ahead.

【参考译文】

如今，中国一些家长对孩子过度保护的现象并不少见。他们替孩子安排好一切，代其做出每一个决定，还因为怕孩子犯错或受伤而禁止任何独立探索。在我看来，这种做法无论初衷多么美好，都是弊大于利的。

首先，这种过度保护剥夺了孩子发展独立能力的机会。当所有选择都由别人替他们做时，他们永远学不会自己权衡利弊、自己解决问题。此外，把孩子隔绝在一切失败之外，会让他们缺乏抗挫力；一个从未跌倒过的孩子，根本不知道该如何重新站起来。结果，这些孩子可能长成理论上很能干、现实生活中却手足无措的成年人。

为解决这一问题，家长首先应当松开双手，让孩子自己去做力所能及的决定。此外，他们应把犯错当作宝贵的一课，而不是不惜一切代价要避开的灾难。归根结底，最明智的家长会把角色从掌控者转为引导者，在孩子身后给予支持，而不是替他们扫清前方的每一个障碍。

【第1段】转述加让步亮态度。首段先用 It is not uncommon nowadays that... 把现象概括转述 (arrange everything, make every decision, forbid any independent exploration)，没有照抄原句；再用 however well-intentioned this practice may be, it does far more harm than good 一句让步转折亮明弊大于利的立场，落实了 outline 第1段'转述现象 + 亮态度'的功能。

【第2段】两条危害加因果收束。本段用 To begin with 领出'剥夺独立'、用 Moreover 递进到'缺乏抗挫力'，最后 As a result 收一句 competent in theory yet helpless in real life，把两条危害的后果拧成一股，正是 paragraphGuide 第2段'层层递进加因果收束'的落地。

【第3段】三条落地对策。本段 To address this issue 呼应任务动词，给出 loosen their grip and let children make age-appropriate decisions、treat mistakes as valuable lessons、shift their role from controllers to guides 三条具体做法，每条都是可操作动作而非口号，达成 outline 第3段'给出对策'的功能。

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

本题的核心任务被一句话钉死：comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue。现象就是短文里的家长过度保护——They plan everything for their children, make all the decisions for them, and do not allow them to explore on their own in case they make mistakes or get hurt。所以你要写的是：先表态这种现象好不好，再给出能落地的解决办法。

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题要求写的是 an essay related to the short passage given below，没有指定收信人、也不用称呼和落款，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用第三人称为主的正式书面语即可，态度可以有‘我认为’（In my view），但不要口语缩写、不要写成给某人的信。六级这类现象类作文都属这一路，语域上求稳、求清楚，不必花哨。

过度保护弊大于利

全篇中心立场一句话：家长出于爱的过度保护，即 make all the decisions for them, and do not allow them to explore on their own，本意虽好却弊大于利，会拖累孩子的成长，必须改变。整篇的评论段和对策段都围绕这条立场展开。

1. 危害一·剥夺独立能力

第一条要点：家长 make all the decisions for them，孩子从没机会自己权衡、自己解决问题，独立决策与生活自理能力就长不出来。

2. 危害二·缺乏抗挫力

第二条要点：家长 do not allow them to explore on their own in case they make mistakes or get hurt，把孩子隔绝在一切失败之外，反而使他们经不起挫折、遇挫就垮。

3. 对策·放手 + 容错 + 由管到导

第三块（对策）针对上面两条反着提：放手让孩子做力所能及的决定、把犯错当成学习机会、家长从掌控者转为引导陪伴者。三条都具体可操作，正好收束全篇。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 转述现象 + 亮态度

用一两句把短文里 Some parents in China are overprotective of their children 的现象概括转述，随即表明立场：这种做法弊大于利。

第 2 段 分析危害

分两层说清过度保护的坏处：剥夺独立能力、削弱抗挫力，并用一句因果收束，指出它如何影响孩子长远成长。

第 3 段 给出对策

针对危害提出具体可操作的解决办法，分点推进，收束全篇。

第 1 段 概括包办现象 + 表态弊大于利

把 They plan everything for their children, make all the decisions for them, and do not allow them to explore on their own in case they make mistakes or get hurt 概括为'安排一切、代做决定、禁止独立探索'，然后表态：这种保护本意虽好，却弊大于利。

转述现象 · It is not uncommon nowadays that + (用自己的话概括现象) . 用一句引出现象，避免照抄。

让步亮态度 · However well-intentioned + (对方做法) may be, it does far more harm than good. 先退一步承认合理处，再亮明弊大于利的立场。

第 2 段 剥夺独立 + 削弱抗挫 + 后果

第一条：家长 make all the decisions for them, 孩子学不会自己权衡与解决问题；第二条：家长 do not allow them to explore on their own, 孩子被隔绝于失败之外、经不起挫折；收束：这样长大的孩子理论上能干、真实生活里却无助。

分点起首 · To begin with / Moreover, + (一条危害的主题句) . 用序词把每条危害分开、层层推进。

因果收束 · As a result, + (这些危害导致的长远后果) . 用结果句把并列的危害拧成一股。

第3段 放手 + 容错 + 由管到导

针对现象里 make all the decisions for them, and do not allow them to explore on their own, 给三条对策: 放手让孩子做力所能及的决定、把犯错当成宝贵一课、家长从掌控者转为在身后提供支持的引导者。

领起对策 · To address this issue, + 主语 + should + (第一条具体做法) . 呼应任务里的 address, 正式引出对策。

递进补充 · In addition / Ultimately, + (进一步或更根本的做法) . 用递进词把多条对策串起、并拔高到角色转变。

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

两块都要且对准现象

本题必须同时完成 comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue, 评论和对策都要扣住'家长过度保护、包办决定、不许试错', 跑到别的话题就偏了。

结构连贯

三段各司其职 + 逻辑词到位

本题三段分别承担转述亮态度、分析危害、给对策, 段间靠让步 (however) 与因果 (as a result) 衔接, 把'本意好但方式害人'的逻辑讲通, 读起来才连贯。

语言准确

现在时 + 复数一致

本题讲的是普遍现象, 通篇用一般现在时; children、parents 是复数, 动词别漏。适当用 well-intentioned、resilience 等词能加分, 但先保证不出低级错。

字数格式

卡在150到200之间

本题硬性要求 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words, 低于 150 或高于 200 都算违规; 转述现象一句带过, 把篇幅留给危害与对策。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只批评不给对策

反面示例: 通篇都在说'家长过度保护害了孩子、剥夺了独立、削弱了抗挫力.....', 结尾一句'这种现象令人担忧'就收了, 全程没提任何解决办法。改法: 删掉一部分重复的批评, 专门加一段对策(放手让孩子自己决定、允许犯错、家长转为引导者), 把 suggest measures 补齐。

整句搬原文凑数

反面示例: 正文开头直接抄 'Some parents in China are overprotective of their children. They plan everything for their children, make all the decisions for them...'. 改法: 换成自己的概括——'It is not uncommon nowadays that some parents arrange everything and forbid any independent exploration for their children.', 省下的词用来展开危害。

空喊家长应改变

反面示例: 'To solve this problem, parents should change their ideas and pay more attention to their children.' 空泛无内容。改法: 'Parents should let their children make age-appropriate decisions and treat mistakes as lessons rather than disasters.', 把'改变观念'落成具体做法。

英语六级 2021年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 16 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3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**.

Why facts don't change our minds

- A) The economist J. K. Galbraith once wrote, "Faced with a choice between changing one's mind and proving there is no need to do so, almost everyone gets busy with the proof."

经济学家J. K. Galbraith曾写道："面对改变自己想法和证明没有必要这样做之间的选择,几乎每个人都忙于证明。"

- B) Leo Tolstoy was even bolder: "The most difficult subjects can be explained to the most slow-witted man if he has not formed any idea of them already; but the simplest thing cannot be made clear to the most intelligent man if he is firmly persuaded that he knows already, without a shadow of a doubt, what is laid before him."

Leo Tolstoy甚至更大胆地说："如果一个人事先没有形成任何观念,最困难的主题也可以向最迟钝的人解释清楚;但如果一个人坚信自己已经毫无疑问地知道摆在他面前的是什麼,那么即使是最简单的事情也无法向最聪明的人说清楚。"

- C) What's going on here? Why don't facts change our minds? And why would someone continue to believe a false or inaccurate idea anyway? How do such behaviors serve us? Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive. If your model of reality is wildly different from the actual world, then you struggle to take effective actions each day. However, truth and

accuracy are not the only things that matter to the human mind. Humans also seem to have a deep desire to belong.

这是怎么回事?为什么事实无法改变我们的想法?为什么有人会继续相信一个错误或不准确的观念?这些行为如何服务于我们?人类需要对世界有一个相当准确的认识才能生存。如果你的现实模型与真实世界大相径庭,那么你每天都难以采取有效的行动。然而,真相和准确性并不是人类思维关心的唯一事物。人类似乎也有一种强烈的归属欲望。

- D) In *Atomic Habits*, I wrote, "Humans are herd animals. We want to fit in, to bond with others, and to earn the respect and approval of our peers. Such inclinations are essential to our survival. For most of our evolutionary history, our ancestors lived in tribes. Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence."

在《原子习惯》中,我写道:"人类是群居动物。我们想要融入群体,与他人建立联系,并赢得同伴的尊重和认可。这种倾向对我们的生存至关重要。在我们大部分进化历史中,我们的祖先生活在部落中。与部落分离——或者更糟的是被驱逐——就是死刑判决。"

- E) Understanding the truth of a situation is important, but so is remaining part of a tribe. While these two desires often work well together, they occasionally come into conflict. In many circumstances, social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth of a particular fact or idea. The Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker put it this way, "People are embraced or condemned according to their beliefs, so one function of the mind may be to hold beliefs that bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies, protectors, or disciples(信徒), rather than beliefs that are most likely to be true."

理解情况的真相很重要,但保持部落成员身份同样重要。虽然这两种欲望通常协调一致,但它们偶尔会产生冲突。在许多情况下,社会联系实际上比理解某个特定事实或观念的真相对你的日常生活更有帮助。哈佛心理学家Steven Pinker这样说:"人们根据自己的信念被接纳或谴责,因此思维的一个功能可能是持有能为信念持有者带来最多盟友、保护者或信徒的信念,而不是最可能正确的信念。"

- F) We don't always believe things because they are correct. Sometimes we believe things because they make us look good to the people we care about. I thought Kevin Simler put it well when he wrote, "If a brain anticipates that it will be rewarded for adopting a particular belief, it's perfectly happy to do so, and doesn't much care where the reward comes from—whether it's pragmatic(实用主义的) (better outcomes resulting from better decisions), social (better treatment from one's peers), or some mix of the two."

我们并不总是因为事物正确而相信它们。有时我们相信事物是因为它们让我们在我们关心的人面前显得体面。我认为Kevin Simler说得很好:"如果大脑预期采纳某个特定信念会得到奖励,它就会非常乐意这样做,并且不太在乎奖励来自哪里——无论是实用主义的(更好的决策带来更好的结果)、社会的(同伴的更好对待),还是两者的某种混合。"

- G) False beliefs can be useful in a social sense even if they are not useful in a factual sense. For lack of a better phrase, we might call this approach "factually false, but socially accurate." When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts. This insight not only explains why we might hold our tongue at a dinner party or look the other way when our parents say something offensive, but also reveals a better way to change the minds of others.

即使错误的信念在事实意义上没有用处,在社会意义上也可能有用。由于缺乏更好的表述,我们可以将这种方法称为"事实上错误,但社会上准确"。当我们必须在两者之间选择时,人们往往选择朋友和家人而非

事实。这一洞察不仅解释了为什么我们可能在晚宴上保持沉默或当父母说出冒犯性言论时视而不见,还揭示了改变他人想法的更好方法。

- H) Convincing someone to change their mind is really the process of convincing them to change their tribe. If they abandon their beliefs, they run the risk of losing social ties. You can't expect someone to change their mind if you take away their community too. You have to give them somewhere to go. Nobody wants their worldview torn apart if loneliness is the outcome.

说服某人改变想法实际上是说服他们改变部落的过程。如果他们放弃自己的信念,就有失去社会联系的风险。如果你夺走了他们的社群,就不能指望他们改变想法。你必须给他们一个去处。如果孤独是结果,没有人愿意自己的世界观被撕裂。

- I) The way to change people's minds is to become friends with them, to integrate them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle. Now, they can change their beliefs without the risk of being abandoned socially.

改变人们想法的方法是与他们成为朋友,将他们融入你的部落,把他们带入你的圈子。现在,他们可以改变信念而不必冒被社会抛弃的风险。

- J) Perhaps it is not difference, but distance, that breeds tribalism and hostility. As proximity increases, so does understanding. I am reminded of Abraham Lincoln's quote, "I don't like that man. I must get to know him better."

也许滋生部落主义和敌意的不是差异,而是距离。随着距离的缩短,理解也会增加。这让我想起Abraham Lincoln的名言:"我不喜欢那个人。我必须更好地了解他。"

- K) Facts don't change our minds. Friendship does. Years ago, Ben Casnocha mentioned an idea to me that I haven't been able to shake: The people who are most likely to change our minds are the ones we agree with on 98 percent of topics. If someone you know, like, and trust believes a radical idea, you are more likely to give it merit, weight, or consideration. You already agree with them in most areas of life. Maybe you should change your mind on this one too. But if someone wildly different than you proposes the same radical idea, well, it's easy to dismiss them as nuts.

事实不会改变我们的想法。友谊会。多年前,Ben Casnocha向我提到一个我一直无法摆脱的想法:最有可能改变我们想法的人是那些在98%的话题上与我们意见一致的人。如果你认识、喜欢并信任的人相信一个激进的想法,你更有可能给予它价值、权重或考虑。你已经在生活的大多数领域与他们意见一致。也许你也应该在这个问题上改变想法。但如果一个与你截然不同的人提出同样激进的想法,那么很容易将他们当作疯子而不予理会。

- L) One way to visualize this distinction is by mapping beliefs on a spectrum. If you divide this spectrum into 10 units and you find yourself at Position 7, then there is little sense in trying to convince someone at Position 1. The gap is too wide. When you're at Position 7, your time is better spent connecting with people who are at Positions 6 and 8, gradually pulling them in your direction.

可视化这种区别的一种方法是将信念映射到一个光谱上。如果你将这个光谱分成10个单位,而你发现自己处于位置7,那么试图说服位置1的人就没有什么意义。差距太大了。当你处于位置7时,你的时间最好花在与处于位置6和8的人建立联系上,逐渐将他们拉向你的方向。

- M) The most heated arguments often occur between people on opposite ends of the spectrum, but the most frequent learning occurs from people who are nearby. The closer you are to someone, the more likely it becomes that the one or two beliefs you don't share will bleed over into your own mind

and shape your thinking. The further away an idea is from your current position, the more likely you are to reject it outright. When it comes to changing people's minds, it is very difficult to jump from one side to another. You can't jump down the spectrum. You have to slide down it.

最激烈的争论往往发生在光谱两端的人之间,但最频繁的学习发生在附近的人之间。你与某人越接近,你们不共享的一两个信念就越有可能渗透到你自己的思维中并塑造你的思考。一个想法离你当前位置越远,你就越有可能彻底拒绝它。在改变人们想法方面,从一边跳到另一边是非常困难的。你不能跳下光谱。你必须滑下去。

- N) Any idea that is sufficiently different from your current worldview will feel threatening. And the best place to ponder a threatening idea is in a non-threatening environment. As a result, books are often a better vehicle for transforming beliefs than conversations or debates. In conversation, people have to carefully consider their status and appearance. They want to save face and avoid looking stupid. When confronted with an uncomfortable set of facts, the tendency is often to double down on their current position rather than publicly admit to being wrong. Books resolve this tension. With a book, the conversation takes place inside someone's head and without the risk of being judged by others. It's easier to be open-minded when you aren't feeling defensive.

任何与你当前世界观有足够差异的想法都会让人感到威胁。而思考威胁性想法的最佳场所是在非威胁性的环境中。因此,书籍往往比对话或辩论更能有效地转变信念。在对话中,人们必须仔细考虑自己的地位和形象。他们想要保全面子,避免显得愚蠢。当面对一组令人不适的事实时,往往倾向于加倍坚持自己当前的立场,而不是公开承认错误。书籍解决了这种紧张关系。通过书籍,对话在某人的头脑中进行,没有被他人评判的风险。当你不感到防御时,更容易保持开放的心态。

- O) There is another reason bad ideas continue to live on, which is that people continue to talk about them. Silence is death for any idea. An idea that is never spoken or written down dies with the person who conceived it. Ideas can only be remembered when they are repeated. They can only be believed when they are repeated. I have already pointed out that people repeat ideas to signal they are part of the same social group. But here's a crucial point most people miss: People also repeat bad ideas when they complain about them. Before you can criticize an idea, you have to reference that idea. You end up repeating the ideas you're hoping people will forget—but, of course, people can't forget them because you keep talking about them. The more you repeat a bad idea, the more likely people are to believe it.

坏想法继续存在还有另一个原因,那就是人们继续谈论它们。沉默对任何想法来说都是死亡。一个从未被说出或写下的想法会随着构思它的人一起死去。想法只有在被重复时才能被记住。它们只有在被重复时才能被相信。我已经指出,人们重复想法是为了表明他们是同一社会群体的一部分。但这里有一个大多数人忽略的关键点:当人们抱怨坏想法时,他们也在重复它们。在你批评一个想法之前,你必须引用那个想法。你最终重复了你希望人们忘记的想法——但当然,人们无法忘记它们,因为你一直在谈论它们。你越多重复一个坏想法,人们就越有可能相信它。

- P) Let's call this phenomenon Clear's Law of Recurrence: The number of people who believe an idea is directly proportional to the number of times it has been repeated during the last year—even if the idea is false.

让我们把这种现象称为Clear重复定律:相信一个想法的人数与它在过去一年中被重复的次数成正比——即使这个想法是错误的。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to the author, humans can hardly survive if separated from their community.

根据作者的观点,如果与群体分离,人类几乎无法生存。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 脱离社群难以生存

【定位】 Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence.

和部落分开——或更糟,被驱逐——等于被判了死刑。

【改写】 separated from their community ↔

Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out

community 是 tribe 的上位词

can hardly survive ↔ **was a death sentence**

死刑=不能存活的程度化同义

【辨邻】 **C** C 段只讲到 Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive, 谈的是生存与世界观的关系, 没有 separated/community/death 这条主线, 只覆盖陈述句一半。

Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive

37. People often accept false beliefs because they prioritize social bonds rather than facts.

人们常常接受错误的信念,因为他们优先考虑社会纽带而非事实。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 优先社交纽带而非事实

【定位】 When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts.

当我们在两者之间选择时,人们往往选择朋友与家人而非事实。

【改写】 prioritize social bonds rather than facts ↔ **people often select friends and family over facts**

二选一句式同义改写

accept false beliefs ↔

False beliefs can be useful in a social sense even if they are not useful in a factual sense

采信错误信念在两侧呼应

【辨邻】 F F 段讲 We don't always believe things because they are correct. Sometimes we believe things because they make us look good, 话题与社交动机相邻, 但没有 friends and family vs facts 这种二选一表态, 与题干 prioritize...rather than... 的句式锚不上。

Sometimes we believe things because they make us look good to the people we care about

E E 段讲 social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth, 侧重日常中社交连接对生活的助益 (对应第 41 题), 不是题干强调的 accept false beliefs 这条因果。

social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth of a particular fact or idea

38. Most often people learn from those close to them.

人们最常从身边亲近的人那里学习。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 从亲近者处学到最多

【定位】 The most heated arguments often occur between people on opposite ends of the spectrum, but the most frequent learning occurs from people who are nearby.

最激烈的争论往往发生在光谱两端的人之间, 但最频繁的学习发生在彼此相近的人之间。

【改写】 Most often people learn ↔ **the most frequent learning occurs**

most often 与 most frequent 同义

those close to them ↔ **people who are nearby**

close 与 nearby 同义

【辨邻】 K K 段说 The people who are most likely to change our minds are the ones we agree with on 98 percent of topics, 主词是 change our minds, 而题干 Q38 的主词是 learn, 并非同一动作。

The people who are most likely to change our minds are the ones we agree with on 98 percent of topics

L L 段说 your time is better spent connecting with people who are at Positions 6 and 8, 强调的是与邻位的人 connect, 没有 learn from 这一动作, 与题干主词错位。

your time is better spent connecting with people who are at Positions 6 and 8, gradually pulling them in your direction

39. Sometimes people adopt certain beliefs in order to leave a favorable impression on those dear to them.

有时人们采纳某些信念是为了给自己珍视的人留下好印象。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 为给亲近者留好印象而采信

【定位】 Sometimes we believe things because they make us look good to the people we care about.
有时候我们相信某些事，是因为这些事让我们在我们在乎的人面前显得好看。

【改写】 adopt certain beliefs ↔ **we believe things**

adopt beliefs 与 believe things 同义

leave a favorable impression ↔ **make us look good**

留下好印象 = 让自己显得好看

those dear to them ↔ **the people we care about**

亲近的人 = 在乎的人

【辨邻】 **G** G 段重点是 select friends and family over facts，强调在事实与亲友间选择的结果，而题干 Q39 强调的是 为留好印象 这一动机，落脚不同。

When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts

E E 段说 hold beliefs that bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies, protectors, or disciples，谈的是争取盟友数量最大化，不是题干强调的 在所亲近者面前留好印象 这层亲密关系动机。

hold beliefs that bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies, protectors, or disciples

40. Compared with face-to-face communication, books often provide a better medium for changing people's beliefs.

与面对面交流相比,书籍往往为改变人们的信念提供了更好的媒介。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 书比面对面交流更利于改变信念

【定位】 As a result, books are often a better vehicle for transforming beliefs than conversations or debates.

结果是，比起对话或辩论，书往往是一种更好的改变信念的载体。

【改写】 books often provide a better medium ↔ **books are often a better vehicle**

medium 与 vehicle 同义

changing people's beliefs ↔ **transforming beliefs**

changing 与 transforming 同义

face-to-face communication ↔ **conversations or debates**

上位概括

41. On many occasions in daily life, people benefit more from their social bonds than from knowing the truth.

在日常生活的许多场合,人们从社会纽带中获得的好处多于了解真相。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 日常中社交纽带比知道真相更有益

【定位】 In many circumstances, social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth of a particular fact or idea.

在许多情形下，社交连接实际上比理解某一具体事实或观念的真相更有助于你的日常生活。

【改写】 On many occasions in daily life ↔ **In many circumstances**

频次状语同义对换

benefit more from their social bonds than from knowing the truth ↔

social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth of a particular fact or idea

比较句式重构

【辨邻】 C C 段说 truth and accuracy are not the only things that matter to the human mind. Humans also seem to have a deep desire to belong, 只提出两种需要并列存在，并未在日常情境下把社交连接置于真相之上。

truth and accuracy are not the only things that matter to the human mind. Humans also seem to have a deep desire to belong

G G 段强调 When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts, 是被迫二选一时的选择，不是题干说的 在许多日常情形下 受益更多。

When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts

42. If you want to change somebody's beliefs, you should first establish social connection with them.

如果你想改变某人的信念,你应该首先与他们建立社会联系。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 想改信念先建立社交连接

【定位】 The way to change people's minds is to become friends with them, to integrate them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle.

改变别人想法的方式是与他们成为朋友，把他们融入你的部落，把他们带进你的圈子。

【改写】 change somebody's beliefs ↔ **change people's minds**

beliefs 与 minds 在本文同义

first establish social connection ↔

become friends with them, to integrate them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle

上位概括

【辨邻】 H H 段说 You can't expect someone to change their mind if you take away their community too. You have to give them somewhere to go, 落脚是 别抽走他的群体，与题干 first establish social connection 的正向先后步骤不一致。

You can't expect someone to change their mind if you take away their community too

K K 段强调 Facts don't change our minds. Friendship does, 回答的是 谁能改变想法(友谊)，不是题干问的 想改变想法你应先做什么(先建立社交连接)。

Facts don't change our minds. Friendship does

43. Humans cannot survive without a fair knowledge of the actual world.

人类如果不具备对现实世界相当程度的了解就无法生存。

【答案】 C 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 无对真实世界的认识则无法生存

【定位】 Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive.

人类要生存，就需要一种对世界相当准确的认知。

【改写】 Humans cannot survive without a fair knowledge of the actual world ↔

Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive

双重否定与肯定同义

【辨邻】 D D 段说 Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence, 落脚是社群关系对生存的意义，与题干 a fair knowledge of the actual world 这一认知层面无关。

Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence

44. Repetition of bad ideas increases their chances of being accepted.

错误观念的重复增加了它们被接受的可能性。

【答案】 O 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 重复坏想法增加被接受机会

【定位】 The more you repeat a bad idea, the more likely people are to believe it.

你越是重复一个坏想法，人们就越可能相信它。

【改写】 Repetition of bad ideas ↔ **repeat a bad idea**

名词化

increases their chances of being accepted ↔ **the more likely people are to believe it**

比较句式与可能性同义

【辨邻】 P 段说 The number of people who believe an idea is directly proportional to the number of times it has been repeated during the last year, 是把 O 段结论命名为 Clear's Law of Recurrence, 是 给命题命名 而非首次提出 重复→被接受 这一命题。题干 Q44 表述的是命题本身, 首发在 O 段。

The number of people who believe an idea is directly proportional to the number of times it has been repeated during the last year

45. Nobody is willing to give up their beliefs at the risk of getting isolated.

没有人愿意冒着被孤立的风险放弃自己的信念。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 不愿冒孤立之险而放弃信念

【定位】 Nobody wants their worldview torn apart if loneliness is the outcome.

如果结果是孤独, 没人愿意让自己的世界观被撕裂。

【改写】 Nobody is willing to give up their beliefs ↔ Nobody wants their worldview torn apart

放弃信念 = 让世界被撕裂

at the risk of getting isolated ↔ if loneliness is the outcome

冒孤立之险 = 若结果是孤独

【辨邻】 I 段说 they can change their beliefs without the risk of being abandoned socially, 落脚是 提供方法让人能改信念, 与题干 Q45 的 没人愿意放弃信念 这一反向心理表述不一致。

they can change their beliefs without the risk of being abandoned socially

D 段说 Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence, 落脚是 被部落驱逐的生死后果, 与题干 Q45 的 不愿放弃信念以免孤立 这一信念—孤立链条不同。

Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 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 引用经济学家加尔布雷思的话——面对改变想法还是证明无需改变的选择, 几乎所有人都忙于证明无需改变。开篇引言。

信息指纹 加尔布雷思引语

B 引用托尔斯泰的话——尚未形成观念的人最难的问题都能教会，已有定见的人最简单的事都讲不通。第二段引言。

信息指纹 托尔斯泰引语

C 提出问题：为何事实不能改变想法。人类需要对世界有大致准确的认识才能生存，但准确并非心智唯一追求，人还有强烈的归属欲望。

信息指纹 生存需要准确世界观

D 引用作者自己《Atomic Habits》中的话：人类是群居动物，希望融入、获得同伴尊重；脱离部落甚至被驱逐等同于死刑。

信息指纹 脱离部落等于死刑

E 理解真相和留在部落两种欲望偶有冲突。在许多日常情境里，社交连接比理解某事实更有用。引用平克：信念让人被接纳或谴责，心智可能为获得最多盟友而持有信念。

信息指纹 日常社交连接比真相更有用

F 我们相信某些事不是因为它正确，而是因为它让我们在所在乎的人面前显得好看。引用Kevin Simler：大脑预期某信念会带来奖励就乐意采纳，不管奖励来自实用还是社交。

信息指纹 信念让我们在乎的人面前显得好看

G 错误信念可在社交意义上有用即便事实上无用，作者称之为 factually false, but socially accurate；必须二选一时，人们常选朋友家人而非事实。

信息指纹 二选一时选亲友不选事实

H 说服别人改变想法实质是说服他们改变所属部落；放弃信念意味失去社交纽带，你不能既要求他改主意又抽走他的群体——必须给他一个去处。

信息指纹 改变信念=改变所属部落

I 改变别人想法的方式是先和他们交朋友、把他们纳入你的部落和圈子，这样他们就能在不被社交抛弃的风险下改变信念。

信息指纹 先交朋友再改其想法

J 也许滋生部落主义和敌意的不是差异而是距离，靠近则理解增加；引用林肯：我不喜欢这个人，我必须更了解他。

信息指纹 距离而非差异滋生敌意

K 事实改变不了想法，友谊可以。最能改变你想法的是与你在 98% 话题上意见一致的人；信任你的人提出激进观点你会认真考虑，疏远者提出同观点则被斥为疯子。

信息指纹 98% 一致的人最能改变你

L 用 10 等分光谱来可视化：若你在第 7 位，试图说服第 1 位的人无意义，差距太大；最好把时间花在第 6 和第 8 位的人身上，逐步把他们拉过来。

信息指纹 10 等分信念光谱

M 最激烈的争论发生在光谱两端之间，但最频繁的学习发生在彼此相近的人之间；越靠近越可能让对方的少数不同信念渗入你的思想，越远越会被一口回绝；改变想法不能跳跃，只能沿光谱滑动。

信息指纹 学习多发生在相近者之间

N 任何与你现有世界观差异太大的观点都让人觉得受威胁，最好在非威胁的环境里思考；因此书往往比对话或辩论更能改变信念——对话里人们要顾及面子和地位，而读书没有被他人评判的风险。

信息指纹 书比对话更能改变信念

O 坏想法之所以延续，是因为人们继续谈论它；想法靠重复才能被记住、被相信；人们抱怨坏想法时也是在重复它——重复越多，越多人会相信。

信息指纹 重复坏想法让其被相信

P 作者把这一现象命名为 Clear's Law of Recurrence：相信某想法的人数与该想法过去一年被重复的次数成正比，即使该想法是假的。

信息指纹 Clear 重复律

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

18 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。

The economist J. K. Galbraith once wrote, "Faced with a choice between changing one's mind and proving there is no need to do so, almost everyone gets busy with the proof."

A段，第1句

引语作宾语、过去分词短语作状语、动名词并列作介词宾语、宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,句子结构紧凑且层次分明,是典型的学术引用句式,掌握后可大量复用

Leo Tolstoy was even bolder: "The most difficult subjects can be explained to the most slow-witted man if he has not formed any idea of them already; but the simplest thing cannot be made clear to the most intelligent man if he is firmly persuaded that he knows already, without a shadow of a doubt, what is laid before him."

B段，第1句

这种“主句 + 冒号 + 并列结构 + 多层从句”的模式在考研和阅读理解长难句中非常典型，极具复用价值。

And why would someone continue to believe a false or inaccurate idea anyway?

C段，第3句

特殊疑问句配合情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其是用 "why would" 进行反问或推测的表达非常典型。"continue to do" 固定搭配也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似的疑问推测句式。

However, truth and accuracy are not the only things that matter to the human mind.

C段，第7句

本句体现了“主系表 + 限制性定语从句修饰表语中心词”这一常见句式，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的结构。关系代词 that 引导定语从句修饰名词，且在从句中充当主语，是定语从句的典型用法，学习后可广泛迁移。

The Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker put it this way, "People are embraced or condemned according to their beliefs, so one function of the mind may be to hold beliefs that bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies, protectors, or disciples(信徒), rather than beliefs that are most likely to be true."

E段，第4句

本句成分丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、表语、间接宾语、直接宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分。双宾语结构 "bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies" 和不定式作表语 "to hold beliefs" 是典型的易错点，限制性定语从句的嵌套修饰和 rather than 引出的对比结构也需要仔细划分，训练价值高。

I thought Kevin Simler put it well when he wrote, "If a brain anticipates that it will be rewarded for adopting a particular belief, it's perfectly happy to do so, and doesn't much care where the reward comes from—whether it's pragmatic(实用主义的) (better outcomes resulting from better decisions), social (better treatment from one's peers), or some mix of the two."

F段，第3句

虽然这句嵌套较深、主干遮挡明显，但结构层次清楚、训练点集中，且时态变化具有代表性。作为“句子结构加时态”的综合练习材料，优先级很高。

This insight not only explains why we might hold our tongue at a dinner party or look the other way when our parents say something offensive, but also reveals a better way to change the minds of others.

G段，第4句

综合来看,本句主干识别难度中等,嵌套层次适中但需要一定分析能力,时态语态相对简单,成分种类丰富且易错点明显,结构典型性强。对于母语为中文、基础较弱的学习者,这是一个难度适中、训练价值较高、结构代表性强的练习句,值得优先用于句子结构和成分划分的训练。

If they abandon their beliefs, they run the risk of losing social ties.

H段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，“If... , ... will/would...” 或 “If... , ...” 的真实条件句是典型句式，掌握后可大量复用，代表性较强。

Perhaps it is not difference, but distance, that breeds tribalism and hostility.

J段，第1句

强调句型 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的常考句式，用于突出某一成分；"not A, but B" 否定并列结构也是高频表达。本句结构高度典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子的分析和仿写中。

As proximity increases, so does understanding.

J段，第2句

"As...so..." 引导的比较或伴随结构，以及 "so + 助动词 + 主语" 的倒装句式，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似表达，具有很强的典型性。

The further away an idea is from your current position, the more likely you are to reject it outright.

M段，第3句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句型,本句结构完整、无省略,是该句型的标准范例,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Any idea that is sufficiently different from your current worldview will feel threatening.

N段，第1句

限制性定语从句修饰主句主语、导致主谓分隔的结构，在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见。这是一种高频句式，掌握后可以大量复用到其他句子的分析中。主句用一般将来时表达观点或预测也是典型用法。整体代表性较强。

As a result, books are often a better vehicle for transforming beliefs than conversations or debates.

N段，第3句

比较结构 ("better... than...") 及其承前省略是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。主系表结构配合比较级的组合也很典型，代表性较强。

They want to save face and avoid looking stupid.

N段，第5句

简单句"主语 + want + 不定式"为常见基础句型，并列不定式和动名词作宾语的用法也较典型，但因结构过于简单，在四六级或考研真题中代表性一般，难以体现真题常考的复杂句式

I have already pointed out that people repeat ideas to signal they are part of the same social group.

0段，第6句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、宾语从句、目的状语等多种成分，且出现两层宾语从句嵌套，能够训练学生识别从句归属和成分划分能力。特别是第二个宾语从句隐藏在不定式之后，容易被忽略，是很好的辨析练习点。整体成分丰富且有一定隐蔽性，训练价值较高。

You end up repeating the ideas you're hoping people will forget—but, of course, people can't forget them because you keep talking about them.

0段，第9句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点：省略关系代词的定语从句、省略引导词的宾语从句、原因状语从句、介词短语作状语、"end up doing"和"keep doing"等固定搭配。特别是定语从句和宾语从句的连续嵌套、以及第二主句中原因状语从句对主干的补充说明，是练习成分划分和层次分析的优质材料。

Humans cannot survive without a fair knowledge of the actual world.

第43题题干

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 介词短语状语"的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但简单句本身不如复合句典型，迁移价值中等。

Nobody is willing to give up their beliefs at the risk of getting isolated.

第45题题干

"be willing to do" 结构和 "at the risk of doing" 搭配在四六级、考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的表达意愿和条件关系的句式。掌握该句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达中，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 116 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。

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇15次 · 真题 85 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇6次 · 真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇5次 · 真题 205 句

false

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

tribe

B2

n. 部落

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇4次 · 真题 167 句

spectrum

C1

n. 范围

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

convince

B1

v. 说服，使相信

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

bond

B2

n. 纽带

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

occur

B1

v. 发生，出现

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇2次·真题 62 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 50 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次·真题 46 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇2次·真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次·真题 43 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 40 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇2次·真题 29 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇2次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 128 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

loneliness B2

n. 孤独感

本篇1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 27 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 24 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

nut A2

n. 坚果

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

confront B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇1次·真题 16 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本篇1次·真题 15 句

appearance B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 15 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本篇1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 14 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

herd B1

n. 兽群

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 12 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

cast

B2

v. 投掷

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

phrase

B1

n. 短语

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shadow

A2

n. 阴影

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

factual

B2

adj. 基于事实的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

proof

B2

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

reference

B1

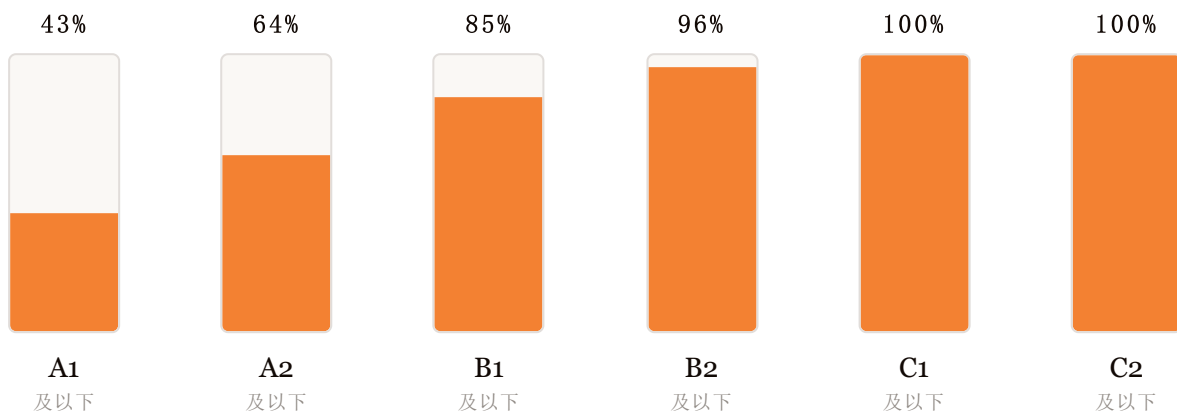
n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 398 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **398** 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 16 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 398 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

398

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2021年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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3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 The subject of automation and its role in our economy has taken hold in American public discourse. Technology broadly and automation specifically are dramatically reshaping the way we work. And we need to have a plan for what's still to come.

自动化及其在我们经济中的作用这一主题已经在美国公共话语中占据了重要位置。技术，尤其是自动化，正在极大地重塑我们的工作方式。我们需要为未来将要发生的事情制定计划。

P2 We don't have to look further than our own communities to see the devastating impact of automation. From automated warehouses to cashierless grocery stores to neighborhood libraries that offer self-checkout lanes instead of employing real people—automation is increasingly replacing jobs and leaving too few good new jobs behind.

我们无需向更远处寻找，只需看看我们自己的社区，就能看到自动化的破坏性影响。从自动化仓库到无收银员杂货店，再到提供自助结账通道而不雇用真人的社区图书馆——自动化正越来越多地取代工作岗位，却留下太少的好的新工作。

P3 The statistics in manufacturing are staggering. Despite the widespread fears about trade, a recent report showed that just 13 percent of jobs lost in manufacturing are due to trade—the rest of the losses have been due to advances in technology.

制造业的统计数据令人震惊。尽管人们普遍担心贸易问题，但最近的一份报告显示，制造业失去的工作岗位中只有13%是由贸易造成的——其余的损失都是由于技术进步。

P4 That is why more people are criticizing the ever-increasing role of technology in our economy. Our country is manufacturing more than ever before, but we are doing it with fewer workers. However, it's not just factories that are seeing losses—software and information technology are also having a dramatic impact on jobs most people think are secure from the forces of a rapidly-changing economy. Something transformative is happening in America that is having an adverse effect on American families. Whether policymakers and politicians admit it or not, workers have made clear their feelings about their economic insecurity and desire to keep good jobs in America.

这就是为什么越来越多的人批评技术在我们经济中日益增长的作用。我们的国家制造的产品比以往任何时候都多,但我们用更少的工人来完成。然而,不仅仅是工厂在经历损失——软件和信息技术也对大多数人认为不受快速变化的经济力量影响的工作岗位产生了巨大影响。美国正在发生一些变革性的事情,对美国家庭产生了不利影响。无论政策制定者和政治家是否承认,工人们已经清楚地表达了他们对经济不安全感的感受以及希望在美国保留好工作的愿望。

P5 So why are people so insistent on ignoring the perils of automation? They are failing to look ahead at a time when planning for the future is more important than ever. Resisting automation is futile: it is as inevitable as industrialization was before it. I sincerely hope that those who assert that automation will make us more effective and pave the way for new occupations are right, but the reality of automation's detrimental effects on workers makes me skeptical. No one can currently say where the new jobs are coming from or when, and any sensible company or country should prepare for all alternatives.

那么为什么人们如此坚持忽视自动化的危险?他们未能在规划未来比以往任何时候都更重要的时刻向前看。抵制自动化是徒劳的:它就像之前的工业化一样不可避免。我真诚地希望那些断言自动化将使我们更高效并为新职业铺平道路的人是对的,但自动化对工人的不利影响的现实让我持怀疑态度。目前没有人能说出新的工作岗位将从何而来或何时出现,任何明智的公司或国家都应该为所有可能性做好准备。

P6 I'm not overstating the danger: look at what's happened to the labor force. According to economic research, one in six working-age men, 25–54, doesn't have a job. Fifty years ago, nearly 100 percent of men that age were working. Women's labor force participation, meanwhile, has slipped back to the level it was at in the late 1980s.

我并没有夸大这种危险:看看劳动力市场发生了什么。根据经济研究,25至54岁处于工作年龄的男性中,每六人就有一人没有工作。五十年前,该年龄段几乎100%的男性都在工作。与此同时,女性的劳动力参与率已经回落到20世纪80年代末的水平。

P7 American families and prominent business leaders are aware that there's a big problem with automation. The value of a college degree is diminishing, and our upward mobility is declining. If we want an economy that allows everyone to be economically secure, we need to start thinking about how we can rightfully address automation.

美国家庭和杰出的商业领袖都意识到自动化存在一个大问题。大学学位的价值正在减少,我们的向上流动性正在下降。如果我们想要一个让每个人都能获得经济安全的经济体,我们需要开始思考如何正确应对自动化。

题目与逐题解析

46. What can we observe from the author's description of our communities?

- A) The growing passion for automation.
- B) The shift from manual jobs to IT ones.
- C) Their changing views on employment.
- D) Their fading employment opportunities.

从作者对我们社区的描述中我们可以观察到什么？

- A) 对自动化日益增长的热情。 B) 从体力工作向信息技术工作的转变。 C) 他们对就业观念的改变。
D) 他们正在消失的就业机会。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What can we observe from the author's description of our communities 问的是从作者描述中能 "观察到" 什么，是基于原文事实的客观提取，不含 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 题干主干 What can we observe from the author's description of our communities, 主语 we、谓语 observe、宾语为 what；介词短语 from the author's description of our communities 是状语，提示 observe 的依据来源。结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 We don't have to look further than our own communities to see the devastating impact of automation. From automated warehouses to cashierless grocery stores to neighborhood libraries that offer self-checkout lanes instead of employing real people—automation is increasingly replacing jobs and leaving too few good new jobs behind.

无需舍近求远，从我们自己的社区就能看到自动化的破坏性影响。从自动化仓库、无人收银的杂货店，到提供自助结账通道而不再雇真人的社区图书馆——自动化正在不断取代工作岗位，留给人们的好的新岗位太少。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

The growing passion for automation 称社区对自动化抱有越来越大的热情，但原文 the devastating impact of automation 是负面描述，没有任何 passion (热情) 的成分。

B) 无中生有

The shift from manual jobs to IT ones 提出岗位类型在 "体力→IT" 之间转移，但 P2 只说岗位被取代、好新岗不足，并未说明流向 IT；该说法在文中无依据。

C) 答非所问

Their changing views on employment 谈的是 "对就业的看法在变"，但题干问的是 description 描绘出的实际状况，且 P2 并未讨论 views (观念) 的变化。

D) ✓ 正确

automation is increasingly replacing jobs and leaving too few good new jobs behind ↔

Their fading employment opportunities

预判答案的核心语义是 "岗位机会在消逝"，四个选项中只有 fading employment opportunities 与之严丝合缝。

47. What do we learn from a recent report?

- A) The manufacturing sector is declining at a fast rate.
- B) The concerns about the effect of trade are exaggerated.
- C) The fears about trade have been spreading far and wide.
- D) The impact of trade on employment has been staggering.

我们从最近的一份报告中了解到什么？

- A) 制造业正在快速衰退。 B) 对贸易影响的担忧被夸大了。 C) 对贸易的恐惧已经广泛传播。
D) 贸易对就业的影响是惊人的。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from a recent report 直接问 report 里说了什么，是对原文事实的转述。

【拆句】 What do we learn from a recent report, 疑问句结构 What + 助动词 do + 主语 we + 谓语 learn + 介词短语 from a recent report; 无从句、无否定，理解无障碍。

【定位】 Despite the widespread fears about trade, a recent report showed that just 13 percent of jobs lost in manufacturing are due to trade—the rest of the losses have been due to advances in technology.

尽管人们对贸易普遍感到担忧，最近一份报告显示，制造业的岗位流失中仅 13% 归因于贸易——其余则归因于技术进步。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The manufacturing sector is declining at a fast rate 称制造业整体在快速衰退，但 Our country is manufacturing more than ever before, but we are doing it with fewer workers 显示制造业产出反而 "前所未有的多"，并非 declining。

B) ✓ 正确

Despite the widespread fears about trade, a recent report showed that just 13 percent of jobs lost in manufacturing are due to trade

↔ **The concerns about the effect of trade are exaggerated**

把预判 "担忧言过其实" 与四个选项一比，只有 exaggerated 与之同义。

C) 答非所问

The fears about trade have been spreading far and wide 描述的是恐惧本身在扩散，但 P3 报告内容是 "只有 13% 归因于贸易"，并非讲恐惧的传播范围；且 widespread 是状态而非 "正在扩散"。

D) 与原文相反

The impact of trade on employment has been staggering 说贸易对就业影响 "惊人之大"，但 just 13 percent...are due to trade 表明贸易影响极小；staggering 反而是文中用于形容 "statistics in manufacturing" 的词，被错位挪用。

48. What does the passage tell us about American workers in an era of transformation?

- A) They feel ignored by politicians.
- B) They feel increasingly vulnerable.
- C) They keep adapting to the changes.
- D) They keep complaining but to no avail.

文章告诉我们在转型时代美国工人的什么情况？

- A) 他们感到被政治家忽视。
- B) 他们感到越来越脆弱。
- C) 他们不断适应变化。
- D) 他们不断抱怨但无济于事。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage tell us about American workers 是询问文章对工人状况的客观陈述，不涉及推理。

【拆句】 What does the passage tell us about American workers in an era of transformation: 疑问句主干 the passage tell us about American workers; 介词短语 in an era of transformation 是 workers 的后置定语，限定 workers 所处状态。

【定位】 Something transformative is happening in America that is having an adverse effect on American families. Whether policymakers and politicians admit it or not, workers have made clear their feelings about their economic insecurity and desire to keep good jobs in America. 美国正在发生某种变革性变化，对美国家庭产生不利影响。无论政策制定者和政客们是否承认，工人们已经清楚地表达了他们对自身经济上不安全的感受，以及希望留住国内好工作的愿望。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They feel ignored by politicians 说工人觉得被政客忽视；原文 Whether policymakers and politicians admit it or not 只是让步状语，意思是 "无论政客是否承认"，并未说工人 feel ignored；这是把 admit it or not 误读为 ignored。

B) ✓ 正确

workers have made clear their feelings about their economic insecurity ↔

They feel increasingly vulnerable

预判的核心 "经济上不安全" 与 vulnerable (易受伤、脆弱的) 语义同义；四个选项中只有 B 落在 "工人感受" 这一维度上。

C) 与原文相反

They keep adapting to the changes 称工人在不断适应变化；但 P4 强调工人 economic insecurity 与 desire to keep good jobs, 是 "抗拒变化、希望保住", 与 "adapting" 方向相反。

D) 过度推断

They keep complaining but to no avail 说工人不断抱怨却毫无效果；原文 made clear their feelings 是 "表达感受", 并非 complaining; 更无 "无果" 的结论。

49. What does the author think of automation?

- A) It will have the same impact as industrialization.
- B) It provides sensible companies with alternatives.
- C) Its alleged positive effects are doubtful.
- D) Its detrimental effects are unavoidable.

作者对自动化有什么看法?

- A) 它将产生与工业化相同的影响。
- B) 它为明智的公司提供了替代方案。
- C) 其所谓的积极影响是值得怀疑的。
- D) 其有害影响是不可避免的。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 What does the author think of automation 直接问作者对自动化的看法，是观点/态度题的标准题干。

【拆句】 What does the author think of automation: 主干 the author think of automation, think of 在此意为 "对...的看法"。结构简单，但要小心 think of 是固定短语，等同于 think about / view。

【定位】 I sincerely hope that those who assert that automation will make us more effective and pave the way for new occupations are right, but the reality of automation's detrimental effects on workers makes me skeptical.

我真诚地希望那些断言自动化将让我们更高效、为新职业铺路的人是对的，但自动化对工人的不利影响这一现实让我心存疑虑。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It will have the same impact as industrialization 称自动化与工业化影响相同；但原文 Resisting automation is futile: it is as inevitable as industrialization was before it 只用 industrialization 作 "不可避免性" 的类比，并未说两者 impact 一样。

B) 张冠李戴

It provides sensible companies with alternatives 说自动化为公司提供备选方案；原文 any sensible company or country should prepare for all alternatives 是公司 "应自己准备好应对各种可能"，主语错位（公司主动准备 → 选项变成自动化提供）。

C) ✓ 正确

I sincerely hope that those who assert that automation will make us more effective and pave the way for new occupations are right, but the reality of automation's detrimental effects on workers makes me skeptical

↔ **Its alleged positive effects are doubtful**

预判语义 "所谓正面效果不可靠" 与 C 字面几乎一一对应。

D) 过度推断

Its detrimental effects are unavoidable 称 "不利影响不可避免"；原文 it is as inevitable as industrialization 说的是 "自动化本身不可避免"，被诱导嫁接到 detrimental effects 上；且作者重点是 skeptical（怀疑乐观说法），而非给 detrimental effects 下 "不可避免" 的定论。

50. What should we attach importance to when dealing with automation?

- A) College graduates' job prospects.
- B) Women's access to employment.
- C) People's economic security.
- D) People's social mobility.

在应对自动化时我们应该重视什么？

- A) 大学毕业生的就业前景。 B) 女性获得就业的机会。 C) 人们的经济安全。
D) 人们的社会流动性。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 What should we attach importance to when dealing with automation 问的是应重视的具体方面（某个对象/某种状态），是对原文呼吁句的细节提取，不是全文主旨。

【拆句】 What should we attach importance to when dealing with automation: 主干 we should attach importance to what; when dealing with automation 是时间状语从句（省略主语 we）。attach importance to 为固定搭配 = 重视。

【定位】 If we want an economy that allows everyone to be economically secure, we need to start thinking about how we can rightfully address automation.

如果我们想要一个让每个人都能在经济上获得保障的经济体，我们就需要开始思考如何妥善应对自动化。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

College graduates' job prospects 把大学毕业生的就业前景当成应重视的对象；但 The value of a college degree is diminishing 只是用大学学位贬值作论据，并未将 "大学毕业生就业前景" 提升为应重视的核心。

B) 以偏概全

Women's access to employment 把 "女性就业机会" 当应重视对象； Women's labor force participation...has slipped back to the level it was at in the late 1980s 只是数据例证，用以佐证劳动力问题，并非作者要重视的核心对象。

C) ✓ 正确

If we want an economy that allows everyone to be economically secure, we need to start thinking about how we can rightfully address automation

↔ **People's economic security**

在四个选项中，只有 C 与预判语义完全等值，其他三个都是文中曾出现但未被作者 "郑重提出" 的对象。

D) 偷换概念

People's social mobility 把 our upward mobility is declining 中的 upward mobility 改成 social mobility。upward mobility 强调 "向上流动"，social mobility 是更宽泛的 "社会流动"；且作者只把它列为现象之一，并未提升为应重视的核心。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Technology broadly and automation specifically are dramatically reshaping the way we work.

第1段，第2句

本句的并列主语结构、现在进行时表示持续变化、定语从句修饰抽象名词 way，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握这类结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

Despite the widespread fears about trade, a recent report showed that just 13 percent of jobs lost in manufacturing are due to trade—the rest of the losses have been due to advances in technology.

第3段，第2句

句子结构高度典型:主句+宾语从句、让步状语前置、从句内并列结构、过去分词作后置定语,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。句子长度适中,复杂度适宜,能够代表学术文章和新闻报道中的标准长难句结构,学习后可广泛迁移。

That is why more people are criticizing the ever-increasing role of technology in our economy.

第4段，第1句

"That is why" 引导表语从句是考试中常见的因果表达句式，现在进行时表示趋势也是常考点，具有很高的典型性和迁移价值。

However, it's not just factories that are seeing losses—software and information technology are also having a dramatic impact on jobs most people think are secure from the forces of a rapidly-changing economy.

第4段，第3句

本句主干识别难度较高（强调句和长修饰语遮挡），嵌套层级深（三层咬合），结构高度典型（强调句、定语从句、宾语从句、插入结构均为常考句式），成分划分训练价值高，时态难度适中。综合来看，作为结构与时态训练材料推荐度很高，适合优先用于练习复杂句分析。

They are failing to look ahead at a time when planning for the future is more important than ever.

第5段，第2句

主句 + 定语从句修饰状语中的名词，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，句型典型且可迁移性强，掌握后能够应对大量同类句式。

Resisting automation is futile: it is as inevitable as industrialization was before it.

第5段，第3句

本句结构不算太难，但涵盖了主干定位、非谓语作主语和比较从句识别，训练收益较高。若目标是夯实基础结构并过渡到带从句的句子，它值得优先练习。

Women's labor force participation, meanwhile, has slipped back to the level it was at in the late 1980s.

第6段，第4句

本句是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式：现在完成时 + 介词短语作状语 + 省略关系代词的定语从句。这种结构在描述社会现象、数据变化时经常出现，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。定语从句修饰抽象名词（如 level、degree、extent）也是高频考点，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

It will have the same impact as industrialization.

第49题，A

"主语 + will + 动词 + 宾语 + as 比较状语" 是表达未来预测和比较的常见句式，在四六级阅读中偶有出现，但不如包含从句或复杂修饰的句子典型，迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 88 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。

automation

B2

n. 自动化（用机器或计算机代替人工操作）

本篇13次 · 真题 33 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇5次 · 真题 191 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇4次 · 真题 185 句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇4次 · 真题 102 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

manufacturing

B2

n. 制造业;生产

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题 163 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 88 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 78 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次·真题 70 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次·真题 56 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇2次·真题 46 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次·真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇2次·真题 41 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次·真题 34 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

sensible B1

adj. 明智的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 48 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

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

description B1

n. 描述

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 16 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 14 句

discourse C1

n. 话语;论述

本篇1次·真题 14 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upward B2

adv. 向上地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇1次·真题 13 句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

pave B2

v. 铺(路面)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 13 句

economically B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇1次·真题 12 句

automate B2

v. 使自动化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次·真题 11 句

policymaker C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇1次·真题 9 句

skeptical B2

adj. 怀疑的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

overstate

C1

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

prominent

C1

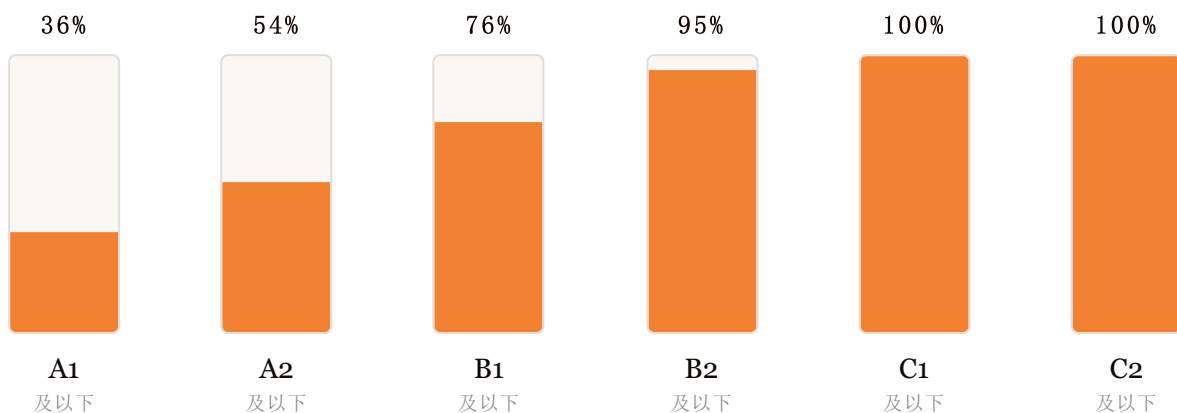
adj. 著名的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 226 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **226** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个 · 约 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 226 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

226

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2021年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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3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 Look at the people around you. Some are passive, others more aggressive. Some work best alone, others crave companionship. We easily recognize that there is great variation among the individuals who live near us. Yet, when we speak of people from elsewhere, we seem to inevitably characterize them based on their country of origin.

看看你周围的人。有些人被动,有些人则更具侵略性。有些人独自工作效果最好,有些人则渴望陪伴。我们很容易认识到生活在我们身边的个体之间存在巨大差异。然而,当我们谈论来自其他地方的人时,我们似乎不可避免地根据他们的原籍国来描述他们的特征。

P2 Statistics specialists, when they speak of national averages, often make the same mistake.
统计专家在谈论国家平均值时,往往也犯同样的错误。

P3 Newly published research shows how erroneous such overviews are. Three researchers analyzed decades of values-based surveys and found that only between 16% and 21% of the variation in cultural values could be explained by differences between countries. In other words, the vast majority of what makes us culturally distinct from one another has nothing to do with our homeland.

新发表的研究显示这种概述是多么错误。三位研究人员分析了数十年基于价值观的调查,发现文化价值观的差异中只有16%到21%可以用国家之间的差异来解释。换句话说,使我们在文化上彼此不同的绝大多数因素与我们的祖国无关。

P4 To determine what factors really are associated with culture, the authors combined data from 558 prior surveys that each measured one or more of Hofstede's cultural dimensions. These are traits, such as individualism and masculinity, that describe work-related cultural values. (They are not a measure of visible cultural traits, such as food or dress.) Though the validity of Hofstede's dimensions has been questioned, they have the singular benefit of having been in use for decades, which allows for historical and international comparisons.

为了确定哪些因素真正与文化相关,作者结合了558项先前调查的数据,每项调查都测量了Hofstede文化维度中的一个或多个维度。这些是诸如个人主义和男性气质等特征,描述与工作相关的文化价值观。(它们不是对可见文化特征的测量,如食物或服饰。)尽管Hofstede维度的有效性受到质疑,但它们具有使用了数十年的独特优势,这使得历史和国际比较成为可能。

P5 The researchers found that both demographic factors, such as age, and environmental factors, such as long-term unemployment rates, were more correlated with cultural values than nationality. Occupation and social economic status were the most strongly correlated, suggesting that our values are more economically driven than we usually give them credit for.

研究人员发现,人口统计因素(如年龄)和环境因素(如长期失业率)都比国籍与文化价值观的相关性更强。职业和社会经济地位的相关性最强,这表明我们的价值观比我们通常认为的更受经济驱动。

P6 The evidence implies that people with similar jobs and incomes are more culturally alike, regardless of where they live. Vas Taras, the lead author of the study, puts it this way: "Tell me how much you make and I will make a pretty accurate prediction about your cultural values. Tell me what your nationality is and I probably will make a wrong prediction."

证据表明,拥有相似工作和收入的人在文化上更相似,无论他们住在哪里。该研究的主要作者Vas Taras这样说:"告诉我你赚多少钱,我会对你的文化价值观做出相当准确的预测。告诉我你的国籍,我可能会做出错误的预测。"

P7 Taras says our erroneous belief that countries are cultures has caused businesses to teach their employees useless or even harmful ways of interacting with their international peers. Chinese and American lawyers might be trained to interact based on the assumption that the Chinese person is less individualistic, even though their similar social economic situations make it probable they are actually quite alike in that regard.

Taras说,我们错误地认为国家就是文化,这导致企业教给员工与国际同行互动的无用甚至有害的方式。中国和美国的律师可能会接受培训,基于中国人不那么个人主义的假设进行互动,尽管他们相似的社会经济状况使得他们在这方面实际上很可能非常相似。

P8 The country, as the unit of authority, is often a convenient way of generalizing about a population.

国家作为权威单位,通常是对人口进行概括的便捷方式。

P9 However, our focus on countries can mask broad variations within them. In the majority of cases we would be better off identifying people by the factors that constrain their lives, like income, rather than by the lines surrounding them on a map.

然而,我们对国家的关注可能掩盖其内部的广泛差异。在大多数情况下,我们最好通过限制人们生活的因素(如收入)来识别他们,而不是通过地图上围绕他们的边界线来识别他们。

题目与逐题解析

51. What error do experts often make when describing people from other places?

- A) They tend to overly rely on nationality.
- B) They often exaggerate their differences.
- C) They often misunderstand their cultures.
- D) They tend to dwell on national averages.

专家在描述来自其他地方的人时常犯什么错误？

- A) 他们倾向于过度依赖国籍。 B) 他们往往夸大这些人的差异。 C) 他们往往误解这些人的文化。
D) 他们倾向于纠结于国家平均值。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What error do experts often make when describing people from other places? 是问"什么错误"——指向文中明确陈述的事实，没有 infer/imply 一类词。

【拆句】 Q51 主干是 What error do experts often make (experts 是主语、make 是谓语、error 前移作疑问宾语)，后接时间状语从句 when describing people from other places (when + 现在分词，省略 they are)。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet, when we speak of people from elsewhere, we seem to inevitably characterize them based on their country of origin.

然而，当我们谈论来自他处的人时，我们似乎总是不可避免地根据其原籍国来描述他们。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

characterize them based on their country of origin ↔ **overly rely on nationality**

预判落在"按国别给外国人贴标签"上，A 选项的 overly rely on nationality 把"按 X 归类 + 不可避免"两层意思干净打包，与预判完全对应。

B) 无中生有

exaggerate their differences 原文从未出现；P1 强调的是"国别概括" vs "个体差异"，不是"夸大"或"缩小"差异。

C) 偷换概念

misunderstand their cultures 把"按国别概括"偷换成"误解文化"；P1 的错误是"贴国别标签"这个动作本身，至于"是否误解了文化内容"，P1 并没有说。

D) 张冠李戴

dwell on national averages 出自 Statistics specialists, when they speak of national averages——national averages 是"统计专家"特有的工具，不是泛指"专家"在描述"外国人"时的通病。题干虽用 experts，但承接的是 P1 "我们"的归类错误，P2 只是补充统计专家也犯"同一个"错；这个"同一个错"本质是"按国别归类"，而不是"沉迷国家平均值"——national averages 只是统计专家展现这一错误的具体形式。

52. What do we learn about Hofstede's cultural dimensions?

- A) They are useful in comparing cultural values across time and space.
- B) They have brought unusual benefits to people of different cultures.
- C) They are widely used to identify people's individual traits.
- D) They provide valuable questions for researchers to study.

关于 **Hofstede** 的文化维度理论,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们在跨时间和空间比较文化价值观方面很有用。
- B) 它们为不同文化的人们带来了不同寻常的益处。
- C) 它们被广泛用于识别人们的个体特征。
- D) 它们为研究人员提供了有价值的研究问题。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Hofstede's cultural dimensions? 问的是关于 X 我们"了解到"什么, 指向文中对该术语的客观陈述。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 What do we learn (疑问宾语前移), 介词短语 about Hofstede's cultural dimensions 限定话题。结构简单, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Though the validity of Hofstede's dimensions has been questioned, they have the singular benefit of having been in use for decades, which allows for historical and international comparisons.

虽然 Hofstede 文化维度的有效性受到过质疑, 但它有一个独到的优势——已被使用了数十年, 这使得历史性和国际性的比较成为可能。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

allows for historical and international comparisons ↔

useful in comparing cultural values across time and space

having been in use for decades ↔ **useful**

预判与 A 的核心信息在两个维度(时间/空间)和功能(comparing)上一一对应, 无多余、无遗漏。

B) 偷换概念

原文说该维度本身 have the singular benefit ("自身具备这一优势", 指研究工具属性), 而 brought unusual benefits to people of different cultures 把受益方偷换成"不同文化的人"——文中从未说该维度给"不同文化的人"带来过好处。

C) 与原文相反

identify people's individual traits 与 P4 的 They are not a measure of visible cultural traits, such as food or dress. 不完全冲突, 但 P4 明确 Hofstede 维度衡量的是"工作相关的文化价值", 是"群体/文化层面"的 traits, 而非"个人特质"。把"群体文化价值"偷换成"个人特质", 方向相反。

D) 无中生有

provide valuable questions for researchers to study 在原文中找不到任何对应——P4 只说该维度本身被研究者使用、能做比较, 没说它"提供研究问题"。

53. What did researchers find about previous studies on factors determining people's values?

- A) Environmental factors were prioritized over other factors.
- B) An individual's financial status was often underestimated.
- C) Too much emphasis had been placed on one's occupation.
- D) The impact of social progress on one's values was ignored.

研究人员对以往关于决定人们价值观因素的研究有何发现？

- A) 环境因素被优先考虑,超过了其他因素。 B) 个人的经济状况常常被低估。
C) 对个人职业的强调过多。 D) 社会进步对个人价值观的影响被忽视了。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What did researchers find about previous studies 问“研究者发现了什么”，对应原文 the researchers found that... 一类直接陈述。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 What did researchers find, 介词短语 about previous studies on factors determining people's values 三层嵌套：先讲 previous studies, 再讲这些研究关于 factors, 最后讲这些 factors 是 determining people's values 的。基础薄弱考生易把焦点错认成 previous studies 本身，其实焦点在最里层的 factors。

【定位】 Occupation and social economic status were the most strongly correlated, suggesting that our values are more economically driven than we usually give them credit for.

职业和社会经济地位的相关性最强，这表明我们的价值观更多地是由经济因素驱动的，超出了我们平时给它的认可程度。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

P5 说 both demographic factors, such as age, and environmental factors, such as long-term unemployment rates, were more correlated with cultural values than nationality——environmental factors 只是"比国籍更相关"的因素之一, 且不是"最强"; prioritized over other factors 把它说成"凌驾于其他因素之上", 与"最强相关"其实是 occupation 和 social economic status"相反。

B) ✓ 正确

our values are more economically driven than we usually give them credit for ↔

An individual's financial status was often underestimated

Occupation and social economic status ↔ **An individual's financial status**

预判与 B 的两个核心要素"经济维度"和"被低估"都精确对应, 无偏。

C) 与原文相反

原文 suggesting that values are more economically driven than we usually give them credit for 表明 occupation/social economic status 一直被"低估"——而 Too much emphasis had been placed on one's occupation 说"过度强调", 方向反转。

D) 无中生有

The impact of social progress on one's values was ignored 中的 social progress 全文未出现; P5 只列了 demographic、environmental、occupation、social economic status 等 factor, 没出现 social progress 这个术语。

54. What is the impact on employees when cultures are identified with countries?

- A) They may fail to see the cultural biases of their business partners.
- B) They may fail to attach sufficient importance to cultural diversity.
- C) They may not be taught how to properly interact with overseas partners.
- D) They may not be able to learn the legal procedures for business transactions.

当文化与国家相关联时,对员工有什么影响?

- A) 他们可能无法看到其商业伙伴的文化偏见。
- B) 他们可能无法对文化多样性给予足够的重视。
- C) 他们可能不会被教导如何正确地与海外伙伴互动。
- D) 他们可能无法学习商业交易的法律程序。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the impact on employees when cultures are identified with countries? 问"产生什么影响", 对应原文中 caused / make / lead to 一类因果直陈句。

【拆句】 Q54 主干 What is the impact on employees, 时间状语从句 when cultures are identified with countries (被动语态 are identified with, 意为"被等同于")。被动语态可能让基础薄弱考生分不清主客体, 要记住"文化"被等同于"国家", 而不是反过来。

【定位】 Taras says our erroneous belief that countries are cultures has caused businesses to teach their employees useless or even harmful ways of interacting with their international peers.

Taras 说, 我们"国家即文化"的错误信念已经导致企业教给员工无用甚至有害的与国际同行的相处方式。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

fail to see the cultural biases of their business partners 中的"文化偏见"和"看不出"原文均未提及; P7 谈的是"员工被教错了方法", 不是"员工没能识别伙伴的偏见"。

B) 偷换概念

fail to attach sufficient importance to cultural diversity 把考点偷换成"对文化多样性不够重视"——而 P7 谴责的恰恰是"按国家归类时, 假定差异(如中国人不够个人主义)", 问题是"错把差异本质化", 而非"忽视多样性"。

C) ✓ 正确

teach their employees useless or even harmful ways of interacting with their international peers

↔ may not be taught how to properly interact with overseas partners

"学到无用方式"等于"没学到正确方式"——把同一事实的肯定—正面表述和否定—正面表述对得上, 就锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

learn the legal procedures for business transactions 利用 P7 例子里的 Chinese and American lawyers 这一职业关键词, 生造出"法律程序"——但律师只是用来举例"中美专业人士因经济地位相似而其实很像", 与"法律程序"无关。

55. What does the author suggest at the end of the passage?

- A) There is sufficient reason to generalize about a country's population.
- B) The majority of people are still constrained by their national identity.
- C) It is arguable that the country should be regarded as the unit of authority.
- D) Nationality is less useful than socio-economic status as an indicator of one's values.

作者在文章结尾提出了什么建议?

- A) 有充分的理由对一个国家的人口进行概括。
- B) 大多数人仍然受到其国家身份的约束。
- C) 国家是否应被视为权威单位是有争议的。
- D) 作为个人价值观的指标, 国籍不如社会经济地位有用。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest at the end of the passage? 含 suggest 且指向作者, 问的是末段流露出的作者立场。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 What does the author suggest, 位置状语 at the end of the passage。结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

sufficient reason to generalize about a country's population 与作者立场完全相反；P8 只承认 convenient（便利），而 P9 紧接着用 However 否定这种概括是“足够的”。“convenient”和“sufficient reason”差距巨大——前者只是方便，后者是充分依据。

B) 偷换概念

The majority of people are still constrained by their national identity 把 P9 的 the factors that constrain their lives（约束他们生活的因素）中的 constrain 一词截下，再换上 national identity 作主语——但原文 constrain 的施动者是 income 等“经济因素”，不是“国家身份”；作者要表达的是“按经济因素识别更好”，而不是“人被国籍约束”。

C) 无中生有

It is arguable that the country should be regarded as the unit of authority 抓住 P8 的 the unit of authority（权威单位）做诱饵——但 P8 用这个表述只是描述“国家是一种概括方式”，作者并没有在末段“质疑国家是否应当被视为权威单位”这个抽象问题上展开。这是借原文具体术语生造出新的辩题。

D) ✓ 正确

we would be better off identifying people by the factors that constrain their lives, like income, rather than by the lines surrounding them on a map

↔ **Nationality is less useful than socio-economic status as an indicator of one's values**

预判与 D 在比较的两端（国籍 vs 社会经济地位）和比较方向（前者不如后者）上完全一致。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Though the validity of Hofstede's dimensions has been questioned, they have the singular benefit of having been in use for decades, which allows for historical and international comparisons.

第4段，第4句

句首让步状语从句 "Though..." 加主句的结构,以及非限制性定语从句补充说明,是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式。这种“让步—转折—补充”的逻辑框架在四六级和考研真题中反复出现,掌握后可大量复用。

Chinese and American lawyers might be trained to interact based on the assumption that the Chinese person is less individualistic, even though their similar social economic situations make it probable they are actually quite alike in that regard.

第7段，第2句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:形式宾语 "it" 对应真正宾语从句,不定式作目的状语,过去分词短语作方式状语,同位语从句与定语从句的辨析,让步状语从句的识别,宾语补足语的定位。这些成分覆盖面广,且涉及形式宾语、从句类型判断等高频考点,作为成分划分练习句收益很高。

They tend to dwell on national averages.

第51题，D

"主语 + 动词 + 不定式 + 介词短语状语" 是英语中常见的简单句型,在考试阅读中经常出现;但本句过于简洁、缺少修饰成分或从句嵌套,不能代表真题中更常考的复杂句式,典型性中等偏下。

They are widely used to identify people's individual traits.

第52题，C

被动语态加不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研中的高频句式，本句结构简洁典型，学习者掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用，代表性较强。

They may fail to attach sufficient importance to cultural diversity.

第54题，B

本句采用 "情态动词 + 动词 + 不定式" 的结构 (may fail to attach)，以及 "attach importance to" 的固定搭配，这两种形式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，属于典型的学术或正式表达句式。掌握后可迁移到类似结构（如 "may tend to do"、"fail to recognize"、"attach value to" 等），复用性较高。简单句形式也符合考试中常见的直接陈述句型。

Nationality is less useful than socio-economic status as an indicator of one's values.

第55题，D

主系表结构配合形容词比较级和 "than" 引导的比较从句,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,用于表达对比观点。比较从句的省略形式也是典型的英语表达习惯。掌握这一结构可以帮助理解大量类似的对比论述句。

本篇出现的 100 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇 10 次 · 真题 68 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇 7 次 · 真题 108 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇 4 次 · 真题 363 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇 3 次 · 真题 264 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇 3 次 · 真题 142 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇 3 次 · 真题 75 句

majority B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本篇 3 次 · 真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇 3 次 · 真题 48 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇 3 次 · 真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇 3 次 · 真题 37 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇 3 次 · 真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇 2 次 · 真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇 2 次 · 真题 244 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇 2 次 · 真题 190 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

occupation B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

constrain C1

v. 限制, 约束 (行动或自由)

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

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

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

correlate C1

v. 相关联

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 18 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次·真题 16 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 14 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 14 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 13 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

economically B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇1次·真题 12 句

newly B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 12 句

specialist

B2

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

overly

B2

adv. 过度地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

statistics

B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

transaction

B2

n. 交易

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

error

A2

n. 错误

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

individualism

C1

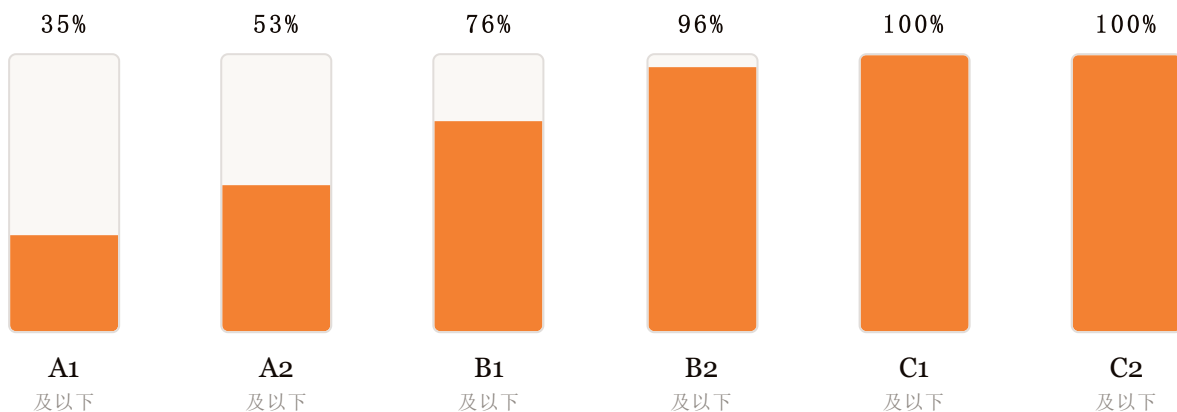
n. 个人主义（强调个人自由和独立的信念）

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 237 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **237** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 9 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 237 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

237

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2021年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	与2021年12月第1套共用 · 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3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·井冈山革命历史与红色地位介绍 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3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3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**.

井冈山地处湖南、江西两省交界处，因其辉煌的革命历史被誉为"中国革命红色摇篮"。1927年10月，毛泽东、朱德等老一辈革命家率领中国工农红军来到这里，开展了艰苦卓绝的斗争，创建了第一个农村革命根据地，点燃了中国革命的星星之火，开辟了"农村包围 (besiege) 城市，武装夺取政权"这一具有中国特色的革命道路，中国革命从这里迈向胜利。井冈山现有100多处革命旧址，成为一个"没有围墙的革命历史博物馆"，是爱国主义和革命传统教育的重要基地。

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。

Located on the border between Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, the Jinggang Mountains are honored as "the cradle of the Chinese revolution" for their glorious revolutionary history. In October 1927, Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other revolutionaries of the older generation led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army here, where they waged an arduous struggle, founded the first rural revolutionary base, kindled the spark of the Chinese revolution, and opened up a revolutionary path with Chinese characteristics of "besieging the cities from the countryside and seizing power by armed force." From here, the Chinese revolution marched toward victory. Today the Jinggang Mountains have more than 100 revolutionary sites and have become a "revolutionary history museum without walls," serving as an important base for education in patriotism and revolutionary tradition.

【衔接】句1到句2：补时间状语引出历史

句1是现状定位，句2突然跳到 1927年10月 的往事，靠句首时间状语 In October 1927 自然完成"从现状切入历史"的过渡，读者一看时间就知道叙述转入过去，无需额外关联词。

句2内部：末句用 From here 回指地点

句2末尾 中国革命从这里迈向胜利 另起一句时，用 From here 回指前文的"这里"（井冈山），既承接上文地点又点出"从此走向胜利"的递进，避免重复 the Jinggang Mountains。

句2到句3：用 Today 与代词 It 承接转回现在

句3讲今天的井冈山，句首用 Today 明示时间由过去拉回现在，与句2的 1927 形成今昔呼应；主语用 the Jinggang Mountains 或代词承接，让全篇围绕同一个"它"展开，读起来是一篇而非三段散句。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】井冈山革命历史与红色地位介绍

全段介绍井冈山的地理位置、革命史上的关键事件和今天的纪念地位，属于"中国文化/革命历史"类的介绍兼叙述语体。开篇 井冈山地处湖南、江西两省交界处，因其辉煌的革命历史被誉为"中国革命红色摇篮" 先交代它"是什么"，中段则铺陈 1927年10月 发生的一连串过去事件，结尾 井冈山现有100多处革命旧址 回到今天的现状。因此它是"现状框架 + 历史叙述内核"的混合体，用词偏庄重、纪念性。

【时态】一般过去时

全段的叙述主体是 1927年10月，毛泽东、朱德等老一辈革命家率领中国工农红军来到这里 这一连串发生在 1927 年、已经结束的历史动作，历史叙述的默认时态是一般过去时。仅首尾两处讲"地处....." "现有....."这类至今仍成立的客观事实与现状时，才偏离为一般现在时。

【译法】井冈山

井冈山 是地名，按约定俗成的拼音译法统一作 Jinggang Mountains (或 the Jinggang Mountains)。全篇首次出现用全称，后文再指它时用代词 it 承接，避免反复音译。

中国革命红色摇篮

中国革命红色摇篮 是带引号的比喻性称号，意译为 the cradle of the Chinese revolution ("摇篮"取本义 cradle，比喻发源地)。“红色”在此是政治文化色彩，可并入 revolution 语义不另译，避免出现生硬的 red cradle。

中国工农红军

中国工农红军 是专有军队名，约定俗成译为 the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army。这是固定译名，全篇只用这一种写法，注意 Workers' 与 Peasants' 的复数所有格撇号。

农村革命根据地

农村革命根据地 是历史术语，统一译为 rural revolutionary base (首个则作 the first rural revolutionary base)。base 在此指“根据地”，是约定俗成的对应词。

没有围墙的革命历史博物馆

没有围墙的革命历史博物馆 是带引号的比喻称号，意译为 a revolutionary history museum without walls。“没有围墙”取本义 without walls，喻指开放、遍布的露天纪念地。

1. 井冈山地处湖南、江西两省交界处，因其辉煌的革命历史被誉为“中国革命红色摇篮”。

【主干】井冈山作主语，谓语“地处”与“被誉为”（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语 井冈山，直接作英文主语 The Jinggang Mountains。本句其实并列了两个核心动作：地处湖南、江西两省交界处（位于）和 被誉为“中国革命红色摇篮”（被称为）。可让二者共享同一主语，其中“被誉为”是动作承受方，自然走被动。

【降级】“因……”降级为原因状语

因其辉煌的革命历史 是“被誉为”的原因，不另起一句，降级为介词短语作状语：for its glorious revolutionary history，挂在 is honored as 之后。这样主干 located ... and is honored as ... 一条线下来，原因用 for 短语轻轻挂上，避免拆成“因为它有……历史，所以被称为……”的两句平铺。

【语法】时态

本句讲“地处”“被誉为”都是至今成立的客观事实与现状，偏离全篇过去时基调，用一般现在时：is located / is honored。

语态

“被誉为”是承受动作，用被动 is honored as / is known as；“地处”虽是 located 形式，本质是 be located 的固定搭配表“位于”。

主谓一致

主语 The Jinggang Mountains 是约定俗成的复数形式专名，但作单一地名看待时谓语多用单数 is；为稳妥起见全篇对它统一用单数谓语 is/was。

介词搭配

“地处……交界处”用 located on the border between Hunan and Jiangxi (两省交界用 the border between A and B)；“被誉为……”用 honored as / known as。

【译文】 Located on the border between Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, the Jinggang Mountains are honored as "the cradle of the Chinese revolution" for their glorious revolutionary history.

2. 1927年10月，毛泽东、朱德等老一辈革命家率领中国工农红军来到这里，开展了艰苦卓绝的斗争，创建了第一个农村革命根据地，点燃了中国革命的星星之火，开辟了"农村包围(besiege)城市，武装夺取政权"这一具有中国特色的革命道路，中国革命从这里迈向胜利。

【主干】 革命家们作主语，串起一连串过去动作（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语明确：毛泽东、朱德等老一辈革命家，作英文主语 Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other revolutionaries of the older generation。他们"率领红军来到这里"是主干谓语 led ... and came here；后面 开展了艰苦卓绝的斗争 创建了第一个农村革命根据地 点燃了中国革命的星星之火 开辟了.....革命道路 是同一批人接连做出的并列动作。结尾 中国革命从这里迈向胜利 换了主语"中国革命"，宜断成独立的一句或分句。

【降级】 多动作并列 + 引号道路名作宾语 + 末句独立

革命家发出的几个动作作用并列谓语处理：came here, launched ..., founded ..., kindled ..., and opened up ...，共享一个主语，避免每个动作都重写一遍主语。其中 艰苦卓绝的斗争 译 an arduous struggle，星星之火 取比喻 the spark of the Chinese revolution。引号内 农村包围(besiege)城市，武装夺取政权 是这条"道路"的具体内容，作 the revolutionary path 的同位/定语：a revolutionary path with Chinese characteristics of "besieging the cities from the countryside and seizing power by armed force"。末句 中国革命从这里迈向胜利 主语变了，单独成句 From here, the Chinese revolution marched toward victory。

【语法】 时态

本句是 1927年10月 已经发生并结束的历史事件，回指全篇基调用一般过去时：led, came, launched, founded, kindled, opened up, marched。

单复数

"革命家"不止一位→revolutionaries 复数；"100多处""城市"等复数概念注意加 s；"第一个农村革命根据地"是单数特指，用 the first rural revolutionary base。

冠词

"第一个"用定冠词 the first；"星星之火"取比喻特指 the spark；"中国革命"特指那场革命用 the Chinese revolution。

用词

题目给出 besiege（包围），直接用其动名词 besieging the cities；"武装夺取政权"译 seizing (state) power by armed force/military force；"率领"用 led，"创建"用 founded/established。

主谓一致

主语 Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other revolutionaries 是复数，谓语全部用过去式复数形式（led 等过去式不分单复数，但若用 were/have 等须配复数）。

【译文】 In October 1927, Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other revolutionaries of the older generation led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army here, where they waged an arduous struggle, founded the first rural revolutionary base, kindled the spark of the Chinese revolution, and opened up a revolutionary path with Chinese characteristics of "besieging the cities from the countryside and seizing power by armed force." From here, the Chinese revolution marched toward victory.

3. 井冈山现有100多处革命旧址，成为一个"没有围墙的革命历史博物馆"，是爱国主义和革命传统教育的重要基地。

【主干】 井冈山作主语，三个现状谓语并列（主语策略：原句主语）

主语仍是 井冈山，但与前句相邻、宜用代词 It 承接。三个动作都是现状：现有100多处革命旧址（has / is home to）、成为一个"没有围墙的革命历史博物馆"（has become）、是.....重要基地（is）。可让 It 作主语带出这三层。

【降级】 "100多处旧址"作宾语、两个称号作表语并列

100多处革命旧址 作 has 的宾语：more than 100 revolutionary sites。没有围墙的革命历史博物馆 与 爱国主义和革命传统教育的重要基地 都是对井冈山身份的判断，可处理成并列表语：has become a revolutionary history museum without walls and serves as an important base for education in patriotism and revolutionary tradition。"爱国主义和革命传统教育"用 education in patriotism and revolutionary tradition，把"教育"提为中心词、两项内容用 in 挂上。

【语法】 时态

本句讲井冈山今天的现状（现有、已成为、是），偏离过去时基调，用一般现在时与现在完成时：has, has become, serves。

单复数

"100多处旧址"是复数→more than 100 revolutionary sites（site 加 s）；"博物馆""基地"是单数→a museum, an important base。

冠词

"一个博物馆"用不定冠词 a；"重要基地"首次提及用 an important base；注意 an 在元音音素前。

数词表达

"100多处"译 more than 100 / over 100，不要写成 100 more（那是"再多100个"）。

【译文】 Today the Jinggang Mountains have more than 100 revolutionary sites and have become a "revolutionary history museum without walls," serving as an important base for education in patriotism and revolutionary tradition.

英语六级 2021年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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