

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识。

【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

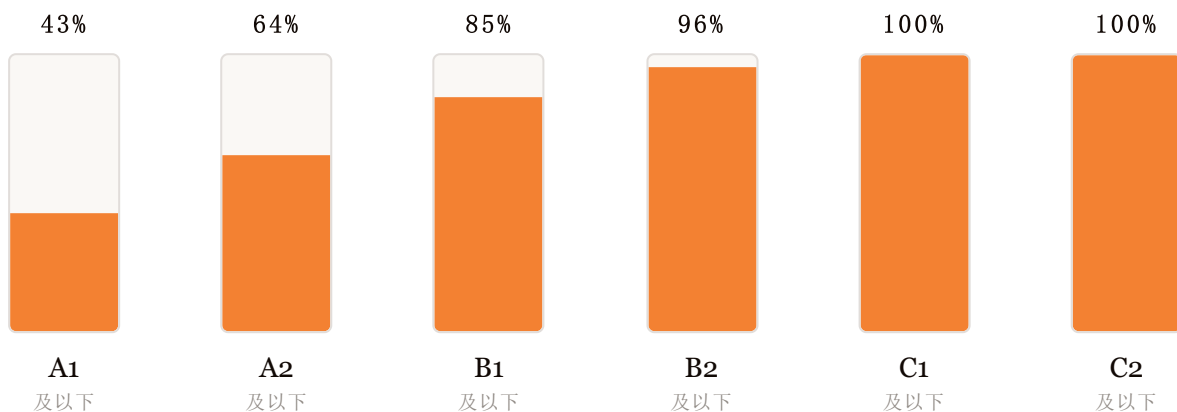
n. 提及

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 →