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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2022年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle.” You can make comments, cite examples, or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) He is a staff writer.
B) He is an adventurer.
C) He is an author of fiction.
D) He is a father of four kids.
2. A) They are interested in fairy tales.
B) They are curious and autonomous.
C) They are a headache to their parents.
D) They are ignorant of politics.
3. A) He offers them ample editorial guidance.
B) He recommends model essays to them.
C) He gives them encouragement.
D) He teaches them proofreading.
4. A) Her tastes in books changed.
B) She realized the power of reading.
C) Her reading opened her eyes to the world.
D) She began to perceive the world differently.

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

5. A) She is a website designer.
B) She is a university graduate.
C) She is a main street store owner.
D) She is a successful entrepreneur.
6. A) They were repeatedly rejected by shops.
B) They were popular with her classmates.
C) They showed her natural talent.
D) They were mostly failures.
7. A) She had a strong interest in doing it.
B) She did not like ready-made clothes.
C) She could not find clothes of her size.
D) She found clothes in shops unaffordable.
8. A) Study fashion design at college.
B) Improve her marketing strategy.
C) Add designs for women.
D) Expand her business.

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.
B) Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics.
C) Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health.
D) Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic.
10. A) Ever-increasing strains of bacteria.
B) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.
C) The similarity between known drugs.
D) The growing threat of bacteria to health.
11. A) Dispense with experimental testing.
B) Predict whether compounds are toxic.
C) Foresee human reaction to antibiotics.
D) Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

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

12. A) By theorization.
B) By generalization.
C) By observation.
D) By conversation.
13. A) They are easy to detect.
B) They are well intended.
C) They are groundless.
D) They are harmless.
14. A) Mostly by chance.
B) Basically objective.
C) Subject to their mental alertness.
D) Dependent on their analytical ability.
15. A) Looking the speaker in the eye.
B) Listening carefully to the speaker.
C) Measuring the speaker's breathing rate.
D) Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They don't treat patients with due respect.
B) They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts.
C) They have to deal with social workers' strikes.
D) They don't care how much patients have to pay.
17. A) Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses.
B) Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed.
C) Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative.
D) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.
18. A) Cooperative.
B) Appreciative.
C) Passive.
D) Responsive.

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

19. A) Its members work together despite risks of failure.
B) It prioritizes recruiting young energetic members.
C) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.
D) It grows more and more mature professionally.
20. A) Their differences are likely to impact productivity.
B) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.
C) Their connections strengthen with the passage of time.
D) Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.
21. A) It is characterized by diversity.
B) Its goals are quite inconsistent.
C) Its members have similar backgrounds.
D) It is connected by a unique mechanism.

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

22. A) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.
B) Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy.
C) Living off a small proportion of one's income.
D) Saving as much as one can possibly manage.
23. A) It empowers them to cope with irrational emotions.
B) It will guarantee the profits from their investments.
C) It will turn them into successful financial planners.
D) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.
24. A) They count on others to take the responsibility.
B) They change their investment strategy in time.
C) They think they themselves are to blame.
D) They persist rather than get discouraged.
25. A) They do not resist novel lifestyles.
B) They do not try to keep up with others.
C) They do not care what they have acquired.
D) They do not pressure themselves to get rich.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding*

letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The city of Bath was founded by the Romans almost two thousand years ago. It has been famous for its 26 pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since.

There are three hot springs in Bath; one is the King's Spring, upon which the Roman Baths and a temple were 27 . The other two are the Cross Spring and the Hetling Spring, close to each other in Hot Bath Street. Although Bath is 28 known as a Roman and Georgian city, many people came in the intervening centuries to make use of the 29 waters.

While the Georgians made 'taking the waters' or bathing particularly fashionable, it was 30 generations who paved the way, creating greater interest in Bath and its springs. Charles II, desperate for an heir and unable to produce a 31 son, came to Bath to take the waters in the hope that their magical powers would do something to 32 the situation. Craving for a male heir, James and Mary both came to Bath and soon after produced a son, which bred many conspiracy theories about who was the real father of their 33 . Regardless, the 'miracle' created something of a boom in tourism for Bath and once Queen Anne had paid a visit in 1702, sealing it as the place to be, the whole nation 34 to the city.

Afterwards, the spas(矿泉疗养浴场) in Bath continued to go in and out of fashion for more than 150 years until they closed completely. The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, 35 modern architecture with the ancient spring, now the New Royal Bath.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) aesthetically | I) offspring |
| B) constructed | J) previous |
| C) designates | K) principally |
| D) extract | L) remedy |
| E) flocked | M) rhetorically |
| F) incorporates | N) sneaked |
| G) legitimate | O) versatile |
| H) natural | |

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**.

The Doctor Will Skype You Now

A) Fazila is a young woman that has been dealing with eczema(湿疹), a common skin condition, for the past five years, but never got it treated. The nearest hospital is an hour away, by boat and bus, and her skin condition didn't seem serious enough to make the trek, so she ignored it—until a new technology brought the doctor to her. Fazila lives on one of the remote river islands in northern Bangladesh. These islands are low-lying, temporary sand islands that are continuously formed and destroyed through sand buildup and erosion. They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which

may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria(疟疾) and other water-borne diseases.

- B) The most dangerous thing for these remote island dwellers is land erosion. The second is lack of access to medical supplies and doctors. There are no doctors within miles, and while child mortality and maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands. The medical situation is so bad that it really takes away from the quality of their life. Yet for many island inhabitants—some of Bangladesh's poorest—paying for health care is a costly ordeal. Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers. Though government hospitals are free, many people hesitate to go, citing long commutes, endless lines and questionable diagnoses. For convenience's sake, one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors, who rely on unscientific methods of treatment, according to a 2016 study in the peer-reviewed journal *Global Health Action*.
- C) On the islands, there's even a colloquial(口头的) expression for the idea of making medical care your lowest priority: It's known as "rog pushai rakha" in Bengali, which roughly translates to "stockpiling their diseases"—waiting to seek medical attention until a condition becomes extremely serious. Now, a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) is trying to make health care more easily accessible. Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat, carrying a laptop, a portable printer for prescriptions and tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight. They choose an area of the island with the best Internet reception and set up a makeshift(临时凑合的) medical center which consists of plastic stools and small tables borrowed from the locals' homes, a tent in case of rain and a sheet that is strung up to give the patients privacy during their session.
- D) Launched in October 2018, TD has eight centers in towns and villages across rural Bangladesh and on three islands. It is funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals. Inside the center, the laptop screen lights up to reveal Dr. Tina Mustahid, TD's head physician, live-streamed(网络直播) from the capital city of Dhaka for free remote medical consultations. Affectionately called Doctor Apa—"older sister" in Bengali—by her patients, she is one of three volunteer doctors at TD.
- E) "I diagnose them through conversation," says Dr. Mustahid. "Sometimes it's really obvious things that local doctors don't have the patience to talk through with their patients. For example, a common complaint mothers come in with is that their children refuse to eat their meals. The mothers are concerned they are dealing with indigestion, but it's because they are feeding the children packaged chips which are cheap and convenient. I tell them it is ruining their appetite and ask them to cut back on unhealthy snacks." Dr. Mustahid says building awareness about health and nutrition is important for island patients who are cut off from mainland resources.
- F) Even off the islands, Bangladesh faces a critical deficit of health services. The country has half the doctors-per-person ratio recommended by the World Health Organization: roughly one doctor per 2,000 people, instead of one doctor per 1,000 people. And of those physicians, many are concentrated in cities: 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, yet less than 20% of health workers practice there. Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female, in part because many are not comfortable speaking with local doctors who tend to be male. The rural women are mostly not literate or confident enough to travel on their own to the nearest town to visit medical facilities. Many have spent their entire lives rebuilding their homes when the islands flood. Early marriage and young motherhood, which are prevalent in these parts of Bangladesh, also contribute to the early onset of health problems.

- G) For most TD patients on the islands, Dr. Mustahid is the first big-city doctor that they've ever consulted. TD doctors are not meant to treat serious illnesses or conditions that require a doctor to be physically present, such as pregnancy. But they can write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold—and refer patients to doctors at local hospitals. The visit is also an opportunity for the patients, especially women, to air their concerns about aging, motherhood and reproductive health according to Dr. Mustahid. The doctors also offer health, dietary and lifestyle advice where necessary, including insight on everything from recognizing postnatal(产后的) depression to daily exercise. Dr. Mustahid regularly recommends her patients to take a daily thirty-minute morning walk before the sun gets too intense.
- H) After a few sessions about general health issues Fazila finally opened up about something else that was bothering her: her persistent skin condition. It can get expensive to travel to the doctor, so usually the women living on the islands describe their illness to their husbands. The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines. Nothing worked for Fazila until she started seeing Dr. Apa.
- I) Other nonprofits are also starting to provide health services on the islands. A local non-governmental organization called Friendship operates floating boat hospitals that provide health services to islands all over Bangladesh, docking at each for two months at a time. Friendship also runs satellite clinics in which one doctor and one clinic aide who are residents of the community disperse health and hygiene information.
- J) TD still has a few major challenges. Many residents complain the medicines they are prescribed are sometimes unaffordable, but the government isn't doing enough for them. Patients often ask why the medicine isn't free along with the consultation from the doctors. The organizations are linked to local pharmacies and offer discounts to the patients and make sure to prescribe the most cost-effective brands, but still many residents can't afford even that.
- K) Nevertheless, TD's remote consultations seem to be popular: Of 3,000 patients, at least 200 have returned for follow-ups, according to TD. The reason, explains one resident, might be the simple gesture of treating the island inhabitants with respect. "Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."
36. Some children on the remote islands won't eat their meals because they are fed cheap junk food.
37. Unlike other parts of Bangladesh, the number of women who die from giving birth remains high on the river islands.
38. One big problem many islanders have is that they can't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered.
39. TD is a virtual medical service financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations.
40. TD doctors are welcome to the islanders because they treat the sick with respect and patience.
41. Women islanders tend to have health problems early partly because they get married and give birth early.
42. TD doctors make weekly visits to the remote islands to provide services at a temporary medical center.
43. TD doctors provide the islanders with online diagnoses and treatments for common diseases.
44. The residents of the river islands have to keep moving their homes because of floods and land erosions.

45. Women islanders usually rely on their husbands to get some medicines for them without diagnoses and prescriptions.

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.

Selective colleges and universities in the U.S. are under fire for being too elite and too expensive, and for not training graduates for the world of work. Such charges ignore the fact that these institutions continue to prepare students for success in their work, for thoughtful engagement in civic life, for lifelong learning, and for understanding the world and those with whom they live.

These colleges and universities must be doing something right. Applications are at record highs, and their financial aid programs make them more accessible than ever. This model of education has long played a central role in creating opportunity, driving economic growth, and spurring innovation.

Yet, there is growing skepticism about the value of this model. The recent tax reform bill is a wake-up call that our strongest colleges and universities are under assault by some in government. The initial proposals would have made education unaffordable for many by taxing tuition waivers for graduate students and ending deductions for student loan interest. Thankfully, these provisions were ultimately stripped from the bill, but lawmakers let stand a new tax on the investment income of some colleges and universities.

While these attacks are motivated by misguided ideas, we need to do a better job of explaining why these claims are false and why what we do is valuable. We cannot take for granted that any of this is obvious.

It is often said that elite colleges and universities do not train students, particularly those who study the liberal arts, for the workforce. But this can be refuted by scholarly research. The data are clear: a liberal arts education is great career preparation, both for excellent lifetime earnings and for satisfaction with the work. This education develops the skills of critical thinking, rigorous analysis of data and facts, communication with the written and spoken word, understanding of cultural differences and issues, and the ability to keep learning. In fact, liberal arts graduates do extremely well in every imaginable field.

Access to an education at selective colleges and universities is now more available than ever to low- and middle-income families. We have built endowments from donations by alumni(校友) and parents who understand and appreciate our mission to provide access and opportunity, and a significant portion of the returns from these endowments is used to fund financial aid.

Ironically, the new tax on endowments drains financial aid funds from the very schools most able to offer opportunity to those who have earned a spot but cannot otherwise afford this education. Beyond the virtue of access to those who have earned a place at these schools, the diversity of economic backgrounds enhances the education and experience of all of our students.

46. What fact does the author emphasize concerning selective colleges and universities?
- A) They have been ignoring the training of graduates for the world of work.
 - B) They have been doing well in ensuring their students a successful future.
 - C) They have been constantly attacked for being too elite and too expensive.
 - D) They have been actively engaged in civic life beyond the school campus.
47. What does the author say in arguing for the model of education in the U.S.?
- A) It has contributed substantially to the nation's overall development.
 - B) It has succeeded in maintaining sustainable financial aid programs.
 - C) It has given priority to innovative programs for graduate studies.
 - D) It has played a central role in attracting international applicants.
48. What do we learn about the initial proposals concerning the recent tax reform bill?
- A) They would have stripped many students of life's chances.
 - B) They would have deducted graduate student loan interest.
 - C) They would have added to many students' financial burden.
 - D) They would have increased the number of tuition waivers.
49. What do the data show about elite colleges and universities?
- A) Their graduates lack the rigor required for doing statistical analysis.
 - B) Their students prove to be inadequately prepared for their future careers.
 - C) Their focus on research is conducive to developing students' critical thinking.
 - D) Their liberal arts education enables graduates to excel in whatever field they are in.
50. What is an advantage of providing financial aid for students?
- A) Every student can choose the institution they wish to attend.
 - B) All students can benefit from a diversified student population.
 - C) All students will be able to earn a place on university campus.
 - D) Less privileged students will be more competitive at elite schools.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

When a group of Australians was asked why they believed climate change was not happening, about 36% said it was "common sense", according to a report published last year by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. This was the most popular reason for their opinion, with only 11% saying their belief that climate change was not happening was based on scientific research.

But what do we mean by an appeal to common sense? Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning. The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another. Whether it feels right is usually a reflection of the world view and ideologies we have internalised, and that frames how we interact with new ideas. When new ideas are in accord with what we already believe, they are more readily accepted. When they are not, they, and the arguments that lead to them, are more readily rejected.

We often mistake this automatic compatibility testing of new ideas with existing beliefs as an application of common sense, but, in reality, it is more about judging than thinking. As Nobelist Daniel Kahneman notes in *Thinking, Fast and Slow*, when we arrive at conclusions in this way, the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are. We are not psychologically well equipped to judge our own thinking.

We are also highly susceptible to a range of cognitive biases such as giving preference to the first things that come to mind when making decisions or giving weight to evidence.

One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people. The outstanding example of this socially shared cognition is science.

That does not mean that individuals are not capable of excellent thinking, nor does it mean no individual is rational. But the extent to which individuals can do this on their own is a function of how well integrated they are with communities of systematic inquiry in the first place. You can't learn to think well by yourself.

In matters of science at least, those who value their common sense over methodological, collaborative investigation imagine themselves to be more free in their thinking, unbound by involvement with the group, but in reality they are tightly bound by their capabilities and perspectives. We are smarter together than we are individually, and perhaps that's just common sense.

51. What does the author intend to show by citing the findings from the report published last year?

- A) People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking.
- B) It is often the case that truth lies in the hands of a few.
- C) Common sense and science are the two sides of a coin.
- D) Few people know if climate change is really happening.

52. What is the appeal to common sense according to the author?

- A) It is the basis for the internalisation of individuals' ideologies.
- B) It is a series of conceptions formulated from complex reasoning.
- C) It is collective wisdom that helps people interact with new ideas.
- D) It is something subjective based on what one perceives to be right.

53. What does Daniel Kahneman think is the problem of testing new ideas with existing beliefs?

- A) It may lead to incorrect judgment.
- B) It makes no use of common sense.
- C) It fails to correct mistakes through serious reasoning.
- D) It can produce psychologically unacceptable outcomes.

54. What can we do to be less susceptible to cognitive biases?

- A) Give equal weight to evidence of both sides in a conflict.
- B) Provide convincing examples in developing an argument.
- C) Establish socially shared cognition via scientific methods.
- D) Avoid inconsistencies when addressing controversial issues.

55. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

- A) Multiple perspectives stimulate people's interest in exploring the unknown.
- B) Individuals can enhance their overall capabilities by interacting with others.
- C) Individuals should think freely to break from the restrictions of common sense.
- D) Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations in scientific inquiry.

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**.

卢沟桥位于天安门广场西南15公里处，横跨永定河，是北京现存最古老的多拱石桥。卢沟桥最初建成于1192年，1698年重建，由281根柱子支撑。每根柱子上都有一头石狮。这些石狮的头、背、腹部或爪子上都藏着更多的狮子。这些石狮生动逼真、千姿百态，是卢沟桥石刻艺术的精品。桥上的石狮不计其数，因而北京地区流传着"卢沟桥上的石狮子——数不清"的说法。卢沟桥不仅以其美学特征闻名于世，还被公认为石桥建筑史上的一座丰碑。

2022年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle.” You can make comments, cite examples, or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文 • 179 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle. This shift is no longer a slogan but a set of daily habits that reshape how we eat, travel and consume.

Several concrete practices explain this trend. To begin with, many commuters now favour buses, subways or shared bikes over private cars, which cuts carbon emission and eases traffic. What is more, sorting rubbish into recyclable and kitchen waste has become routine in my own neighbourhood, so that plastic and paper can be recycled rather than buried. Take myself as an example: since I started carrying a cloth bag and a reusable bottle, I have thrown away far less single-use plastic every week. Small as these acts seem, they add up to a sustainable way of living.

As a result, an environmentally friendly lifestyle benefits both individuals and the planet. It saves resources, keeps the air cleaner and reminds us that a green future depends on the choices we make today. I firmly believe that when everyone takes one small step, the earth will thank us tomorrow.

【参考译文】

如今越来越多的人选择过一种环保的生活方式。这一转变不再只是一句口号，而是一套重塑我们如何饮食、出行和消费的日常习惯。

几种具体做法解释了这一趋势。首先，许多通勤者如今更青睐公交、地铁或共享单车而非私家车，这减少了碳排放、缓解了交通拥堵。此外，把垃圾分为可回收物与厨余在我所在的社区已成为惯例，这样塑料和纸张便能被回收而非填埋。以我自己为例：自从我开始随身携带布袋和可重复使用的水杯，我每周扔掉的一次性塑料明显少了许多。这些举动看似微小，累积起来却构成了一种可持续的生活方式。

因此，环保的生活方式既有益于个人，也有益于地球。它节约资源、让空气更洁净，也提醒我们：绿色的未来取决于我们今天的选择。我坚信，当每个人都迈出一小步，地球终将在明天回报我们。

【第1段】首句照抄加点题句。首句 Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle. 一字不改照抄，落实了『首句照抄后一句点题』；紧跟的 This shift is no longer a slogan but a set of daily habits 就是点题句，套用了『承接首句概括现象』句架，一句亮出中心。

【第2段】两抓手加个人经历落地。本段以 To begin with 引出低碳出行、What is more 引出垃圾分类，每个抓手后都补了好处（cuts carbon emission、can be recycled），再用 Take myself as an example 转入布袋与水杯的亲身细节，正是『抓手加细节加个人经历』的落地；末句 they add up to a sustainable way of living 小结回扣中心。

【第3段】因果承接加呼吁升华。As a result 承接主体推出结论，归纳其利个人利地球的价值，末句 I firmly believe that when everyone takes one small step 用『升华呼吁收尾』句架收束，兑现了『因果收束再升华』。

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

议论环保生活方式这一现象

本题要写的是：以指定首句开篇，围绕 environmentally friendly lifestyle 这一现象，用评论、例子或个人经历把它写清楚——You can make comments, cite examples, or use your personal experiences to develop your essay。一句话钉死：谈越来越多人选择环保生活方式这件事，讲它有哪些具体表现、为什么值得，而不是空泛地谈环境保护有多重要。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论短文，Directions 没有指定收信人或具体身份，因此不必设称呼、不必落款；读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面语即可：多用完整句与连接词，少用口语缩略与网络词。不要强行给它加一个不存在的收信对象，那反而是画蛇添足。

中心立意

环保生活方式正融入日常

中心立意：环保生活方式已不再是口号，而是一套正在融入普通人日常的具体习惯，值得肯定并推广。这一中心紧扣首句里 environmentally friendly lifestyle 的核心词，既回应现象、又给出评价，主体段和结尾都能顺着它往下写。

要展开的要点

1. 低碳出行减少碳排放

第一个抓手：出行方式的转变——越来越多人用公交、地铁、共享单车代替私家车，直接减少碳排放、缓解交通拥堵。这是最容易举证、也最贴近考生生活的社会层面表现。

2. 垃圾分类让资源循环

第二个抓手：垃圾分类回收——把垃圾分成可回收物与厨余已在许多社区成为惯例，让塑料、纸张得以循环利用而非填埋。用 recycle、sustainable 等主题词能提升语言分。

3. 个人经历减少一次性塑料

第三个抓手（用个人经历落地）：随身带布袋和可重复使用的水杯，减少一次性塑料的使用。这一条把 personal experience 用足，让论述有细节、不空喊。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 照抄首句并点出现象

把指定首句一字不改照抄为第一句，紧接一句概括这一现象、亮出全篇中心：环保生活方式已成为一套日常习惯。

第 2 段 抓手加个人经历展开

主体段：用低碳出行、垃圾分类两个社会层面抓手加一段个人经历（布袋与水杯），把环保生活方式的具体表现和好处写实。

第 3 段 因果收束并升华呼吁

结尾段：用因果承接主体，点出这种生活方式对个人与地球的双重意义，并以一句呼吁收束升华。

第 1 段 现象加中心：环保成日常习惯

照抄首句后，写一句概括：这种转变不再是一句口号，而是一套重塑人们饮食、出行、消费方式的日常习惯——既点出现象普遍，又暗示下文要谈的具体抓手。

承接首句概括现象 · This shift is no longer a slogan but ____ that reshape(s) how we ____.

亮出全篇中心 · Behind this change lies ____, which deserves a closer look.

第 2 段 低碳出行加垃圾分类加布袋水杯

本段落三个内容点：其一，公交地铁共享单车替代私家车，减少碳排放、缓解拥堵；其二，垃圾分类让塑料纸张得以回收而非填埋；其三，个人经历——自从随身带布袋和可重复水杯，每周扔掉的一次性塑料明显减少。最后一句小结回扣中心：这些小事累积成可持续的生活方式。

引出首个理由 · To begin with, many people now ____ rather than ____, which ____.

追加并列要点 · What is more, ____ has become routine, so that ____ can be ____.

个人经历举例 · Take myself as an example: since I started ____, I have ____.

第 3 段 利个人利地球加行动呼吁

本段内容：点明环保生活方式既利个人又利地球——节约资源、让空气更洁净；再升华到绿色未来取决于今天的选择，以一句『每个人迈一小步、地球终将回报』的呼吁收尾。

因果收束归纳价值 · As a result, ____ benefits both ____ and ____.

升华呼吁收尾 · I firmly believe that when everyone ____, ____ will ____.

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

紧扣环保生活方式不跑题

本题切题的关键是全篇不离 environmentally friendly lifestyle：范文用低碳出行、垃圾分类、减塑三个抓手都指向这一核心词，并用了 use your personal experiences to develop your essay 允许的个人经历。最易失分处是写成泛谈『环境保护很重要』，那就偏离了『生活方式』这个落点。

结构连贯

三段递进加因果举例衔接

本题达标要点：首段点题、主体展开、末段升华三段递进，段内用 To begin with、What is more、As a result 把并列与因果接顺。易失分处是主体段罗列做法却不用衔接词，读起来像流水账。

语言准确

环保主题词用准提分

本题若能准确用上 carbon emission、recycle、sustainable 等主题词，语言分会更高；但要用对搭配，别把 recycle 拼错或与 reuse 混用。谈普遍现象用一般现在时，谈个人经历用现在完成时，时态别乱跳。

字数格式

首句照抄且卡住上下限

本题是硬性区间 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，且要求 begins with the sentence 指定的首句必须原样出现在开头。自查时确认首句一字未改、词数在下限之上、上限之内即可，切忌超界。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

把首句改写成自己的话

反面示例（把首句改写）：Today, an increasing number of people prefer a green way of life. ——意思对，但改了词就算没照抄、直接判偏题。修正：老老实实把第一句写成 Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle. 一字不动。

通篇只说环保很重要

反面示例（空喊口号）：Protecting the environment is very important. We should all protect it. It is good for everyone. ——三句都是口号、零例子。修正：换成具体抓手，如 many people now take the subway instead of driving, which cuts carbon emission. 用做法和好处代替空话。

重复堆砌同一句凑数

反面示例（注水）：Protecting the environment is our duty, and it is our duty to protect the environment, and everyone must protect the environment. ——一个意思绕三遍。修正：删去重复，替换为具体内容，如 Sorting rubbish at home lets plastic and paper be recycled rather than buried. 让每句都带新信息。

套无关万能开头偏题

反面示例（套模板）：With the rapid development of society and economy, competition is becoming fiercer than ever. ——与环保生活方式毫无关系，还挤掉了必须照抄的首句位置。修正：直接用指定首句开篇，第二句紧扣环保生活方式点题，不留模板套话的位置。

英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure. Today, we go on a different kind of adventure: Jackson's life of parenting his offspring. David, as a parent of an 11- and a 14-year-old, what is the most interesting issue you are dealing with right now?

W: David Jackson 先生是《纽约客》的特约撰稿人,以他的非虚构冒险类书籍而闻名。今天,我们要进行一种不同的冒险:Jackson 养育子女的生活。David,作为一个 11 岁和 14 岁孩子的父亲,你现在面临的最有趣的问题是什么?

2 M: It's easy to focus on the challenges, but so far, I find these ages to be kind of wonderful. They are independent, and they have their own curiosities and obsessions. You can talk to them about fairly sophisticated subject matter such as politics.

M: 很容易把注意力集中在挑战上,但到目前为止,我发现这些年龄段还挺美好的。他们很独立,有自己的好奇心和痴迷的东西。你可以和他们讨论相当复杂的话题,比如政治。

3 W: Yes, that does sound refreshing compared with talking to younger children. Do they ask you to proofread their essays?

W: 是的,和跟小孩子说话相比,这听起来确实让人耳目一新。他们会让你帮忙校对作文吗?

4 M: Certainly, with writing they do. I really just try to be encouraging. I think at this age, editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.

M: 当然,写作方面他们会。我真的只是尽量鼓励他们。我觉得在这个年龄,编辑性的指导没有鼓励重要。

5 W: Are there books that you think are important that your children read, and that all children read?

W: 有没有你认为很重要的书,是你的孩子应该读的,所有孩子都应该读的?

6 M: My general thought is to read widely and to incorporate a love for reading. Learning to love to read, I think, is the optimal thing, because it gives you a skill you can take anywhere.

M: 我的总体想法是广泛阅读,培养对阅读的热爱。学会热爱阅读,我认为是最理想的事情,因为它给你一项可以带到任何地方的技能。

7 W: So you're not too concerned like some parents with the content they're reading? I know I have some worries about that.

W: 所以你不像有些家长那样太担心他们读的内容?我知道我对这方面有些担忧。

8 M: Yeah, read what you like. If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is, that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.

M: 是的,读他们喜欢的就行。如果一个孩子喜欢图像小说或漫画书,不管是什么,只要能激发他们阅读,激发他们的想象力就行。

9 W: I feel that children's tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager. What do you think?

W: 我觉得孩子们对书的品味在进入青春期时会发生变化。我知道我十几岁的时候肯定是这样的。你怎么看?

10 M: I think it's especially important as they get older to read subject matter that'll open their eyes to the world and people. So I think both fiction and non-fiction are really important because they give you the power to begin to perceive the world through the lives of others.

M: 我认为随着他们长大,阅读能让他们开阔眼界、了解世界和他人的题材尤其重要。所以我觉得虚构和非虚构作品都很重要,因为它们让你有能力开始通过他人的生活来感知世界。

1. A) He is a staff writer.

B) He is an adventurer.

C) He is an author of fiction.

D) He is a father of four kids.

【题目】 What do we learn about David Jackson from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于David Jackson的什么信息?

A) 他是一名专职撰稿人。 B) 他是一名冒险家。 C) 他是一名小说作家。

D) 他是四个孩子的父亲。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He is a staff writer.

【定位】 Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure.

David Jackson 先生,《纽约客》的专职撰稿人,以其纪实类冒险题材的书而闻名。

【信号】 **开场介绍句直接报身份**。主持人开场第一句就用同位语把人物头衔报全: a staff writer at the New Yorker。人物介绍题的答案信号就是这种"姓名 + 同位语头衔"的引入句,听到立刻锁定。

【替换】 a staff writer at the New Yorker ↔ **He is a staff writer.**

原句同位语→选项主系表,几乎原词对应

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

原文说他 is known for his non-fiction books of adventure——写冒险题材的书,是"写冒险的人"不是"亲历冒险的人"。He is an adventurer. 盗用 adventure 一词,把"写冒险书"偷换成"他本人是冒险家",听到 adventure 就选会中招。

借用原文: is known for his non-fiction books of adventure

C) 与原文相反

原文明确是 non-fiction books (纪实/非虚构), He is an author of fiction. 却说他写 fiction (虚构小说),正好把 non-fiction 的 non 抹掉、极性反了。听到 fiction 这半个原词就选,等于没听清前面的否定前缀。

借用原文: non-fiction books of adventure

D) 未提及

原文只说他有 an 11- and a 14-year-old (一个 11 岁、一个 14 岁,共两个孩子), He is a father of four kids. 凭空说"四个孩子"。four 这个数字原文从未出现,是偷改数字的陷阱。

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2. A) They are interested in fairy tales.
B) They are curious and autonomous.
C) They are a headache to their parents.
D) They are ignorant of politics.

【题目】 **What does the man think of young teenagers?**

【翻译】 男士对年轻青少年有什么看法?

- A) 他们对童话故事感兴趣。 B) 他们好奇且自主。 C) 他们让父母头疼。
D) 他们对政治一无所知。

【答案】 **B** (态度观点题) They are curious and autonomous.

【定位】 They are independent, and they have their own curiosities and obsessions.
他们很独立,有自己的好奇心和着迷的东西。

【信号】 被问者的正面评价应答。女方问他这阶段孩子的情况，男方应答先说 I find these ages to be kind of wonderful，再具体说 They are independent, and they have their own curiosities。对话题答案落在被问者的应答里，wonderful 与 independent、curiosities 是定调的正面信号。

【替换】 They are independent ↔ **They are curious and autonomous.**

independent=autonomous 同义替换

their own curiosities ↔ **curious**

名词 curiosities→形容词 curious 词形转换

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文说能和孩子聊 sophisticated subject matter such as politics，即谈"成熟话题如政治"，反衬他们不幼稚；They are interested in fairy tales. 童话与原文要表达的"能聊成熟话题"恰恰相反，且 fairy tales 原文根本没提，是借"孩子"语境硬造的话题。

借用原文：sophisticated subject matter such as politics

C) 与原文相反

男方明明说 I find these ages to be kind of wonderful（觉得这年纪很好），They are a headache to their parents. 却说孩子让父母头疼，与他的正面评价完全相反。这是把褒义答案反向设成贬义的陷阱。

借用原文：I find these ages to be kind of wonderful

D) 原词陷阱

原文说能和孩子聊 politics，恰恰说明他们"懂/能聊政治"；They are ignorant of politics. 盗用 politics 原词，却说他们"对政治无知"，意思正好反过来。听到 politics 就选会直接掉坑。

借用原文：such as politics

3. A) He offers them ample editorial guidance.

B) He recommends model essays to them.

C) He gives them encouragement.

D) He teaches them proofreading.

【题目】 How does the man help his kids with their essays?

【翻译】 男士如何帮助他的孩子们写作文？

A) 他们提供充分的编辑指导。 B) 他向他们推荐范文。 C) 他给予他们鼓励。

D) 他教他们校对。

【答案】 C（细节题） He gives them encouragement.

【定位】 I really just try to be encouraging. I think at this age, editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.

我真的只是尽量给予鼓励。我觉得在这个年纪，编辑式的指导不如鼓励来得重要。

【信号】取舍句 **less important than** 落在后半。男方先表态 I really just try to be encouraging, 再用取舍句 editorial guidance is less important than encouragement. "A is less important than B" 的信号是: 被贬低的 A (指导) 是陪衬, 强调的 B (鼓励) 才是答案。

【替换】I really just try to be encouraging ↔ **He gives them encouragement.**
be encouraging → give encouragement 形容词转名词

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 He offers them ample editorial guidance. 盗用原文 editorial guidance 原词, 可原文恰恰说它 less important than encouragement——他不强调指导。听到 editorial guidance 就选, 正好掉进"被贬低项"的坑, 且 ample (大量) 更与他"只是尽量鼓励"的克制相反。

借用原文: editorial guidance is less important than encouragement

B) **未提及**

He recommends model essays to them. 借了 essays 这个语境词 (女方确实问到 proofread their essays), 但"推荐范文 (model essays)"这件事男方从没说过, 是凭"帮写作"语境硬造的做法。

D) **张冠李戴**

proofread 这个词确实出现, 但它出自女方提问 Do they ask you to proofread their essays?, 是"孩子请他校对", 并非"他教孩子校对"。He teaches them proofreading. 把女方向句里的词搬来、又改成"他教校对", 既盗原词又错了施动方。

借用原文: Do they ask you to proofread their essays?

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4. A) Her tastes in books changed.
B) She realized the power of reading.
C) Her reading opened her eyes to the world.
D) She began to perceive the world differently.

【题目】What does the woman say about herself when she was a teenager?

【翻译】女士说她十几岁时是什么情况?

- A) 她对书籍的品味发生了变化。 B) 她意识到了阅读的力量。
C) 她的阅读让她开阔了眼界。 D) 她开始以不同的方式感知世界。

【答案】**A** (细节题) Her tastes in books changed.

【定位】I feel that children's tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager.

我觉得孩子的读书口味会随着进入青春期而改变。我知道我自己当年读中学时口味确实变了。

【信号】 mine + when I was a teenager 锁定她谈自己。女方说 I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager, mine 回指 tastes in books, when I was a teenager 正对题干限定。第一人称 mine/I 加"少年时", 是"她说自己"的答案信号。

【替换】 children's tastes in books change ↔ Her tastes in books changed.
mine did 还原为 her tastes changed

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

She realized the power of reading. 里的 power 出自男方 they give you the power to begin to perceive the world, 是男方谈读书的话, 不是女方说自己; 且女方从没说她"意识到读书的力量"。既错主语又属未提及。

借用原文: they give you the power to begin to perceive the world

C) 张冠李戴

Her reading opened her eyes to the world. 盗用男方 read subject matter that'll open their eyes to the world 的原词 open eyes to the world, 但这是男方对"孩子该读什么"的看法, 主语既不是"她"、内容也非她自述。听到 open eyes 就选会被男方的话误导。

借用原文: open their eyes to the world

D) 原词陷阱

She began to perceive the world differently. 盗用男方 to perceive the world through the lives of others 的 perceive the world, 但这同样是男方对读书意义的论述, 非女方谈自己。与 C 是一对孪生干扰, 靠"主语是谁"才能切开。

借用原文: perceive the world through the lives of others

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

1 M: In this episode of Money Talks, our guest is Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur. Molly, tell us about your business.

M: 在本期《金钱对话》节目中,我们的嘉宾是 Molly Sanders,一位大学生,也是一位成功的年轻企业家。Molly,跟我们说说你的生意吧。

2 W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website, mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight. But I do some men's clothes too.

W: 嗯,我通过网站销售特殊服装,主要面向那些因为身高或体重在主流商店很难找到合适衣服的女性。不过我也做一些男装。

3 M: How did you get started in this business at such a young age? Are you studying fashion design?

M: 你这么年轻是怎么开始做这个生意的?你学的是时装设计吗?

4 W: Actually, I'm majoring in finance, but I've always loved clothes. And I started making my own at 14.

W: 其实我主修的是金融,但我一直很喜欢服装。我14岁就开始自己做衣服了。

5 M: Did you have any sort of training in design or sewing? Or was it a natural ability?

M: 你接受过设计或缝纫方面的培训吗?还是说这是天生的能力?

6 W: I'd have to say no to both. No one taught me to make clothes and most of the things I made at first were disasters.

W: 我得说两个都不是。没人教过我做衣服,而且我最开始做的东西大多都很糟糕。

7 M: Why did you persevere? I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.

M: 那你为什么还坚持下来?我觉得大多数人如果一直失败就会放弃,尤其是在那个年纪。

8 W: I kept on out of necessity. As you can see, I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops. So I kept trying and developed my skills over time.

W: 我坚持下来是出于需要。你看得出来,我个子很高,在普通商店里找不到合身的衣服。所以我就不断尝试,慢慢提高了技能。

9 M: Well, my notes say you earned \$50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student. How did that happen? Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?

M: 嗯,我的资料上说你去年赚了5万美元利润,对一个20岁的学生来说是个惊人的数字。这是怎么做到的?你是发现了市场空缺然后决定填补它吗?

10 W: No. When I started university, some classmates complimented my clothes. And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs. And I did. And before I knew it, I was an entrepreneur.

W: 不是。我上大学的时候,有些同学夸我的衣服好看。当我说是自己做的时候,其他高个子女生就开始问我能不能给她们做。我就做了。然后不知不觉中,我就成了企业家。

11 M: So what are your plans for the future? Do you intend to open a physical store?

M: 那你未来有什么计划?打算开实体店吗?

12 W: No. I'll keep things online to keep costs down. But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men.

W: 不打算。我会继续做线上生意来控制成本。但我会增加更多儿童服装,包括女孩和男孩的,可能还有婴儿装。我还希望扩大男装的设计种类。

5. A) She is a website designer.

B) She is a university graduate.

C) She is a main street store owner.

D) She is a successful entrepreneur.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman?

【翻译】 关于这位女士我们了解到什么?

A) 她是一名网站设计师。 B) 她是一名大学毕业生。 C) 她是一家实体店的店主。

D) 她是一位成功的企业家。

【答案】 D (细节题) She is a successful entrepreneur.

【定位】 In this episode of Money Talks, our guest is Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur.

在本期《财富对话》中，我们的嘉宾是莫莉·桑德斯，一名大学生，也是一位成功的年轻创业者。

【信号】 主持人开场介绍嘉宾的同位语。 答案信号是开场白里介绍嘉宾身份的同位语 a university student and a successful young entrepreneur——访谈类听力里，嘉宾身份几乎都在主持人开场这句 our guest is... 后面交代。

【替换】 a successful young entrepreneur ↔ **She is a successful entrepreneur.**

近乎同词，只省去 young

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说她是 a university student, She is a university graduate. 借此设套；但一来题问我们了解到什么，主持人重点捧的是 successful entrepreneur，二来 student（在读）不等于 graduate（已毕业），身份还被偷改了。

借用原文：a university student

A) 过度推断

后文她说 I sell specialty clothes through a website, 但用网站卖衣服不等于她是做网站的设计师，She is a website designer. 是从 website 一词过度联想出来的。

借用原文：I sell specialty clothes through a website

C) 与原文相反

她明确说将来 I'll keep things online to keep costs down, 根本不开实体店，She is a main street store owner. 与原文相反；main street 还是她顾客买不到衣服的地方，并非她开店之处。

借用原文：I'll keep things online to keep costs down

6. A) They were repeatedly rejected by shops.

B) They were popular with her classmates.

C) They showed her natural talent.

D) They were mostly failures.

【题目】 What does the woman say about the clothes she made at first?

【翻译】 关于她最初制作的衣服,这位女士说了什么?

A) 它们被商店反复拒绝。 B) 它们在她的同学中很受欢迎。 C) 它们展现了她的天赋。

D) 它们大多是失败之作。

【答案】 D (细节题) They were mostly failures.

【定位】 No one taught me to make clothes and most of the things I made at first were disasters.

没人教过我做衣服，而且我最初做的大多数东西都是惨不忍睹的失败品。

【信号】 被问者直接应答里的自我评价词。主持人问她是否有天赋，她应答中的 most of the things I made at first were disasters 是直接评价句，disasters 这个强贬义词就是答案信号。

【替换】 were disasters ↔ They were mostly failures.
disasters 约等于 failures 的同义替换

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

主持人问 Or was it a natural ability?, They showed her natural talent. 盗用了 natural 一词；但她明确回答 I'd have to say no to both (天赋、培训都没有)，所以显出天赋恰与原文相反。

借用原文：Or was it a natural ability?

A) **未提及**

They were repeatedly rejected by shops. 听着像创业故事，但录音从没说她最初的衣服被商店反复拒收；她说的是顾客在 main street shops 买不到合身的，张冠李戴了。

B) **张冠李戴**

同学称赞她衣服确有其事——some classmates complimented my clothes, They were popular with her classmates. 借此设套；但那是她上大学后的事，不是最初（14岁）做的，时间错位。

借用原文：some classmates complimented my clothes

-
7. A) She had a strong interest in doing it.
B) She did not like ready-made clothes.
C) She could not find clothes of her size.
D) She found clothes in shops unaffordable.

【题目】 Why did the woman persevere in making clothes for herself?

【翻译】 这位女士为什么坚持为自己制作衣服？

- A) 她对做这件事有浓厚的兴趣。 B) 她不喜欢成衣。 C) 她找不到适合自己尺码的衣服。
D) 她觉得商店里的衣服买不起。

【答案】 C (细节题) She could not find clothes of her size.

【定位】 I kept on out of necessity. As you can see, I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops.

我是出于无奈才坚持下来的。如你所见，我个子很高，在普通商店里找不到合身的衣服。

【信号】 原因短语 out of necessity 引出理由。答案信号是因果短语 out of necessity (出于必需)，其后紧跟的 I'm very tall and I couldn't find clothes that fit me 就是真正原因。

【替换】 I couldn't find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops ↔ She could not find clothes of her size.
fit me 约等于 of her size 的同义改写

【排除】 A) 答非所问

她确说过 I've always loved clothes, She had a strong interest in doing it. 借喜爱设套；但那解释的是她为何开始做衣服，题问的是为何坚持，她坚持的理由是无奈，不是兴趣。

借用原文：I've always loved clothes

D) 未提及

She found clothes in shops unaffordable. 与C都涉及商店的衣服，迷惑性强；但录音说的是找不到合身的，从未提到买不起、太贵，价格问题纯属杜撰。

B) 未提及

She did not like ready-made clothes. 听着合理，但录音只说商店里没有合她身的，从没说她不喜欢现成衣服；她做衣服是因买不到，不是因厌恶成衣。

-
8. A) Study fashion design at college.
B) Improve her marketing strategy.
C) Add designs for women.
D) Expand her business.

【题目】 What does the woman plan to do in the future?

【翻译】 这位女士将来打算做什么？

- A) 在大学学习时装设计。 B) 改进她的营销策略。 C) 增加女装设计。
D) 扩大她的业务。

【答案】 D (细节题) Expand her business.

【定位】 But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men.

不过我会增加儿童服装，男孩女孩都做，可能还会做婴幼儿的。我也希望扩充我给男士设计的产品线。

【信号】 将来意图信号 I will 与 I hope to。 答案信号是 I will add more clothes for children 与 I hope to add to my range of designs for men 里的 will、hope to——它们标志将来计划，后接的增加品类即答案。

【替换】 add more clothes for children ↔ Expand her business.

具体加品类等于概括的扩展生意

【排除】 C) 偷换概念

她确说 add to my range of designs for men, Add designs for women. 却把对象由 men (男士) 偷换成 women (女士), 方向都改错了, 且她加的远不止男装。

借用原文: add to my range of designs for men

A) 原词陷阱

前文主持人问 Are you studying fashion design?, Study fashion design at college. 盗用了 fashion design; 但她回答 I'm majoring in finance, 学的是金融, 更没把学时装设计当未来计划。

借用原文: Are you studying fashion design?

B) 未提及

Improve her marketing strategy. 听着像生意人会做的事, 但录音谈未来时只说加品类、保持线上控成本, 从没提改进营销策略。

Section B

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

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1 Researchers have identified a potent new antibiotic compound using artificial intelligence. The antibiotic can kill very dangerous bacteria. According to a study published in the journal Cell, the compound successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice which are resistant to all known antibiotics.

研究人员利用人工智能识别出一种强效的新型抗生素化合物。该抗生素可以杀死非常危险的细菌。根据发表在《细胞》杂志上的一项研究,该化合物成功清除了小鼠体内对所有已知抗生素都具有耐药性的致命细菌菌株。

2 The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule. Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance. This happens when bacteria develop the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them. Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing. This makes finding new antibiotics very important. However, in recent decades, very few have been developed, and those that have tend to be very similar to drugs already available. The searches also tend to only focus on a narrow spectrum of chemical compounds, but this is where artificial intelligence comes in. Why? To find new drugs, scientists screen molecules to predict how effective they might be. Typically, such screening is done by humans in the lab, which is both costly and slow. Artificial intelligence is different. It's fast, and it can process a high volume. It can screen hundreds of millions of compounds to identify a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing. Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be

toxic. Some experts assert that this work signifies a paradigm shift in antibiotic discovery. It could change drug discovery more generally.

研究人员表示,这是首次利用人工智能发现强效新型抗生素分子。这为何重要?答案是抗生素耐药性。当细菌发展出抵抗旨在杀死它们的药物的能力时,就会出现这种情况。抗生素耐药性是对健康的严重威胁,而且问题正在加剧。这使得寻找新型抗生素变得非常重要。然而,近几十年来,开发出的抗生素很少,而且已开发的抗生素往往与现有药物非常相似。这些搜索也往往只关注狭窄范围的化合物,但这正是人工智能发挥作用的地方。为什么?为了发现新药,科学家需要筛选分子以预测它们可能有多有效。通常,这种筛选由人类在实验室中完成,既昂贵又缓慢。人工智能则不同。它速度快,而且可以处理大量数据。它可以筛选数亿种化合物,以识别出少数需要进行实验测试的有趣候选化合物。人工智能还能够预测化合物是否可能有毒。一些专家断言,这项工作标志着抗生素发现的范式转变。它可能会更广泛地改变药物发现。

9. A) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.
B) Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics.
C) Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health.
D) Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic.

【题目】 What have researchers done for the first time in history?

【翻译】 研究人员首次在历史上做了什么?

- A) 利用人工智能找到一种强效的新型抗生素。
B) 发现对所有已知抗生素都具有耐药性的细菌。
C) 识别出对人类健康危害最大的细菌菌株。
D) 用一种新型抗生素清除人体内的致命细菌菌株。

【答案】 A (细节题) Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.

【定位】 The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule.

研究者表示,这是首次有人用人工智能来发现一种强效的新型抗生素分子。

【信号】 first time 与题干同标志。 录音里 this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule 出现了与题干 for the first time 完全对应的标志短语 the first time, 听到这个标志就锁定这句是答案句。

【替换】 artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule ↔

Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic

被动转主动/同义改写

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics 盗用了录音第一段 resistant to all known antibiotics 这串原词，但录音说的是新抗生素清除了这些耐药菌、不是去发现耐药菌，听到熟悉的 resistant 就选会落入陷阱。

借用原文：resistant to all known antibiotics

C) 未提及

C 项 Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health 说识别最有害的菌株，录音通篇没说研究者去给菌株按危害排序或识别哪种最有害，属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic 盗用了第一段 removed deadly strains of bacteria 的原词，但录音说清除发生在 in mice（小鼠）身上、不是 in humans，且本题问的首次成就是用 AI 找药、不是清除细菌，原词对、主体与考点都错。

借用原文：removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice

10. A) Ever-increasing strains of bacteria.

B) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

C) The similarity between known drugs.

D) The growing threat of bacteria to health.

【题目】 What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

【翻译】 是什么使得寻找新的抗生素药物变得重要？

- A) 不断增加的细菌菌株。 B) 细菌对抗生素的耐药性。 C) 已知药物之间的相似性。
D) 细菌对健康日益增长的威胁。

【答案】 B (细节题) Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

【定位】 Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance. This happens when bacteria develop the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them.

这为什么重要？答案是抗生素耐药性。当细菌发展出在那些本该杀死它们的药物下存活的能力时，耐药性就出现了。

【信号】 自问自答的因果信号。 录音用一个自设问 Why does this matter? 紧跟一句直答 The answer is antibiotic resistance, 这种自问自答正是篇章独白明示原因的强信号，答案就藏在 The answer is 之后。

【替换】 The answer is antibiotic resistance ↔ Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics

同义短语换序表述

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 项 Ever-increasing strains of bacteria 说细菌菌株不断增多，录音只说耐药性问题在加重 (the problem is growing)，从未说菌株数量在增加，属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 The similarity between known drugs 盗用了录音 tend to be very similar to drugs already available 里的 similar，但录音说新药彼此相似是研发不足的表现、不是让找新药变重要的原因，原词对、角色错。

借用原文：tend to be very similar to drugs already available

D) 偷换概念

D 项 The growing threat of bacteria to health 盗用了录音 Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing 里的 threat 与 growing，但录音说的是耐药性对健康是威胁、主语是耐药性，选项却换成 bacteria 对健康的威胁，把本题原因从耐药性偷换成笼统的细菌威胁。

借用原文：Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing

-
11. A) Dispense with experimental testing.
B) Predict whether compounds are toxic.
C) Foresee human reaction to antibiotics.
D) Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

【题目】 What does the passage say artificial intelligence is able to do in antibiotic research?

【翻译】 文章说人工智能能够在抗生素研究中做什么？

- A) 省去实验性测试。 B) 预测化合物是否有毒。 C) 预见人类对抗生素的反应。
D) 对抗细菌对抗生素的耐药性。

【答案】 B (细节题) Predict whether compounds are toxic.

【定位】 Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic.

人工智能还能够预测某些化合物是否可能有毒。

【信号】 able to 直陈功能。 录音 Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic 里 is also able to 与题干 is able to 直接呼应，是明示 AI 一项能力的功能句，听到 able to 即锁定。

【替换】 predict if compounds are likely to be toxic ↔ **Predict whether compounds are toxic**
if 换 whether 的近原词改写

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 项 Dispense with experimental testing 盗用了录音 a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing 里的 experimental testing, 但录音说的是 AI 筛出少数候选物仍需做实验测试, 恰恰没免去测试, 选项却说彻底免去, 与原文相反。

借用原文: a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Foresee human reaction to antibiotics 盗用了录音 predict 的近义动作, 但录音说 AI 预测的是化合物是否有毒, 从没说预测人体对抗生素的反应, 把预测对象由化合物毒性偷换成人体反应。

借用原文: predict if compounds are likely to be toxic

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics 盗用了全文反复出现的 antibiotic resistance 这一热词, 但本题问的是 AI 本身能做什么(筛分子、预测毒性), AI 并不直接对抗耐药性、对抗耐药性是研发新药的最终目的, 原词对、答非所问。

借用原文: Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health

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

1 A recent study overturned what we think we know about lying. Most of us have a theory about how to tell if someone is telling a lie. We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly, but we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory.

最近的一项研究颠覆了我们对说谎的认知。我们大多数人都有一套关于如何判断某人是否在说谎的理论。我们可能从对熟悉且经常见面的人的观察中发展出这套理论,但我们往往会将从这种非科学的日常研究中收集到的信息加以概括,并将其变成一种普遍理论。

2 So we might imagine that liars have evasive eyes, or the opposite—they simply stare at you. Or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies. Whatever the particular theory, it's usually based on close observation of people we know. And we get lots of practice. On average, we're lied to some 200 times per day. These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.

因此我们可能会想象说谎者有躲闪的眼神,或者相反——他们只是直勾勾地盯着你。或者也许我们更普遍地将紧张的行为与谎言联系在一起。无论是哪种具体理论,它通常都基于对我们认识的人的仔细观察。而且我们得到了大量练习。平均而言,我们每天被骗大约200次。这些大多是无害的谎言,但仍然是谎言。

3 But there's a problem with our theories, even though they're based on all these observations. The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance. That's well established over many studies and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies. It's even relatively easy to fool lie detectors, the gold standard of lie detection, by training yourself in breathing techniques and symptom suppression.

但我们的理论存在一个问题,尽管它们基于所有这些观察。普通人——你和我——在严格测试我们识别谎言的能力时,表现并不比随机猜测更好。这在许多研究和研究人员试图找出可靠识别谎言方法的大量尝试中

已得到充分证实。甚至通过训练自己的呼吸技巧和症状抑制,相对容易就能欺骗测谎仪这一谎言检测的黄金标准。

4 Is there any way to get better at detecting lies? The new research offers some surprising advice. Stop looking and listen instead. It turns out that if we're unable to see the face, but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably.

有没有什么方法可以更好地识别谎言?这项新研究提供了一些令人惊讶的建议。停止观察,转而倾听。事实证明,如果我们看不到面部,而是专注于相关人员的声音,我们的准确率会大幅提高。

12. A) By theorization.

B) By generalization.

C) By observation.

D) By conversation.

【题目】 According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

【翻译】 根据文章,大多数人如何识破谎言?

A) 通过理论推导。 B) 通过归纳概括。 C) 通过观察。 D) 通过交谈。

【答案】 C (细节题) By observation.

【定位】 We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly, but we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory.

我们可能是从对身边熟识、常见之人的观察中形成那套"看人说谎"的理论的,但我们往往会把从这种不科学的日常观察里得来的东西加以归纳,把它当成放之四海皆准的理论。

【信号】 起源信号 **develop ... from**。develop that theory from observations 里的 develop ... from 点明"这套判断说谎的理论来自哪里",正是"靠什么方式"的答案落点;后面虽有 generalize,但那是把观察所得再加工,最初的获取方式仍是 observations。

【替换】 from observations of those people we know well ↔ **By observation.**

复数 observations 概括为 observation

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音反复出现 theory、universal theory, A 项 By theorization. (靠理论化) 就是拿这个原词来骗; 但录音说理论是"从观察中得来", 获取方式是观察, 不是"靠理论化"去判断说谎。

借用原文: make it a universal theory

B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说了 we tend to generalize, B 项 By generalization. 就盗这个词; 但 generalize 是"把观察所得再归纳推广"的后续动作, 不是"多数人最初靠什么发现说谎"——题问的是 detect 的方式, 那是观察。

借用原文: we tend to generalize what we gather

D) 未提及

By conversation. (靠交谈) 与 observation 词形相近, 最易听混, 但录音通篇没说人们靠"交谈"来识谎, 属未提及。

13. A) They are easy to detect.

B) They are well intended.

C) They are groundless.

D) They are harmless.

【题目】 What does the passage say about most lies?

【翻译】 文章关于大多数谎言说了什么?

A) 它们很容易识破。 B) 它们是善意的。 C) 它们是毫无根据的。 D) 它们是无害的。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are harmless.

【定位】 On average, we're lied to some 200 times per day. These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.

平均而言, 我们每天被骗约 200 次。这些大多是无害的谎言, 但仍然是谎言。

【信号】 直接定性 mostly harmless lies. These are mostly harmless lies 一句直接给 most lies 下定性词 harmless (无害), 是答案句; 后面 but lies nonetheless 只是强调它们仍算谎言, 不改"无害"这一性质。

【替换】 mostly harmless lies ↔ **They are harmless.**

原词 harmless 几乎直给

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They are easy to detect. 与录音相反：后文 fails to do better than chance 说人识谎并不强、谎言并不"易察觉"，此项反了。

借用原文：fails to do better than chance

B) 未提及

They are well intended. (出于善意) 听上去顺理成章，但录音只说谎言"无害"，从没说它们"出于善意"，是未提及。

C) 张冠李戴

录音说人们的识谎"理论"有问题 (there's a problem with our theories) , They are groundless. 像是把"无根据"安到了 lies 头上；但题问的是 most lies, 谎言本身并未被说成"无根据"，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：there's a problem with our theories

14. A) Mostly by chance.

B) Basically objective.

C) Subject to their mental alertness.

D) Dependent on their analytical ability.

【题目】 What have many studies uncovered about the average person's lie detection?

【翻译】 许多研究揭示了普通人识破谎言的什么情况？

A) 主要靠运气。 B) 基本客观。 C) 取决于他们的精神警觉性。

D) 取决于他们的分析能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) Mostly by chance.

【定位】 The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance.

普通人——你我这样的人——在被严格测试识谎能力时，表现并不比碰运气更好。

【信号】 结论信号 fails to do better than chance. fails to do better than chance 是这段的研究结论落点：普通人识谎"不比瞎猜强"；下一句 That's well established over many studies 又点明这是多项研究确证的，正对题干 many studies。

【替换】 fails to do better than chance ↔ **Mostly by chance.**

"不比碰运气强" = "基本靠运气"

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

Basically objective. (基本客观) 与录音相反: 录音说普通人识谎不比碰运气强, 谈不上客观可靠, 方向反了。

借用原文: fails to do better than chance

C) 未提及

Subject to their mental alertness. (取决于心理警觉) 听着像研究会得出的结论, 但录音只说"不比碰运气强", 从没说识谎"取决于警觉性", 是未提及。

D) 未提及

Dependent on their analytical ability. (取决于分析能力) 同样未被录音提及; 录音的结论是结果"靠运气", 而非把识谎归因于某种能力。

-
15. A) Looking the speaker in the eye.
B) Listening carefully to the speaker.
C) Measuring the speaker's breathing rate.
D) Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions.

【题目】 What advice does the new research offer regarding lie detection?

【翻译】 新研究就识破谎言提出了什么建议?

- A) 直视说话者的眼睛。 B) 仔细倾听说话者。 C) 测量说话者的呼吸频率。
D) 关注说话者的面部表情。

【答案】 B (细节题) Listening carefully to the speaker.

【定位】 The new research offers some surprising advice. Stop looking and listen instead.

新研究给出了一个出人意料的建议: 别再看了, 改成去听。

【信号】 建议+对比信号 Stop ... and ... instead. Stop looking and listen instead 是直白的祈使建议句, 且用 Stop looking 与 listen instead 构成"舍看取听"的对比, 落点明确在"听"; 前句 offers some surprising advice 已预告这就是建议。

【替换】 listen instead ↔ **Listening carefully to the speaker.**

listen=Listening to the speaker

focus on the voice of the person in question ↔ **Listening carefully to the speaker.**

关注声音=认真听说话者

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Looking the speaker in the eye. 属"看"派, 而录音建议恰恰是 Stop looking (别看了); 它盗用了"看"这个动作来骗, 方向却与建议相反。

借用原文: Stop looking

C) 张冠李戴

录音的 breathing 出现在第 3 段——说骗过测谎仪靠 training yourself in breathing techniques, 与"新研究的建议"无关; Measuring the speaker's breathing rate. 把这个原词搬来当建议, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: training yourself in breathing techniques

D) 与原文相反

录音说 if we're unable to see the face 时准确率反而上升, Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions. 把 face 搬来, 方向却相反——建议是别盯脸、去听, 看表情正是要放弃的做法。

借用原文: if we're unable to see the face

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet I** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

1 Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding; show great pleasure when a doctor comes into your room, even if the visit is brief and useless. Don't challenge anyone with authority unless you are famous or very rich.

表现得顺从、谦卑、感激且不提要求;当医生走进你的病房时要表现出极大的愉悦,即使这次探视短暂且毫无用处。不要挑战任何有权威的人,除非你很有名或很富有。

2 Those are a few strategies for dealing with today's American medical establishment. What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that. In his book, A Whole New Life, novelist Reynolds Price recalls that his doctors chose a crowded hallway as the place to tell him he might have a tumor on his spinal cord. It did not occur to the two physicians that a hallway was not the most appropriate place for that particular piece of news.

这些是应对当今美国医疗机构的几个策略。患者想要的是被尊重和体贴地对待。但根据我的经验,太少的医院和医生准备好这样做。在他的书《全新的生活》中,小说家Reynolds Price回忆道,他的医生们选择了一条拥挤的走廊作为告诉他可能患有脊髓肿瘤的地方。这两位医生没有意识到走廊并不是传达那条特殊消息的最合适地点。

3 My surgeon, who is in his mid-thirties, looks tired. He has been overwhelmed with patients who have fallen on the winter ice. He is a witty man, but sometimes his wit is unwelcome.

我的外科医生三十多岁,看起来很疲惫。他曾在冬季冰面上摔倒的病人压得喘不过气来。他是个风趣的人,但有时他的风趣并不受欢迎。

4 "The health insurance company Blue Cross wants me to put you out in the snow tomorrow afternoon," he tells me after I have been in the hospital for more than a week. I'm terrified because I have no idea where to go. I cannot walk or even lift my leg a few inches. The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot. But my complaints about her only annoy my surgeon. "I have to work with these people," he tells my friend, Dr. Karen Brudney, when she mercifully intervenes on my behalf and arranges for me to be transferred to another hospital.

「健康保险公司Blue Cross要我明天下午就把你赶到雪地里去,」在我住院一个多星期后他告诉我。我很害怕,因为我不知道该去哪里。我无法行走,甚至无法将腿抬高几英寸。医院社工在我看来就是个白痴。但我对她的抱怨只会惹恼我的外科医生。「我必须和这些人共事,」当我的朋友Karen Brudney医生仁慈地代表我进行干预并安排我转到另一家医院时,他对她说。

5 "If you say one negative thing, they get defensive," she tells me later. "They have this kind of institutional loyalty. Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse. When people know you have their names, they behave better. And," Brudney adds, "if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult. They want you to be totally passive. The entire health care system, particularly hospitals and nursing homes, exists for reasons that have nothing to do with taking care of patients. Patients are incidental."

「如果你说一句负面的话,他们就会变得防御,」她后来告诉我。「他们有这种机构忠诚度。一定要带一个代言人,也就是任何其他人和你一起去医院,并写下每一个问题和答案,每一位医生和护士的名字。当人们知道你记下了他们的名字,他们会表现得更好。而且,」Brudney补充道,「如果你作为患者暗示你可能想控制哪怕一部分情况,或者被咨询或告知,那么你就会被认为很难相处。他们希望你完全被动。整个医疗保健系统,特别是医院和疗养院,存在的理由与照顾患者无关。患者只是附带的。」

16. A) They don't treat patients with due respect.
B) They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts.
C) They have to deal with social workers' strikes.
D) They don't care how much patients have to pay.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most American hospitals?

【翻译】 说话者关于大多数美国医院说了什么?

- A) 它们没有以应有的尊重对待病人。 B) 它们目睹了许多医患冲突。
C) 它们必须应对社会工作者的罢工。 D) 它们不关心病人要支付多少钱。

【答案】 A (态度观点题) They don't treat patients with due respect.

【定位】 What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that.

病人想要的是被尊重、被体谅地对待。但据我的经验，愿意这样做的医院和医生太少了。

【信号】 转折 But + 程度词 too few。答案落在转折词后：But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that。前半句说『病人想被尊重』是铺垫，But 之后才是主讲人的真实判断——能做到的医院太少，这正是定性句。

【替换】 too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that ↔ They don't treat patients with due respect.

肯否定转换：很少做到=不做到

treated with respect and consideration ↔ with due respect

同义改写：respect=due respect

【排除】 B) 未提及

They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts. 借用了全篇的医患话题，听着像在讲医患关系，但原文只说医院少有尊重病人，从没说医院『目睹大量医患冲突』，属于顺着话题硬编。

C) 原词陷阱

They have to deal with social workers' strikes. 盗了后文出现的 social worker 一词，制造『听到原词就想选』的诱惑。但原文 The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot 里 strikes 是『让我觉得』之意 (strike sb as)，与『罢工 strike』完全无关，且这是讲个人遭遇，不是医院的总体特征。

借用原文：The hospital social worker strikes me as an idiot

D) 未提及

They don't care how much patients have to pay. 把话题引向『收费』，但全篇主讲人谈的是尊重、知情、被动顺从，从未谈医院在不在乎病人花多少钱，费用维度是凭空添加的。

17. A) Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses.

B) Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed.

C) Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative.

D) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

【题目】 What does Karen Brudney suggest patients do?

【翻译】 Karen Brudney建议病人做什么？

A) 在医生和护士面前表现得顺从和感激。 B) 表达希望被咨询或告知的强烈愿望。

C) 避免说任何听起来负面的话。 D) 记下所有医生和护士的名字。

【答案】 D (细节题) Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

【定位】 Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse. When people know you have their names, they behave better.

一定要带一个能为你说话的人，也就是任何别的人，陪你去医院，并且把每一个问题和答案、每一位医生和护士的名字都写下来。当别人知道你掌握着他们的名字时，他们就会表现得更好。

【信号】 建议句信号 **Always / write down**。建议落在祈使句信号词上：Always bring an advocate 和 write down ... the name of every doctor and nurse。Always 开头的祈使句、write down 都是典型的建议语气，是答案句的标志。

【替换】 write down ... the name of every doctor and nurse ↔

Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

同义词替换 write down=Note down

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses. 盗用了开篇 Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding 的原词。但那是主讲人讽刺地复述『医院想要病人怎样』，并非 Brudney 给病人的建议；Brudney 恰恰主张病人要主动（带人、记名字），与顺从感恩相反。

借用原文：Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful and undemanding

B) **原词陷阱**

Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed. 盗用了 be consulted or informed 原词。但 Brudney 说的是：病人若表现出想被咨询或知情，反而会被当成难缠的人——这是在描述后果，不是建议病人去这么做。

借用原文：if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult

C) **原词陷阱**

Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative. 与原文 If you say one negative thing, they get defensive 的 negative 一词呼应，听着像建议别说负面话。但原文只是陈述『说一句负面话他们就会防备』这一现象，Brudney 并没有把『别说负面话』作为建议给出，本题问的建议是记名字。

借用原文：If you say one negative thing, they get defensive

-
18. A) Cooperative.
B) Appreciative.
C) Passive.
D) Responsive.

【题目】 What do American doctors expect their patients to be, according to Karen Brudney?

【翻译】 根据Karen Brudney的说法,美国医生期望他们的病人是什么样的?

A) 合作的。 B) 感激的。 C) 被动的。 D) 有回应的。

【答案】 C (细节题) Passive.

【定位】 They want you to be totally passive.

他们想要你完全被动顺从。

【信号】 want 表期望 + totally 强调。答案句以 They want you to be totally passive 直白给出期望：want 正对题干 expect, totally 加重语气强调这正是医院想要的状态，是明确的答案落点。

【替换】 They want you to be totally passive ↔ Passive.

原词直现：passive=Passive

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Cooperative. 听感上像『听话配合』，与 passive 沾边，易误选。但原文用的是 passive (被动顺从)，强调的是『别插手、别要求』，而非主动『配合』；cooperative 是录音没有的词。

B) 原词陷阱

Appreciative. (感激的) 与开篇 grateful 含义呼应，易让听过 grateful 的人误选。但本题问的是答案句 They want you to be totally passive 给出的特质，是 passive 不是感激；appreciative 并非此句所述。

借用原文：grateful

D) 与原文相反

Responsive. (主动回应的) 正是 Passive 的反义。原文明说医院要病人 totally passive (完全被动)，responsive 取了相反方向；它恰恰是病人想被知情、被咨询那种主动姿态，而那会被医院当成难缠。

借用原文：They want you to be totally passive

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

1 There are probably teams you've worked with but you never want to work with again. But there must have also been other teams that you would prize reuniting with professionally. In other words, your team had vitality. Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.

可能有些团队你曾与之共事但再也不想合作。但也一定有其他团队,你会珍视能在职业上重聚的机会。换句话说,你的团队具有活力。活力产生于团队成员之间形成的纽带,这种纽带使他们即使在团队解散后仍保持联系。

2 What characteristics of a team make its members more likely to stay in contact despite no longer working together? This question has been answered recently in a study published in a business journal. 是什么团队特征使其成员更有可能在不再共事后仍保持联系?这个问题最近在一份商业期刊发表的研究中得到了解答。

3 One of the two key factors the research team discovered is sameness. Specifically, sharing the same gender or ethnic origin. The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they

will be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose. After ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration. In effect, people tend to create stronger and longer-lasting connections with similar others. Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful. Yet, we find them to be significantly less credible simply because they are different. If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you'll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation.

研究团队发现的两个关键因素之一是相似性。具体来说,是共享相同的性别或种族血统。团队成员之间人口统计学特征越相似,他们在团队完成使命后仍保持联系的可能性就越大。在建立联系之后,相似性会强化这些联系。因此,他们对这些人抱有更大的信任和相互理解,这促使他们寻求进一步合作的机会。实际上,人们倾向于与相似的人建立更牢固、更持久的联系。一个外表和声音都与我们不同的人可能拥有我们取得更大成功所需的资源。然而,我们发现他们的可信度明显较低,仅仅因为他们不同。如果你是职场多元化的坚定倡导者,毫无疑问你会对这样的发现感到震惊。

4 The second factor identified by the researchers is the quality of the relationships among the team members. The more they trust one another, share the same goals and depend on each other for the achievement of those goals, the stronger their chances of maintaining their connections, despite no longer working as one team. Teams with quality relationships have a shared belief that it's safe to take risks with each other, and their members are obliged to share the workload and help out.

研究人员确定的第二个因素是团队成员之间关系的质量。他们彼此越信任,越能共享相同目标,越依赖彼此来实现这些目标,他们维持联系的可能性就越大,尽管不再作为一个团队工作。拥有高质量关系的团队有一个共同信念,即与彼此冒险是安全的,他们的成员有义务分担工作量并互相帮助。

5 From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies. The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again. The inconsistency, though, is that I've never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I am a member right now. And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically. So I am unlikely to question the value of a diverse workforce.

从个人经验来看,我能看到此类研究的真实性和不一致性。真实性在于,我的一些最亲密的友谊是通过在团队中共事而形成的,我积极寻求与他们再次合作的机会。然而,不一致之处在于,我从未在一个比我现在所在的团队更成功、更有凝聚力的团队中工作过。然而,我们四个人几乎没有共同点,在人口统计学上完全不同。因此,我不太可能质疑多元化员工队伍的价值。

19. A) Its members work together despite risks of failure.
B) It prioritizes recruiting young energetic members.
C) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.
D) It grows more and more mature professionally.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about a team with vitality?

【翻译】说话者关于一个有活力的团队说了什么？

- A) 其成员尽管面临失败风险仍共同协作。 B) 它优先招募年轻有活力的成员。
C) 其成员即使在团队解散后也保持联系。 D) 它在专业上变得越来越成熟。

【答案】C (细节题) Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

【定位】Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.

当人们与团队同伴结成的纽带强到即使团队解散后仍保持联系时，活力 (vitality) 便由此产生。

【信号】下定义句 "Vitality comes about when..."。录音用 Vitality comes about when 给"活力"正式下定义，紧跟其后的 they stay connected even after the team breaks up 就是这一概念的核心内容，定义句即答案句。

【替换】they stay connected even after the team breaks up ↔

Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up

stay connected = stay in touch

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

A 的 risks of failure 借用了第 4 段 safe to take risks with each other 里的 risks 一词，但那是讲"优质关系"、不是 vitality 的定义，听到 risk 就选会偏题。

借用原文：safe to take risks with each other

B) 未提及

B 说团队 prioritizes recruiting young energetic members (优先招募有活力的年轻成员)，录音通篇没说招募，纯属臆造，多半是被 vitality 的"活力"联想出来的。

D) 过度推断

D 称团队 grows more and more mature professionally，录音定义 vitality 时只字未提"专业上越来越成熟"，这是顺着"好团队"想当然推出来的，原文无据。

-
20. A) Their differences are likely to impact productivity.
B) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.
C) Their connections strengthen with the passage of time.
D) Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.

【题目】What do the researchers find out about members of a team?

【翻译】研究人员关于团队成员发现了什么？

- A) 他们的差异可能会影响生产力。 B) 他们的相似性有利于未来的合作。
C) 他们的联系随着时间推移而加强。 D) 他们的相互理解源于共同目标。

【答案】B (细节题) Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

【定位】 After ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration.

在纽带建立之后，相似性会强化这些纽带。结果，人们会以更大的信任和相互理解看待这些相似的人，这促使他们去寻求更多合作的机会。

【信号】 因果信号 "As a result...seek...collaboration"。录音先说 similarity strengthens them，再用因果词 As a result 引出 motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration，"相似→促成合作"这条因果链就是研究结论的落点。

【替换】 similarity strengthens them ↔ **Their similarity is conducive to**
strengthens = conducive to
seek further opportunities for collaboration ↔ **future collaboration**
seek further...collaboration = future collaboration

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

A 称 differences are likely to impact productivity，但录音研究结论强调的是相似 similarity strengthens them，A 取了相反的一极 (differences)，且 productivity 录音根本没提，方向与原文相反。

借用原文：similarity strengthens them

C) **偷换概念**

C 说 connections strengthen with the passage of time，借了录音 similarity strengthens them 的 strengthen 一词，却把原因偷换成"随时间推移"——录音说让纽带变牢的是相似，不是时间。

借用原文：similarity strengthens them

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说 mutual understanding stems from a common goal，mutual understanding 确实出自录音 greater trust and mutual understanding，但录音说相互理解来自"相似"、不是来自"共同目标" (common goal 属第 4 段另一因素)，强加了错误因果。

借用原文：greater trust and mutual understanding

-
21. A) It is characterized by diversity.
B) Its goals are quite inconsistent.
C) Its members have similar backgrounds.
D) It is connected by a unique mechanism.

【题目】 What do we learn about the team the speaker is currently working in?

【翻译】 关于说话者目前工作的团队,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它的特点是多样性。 B) 它的目标相当不一致。 C) 其成员有相似的背景。
D) 它通过一种独特的机制联结在一起。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is characterized by diversity.

【定位】 And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically.

然而，我们四个人几乎没有共同点，在人口特征上完全不同。

【信号】 转折 "And yet" 后才是真意。前句说当前团队最 successful and cohesive，紧接 And yet 转折，引出 have very little in common and are completely different demographically——转折之后才是关于这支团队的关键定性。

【替换】 have very little in common and are completely different demographically ↔
characterized by diversity
"几乎无共同点、完全不同" = diversity

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 说团队 goals are quite inconsistent，借了录音 the inconsistency 一词，但那个 inconsistency 指的是"研究结论与说话者经历不一致"，不是说这支团队的目标不一致，原词被挪错了对象。

借用原文：the inconsistency

C) **与原文相反**

C 称成员 have similar backgrounds，但录音明说当前团队 have very little in common、完全不同，C 取了相反极性，是被前文研究讲的"相似"带偏。

借用原文：have very little in common

D) **未提及**

D 说团队 connected by a unique mechanism，录音从未提任何"独特机制"，是凭"这么成功一定有什么特别机制"想象出来的，原文无据。

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

1 An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors. She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income. These were thriftiness, confidence, responsibility, planning, focus and social indifference.

一位研究了600名百万富翁的美国研究人员发现,你能变得多富有取决于六个财富因素。她发现,无论年龄或收入如何,有六种行为与净资产潜力相关。这些行为是节俭、自信、责任感、规划、专注和社交冷漠。

2 Being thrifty comes as no great surprise. Spending above your means, spending instead of saving for retirement, spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy, makes you a slave to the paycheck. "Even with an astronomical level of income," she wrote, "to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%."

节俭并不令人感到意外。入不敷出的消费、消费而不是为退休储蓄、因预期致富而消费,都会让你成为薪水的奴隶。她写道:"即使收入达到天文数字,要想正确积累财富,专家建议储蓄收入的20%,靠剩余的80%生活。"

3 Having confidence is another key characteristic, as it helps people to be thrifty. It takes confidence to live within your means. It also takes confidence to invest properly. Instead of making investing decisions

with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan. But people can't invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the outcomes. Many millionaires take on personal responsibility, and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn't acquire their wealth through luck. Millionaires don't count on anyone else to make them rich, and they don't blame anyone else if they fall short. They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves. They tend to be goal-oriented and hard workers, which enables them to plan financially and focus on seeing those plans through. 92% of the millionaires surveyed developed a long term plan for their money and 97% almost always achieved the goals they set for themselves.

拥有自信是另一个关键特征,因为它帮助人们保持节俭。量入为出需要自信,正确投资也需要自信。理财规划师建议,与其用情绪做投资决策,不如让投资保持不动并专注于长期投资计划。但人们若不对结果承担责任,就无法投资或管理自己的钱。许多百万富翁承担个人责任,而且大多数恰好是白手起家,这意味着他们不是靠运气获得财富的。百万富翁不指望别人让他们致富,如果未能达成目标也不会责怪他人。他们专注于自己能控制的事情,并使日常习惯与为自己设定的目标保持一致。他们往往以目标为导向且工作努力,这使他们能够进行财务规划并专注于实现这些计划。在接受调查的百万富翁中,92%制定了长期理财计划,97%几乎总是实现了为自己设定的目标。

4 And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent. They resist lifestyle creep, the tendency to spend more whenever one earns more. Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired. Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they're focused on their long-term wealth-building plan.

正是这些行为使他们很容易保持社交冷漠。他们抵制生活方式攀升,即每当收入增加就消费更多的趋势。本质上,他们不会屈服于购买最新物品或与他人攀比已获得之物的压力。他们不专注于今天什么能让他们快乐,而是专注于长期财富积累计划。

22. A) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.
B) Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy.
C) Living off a small proportion of one's income.
D) Saving as much as one can possibly manage.

【题目】 What do experts recommend concerning being thrifty?

【翻译】 关于节俭,专家有什么建议?

- A) 将收入的百分之二十存起来。 B) 预期自己会变富而消费。
C) 靠收入的一小部分生活。 D) 尽可能多地储蓄。

【答案】 A (细节题) Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.

【定位】 "Even with an astronomical level of income," she wrote, "to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%."

她写道: "即便收入高得惊人, 要想真正积累财富, 专家也建议把收入的 20% 存起来, 靠剩下的 80% 生活。"

【信号】原词 **recommend** 直接领出建议。答案句直接出现题干同款词 experts recommend，紧跟其后的 saving 20% of your income 就是被推荐的做法——"建议/推荐"类动词后面那句即答案落点。

【替换】saving 20% of your income ↔ **Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings**
同义改写 save=put aside、income=earnings

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy 几乎照搬原文 spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy，但原文是把它当作让人沦为"工资奴隶"的反面行为来批评，不是专家推荐的做法，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy

C) **与原文相反**

C 说靠 a small proportion of one's income (一小部分收入) 过活，而原文是靠 the remaining 80% (大头) 生活、只存 20%，C 把"靠大部分生活"偷换成"靠一小部分生活"，与原文相反。

借用原文：living off the remaining 80%

D) **偷换概念**

D 的 Saving as much as one can possibly manage (尽量多存) 听上去合理，但原文给的是精确的"存 20%"，并非"能存多少存多少"，D 用模糊的最大化偷换了专家给出的确切比例。

23. A) It empowers them to cope with irrational emotions.

B) It will guarantee the profits from their investments.

C) It will turn them into successful financial planners.

D) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

【题目】How does confidence help people to be thrifty?

【翻译】自信如何帮助人们保持节俭？

A) 它使他們有能力应对非理性情绪。 B) 它将保证他们的投资获利。

C) 它将把他们变成成功的理财规划师。 D) 它使他們能够专注于长期投资。

【答案】D (细节题) It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

【定位】It also takes confidence to invest properly. Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan.

正确投资同样需要信心。理财规划师建议，不要凭情绪做投资决策，而应让投资保持不动、专注于一个长期投资计划。

【信号】Instead of 否定情绪、转出正解。答案句用 Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions 先否定"凭情绪投资"，转折出真正建议的做法——专注长期投资计划；"Instead of A, do B"里 B 才是落点。

【替换】 focus on a long-term investment plan ↔ **focus on long-term investments**

近乎同义、概括复述

leave your investments alone ↔ **enables them to focus on long-term investments**

详述→概括

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 说信心"使人应对 irrational emotions", 盗用了原文的 emotions 一词, 但原文是说"不要用情绪做决策" (避开情绪), 并非"赋予人应对非理性情绪的能力", 把"绕开情绪"偷换成"驾驭情绪"。

借用原文: making investing decisions with your emotions

B) **过度推断**

B 说信心 guarantee the profits from their investments (保证投资盈利), 原文从未承诺"保证收益", 只说专注长期计划, guarantee 是过度拔高的绝对化表述。

C) **张冠李戴**

C 说信心 turn them into successful financial planners, 盗用了原文出现的 financial planners, 但原文里 financial planners 是"给出建议的人", 不是说有信心就能"变成"理财规划师, 把建议者的身份安到了普通人身上。

借用原文: financial planners advise

24. A) They count on others to take the responsibility.

B) They change their investment strategy in time.

C) They think they themselves are to blame.

D) They persist rather than get discouraged.

【题目】 **How do millionaires react when they fail in their investment?**

【翻译】 百万富翁在投资失败时如何应对?

A) 他们指望别人承担责任。 B) 他们及时改变投资策略。

C) 他们认为自己应该受到责备。 D) 他们坚持下去而不是气馁。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) They think they themselves are to blame.

【定位】 Millionaires don't count on anyone else to make them rich, and they don't blame anyone else if they fall short.

百万富翁不指望别人让自己变富, 达不到目标时也不怪罪任何人。

【信号】 **两个 don't...anyone else 否定推责**。答案句连用 don't count on anyone else 和 don't blame anyone else 两重否定, 把责任牢牢落回自己身上——否定"怪别人"等于肯定"怪自己", 这是答案落点。

【替换】 they don't blame anyone else if they fall short ↔ **They think they themselves are to blame**

否定他人=肯定自身 (肯否转换)

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说他们 count on others to take the responsibility, 盗用了原文的 count on anyone else 和 responsibility, 但原文明明是 "don't count on anyone else"——加了否定。A 把原文的否定句正过来用, 与原文相反。

借用原文: don't count on anyone else

B) 未提及

B 说他们 change their investment strategy in time (及时改投资策略), 原文谈的是 "失利时不怪别人/担责", 从没说他们会 "改策略", 属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

D) 答非所问

D 的 persist rather than get discouraged (坚持不气馁) 说的是 "态度上是否泄气", 原文这句讲的是 "责任归谁", D 答的是另一个维度, 与本题问的 "react when they fail" 对不上。

25. A) They do not resist novel lifestyles.

B) They do not try to keep up with others.

C) They do not care what they have acquired.

D) They do not pressure themselves to get rich.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say millionaires are socially indifferent?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说百万富翁在社交上漠不关心?

A) 他们不抗拒新颖的生活方式。 B) 他们不试图跟上他人。

C) 他们不在乎自己获得了什么。 D) 他们不给自己施加变富的压力。

【答案】 B (细节题) They do not try to keep up with others.

【定位】 Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired.

本质上, 他们不会屈服于 "去买最新潮的东西、或与他人攀比所拥有之物" 的压力。

【信号】 Essentially 引出本质解释。 答案句以 Essentially 领出对 "社会冷漠" 的本质性解释, 其中 keep up with others 直接说明缘由——他们不攀比, 这是答案落点。

【替换】 they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others ↔

They do not try to keep up with others

近乎同词、概括复述

【排除】A) 与原文相反

A 说他们 do not resist novel lifestyles (不抗拒新潮生活), 原文提到的是 lifestyle creep (消费随收入膨胀), 并说他们 resist lifestyle creep——是"抗拒", A 借 lifestyle 一词却把"抗拒"说成"不抗拒", 与原文相反。

借用原文: They resist lifestyle creep

C) 偷换概念

C 说他们 do not care what they have acquired (不在乎自己拥有什么), 盗用了原文 what they have acquired, 但原文是说他们"不为攀比别人所拥有的而买买买", 并非"不在乎自己的所有物", 把宾语对象偷换了。

借用原文: keep up with others or what they have acquired

D) 偷换概念

D 说他们 do not pressure themselves to get rich (不逼自己变富), 原文讲的 pressure 是"买最新潮的、与人攀比"的外部压力, 不是"逼自己变富"的内部压力, D 把压力的对象配错了。

借用原文: they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

58 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。

W: Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the New Yorker, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure.

第1段, 第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、同位语、原因状语四种成分,同位语被逗号隔开容易与主语混淆,是值得练习的易错点;被动语态的识别也有训练价值

If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is, that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.

第8段，第2句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、条件状语从句、让步状语从句、并列宾语、目的状语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。主句中 "turn on" 的双宾语结构("them" 和 "their imagination")以及 "to read" 作状语的用法是易错点，适合练习成分划分和动词短语搭配识别。让步从句 "whatever it is" 的表语前置也值得练习。

They are ignorant of politics.

第2题，D

涵盖了主系表结构的三个核心成分，外加一个状语，成分种类较为基础。对初学者有一定练习价值，但缺少宾语、定语从句、复杂修饰语等更丰富的成分，训练覆盖面有限。

W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website, mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight.

第2段，第1句

主句带限制性定语从句修饰宾语的介词宾语，且从句内使用 "have trouble doing" 固定搭配和 "because of" 原因状语，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合，典型性较强，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子。

W: Actually, I'm majoring in finance, but I've always loved clothes.

第4段，第1句

but 连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且包含现在完成时与现在进行时的对比使用，具有一定代表性。但句子整体较短、结构简单，缺乏复杂修饰和从句嵌套，典型性中等。

I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.

第7段，第2句

I think 引导宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌条件状语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。条件句与情态动词搭配表达假设推测也是常考语法点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

M: Well, my notes say you earned \$50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student.

第9段，第1句

"say + 宾语从句（省略 that）"是英语中极为常见的引述句式，四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。宾语从句内部为简单的主谓宾 + 时间状语结构，也是典型的叙述句型。同位语补充说明的用法同样常见。掌握本句结构后，学习者可将其迁移到 think、believe、find 等类似动词的句式中。

Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?

第9段，第3句

涵盖了并列谓语、两个不同类型宾语（名词短语和不定式短语）、后置定语、疑问句语序等多种成分，适合训练并列结构识别和宾语类型辨析，但缺少补语等其他成分类型。

And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs.

第10段，第3句

本句成分较为丰富：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句和状语从句；时间状语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句和同位语 myself；宾语从句各包含主宾结构。特别值得训练的是：宾语从句的识别（一个省略 that、一个用 if 引导）、同位语的强调作用、时间状语从句的位置和作用，以及名词性物主代词 theirs 作宾语的用法。这些都是学生容易混淆或忽略的知识点，训练价值较高。

But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants.

第12段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、同位语五类成分，且定语为介词短语后置、同位语用逗号隔开，可用于训练识别后置修饰和同位语结构。但成分总体简单，无宾补、状语等易混淆点。

According to a study published in the journal Cell, the compound successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice which are resistant to all known antibiotics.

第1段，第3句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且本句宾语带多个后置修饰成分的模式（名词 + of 短语 + in 短语 + 定语从句）是学术文本的典型句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic.

第2段，第15句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，宾语从句由 "if" 引导表示预测内容也是典型用法。主句使用 "be able to" 表达能力也是高频句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

第10题题干

"make it + 形容词 + to do" 为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，且特殊疑问句 "What makes..." 结构在议论文中常见，掌握后可大量复用于因果分析类句子。

Or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构 + 省略关系代词的限制性定语从句,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

Whatever the particular theory, it's usually based on close observation of people we know.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖了让步状语从句、主系表结构、限制性定语从句（含关系代词省略）、形容词化的过去分词作表语等多种成分和结构，适合练习状语从句识别、定语从句省略、介词短语作后置定语等常见考点。定语从句省略关系代词是易错点。

These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.

第2段，第6句

主系表结构在考试中常见，但本句的表语并列形式 ("lies, but lies nonetheless") 略显特殊，不如 "主谓宾 + 定语从句" 或 "主句 + 状语从句" 等结构典型，学习迁移性中等

But there's a problem with our theories, even though they're based on all these observations.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + even though 引导的让步部分"是非常常见的阅读句式，"there be"和被动表达也都高度常见。掌握这类结构后，迁移到很多说明性句子都很直接。

The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies fails to do better than chance.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖主语（含插入语和过去分词短语后置定语）、谓语、宾语（不定式）、状语（方式状语"how well"）、从句宾语等多种成分，且主语结构复杂（核心名词+插入语+过去分词短语含嵌套从句），非常适合训练复杂主语的识别、过去分词短语作定语的判断、以及区分主句谓语与非谓语动词，是优质的成分划分练习句。

That's well established over many studies and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies.

第3段，第3句

被动语态结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，特别是表达客观事实或研究结论时常用被动形式。本句的介词短语作状语、不定式短语作定语的结构也是常考句式。虽然句子本身为简单句，但其被动语态和修饰成分的组织方式具有较强的代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Stop looking and listen instead.

第4段，第3句

祈使句在考试中有一定出现频率，且并列谓语结构较常见。虽然本句极简，但掌握祈使句的识别和并列结构的划分仍有一定迁移价值。

It turns out that if we're unable to see the face, but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably.

第4段，第4句

虽然时态不难，但结构层级清楚又有代表性，特别适合训练如何先抓外壳、再找真正主干、最后处理条件修饰。对提升句子结构分析能力很有价值。

According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

第12题题干

句式高度典型：特殊疑问句（尤其"how"提问方式）是四六级和考研阅读理解题目的常见形式，介词短语"According to the passage"作状语也是学术文本和考试材料的标准表达；掌握本句的疑问句主干识别和状语前置处理，可直接迁移到大量类似题目中。

What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration.

第2段，第2句

主语从句 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其“What 引导主语从句 + be 动词 + 不定式表语”这一模式在学术和正式语境中经常出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital, and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse.

第5段，第3句

祈使句加并列动作、再夹一个解释性插入语，这类写法在说明、建议、考试阅读材料里都比较常见。掌握后能迁移到很多类似的指令句。

And," Brudney adds, "if you, as a patient, suggest that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult.

第5段，第5句

覆盖主谓宾、条件状语、宾语从句、同位语（as a patient）、表语（difficult）、情态动词谓语、被动语态、并列宾语（control / be consulted / informed）等多种成分和结构，且有明显易错点（如 suggest that 的宾语从句识别、might like 作谓语的判定、被动不定式的成分归属），是优质的成分划分练习句。

In other words, your team had vitality.

第1段，第3句

简单句在真题中常见，但本句结构过于基础，缺乏考试中常考的从句、非谓语、倒装等复杂句式，代表性一般。

Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.

第1段，第4句

句子涵盖主谓、系表、定语从句（省略关系代词）、状语从句（时间、结果）、such...that 结构等多种成分和搭配，且存在省略关系代词这一易错点，适合训练学生识别嵌套修饰关系和理清从句归属。

The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they will be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose.

第3段，第3句

the more ... the more ... 比较句式是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,常用于表达因果或比例关系,学生掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。此外,主句中嵌套时间状语从句的结构也是真题中的典型模式。本句几乎就是考试真题的标准样板,结构典型性极高,非常适合作为句型范例反复练习。

As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration.

第3段，第5句

主句使用 "regard...with..." 表示看待态度的方式状语结构，从句使用 "motivate sb to do" 表达激励行为，这两种搭配在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；非限定性定语从句修饰整句的用法也是常考句式；整体结构典型性强，掌握后可复用于大量类似表达因果或补充说明的长句分析。

Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful.

第3段，第7句

这句结构有代表性，难度中等，既不会因时态过重而分散注意力，又能集中训练主干识别和限定修饰判断。对句子结构与时态入门训练来说，优先度较高。

Yet, we find them to be significantly less credible simply because they are different.

第3段，第8句

"主句判断 + because 原因从句"是很常见的书面句式，而 "find + 宾语 + to be + 表语" 也是常见考点。掌握这句的分析方法，迁移到同类阅读句会比较直接。

If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you'll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation.

第3段，第9句

"If...条件从句 + 主句将来时" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,体现真实条件句的标准用法。被动语态和插入状语也是常见考点。该句型迁移性强,掌握后可应用于大量同类句子。

Teams with quality relationships have a shared belief that it's safe to take risks with each other, and their members are obliged to share the workload and help out.

第4段，第3句

“主句 + 名词后接内容说明 + 并列主句”是较常见的书面说明结构；“it is safe to do ...”也是高频句型。学会这种拆法，迁移到很多说明文句子都很有用。

From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies.

第5段，第1句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 并列宾语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是表达个人观点或能力的句式。句首状语的位置也是典型用法。虽非高频复杂句式，但具备一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子。

The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again.

第5段，第2句

两个主句并列、其中一个主句包含表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。表语从句的识别（系动词后跟完整句子）、并列主句的切分（通过 and 连接）、以及被动语态和不定式作定语都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以迁移到大量类似句型，因此典型性较高。

The inconsistency, though, is that I've never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I am a member right now.

第5段，第3句

它的结构层次明显、难点集中而且可迁移，适合作为中高优先级的句子结构与时态训练材料。虽然时态本身不算最难，但结构拆解收益很高，值得优先练。

And yet, the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically.

第5段，第4句

简单句中通过并列连词连接两个谓语是常见句式,在真题中经常出现;但本句过于简洁,没有从句、修饰语或其他增加难度的结构,代表性一般,学习后可迁移到类似的并列谓语句型,但对复杂句式的掌握帮助有限。

Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

第19题，C

"主句 + after 引导的时间状语从句" 是常见句式，"even" 强化让步意味也较典型，但整体结构过于简单，不如包含定语从句、名词性从句或多重修饰的句子更具代表性，典型性中等。

It grows more and more mature professionally.

第19题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在考试中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和从句，不能充分代表考试中常见的复杂主系表句式（如带有定语从句修饰表语、或表语从句等情况），典型性中等偏下。

Their differences are likely to impact productivity.

第20题，A

本句的"be likely to do"结构是四六级和考研阅读中经常出现的表可能性的固定用法，具有一定的典型性和复用价值。主谓宾的基本句型也是最常见的句式之一。但整体结构过于简单，没有体现真题中常见的定语从句、状语从句、并列结构等复杂句式特征，因此作为真题句式代表的典型性处于中等水平。

Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

第20题，B

主系表结构是基础句型，在各类考试中常见，但本句用词较正式（"conducive"、"collaboration"）且表语部分含介词短语，具有一定学术语境的代表性，作为简单句的典型示例有一定参考价值。

Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.

第20题，D

简单句的主谓状结构较为常见，stem from 搭配在学术写作中有一定代表性，但整体句式过于简单，与四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂长难句相比典型性一般。

An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语从句、宾语从句、主语从句等多种成分，且宾语从句内部有主语从句这种嵌套结构，非常适合训练如何识别从句在句中的双重身份（既是从句又是某个成分），成分种类丰富且有一定区分难度。

She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且从句内使用被动语态描述客观规律，符合学术和新闻类文本的常见表达模式，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

It takes confidence to live within your means.

第3段，第2句

"It takes ... to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的典型句式，掌握该结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，代表性很强。

It also takes confidence to invest properly.

第3段，第3句

"It takes ... to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的典型句型，用于表达客观需求或花费，本句结构标准、无变形，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性较强。

Instead of making investing decisions with your emotions, financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan.

第3段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,且 advise that 句型、情态动词 should 表达建议、句首介词短语作状语都是典型考点,掌握后可大量复用

But people can't invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the outcomes.

第3段，第5句

情态动词加并列谓语、介词短语作状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，本句语序规范、搭配典型，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句式的分析

Many millionaires take on personal responsibility, and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn't acquire their wealth through luck.

第3段，第6句

并列句结构 (and 连接两个主句) 和解释性从句 (meaning 引出) 都是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。"happen to be" 和 "take on" 这类短语动词也是高频考点。句子结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可以应用于理解类似的并列和解释结构，但不属于最典型或最高频的考试句式。

They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves.

第3段，第8句

并列谓语加定语从句修饰宾语是考试中的常见句式,且关系代词省略是高频考点。本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent.

第4段，第1句

"it is ... that ..." 强调句和 "make it + 形容词 + for sb + to do" 结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子，典型性极高。

Essentially, they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired.

第4段，第3句

句子包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语等基本成分，且宾语部分结构复杂，涉及并列和从句嵌套，适合练习成分划分和关系从句的识别，具有一定的训练价值。

Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they're focused on their long-term wealth-building plan.

第4段，第4句

"Instead of" 引导对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，宾语从句和系表结构也是常考句式。这个句子展示了如何用介词短语和从句构建对比逻辑，具有较强的代表性和迁移性，掌握后可应用于类似句型的理解。

It will turn them into successful financial planners.

第23题，C

"turn somebody/something into something" 是四六级和考研高频句式，宾语补足语结构在真题中常见，学习后可迁移到类似动词（make、find、consider 等）的宾补结构，具有较高的代表性。

It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

第23题，D

"enable sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，在议论文、说明文中常用于表达因果或作用关系。掌握这一句式可以迁移到大量类似表达（如 allow/permit/help sb to do），具有较好的代表性。

They count on others to take the responsibility.

第24题，A

涵盖主谓宾及宾语补足语四种核心成分，可用于练习动词短语识别（"count on"）和复合宾语结构（"others to take..."），具备一定训练价值，但缺少定状补等更丰富成分，未达到优质练习句的密度。

They persist rather than get discouraged.

第24题，D

rather than 连接并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研中属于常见句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的选择对比句型，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分，与真题长难句的复杂度尚有差距。

They do not try to keep up with others.

第25题，B

"try to do" 结构在考试中较为常见，但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，作为考试句式代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 278 个英语六级真题高频词

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

antibiotic B2

n. 抗生素

本卷16次 · 真题 27 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷9次 · 真题 200 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷7次 · 真题 363 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷7次 · 真题 64 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷7次 · 真题 34 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷7次 · 真题 19 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷6次 · 真题 119 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷6次 · 真题 39 句

compound B2

n. 化合物

本卷6次·真题12句

millionaire B2

n. 百万富翁

本卷6次·真题8句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次·真题170句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷5次·真题55句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷5次·真题28句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷5次·真题21句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷4次·真题568句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷4次·真题94句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷4次·真题75句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷4次·真题69句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本卷4次·真题11句

strain B2

n. 压力

本卷4次·真题9句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题228句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题171句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷3次·真题167句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次·真题114句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷3次·真题 108 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷3次·真题 77 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷3次·真题 63 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷3次·真题 50 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 47 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷3次·真题 45 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷3次·真题 43 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷3次·真题 31 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本卷3次·真题 27 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷3次·真题 24 句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷3次·真题 15 句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷3次·真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷2次·真题 273 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题 205 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 168 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 128 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次·真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 112 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷2次·真题 79 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷2次·真题 68 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷2次·真题 66 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本卷2次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本卷2次·真题 54 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷2次·真题 51 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本卷2次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷2次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷2次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷2次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题 35 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷2次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本卷2次·真题 33 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷2次·真题 32 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷2次·真题 29 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本卷2次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷2次·真题 27 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷2次·真题 25 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本卷2次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷2次·真题 22 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本卷2次·真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本卷2次·真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷2次·真题 20 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷2次·真题 18句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本卷2次·真题 18句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷2次·真题 17句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本卷2次·真题 17句

editorial C1

adj. 编辑的

本卷2次·真题 14句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本卷2次·真题 14句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷2次·真题 14句

experimental B2

adj. 实验的

本卷2次·真题 13句

focused B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷2次·真题 11句

guidance B2

n. 指导

本卷2次·真题 11句

bacteria B2

n. 细菌

本卷2次·真题 9句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷2次·真题 9句

indifferent B2

adj. 不感兴趣的

本卷2次·真题 9句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷1次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷1次·真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷1次·真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷1次·真题 53 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷1次·真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷1次·真题 47 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷1次·真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

infant B2

n. 婴儿

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 30 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本卷1次·真题 24 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 21 句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本卷1次·真题 21 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

volume

B1

n. 音量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

aside

B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

concerning

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly

B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

financially

B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷1次·真题 20 句

latest

B1

adj. 最新的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reject

B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stem

B2

n. 茎

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

narrow

B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react

B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

retirement

B2

n. 退休

本卷1次·真题 19 句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本卷1次·真题 19 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 19句

cope B2

v. 应对

本卷1次·真题 18句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷1次·真题 18句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷1次·真题 18句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18句

autonomous C1

adj. 自主的

本卷1次·真题 17句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本卷1次·真题 17句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 17句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17句

brief B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本卷1次·真题 16句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 16句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 16句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

facial B2

adj. 面部的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本卷1次·真题 15 句

spectrum C1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 15 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷1次·真题 14 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷1次·真题 11 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本卷1次·真题 11 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrational C1

adj. 不合理的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

overwhelm B2

v. 使不知所措

本卷1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty

B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本卷1次·真题 10 句

utilize

B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

arrange

B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

establishment

B2

n. 机构

本卷1次·真题 9 句

harmless

B2

adj. 无害的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

signify

C1

v. 表示

本卷1次·真题 9 句

specialty

B2

n. 专业

本卷1次·真题 9 句

uncover

B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

necessity

B2

n. 必需品

本卷1次·真题 8 句

net

A2

n. 网

本卷1次·真题 8 句

nonetheless

B2

adv. 尽管如此

本卷1次·真题 8 句

optimal

C1

adj. 最佳的;最优的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

wit

C1

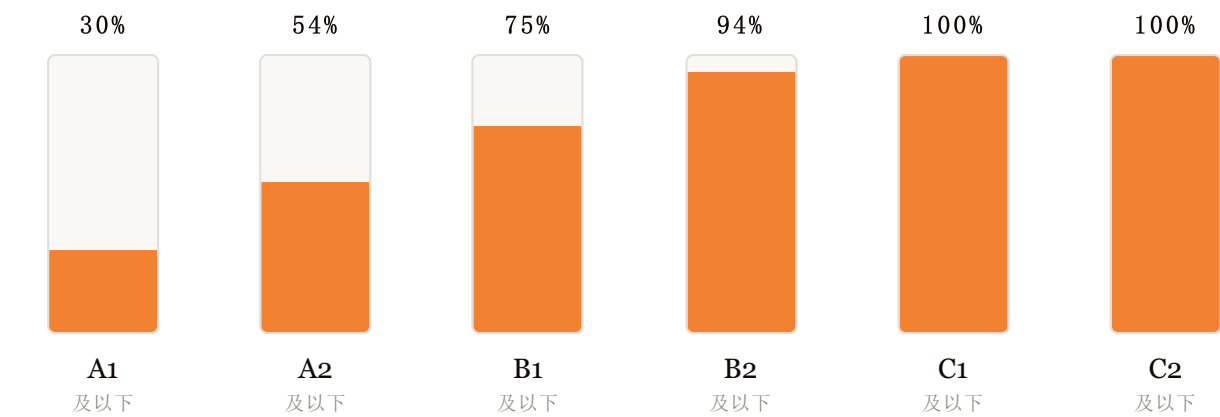
n. 机智

本卷1次·真题 8 句

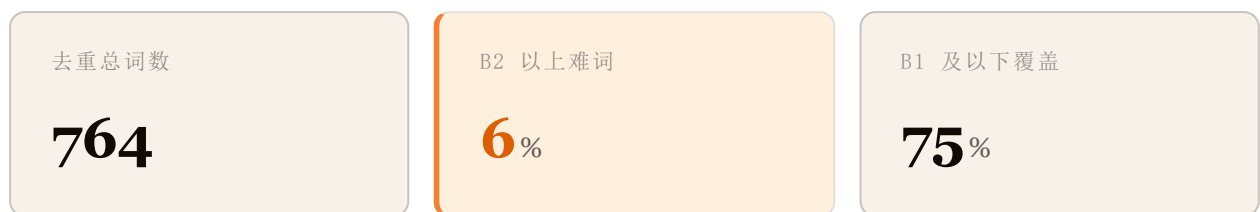
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 764 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **764** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 49 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 764 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2022年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

The city of Bath was founded by the Romans almost two thousand years ago. It has been famous for its 26 pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since.

巴斯市由罗马人建立于近两千年前。自那时起,它就以美观宜人的建筑和具有疗效的温泉而闻名。

There are three hot springs in Bath; one is the King's Spring, upon which the Roman Baths and a temple were 27. The other two are the Cross Spring and the Hetling Spring, close to each other in Hot Bath Street. Although Bath is 28 known as a Roman and Georgian city, many people came in the intervening centuries to make use of the 29 waters.

巴斯有三处温泉;其中一处是国王泉,罗马浴场和一座神庙就建在其上。另外两处是十字泉和Hetling泉,在Hot Bath街彼此相邻。尽管巴斯主要以罗马和乔治时代城市而著称,但在这两个时期之间的几个世纪里,许多人也来此利用这些天然泉水。

While the Georgians made 'taking the waters' or bathing particularly fashionable, it was 30 generations who paved the way, creating greater interest in Bath and its springs. Charles II, desperate for an heir and unable to produce a 31 son, came to Bath to take the waters in the hope that their magical powers would do something to 32 the situation. Craving for a male heir, James and Mary both came to Bath and soon after produced a son, which bred many conspiracy theories about who was the real father of their 33. Regardless, the 'miracle' created something of a boom in tourism for Bath and once Queen Anne had paid a visit in 1702, sealing it as the place to be, the whole nation 34 to the city.

虽然乔治时代的人们使“饮用泉水”或沐浴变得尤为流行,但正是前几代人铺平了道路,使人们对巴斯及其温泉产生了更大的兴趣。查理二世急需继承人却无法生育合法的儿子,于是来到巴斯饮用泉水,希望泉水的神

奇力量能对这一状况有所补救。渴望男性继承人的詹姆斯和玛丽都来到巴斯,不久之后便生下了一个儿子,这引发了许多关于谁是其后代真正父亲的阴谋论。无论如何,这个"奇迹"为巴斯带来了旅游业的繁荣,而一旦安妮女王在1702年造访,确立了巴斯作为必去之地的地位,全国上下便纷纷涌向这座城市。

Afterwards, the spas(矿泉疗养浴场) in Bath continued to go in and out of fashion for more than 150 years until they closed completely. The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, 35 modern architecture with the ancient spring, now the New Royal Bath.

此后,巴斯的矿泉疗养浴场在150多年里不断经历兴衰起伏,直到完全关闭。2006年开放的新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老的泉水相结合,现在被称为新皇家浴场。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) aesthetically | I) offspring |
| B) constructed | J) previous |
| C) designates | K) principally |
| D) extract | L) remedy |
| E) flocked | M) rhetorically |
| F) incorporates | N) sneaked |
| G) legitimate | O) versatile |
| H) natural | |

26. It has been famous for its (26) pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since.

【答案】 **A) aesthetically** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰形容词 pleasing 的副词

【依据】 审美上令人愉悦 = 建筑美观

famous for its pleasing architecture 说的是巴斯以"美观的建筑"闻名, aesthetically pleasing 是英文里描述"赏心悦目、审美上令人愉快"的高频固定搭配,与后面"healing thermal springs"(治疗效果)并列,分别从美感和功效两方面定调全城特色。

【竞争词】 K) principally 义为"主要地",与 pleasing 不搭

principally pleasing 意为"主要令人愉悦",不符合英语习惯搭配;且 principally 通常修饰动词或限定范围(principally known as等),更适合放在第28题修饰 known。

M) rhetorically 修辞地 ≠ 美感

rhetorically 指"在修辞表达上",与建筑外观的视觉美感没有关系, rhetorically pleasing architecture 在英语里不成立。

27. one is the King's Spring, upon which the Roman Baths and a temple were (27).

【答案】 **B) constructed** (动词)

【词性槽】 were → 被动语态过去分词

【依据】 建在泉水之上

upon which 引导的定语从句修饰 the King's Spring, 意为"罗马浴场和神庙建在国王泉之上", constructed (建造) 正是该语义的标准词。

28. Although Bath is __(28)__ known as a Roman and Georgian city

【答案】 **K) principally** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰过去分词 known 的副词

【依据】 "主要被认作罗马 & 乔治亚城"对应 although 让步

全句 Although Bath is __(28)__ known as a Roman and Georgian city, many people came in the intervening centuries 用 although 让步: "尽管巴斯主要以罗马 / 乔治亚之城闻名, 但中间几个世纪也有很多人来"。principally"主要地"恰好建立"主流认知 vs. 例外史实"的对照, 是该让步逻辑的标准副词。

【竞争词】 M) rhetorically 修辞地 known 不成立

rhetorically known 在英文中不成习惯搭配, 且"修辞上被认作"与让步逻辑无关; 本句讨论的是事实层面的主流印象, 与修辞无关。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— rhetorically 词性也对、形态也对, 唯独搭配不通。副词槽 Although Bath is __(28)__ known as a Roman and Georgian city 留下 principally 与 rhetorically 两词同时过关键词性, 词义又都比较"专业", 容易让考生选错。防坑: 看 although 让步逻辑——只有"主要地"才能与让步对照 (虽然主要是 A, 但也有 B), rhetorically 没有让步含义。

29. many people came in the intervening centuries to make use of the __(29)__ waters.

【答案】 **H) natural** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the + 空 + 复数名词 waters → 修饰名词的形容词

【依据】 natural waters = 天然温泉

上文 healing thermal springs 已点明巴斯的水是"天然温泉", 本句指"中间几个世纪人们来利用这些 (天然温泉) 水", natural 直接呼应温泉的天然属性, 搭配 natural waters 是英语描述天然泉水的常见说法。

【竞争词】 G) legitimate "合法的水"语义荒谬

legitimate 指"合法的、婚生的", 与温泉水的属性毫不沾边; 且 legitimate 在后文 unable to produce a __(31)__ son 里有更贴合的位置 (legitimate son = 婚生子)。

O) versatile "多才多艺的水"不通

versatile 多形容人或物用途广, 搭配 waters 不通顺; 且全文没出现需要 versatile 的语境, 它是典型的干扰词。

30. it was __(30)__ generations who paved the way, creating greater interest in Bath and its springs.

【答案】 **J) previous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 it was __ generations who paved → 强调结构中修饰复数名词的形容词

【依据】 **previous generations 与下文乔治亚时代构成时间对照**

本句让步逻辑是 While the Georgians made 'taking the waters' or bathing particularly fashionable, it was __(30)__ generations who paved the way——虽然是乔治亚人让"浴疗"流行起来, 但真正铺路的是"前几代人"。previous generations"前几代人"正好与 the Georgians (乔治亚一代) 形成时间上的对照, 且与后文查理二世、詹姆士与玛丽这些"前任王朝"事例呼应。

【竞争词】 0) versatile "多才多艺的几代人"与铺路逻辑无关

versatile generations 既不构成时间对照, 也与"paved the way (铺路)"的因果关系无关; versatile 整篇都找不到落脚点, 是命题人埋的干扰词。

31. Charles II, desperate for an heir and unable to produce a __(31)__ son

【答案】 **G) legitimate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a + 空 + 名词 son → 修饰 son 的形容词

【依据】 **legitimate son = 婚生子 (合法继承人)**

查理二世"desperate for an heir"——急需王位继承人; legitimate son 在英语里专指"婚生子", 即可以合法继承王位的儿子。下文 Craving for a male heir 再次印证关注点在合法男嗣, 与 legitimate 完美吻合。

【竞争词】 0) versatile 多才多艺与王位继承无关

versatile son"多才多艺的儿子"与文意"急需合法继承人"完全错位; 查理二世在意的不是儿子才艺, 而是儿子是否婚生、是否能继位。

32. in the hope that their magical powers would do something to __(32)__ the situation.

【答案】 **L) remedy** (动词)

【词性槽】 do something to + 动词原形 → 不定式动词

【依据】 **remedy the situation = 补救局面**

查理二世来巴斯泡温泉 in the hope that their magical powers would do something to __ the situation, 希望温泉魔力"做点什么来挽救 / 补救 (生不出合法继承人的) 局面"。remedy 作动词意为"纠正 / 补救", remedy the situation 是英语固定搭配, 与 desperate 的语气一致。

【竞争词】 D) extract "提取局面"语义不通

extract 意为"提取 / 抽出", 搭配名词通常是 extract information/data/oil, 不能与 situation 搭配; 且与"求子续嗣"语境无关, 是干扰项。

33. which bred many conspiracy theories about who was the real father of their __(33)___.

【答案】 **I) offspring** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 their 后 → 名词

【依据】 **their offspring = 他们的子嗣**

前文 James and Mary both came to Bath and soon after produced a son 明确他们生了一个儿子，本句又紧接"who was the real father of their __"，空处应是"他们的孩子"。offspring 正是"子女、后代"的中性书面词，与上下文阴谋论的语气吻合。

34. the whole nation __(34)___ to the city.

【答案】 **E) flocked** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 the whole nation + 空 + to the city → 过去式动词

【依据】 **flock to = 蜂拥而至**

前文铺垫"安妮女王 1702 年访问巴斯，把它坐实为时尚胜地"once Queen Anne had paid a visit in 1702, sealing it as the place to be, 后面紧接"全国都__去这座城市"，逻辑上必须是"大规模、公开地涌向"，flocked (成群蜂拥而至) 正是描写旅游热的标准词，与前句"created something of a boom in tourism"完美呼应。

【竞争词】 **N) sneaked 潜行 ≠ 公开蜂拥**

sneaked 指"偷偷溜走 / 潜行"，是小规模、隐秘的动作，主语是"全国 (the whole nation)"时显然不合理；而且与"boom in tourism""the place to be"传递的高调、公开氛围正好相反，属典型反义诱惑项。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— sneaked 与 flocked 都能搭配 to，词义边界相反。the whole nation __(34)___ to the city 里 sneaked 看似也能填，是典型"正话反说"诱惑。防坑：看主语量级 (the whole nation 是大规模、公开的) + 上文气氛 (boom in tourism、the place to be)，明显与"偷偷溜走"矛盾。

35. The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, __(35)___ modern architecture with the ancient spring

【答案】 **F) incorporates** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 The new Bath Spa + 空 → 第三人称单数动词

【依据】 **incorporate A with B = 把 A 与 B 融合**

__(35)___ modern architecture with the ancient spring 的搭配框架"__ A with B"暗示"将现代建筑与古泉结合 / 融合"，incorporates"把.....融合 / 并入"正是该框架的标准动词，与"new" (新) 和"ancient" (古) 形成的对比相呼应。

【竞争词】 **C) designates designate = "指定 / 命名"，搭配 with 不成立**

designate 通常搭配 as (designate A as B) 或直接接宾语，不与 with 搭配；且语义"指定 / 命名"与"把现代建筑与古泉融合"完全不同，代入读不通。

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A–O)，为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。
下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义；标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案，其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **aesthetically** 副词

审美上、美学地

用于第 26 空

B) **constructed** 动词 形容词

建造 (construct 的过去式 / 过去分词)

用于第 27 空

C) **designates** 动词

指定、命名 (第三人称单数)

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **extract** 动词 名词

提取；摘录

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **flocked** 动词

蜂拥而至 (flock 的过去式)

用于第 34 空

F) **incorporates** 动词

把.....融合 / 并入 (第三人称单数)

用于第 35 空

G) **legitimate** 形容词 动词

合法的；婚生的 (指子嗣)

用于第 31 空

H) **natural** 形容词

天然的、自然的

用于第 29 空

I) **offspring** 名词

后代、子女

用于第 33 空

J) **previous** 形容词

先前的、之前的

用于第 30 空

K) **principally** 副词

主要地、大体上

用于第 28 空

L) **remedy** 动词 名词

补救、纠正；疗法

用于第 32 空

M) **rhetorically** 副词

修辞地、夸张地

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **sneaked** 动词

偷偷地走 (sneak 的过去式)

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **versatile** 形容词

多才多艺的、多用途的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

巴斯城温泉与王室造就的旅游热

本文围绕英国巴斯 (Bath) 展开：开篇定调它是罗马人建立、以建筑与温泉闻名的古城 (The city of Bath was founded by the Romans almost two thousand years ago. It has been famous for its __(26)__ pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since.)，中间两段交代三处温泉与历代王室 (查理二世、詹姆士与玛丽、安妮女王) 来此疗养，最终把巴斯推上旅游热潮，结尾则点明 2006 年新建的 Bath Spa 把现代建筑与古泉融为一体 (The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, __(35)__ modern architecture with the ancient spring, now the New Royal Bath.)。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

C) **designates** 最像 35 题答案

designates 在 35 题与 incorporates 同为现在时单三、能作主句谓语，词性、形态都对得上 The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, __(35)__ modern architecture with the ancient spring，但 designate 通常搭配 as 而非 with，且词义“指定 / 命名”与“融合”不符。识破方法：看准搭配框架“__ A with B”，不与 with 搭配的就刷掉。

D) **extract** 最像 32 题答案

extract 是动词原形，能填入 to + 空 + the situation 的语法槽 would do something to __(32)__ the situation，但 extract 习惯搭配 information/oil 之类“可提取物”，不与 situation 搭配。识破方法：把候选与宾语口头说出一遍，不像英语习惯说法的就排除。

M) **rhetorically** 最像 26 / 28 题答案

rhetorically 是副词，词性能填进 26 和 28 两个副词槽，但 rhetorically pleasing 与 rhetorically known 都不是英语习惯搭配，纯靠形态过关骗人。识破方法：副词候选优先做搭配体检，过不去就刷掉。

N) **sneaked** 最像 34 题答案

sneaked 是过去式动词、能与 to 搭配 (sneak to)，词性、形态、介词都吻合 the whole nation __(34)__ to the city，但 sneak 是“偷偷溜走”的小动作，主语“全国”明显量级不符，且与上文“boom in tourism”语气相反。识破方法：看主语量级与上文气氛，反义词果断排除。

O) **versatile** 最像 29 / 30 / 31 题答案

versatile 是形容词，词性能填进 29、30、31 三个形容词槽，但 versatile waters / versatile generations / versatile son 都不构成英语习惯搭配，且全篇没有需要“多才多艺”这一含义的语境。识破方法：通读后发现某词在全篇找不到任何贴合空，多半就是命题人的纯干扰项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

It has been famous for its aesthetically pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since.

第1段，第2句

主系表结构配现在完成时是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，“be famous for”的搭配和“ever since”的时间状语用法都非常典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Although Bath is principally known as a Roman and Georgian city, many people came in the intervening centuries to make use of the natural waters.

第2段，第3句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句加主句是四六级和考研英语阅读中非常典型的句式，用于表达转折或对比关系。主句内嵌时间状语和目的状语的结构也很常见。被动语态 "is known" 和不定式表目的 "to make use of" 都是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的复合句分析中。

While the Georgians made 'taking the waters' or bathing particularly fashionable, it was previous generations who paved the way, creating greater interest in Bath and its springs.

第3段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语从句、状语从句、分词短语状语等多种成分，尤其强调句中的形式主语和表语从句式结构、定语从句在表语中的嵌套，以及 make 的宾补结构，均为高频易错点，训练价值高。

Charles II, desperate for an heir and unable to produce a legitimate son, came to Bath to take the waters in the hope that their magical powers would do something to remedy the situation.

第3段，第2句

句子展示了同位语从句这一典型结构，且包含多层目的状语的嵌套表达，以及主语后插入同位语成分的常见句式，这些都是考试阅读中频繁出现的结构模式，具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Regardless, the 'miracle' created something of a boom in tourism for Bath and once Queen Anne had paid a visit in 1702, sealing it as the place to be, the whole nation flocked to the city.

第3段，第4句

并列主句加时间状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式；过去完成时在从句中的使用也是典型考点；句子结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到类似的历史叙述或事件描述句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 26 个英语六级真题高频词

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

该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇11次 · 真题 18 句

architecture B2

n. 建筑学;建筑设计

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

intervene

C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

found

A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

breed

B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

remedy

B2

n. 治疗方法

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

crave

B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

pave

B2

v. 铺(路面)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fashionable

B1

adj. 时髦的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

legitimate

C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

construct

B2

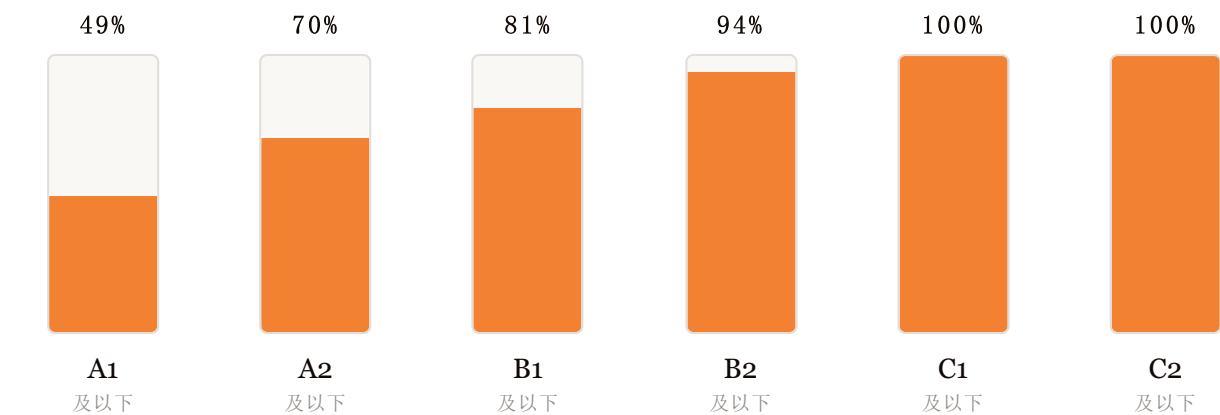
v. 建造

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

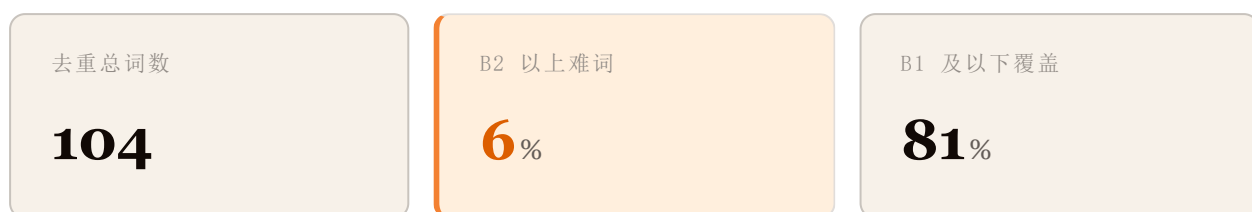
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 104 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **104** 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 6 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 104 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

The Doctor Will Skype You Now

A) Fazila is a young woman that has been dealing with eczema(湿疹), a common skin condition, for the past five years, but never got it treated. The nearest hospital is an hour away, by boat and bus, and her skin condition didn't seem serious enough to make the trek, so she ignored it—until a new technology brought the doctor to her. Fazila lives on one of the remote river islands in northern Bangladesh. These islands are low-lying, temporary sand islands that are continuously formed and destroyed through sand buildup and erosion. They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria(疟疾) and other water-borne diseases.

Fazila是一位年轻女性,在过去五年里一直受湿疹这种常见皮肤病的困扰,但从未得到治疗。最近的医院需要乘船和公交车一个小时才能到达,而她的皮肤状况似乎还不够严重到值得长途跋涉,所以她一直忽视它——直到一项新技术把医生带到了她身边。Fazila住在孟加拉国北部偏远的河流岛屿之一。这些岛屿是低洼的临时沙岛,通过泥沙堆积和侵蚀不断形成和消失。它们是600多万人口的家園,这些人面临洪水和侵蚀造成的反复迁移——这种情况可能因气候变化而恶化——以及一系列健康风险,包括营养不良、疟疾和其他水传播疾病。

B) The most dangerous thing for these remote island dwellers is land erosion. The second is lack of access to medical supplies and doctors. There are no doctors within miles, and while child mortality and maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands. The medical situation is so bad that it really takes away from the quality of their life. Yet for many

island inhabitants—some of Bangladesh's poorest—paying for health care is a costly ordeal. Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers. Though government hospitals are free, many people hesitate to go, citing long commutes, endless lines and questionable diagnoses. For convenience's sake, one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors, who rely on unscientific methods of treatment, according to a 2016 study in the peer-reviewed journal *Global Health Action*.

对这些偏远岛屿居民来说,最危险的事情是土地侵蚀。第二是缺乏医疗用品和医生。方圆数英里内没有医生,虽然该国其他地区的儿童死亡率和孕产妇死亡率已经下降,但这些岛屿的情况并非如此。医疗状况如此糟糕,以至于真正影响了他们的生活质量。然而对许多岛屿居民——孟加拉国最贫困的一些人——来说,支付医疗费用是一项昂贵的考验。侵蚀的受害者失去了他们的房屋、农业用地以及作为农民、渔民和日工的工作。尽管政府医院是免费的,但许多人犹豫是否前往,理由是通勤时间长、排队无休止以及诊断可疑。为了方便起见,根据2016年同行评审期刊《全球健康行动》的一项研究,三分之一的农村家庭会去看不合格的乡村医生,这些医生依赖不科学的治疗方法。

- C) On the islands, there's even a colloquial(口头的) expression for the idea of making medical care your lowest priority: It's known as "rog pushai rakha" in Bengali, which roughly translates to "stockpiling their diseases"—waiting to seek medical attention until a condition becomes extremely serious. Now, a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) is trying to make health care more easily accessible. Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat, carrying a laptop, a portable printer for prescriptions and tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight. They choose an area of the island with the best Internet reception and set up a makeshift(临时凑合的) medical center which consists of plastic stools and small tables borrowed from the locals' homes, a tent in case of rain and a sheet that is strung up to give the patients privacy during their session.

在这些岛屿上,甚至有一个口头表达用来描述把医疗保健列为最低优先级的想法:在孟加拉语中被称为"rog pushai rakha",大致翻译为"囤积他们的疾病"——等到病情变得极其严重时才寻求医疗帮助。现在,一项名为Teledaktar(TD)的新型虚拟医疗服务正在努力使医疗保健更容易获得。每周,TD的医疗操作员乘船前往这些岛屿,携带一台笔记本电脑、一台用于打印处方的便携式打印机以及进行基本医疗筛查的工具,如血压、血糖、体温和体重。他们选择岛上互联网接收最好的区域,建立一个临时凑合的医疗中心,由从当地居民家中借来的塑料凳子和小桌子、一个防雨帐篷以及一块挂起来的布组成,以在会诊期间为患者提供隐私。

- D) Launched in October 2018, TD has eight centers in towns and villages across rural Bangladesh and on three islands. It is funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals. Inside the center, the laptop screen lights up to reveal Dr. Tina Mustahid, TD's head physician, live-streamed(网络直播) from the capital city of Dhaka for free remote medical consultations. Affectionately called Doctor Apa—"older sister" in Bengali—by her patients, she is one of three volunteer doctors at TD.

TD于2018年10月启动,在孟加拉国农村的城镇和村庄以及三个岛屿上设有八个中心。它由孟加拉国企业家、金融和技术专业人士创立的非营利组织资助。在中心内部,笔记本电脑屏幕亮起,显示TD的首席医生Tina Mustahid博士,她从首都达卡进行网络直播,提供免费的远程医疗咨询。她被患者亲切地称为Doctor Apa——孟加拉语中的"姐姐"——她是TD三名志愿医生之一。

- E) "I diagnose them through conversation," says Dr. Mustahid. "Sometimes it's really obvious things that local doctors don't have the patience to talk through with their patients. For example, a common

complaint mothers come in with is that their children refuse to eat their meals. The mothers are concerned they are dealing with indigestion, but it's because they are feeding the children packaged chips which are cheap and convenient. I tell them it is ruining their appetite and ask them to cut back on unhealthy snacks." Dr. Mustahid says building awareness about health and nutrition is important for island patients who are cut off from mainland resources.

"我通过对话为他们诊断,"Mustahid博士说。"有时候真的是一些很明显的事情,当地医生没有耐心与患者交谈。例如,母亲们常见的抱怨是她们的孩子拒绝吃饭。母亲们担心她们在处理消化不良,但这是因为她们给孩子喂食便宜又方便的包装薯片。我告诉她们这正在破坏他们的食欲,并要求她们减少不健康零食。"Mustahid博士表示,对于与大陆资源隔绝的岛屿患者来说,建立健康和营养意识很重要。

- F) Even off the islands, Bangladesh faces a critical deficit of health services. The country has half the doctors-per-person ratio recommended by the World Health Organization: roughly one doctor per 2,000 people, instead of one doctor per 1,000 people. And of those physicians, many are concentrated in cities: 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, yet less than 20% of health workers practice there. Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female, in part because many are not comfortable speaking with local doctors who tend to be male. The rural women are mostly not literate or confident enough to travel on their own to the nearest town to visit medical facilities. Many have spent their entire lives rebuilding their homes when the islands flood. Early marriage and young motherhood, which are prevalent in these parts of Bangladesh, also contribute to the early onset of health problems.

即使在岛屿之外,孟加拉国也面临严重的卫生服务短缺。该国的医生与人口比例是世界卫生组织建议的一半:大约每2000人一名医生,而不是每1000人一名医生。而在这些医生中,许多集中在城市:该国70%的人口生活在农村地区,但只有不到20%的卫生工作者在那里执业。TD的3000名患者中有超过70%是女性,部分原因是许多人不愿意与往往是男性的当地医生交谈。这些农村妇女大多不识字或没有足够的信心独自前往最近的城镇就医。许多人一生都在岛屿洪水泛滥时重建家园。早婚和年轻母亲,在孟加拉国这些地区很普遍,也导致了健康问题的早期出现。

- G) For most TD patients on the islands, Dr. Mustahid is the first big-city doctor that they've ever consulted. TD doctors are not meant to treat serious illnesses or conditions that require a doctor to be physically present, such as pregnancy. But they can write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold—and refer patients to doctors at local hospitals. The visit is also an opportunity for the patients, especially women, to air their concerns about aging, motherhood and reproductive health according to Dr. Mustahid. The doctors also offer health, dietary and lifestyle advice where necessary, including insight on everything from recognizing postnatal(产后的) depression to daily exercise. Dr. Mustahid regularly recommends her patients to take a daily thirty-minute morning walk before the sun gets too intense.

对于岛上的大多数TD患者来说,Mustahid博士是他们咨询过的第一位大城市医生。TD医生不是用来治疗严重疾病或需要医生亲自在场的情况,如怀孕。但他们可以开处方,诊断常见疾病——包括消化问题、关节疼痛、皮肤病、发烧和普通感冒——并将患者转诊到当地医院的医生。根据Mustahid博士的说法,这次就诊也是患者,尤其是女性,表达她们对衰老、母亲身份和生殖健康担忧的机会。医生还在必要时提供健康、饮食和生活方式建议,包括从识别产后抑郁到日常锻炼等各方面的见解。Mustahid博士定期建议她的患者在太阳变得太强烈之前进行每天三十分钟的晨间散步。

- H) After a few sessions about general health issues Fazila finally opened up about something else that was bothering her: her persistent skin condition. It can get expensive to travel to the doctor, so

usually the women living on the islands describe their illness to their husbands. The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines. Nothing worked for Fazila until she started seeing Dr. Apa.

在几次关于一般健康问题的会诊后,Fazila终于敞开心扉谈论了困扰她的另一件事:她持续的皮肤状况。

去看医生可能会很贵,所以通常住在岛上的妇女会向她们的丈夫描述她们的疾病。然后丈夫去药房,试图描述问题,带着一些随机的药物回家。在Fazila开始看Apa医生之前,什么都不起作用。

- I) Other nonprofits are also starting to provide health services on the islands. A local non-governmental organization called Friendship operates floating boat hospitals that provide health services to islands all over Bangladesh, docking at each for two months at a time. Friendship also runs satellite clinics in which one doctor and one clinic aide who are residents of the community disperse health and hygiene information.

其他非营利组织也开始在这些岛屿上提供卫生服务。一个名为Friendship的当地非政府组织运营浮动船医院,为孟加拉国各地的岛屿提供卫生服务,每次在每个岛屿停靠两个月。Friendship还运营卫星诊所,其中一名医生和一名诊所助理是社区居民,传播健康和卫生信息。

- J) TD still has a few major challenges. Many residents complain the medicines they are prescribed are sometimes unaffordable, but the government isn't doing enough for them. Patients often ask why the medicine isn't free along with the consultation from the doctors. The organizations are linked to local pharmacies and offer discounts to the patients and make sure to prescribe the most cost-effective brands, but still many residents can't afford even that.

TD仍然面临几个主要挑战。许多居民抱怨他们被开的药物有时负担不起,但政府为他们做的还不够。患者经常问为什么药物不能像医生的咨询一样免费。这些组织与当地药房有联系,为患者提供折扣,并确保开最具成本效益的品牌,但仍有许多居民连这个都负担不起。

- K) Nevertheless, TD's remote consultations seem to be popular: Of 3,000 patients, at least 200 have returned for follow-ups, according to TD. The reason, explains one resident, might be the simple gesture of treating the island inhabitants with respect. "Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

尽管如此,TD的远程咨询似乎很受欢迎:根据TD的数据,在3000名患者中,至少有200人返回进行复诊。

一位居民解释说,原因可能是尊重对待岛屿居民的简单姿态。"Apa医生很有耐心,"他说,"在政府医院,医生对我们非常恶劣,但在这里他们倾听我们,我可以重复很多次,没有人会感到恼火。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Some children on the remote islands won't eat their meals because they are fed cheap junk food.

偏远岛屿上的一些儿童不愿意吃饭,因为他们被喂食廉价的垃圾食品。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 孩子不肯吃饭+垃圾零食

【定位】 The mothers are concerned they are dealing with indigestion, but it's because they are feeding the children packaged chips which are cheap and convenient.

母亲们担心孩子是消化不良,但其实是因为她们给孩子吃了既便宜又方便的袋装薯片。

【改写】 children ↔ **their children**

同词复现

won't eat their meals ↔ **refuse to eat their meals**

助动词否定替换实义动词

cheap junk food ↔ **packaged chips which are cheap and convenient**

上位词概括下位实例

37. Unlike other parts of Bangladesh, the number of women who die from giving birth remains high on the river islands.

与孟加拉国其他地区不同,河中岛屿上因分娩而死亡的妇女人数仍然很高。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 孕产妇死亡率+岛屿例外

【定位】 There are no doctors within miles, and while child mortality and maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands.

周围几英里内都没有医生,而虽然儿童死亡率与孕产妇死亡率在该国其他地方都下降了,岛上却并非如此。

【改写】 women who die from giving birth ↔ **maternal death**

术语口语化解释

Unlike other parts of Bangladesh ↔ **while ... have gone down in the rest of the country**

让步连词替换

remains high on the river islands ↔ **this is not the case for the islands**

否定下降即维持高位

【辨邻】 **F** F 段虽然 Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female 都涉及女性,但话题是女性占患者比例与早婚早育,没有讨论 women who die from giving birth 这一死亡率话题,因此不是源头段。

Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female

38. One big problem many islanders have is that they can't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered.

许多岛民面临的一个大问题是,即使有折扣优惠,他们也负担不起处方药。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 买不起处方药+有折扣仍贵

【定位】 The organizations are linked to local pharmacies and offer discounts to the patients and make sure to prescribe the most cost-effective brands, but still many residents can't afford even that. 这些组织已经对接了当地药店、给患者提供折扣、并尽量开最具性价比的品牌,但仍有许多居民连这样的价格都负担不起。

【改写】 can't afford the prescribed medicines ↔

the medicines they are prescribed are sometimes unaffordable

形容词转动词短语

even with discounts offered ↔ **offer discounts to the patients**

并列让步压缩成介词短语

39. TD is a virtual medical service financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations.

TD是一项由国家非营利组织之一提供资金支持的虚拟医疗服务。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 TD 由非营利组织资助

【定位】 It is funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals.

它由一家由孟加拉企业家、金融与科技专业人士创办的非营利组织资助。

【改写】 virtual medical service ↔

Dr. Tina Mustahid ... live-streamed ... for free remote medical consultations

概括上位词复述服务形态

financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations ↔

funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals

funded = financially supported; the nation's = Bangladeshi

【辨邻】 **C** 段虽然 Now, a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) 首次正式介绍了 TD 是虚拟医疗服务, 但只描述了 TD 每周登岛、设临时医疗点的运作方式, 没有说 TD 由谁资助, 因此无法承载题干关于资金来源的具体陈述。

a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) is trying to make health care more easily accessible

40. TD doctors are welcome to the islanders because they treat the sick with respect and patience.

TD的医生受到岛民欢迎,因为他们以尊重和耐心的态度治疗病人。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 受欢迎+尊重+耐心

【定位】 The reason, explains one resident, might be the simple gesture of treating the island inhabitants with respect. "Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

一位居民解释说，原因可能就在于他们以尊重的姿态对待岛民这一简单的举动。他说：Doctor Apa 很有耐心；在公立医院里医生对我们态度很差，但在这里他们会听我们说话，我可以反复说很多遍也没人觉得烦。

【改写】 welcome to the islanders ↔ **TD's remote consultations seem to be popular**

受欢迎 = popular

treat the sick with respect ↔ **treating the island inhabitants with respect**

同结构 + 同词复现

patience ↔ **Dr. Apa is patient**

形容词↔名词

41. Women islanders tend to have health problems early partly because they get married and give birth early.

女性岛民往往较早出现健康问题,部分原因是她们结婚和生育都较早。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 早婚早育→健康问题提前

【定位】 Early marriage and young motherhood, which are prevalent in these parts of Bangladesh, also contribute to the early onset of health problems.

在孟加拉这些地区相当普遍的早婚与年轻就当母亲，也促成了健康问题的提前出现。

【改写】 get married and give birth early ↔ **Early marriage and young motherhood**

名词短语↔动词短语

have health problems early ↔ **the early onset of health problems**

名词化结果同义

partly because ↔ **also contribute to**

部分原因的两种表达

42. TD doctors make weekly visits to the remote islands to provide services at a temporary medical center.

TD的医生每周访问偏远岛屿,在临时医疗中心提供服务。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 每周登岛+临时医疗点

【定位】 Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat, carrying a laptop, a portable printer for prescriptions and tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight. They choose an area of the island with the best Internet reception and set up a makeshift medical center which consists of plastic stools and small tables borrowed from the locals' homes, a tent in case of rain and a sheet that is strung up to give the patients privacy during their session.

每周 TD 的医务人员都会乘船前往岛屿，随身带着笔记本电脑、用于打印处方的便携打印机，以及测血压、血糖、体温与体重等基础筛查的工具。他们会挑岛上信号最好的地方，借居民家的塑料凳子与小桌子搭起一个临时医疗点，下雨时再搭起一顶帐篷，并拉一块布单为患者提供问诊隐私。

【改写】 weekly visits ↔ **Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat**

频率短语 ↔ 形容词

a temporary medical center ↔ **a makeshift medical center**

同义形容词替换

43. TD doctors provide the islanders with online diagnoses and treatments for common diseases.

TD的医生为岛民提供常见疾病的在线诊断和治疗。

【答案】 G 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 在线诊治常见病

【定位】 But they can write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold—and refer patients to doctors at local hospitals.

但他们可以开处方、诊断包括消化问题、关节疼痛、皮肤病、发烧、普通感冒在内的常见小病，并把患者转诊给当地医院的医生。

【改写】 online diagnoses and treatments ↔ **write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments**

开处方+诊断 = 诊治；online 隐含

common diseases ↔

common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold

上位词 + 下位实例列举

【辨邻】 E E 段虽然 I diagnose them through conversation 也提到诊断，但讲的是一次具体的母亲带孩子来看消化问题的案例，并没有列出 TD 能诊治哪些常见病的总体定性，因此不是题干 common diseases 这一概括陈述的源头段。

I diagnose them through conversation

C C 段 tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight 只讲基础筛查项目，并没有给出 TD 诊治哪些 common diseases 的清单，因此不是题干 common diseases 的源头段。

tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight

44. The residents of the river islands have to keep moving their homes because of floods and land erosions.

河中岛屿的居民由于洪水和土地侵蚀而不得不不断搬迁家园。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 反复迁居+洪水侵蚀

【定位】 They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria and other water-borne diseases.

这些岛屿是六百多万人的家园，他们因洪水与侵蚀而反复被迫迁居——这种情况可能因气候变化而变得更糟——还要面对营养不良、疟疾以及其他水媒疾病等一系列健康风险。

【改写】 keep moving their homes ↔ repeated displacement

名词化 ↔ 动词化

floods and land erosions ↔ flooding and erosion

同根名词改复数

【辨邻】 B B 段 Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers 讲的是侵蚀让人失去房屋、土地与工作，没有强调反复迁居这一动作，因此不是题干 keep moving their homes 的源头段。

Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers

45. Women islanders usually rely on their husbands to get some medicines for them without diagnoses and prescriptions.

女性岛民通常依靠丈夫在没有诊断和处方的情况下为她们买一些药物。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 丈夫代买药+无诊断处方

【定位】 It can get expensive to travel to the doctor, so usually the women living on the islands describe their illness to their husbands. The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines.

去看医生开销很大，所以岛上的女性平时只能把自己的病情描述给丈夫；丈夫再到药店去，尽量把病情转述一遍，然后带一些随机的药回家。

【改写】 rely on their husbands to get some medicines ↔

The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines

动作链压缩成一句动宾

without diagnoses and prescriptions ↔ **describe their illness to their husbands**

流程中无医生介入即无诊断与处方

【辨邻】 B B段 one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors 描述的是去找未受训的村医，没有出现丈夫代女买药这一具体行为，因此不是题干 Q45 的源头段。

one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 用 Fazila 的故事引入：孟加拉北部偏远河岛上的居民因路途遥远、医疗匮乏而长期忍病不治；岛屿因泥沙堆积与侵蚀不断形成又消失，岛民频繁因洪水与侵蚀而被迫迁居，并面临营养不良、疟疾等多种健康风险。

信息指纹 Fazila 与河岛+迁居

B 岛上最大威胁是土地侵蚀，其次是医疗匮乏；该国其他地区儿童与孕产妇死亡率下降，岛上却没有；公立医院虽免费但排队长、诊断可疑，三分之一农村家庭只能找未受训的村医。

信息指纹 孕产妇死亡率仍高+村医

C 岛上有句俚语 rog pushai rakha 形容把看病拖到最后；新推出的远程医疗服务 TD 每周派人乘船登岛，带笔记本、便携打印机和简单检测工具，借居民家具搭起临时医疗点。

信息指纹 每周乘船+临时医疗点

D TD 于 2018 年 10 月成立，在孟加拉乡村与三座岛屿设了 8 个中心，由孟加拉企业家、金融与科技专业人士创办的非营利组织资助；首席医生 Tina Mustahid 从首都达卡直播看诊，被患者亲切称作 Doctor Apa。

信息指纹 非营利组织资助+8 个中心

E Mustahid 医生通过对话诊断；母亲常担心孩子消化不良不肯吃饭，其实是因为给孩子吃了便宜便利的袋装薯片毁了胃口；她让母亲减少不健康零食并强调健康营养教育的重要性。

信息指纹 孩子不吃饭+袋装薯片

F 孟加拉医疗资源严重短缺：医生与人口比远低于世卫推荐，且多集中在城市；TD 患者超七成为女性，原因包括不便与男医生交流、识字与出行能力有限，以及早婚早育导致健康问题提前出现。

信息指纹 早婚早育+医患比

G 对岛上多数 TD 患者来说 Mustahid 是他们见过的第一位大城市医生；TD 医生不处理重症或需面诊的情况，但能在线开处方、诊断常见小病并转诊；还为患者提供健康、饮食与生活方式建议。

信息指纹 开处方+诊断常见病+转诊

H Fazila 在几次问诊之后才说出自己一直困扰的皮肤病；岛上女性看病开销大，平时只能向丈夫描述病情，丈夫去药店凭描述买回一些随机的药，对 Fazila 都没用，直到她开始找 Doctor Apa。

信息指纹 丈夫代述病情+随机买药

I 其他非营利组织也开始在岛上提供医疗服务：Friendship 经营浮动船医院，在各岛停靠两个月一轮；它还运营卫星诊所，由当地居民担任医生与助手分发健康与卫生知识。

信息指纹 Friendship+浮动船医院

J TD 仍面临挑战：许多居民抱怨开出的药即使有折扣也仍然买不起，政府投入不够；患者常问为什么诊费免费但药费不免，组织已对接药店并尽量开最具性价比的品牌，但仍有人负担不起。

信息指纹 药价负担不起+折扣无效

K 尽管如此 TD 远程问诊仍受欢迎，3000 名患者中至少 200 人回访；一位居民指出原因在于被尊重地对待——Doctor Apa 很有耐心，公立医院医生态度恶劣，而这里的医生会认真倾听，反复说也不嫌烦。

信息指纹 受尊重+有耐心+回访

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Fazila is a young woman that has been dealing with eczema(湿疹), a common skin condition, for the past five years, but never got it treated.

A段，第1句

本句展现了典型的主系表结构 + 限制性定语从句修饰表语的常考句式，定语从句内部的并列谓语、时间状语、同位语等也是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的结构组合。现在完成进行时在真题中常用于描述持续至今的状态或动作，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

The nearest hospital is an hour away, by boat and bus, and her skin condition didn't seem serious enough to make the trek, so she ignored it—until a new technology brought the doctor to her.

A段，第2句

全句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的代表性。多个并列主句通过并列连词和因果连词连接，是长句的常见组织方式。时间状语从句用 until 引导，修饰主句动作的时间范围，也是高频考点。第二个主句中 serious enough to do 的结构，以及第一个主句中系表结构 + 方式状语的搭配，都是真题中常见的句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似的并列复合句和状语从句结构中。

They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria(疟疾) and other water-borne diseases.

A段，第5句

本句成分丰富：主句包含主系表结构；第一个定语从句包含主谓宾结构、并列宾语、介词短语作定语、分词短语作定语等；第二个定语从句包含情态动词谓语、原因状语等。嵌套定语从句的识别、并列宾语的划分、关系代词在从句中的成分判定，都是高频易错点，训练价值高。

The medical situation is so bad that it really takes away from the quality of their life.

B段，第4句

"so + 形容词 + that + 句子" 的结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的典型句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构。句子长度和复杂度也接近真题水平。

And of those physicians, many are concentrated in cities: 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, yet less than 20% of health workers practice there.

F段，第3句

并列句是考试中常见的句式，冒号引出对比说明也较为典型。句中百分比作主语、被动语态、地点状语等都是常考点。虽然不属于特别高频的复杂句式，但作为中等难度的并列对比结构具有一定代表性。

The rural women are mostly not literate or confident enough to travel on their own to the nearest town to visit medical facilities.

F段，第5句

主系表结构 + 不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。本句中 enough to do 的结构以及并列形容词作表语的用法，在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Nevertheless, TD's remote consultations seem to be popular: Of 3,000 patients, at least 200 have returned for follow-ups, according to TD.

K段，第1句

并列句结构 (用冒号连接观点与数据) 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式,第二个分句的现在完成时 + 多状语组合也是典型考点;句首 Nevertheless 的转折副词用法和 according to 的信息来源表达都是高频结构,掌握后可大量复用到类似的论证型句子中。

"Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

K段，第3句

引语中插叙 "he says" 是记叙文和真题中极其常见的结构，非常具有学习价值。

One big problem many islanders have is that they can't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered.

第38题题干

主系表结构接表语从句、定语从句修饰主语名词、情态动词表达能力，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。定语从句关系代词省略和主语中嵌套定语从句的写法也是真题常见模式，掌握后可大量迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 125 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。

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇6次 · 真题 143 句

remote

B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇6次 · 真题 26 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇5次 · 真题 73 句

resident

B2

n. 居民

本篇5次 · 真题 50 句

erosion

B2

n. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等被自然力量逐...

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

islander

B2

n. 岛民

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇4次 · 真题 35 句

skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇3次 · 真题 158 句

prescribe

B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

diagnosis

B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

nonprofit

B2

adj. 非营利的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

prescription

B2

n. 处方

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 96 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

recommend

B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次·真题 47 句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本篇2次·真题 44 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇2次·真题 36 句

virtual

B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇2次·真题 19 句

laptop

A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇2次·真题 15 句

physician

B2

n. 医生

本篇2次·真题 15 句

roughly

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇2次·真题 13 句

discount

B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本篇2次·真题 12 句

motherhood

B2

n. 母亲身份

本篇2次·真题 10 句

patience

B1

n. 耐心

本篇2次·真题 10 句

diagnose

B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)

本篇2次·真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 160 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇1次·真题 45 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题42句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题42句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇1次·真题39句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题39句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题37句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题34句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题34句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题33句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题31句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题31句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题31句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题30句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题30句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题29句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题29句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题27句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 27 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本篇1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次·真题 15 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 14 句

convenience B1

n. 方便, 便利

本篇1次·真题 13 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

printer A2

n. 打印机

本篇1次·真题 12 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而

本篇1次·真题 11 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇1次·真题 11 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本篇1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

bother B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本篇1次·真题 9 句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本篇1次·真题 9 句

onset C1

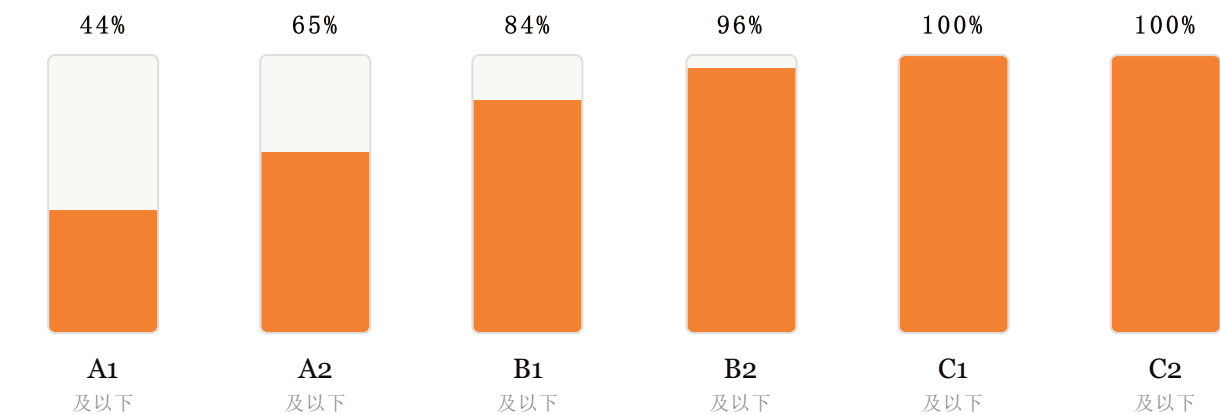
n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 8 句

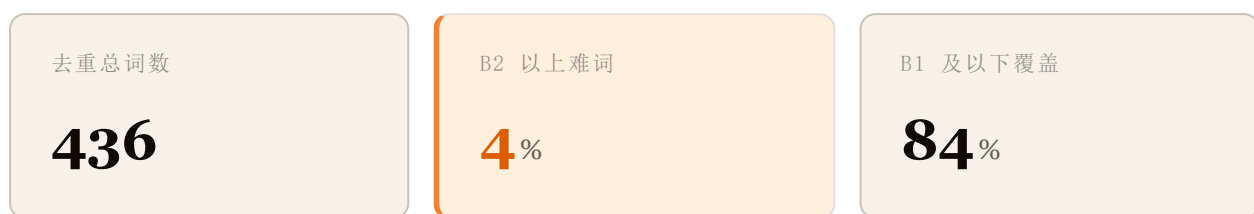
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 436 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 436 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 436 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Selective colleges and universities in the U.S. are under fire for being too elite and too expensive, and for not training graduates for the world of work. Such charges ignore the fact that these institutions continue to prepare students for success in their work, for thoughtful engagement in civic life, for lifelong learning, and for understanding the world and those with whom they live.

美国的选拔性学院和大学正因过于精英化、学费过于昂贵以及未能为毕业生的职场做好培训而饱受批评。这些指责忽视了一个事实，即这些院校持续在为学生的职业成功、公民生活的深思参与、终身学习以及理解世界和与他们共同生活的人做准备。

P2 These colleges and universities must be doing something right. Applications are at record highs, and their financial aid programs make them more accessible than ever. This model of education has long played a central role in creating opportunity, driving economic growth, and spurring innovation.

这些学院和大学一定是在做正确的事情。申请人数创历史新高，它们的助学金项目使其比以往任何时候都更容易进入。这种教育模式长期以来在创造机会、推动经济增长和激发创新方面发挥着核心作用。

P3 Yet, there is growing skepticism about the value of this model. The recent tax reform bill is a wake-up call that our strongest colleges and universities are under assault by some in government. The initial proposals would have made education unaffordable for many by taxing tuition waivers for graduate students and ending deductions for student loan interest. Thankfully, these provisions were

ultimately stripped from the bill, but lawmakers let stand a new tax on the investment income of some colleges and universities.

然而,人们对这种模式的价值日益持怀疑态度。最近的税收改革法案是一记警钟,表明我们最强大的学院和大学正受到一些政府人士的攻击。最初的提案本会通过通过对研究生的学费减免征税和取消学生贷款利息扣除,使许多人无法负担教育费用。值得庆幸的是,这些条款最终从法案中被剔除,但立法者保留了对一些学院和大学投资收入征收的新税。

P4 While these attacks are motivated by misguided ideas, we need to do a better job of explaining why these claims are false and why what we do is valuable. We cannot take for granted that any of this is obvious.

虽然这些攻击是出于错误的观念,但我们需要更好地解释为什么这些说法是错误的,以及我们所做的为什么有价值。我们不能想当然地认为这一切都是显而易见的。

P5 It is often said that elite colleges and universities do not train students, particularly those who study the liberal arts, for the workforce. But this can be refuted by scholarly research. The data are clear: a liberal arts education is great career preparation, both for excellent lifetime earnings and for satisfaction with the work. This education develops the skills of critical thinking, rigorous analysis of data and facts, communication with the written and spoken word, understanding of cultural differences and issues, and the ability to keep learning. In fact, liberal arts graduates do extremely well in every imaginable field.

人们常说,精英学院和大学没有为学生,特别是那些学习文科的学生,进行职场培训。但这可以被学术研究所反驳。数据是清楚的:文科教育是极好的职业准备,无论是对于出色的终身收入还是对工作的满意度。这种教育培养批判性思维的技能、对数据和事实的严格分析、书面和口头语言的沟通、对文化差异和问题的理解以及持续学习的能力。事实上,文科毕业生在每个可以想象的领域都表现极其出色。

P6 Access to an education at selective colleges and universities is now more available than ever to low- and middle-income families. We have built endowments from donations by alumni(校友) and parents who understand and appreciate our mission to provide access and opportunity, and a significant portion of the returns from these endowments is used to fund financial aid.

在选拔性学院和大学接受教育的机会现在比以往任何时候都更容易为中低收入家庭所获得。我们已经通过理解并赞赏我们提供入学机会和机遇使命的校友和家长的捐赠建立了捐赠基金,这些捐赠基金回报的很大一部分用于资助经济援助。

P7 Ironically, the new tax on endowments drains financial aid funds from the very schools most able to offer opportunity to those who have earned a spot but cannot otherwise afford this education. Beyond the virtue of access to those who have earned a place at these schools, the diversity of economic backgrounds enhances the education and experience of all of our students.

具有讽刺意味的是,对捐赠基金征收的新税从那些最有能力为那些赢得了入学资格但无法负担这种教育费用的人提供机会的学校抽走了助学金。除了为那些在这些学校赢得一席之地的人提供入学机会的优点之外,经济背景的多样性增强了我们所有学生的教育和体验。

题目与逐题解析

46. What fact does the author emphasize concerning selective colleges and universities?

- A) They have been ignoring the training of graduates for the world of work.
- B) They have been doing well in ensuring their students a successful future.
- C) They have been constantly attacked for being too elite and too expensive.
- D) They have been actively engaged in civic life beyond the school campus.

关于选择性学院和大学,作者强调了什么事实?

- A) 它们一直忽视对毕业生进入职场的培训。 B) 它们一直在确保学生拥有成功未来方面做得很好。
- C) 它们一直因过于精英化和过于昂贵而不断受到抨击。 D) 它们一直积极参与校园之外的公民生活。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What fact does the author emphasize 明确询问作者强调的事实, 对应原文某一处具体表述, 不要求跨段推断。

【拆句】 主干是 What fact does the author emphasize, concerning selective colleges and universities 是介词短语后置修饰 fact, 相当于 about。无否定、无比较, 平铺直叙。

【定位】 Such charges ignore the fact that these institutions continue to prepare students for success in their work, for thoughtful engagement in civic life, for lifelong learning, and for understanding the world and those with whom they live.

这些指控忽视了一个事实: 这些院校仍在持续地为学生做准备——为他们的事业成功、公民生活的深入参与、终身学习, 以及理解世界与共处之人做准备。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They have been ignoring the training of graduates for the world of work 把“忽视”这一动作扣到了院校头上, 正好与原文相反——原文是说指控者忽视了事实, 并不是院校忽视培养。

B) ✓ 正确

these institutions continue to prepare students for success in their work ↔

doing well in ensuring their students a successful future

Such charges ignore the fact that ↔ **They have been doing well**

预判说“院校仍在为学生未来成功做准备”, B 项 doing well in ensuring their students a successful future 正是这一表述的同义替换, 故选 B。

C) 答非所问

They have been constantly attacked for being too elite and too expensive 复述的是 Selective colleges and universities in the U.S. are under fire for being too elite and too expensive 这一事实——但这是别人对院校的指控, 不是作者要强调的 fact; 题干问 What fact does the author emphasize.

D) 偷换概念

They have been actively engaged in civic life beyond the school campus 把原文中“院校培养学生参与公民生活”的对象(学生)偷换成了院校本身参与公民生活, 主体被替换。

47. What does the author say in arguing for the model of education in the U.S.?

- A) It has contributed substantially to the nation's overall development.
- B) It has succeeded in maintaining sustainable financial aid programs.
- C) It has given priority to innovative programs for graduate studies.
- D) It has played a central role in attracting international applicants.

作者在论证美国教育模式时说了什么？

- A) 它对国家的整体发展做出了重大贡献。 B) 它成功维持了可持续的财政资助项目。
- C) 它优先考虑研究生学习的创新项目。 D) 它在吸引国际申请者方面发挥了核心作用。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say 询问作者具体表态了什么，对应一句具体陈述，仍属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say, in arguing for the model of education in the U.S. 是介词短语作状语，交代 say 发生的语境。结构简单。

【定位】 This model of education has long played a central role in creating opportunity, driving economic growth, and spurring innovation.

这一教育模式长期以来在创造机会、推动经济增长与激发创新方面扮演着核心角色。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

creating opportunity, driving economic growth, and spurring innovation ↔

contributed substantially to the nation's overall development

has long played a central role ↔ **contributed substantially**

三项并列贡献可统一抽象为 the nation's overall development, A 项正是这一上位概括，故选 A。

B) 偷换概念

succeeded in maintaining sustainable financial aid programs 把“该模式的整体贡献”偷换成了“维持可持续的资助项目”——原文 their financial aid programs make them more accessible than ever 只是说援助项目使学校更可达，没说“可持续维持”，更不是作者为之辩护的核心论据。

C) 无中生有

given priority to innovative programs for graduate studies 把 spurring innovation 中的 innovation 拼接成“研究生项目优先”，但原文从未谈及研究生项目优先级，是凭空捏造。

D) 无中生有

played a central role in attracting international applicants 套用了原文 played a central role 的句式，却把宾语换成了 attracting international applicants (吸引国际申请人)，但原文从未提国际申请人，是用熟悉句式包装的新内容。

48. What do we learn about the initial proposals concerning the recent tax reform bill?

- A) They would have stripped many students of life's chances.
- B) They would have deducted graduate student loan interest.
- C) They would have added to many students' financial burden.
- D) They would have increased the number of tuition waivers.

关于近期税改法案的初步提案,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们本会剥夺许多学生的人生机会。
- B) 它们本会扣除研究生学生贷款利息。
- C) 它们本会增加许多学生的经济负担。
- D) 它们本会增加学费减免的数量。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the initial proposals 问关于某物的具体信息, 定位句即答案出处, 属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What do we learn about the initial proposals, concerning the recent tax reform bill 是 the initial proposals 的后置修饰。注意虚拟语气 would have made 暗示这些提议未实施, 比对选项时四个选项都是 would have, 与原文虚拟一致。

【定位】 The initial proposals would have made education unaffordable for many by taxing tuition waivers for graduate students and ending deductions for student loan interest.

最初的提议本来会通过对研究生学费减免征税、取消学生贷款利息抵扣, 使许多人负担不起教育。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

would have stripped many students of life's chances 把“加重经济负担”夸大为“剥夺人生机会”——原文 unaffordable for many 只到“许多人负担不起”, 未到“剥夺人生机会”的程度, 且 life's chances 范围过宽。

B) 与原文相反

would have deducted graduate student loan interest 把原文 ending deductions for student loan interest 中的“取消抵扣”反过来说成“抵扣”, 方向完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

would have made education unaffordable for many ↔

would have added to many students' financial burden

taxing tuition waivers for graduate students and ending deductions for student loan interest ↔

financial burden

unaffordable for many 与 added to many students' financial burden 在虚拟语气下完全等值, 故选 C。

D) 与原文相反

would have increased the number of tuition waivers 与原文 taxing tuition waivers 相反——原文是对学费减免征税(变相缩减或削弱), 选项却说“增加学费减免数量”, 方向相反。

49. What do the data show about elite colleges and universities?

- A) Their graduates lack the rigor required for doing statistical analysis.
- B) Their students prove to be inadequately prepared for their future careers.
- C) Their focus on research is conducive to developing students' critical thinking.
- D) Their liberal arts education enables graduates to excel in whatever field they are in.

数据显示精英学院和大学有什么特点？

- A) 它们的毕业生缺乏进行统计分析所需的严谨性。
- B) 它们的学生被证明对未来职业准备不足。
- C) 它们对研究的关注有助于培养学生的批判性思维。
- D) 它们的博雅教育使毕业生能够在任何领域中表现出色。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do the data show 询问数据呈现的客观结论，对应原文具体陈述句，属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What do the data show about elite colleges and universities, about 短语限定讨论对象。注意题干用的是 data show (data 复数对应原文 The data are clear) , 属于细节呼应。

【定位】 The data are clear: a liberal arts education is great career preparation, both for excellent lifetime earnings and for satisfaction with the work. ... In fact, liberal arts graduates do extremely well in every imaginable field.

数据很清楚：博雅教育是出色的职业准备，既能带来优厚的终身收入，也能带来工作满意度。.....事实上，博雅毕业生在每一个可以想象的领域都表现极佳。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Their graduates lack the rigor required for doing statistical analysis 与原文 rigorous analysis of data and facts (严谨的数据与事实分析能力) 正相反——原文说博雅教育培养这种严谨，选项却说他们缺乏。

B) 与原文相反

Their students prove to be inadequately prepared for their future careers 与原文 a liberal arts education is great career preparation 正相反——原文说“出色的职业准备”，选项说“准备不充分”。

C) 无中生有

Their focus on research is conducive to developing students' critical thinking 借用了 scholarly research 和 critical thinking 两个原文词，拼出“院校以研究为重心、研究有助于培养批判性思维”——但原文只说博雅教育培养批判性思维，并未说研究是其重心，更未谈“研究→批判性思维”的因果。

D) ✓ 正确

liberal arts graduates do extremely well in every imaginable field ↔

Their liberal arts education enables graduates to excel in whatever field they are in

a liberal arts education is great career preparation ↔

Their liberal arts education enables graduates to excel

预判“在任何领域都表现出色”，D 项 excel in whatever field they are in 是其精准同义替换，故选 D。

50. What is an advantage of providing financial aid for students?

- A) Every student can choose the institution they wish to attend.
- B) All students can benefit from a diversified student population.
- C) All students will be able to earn a place on university campus.
- D) Less privileged students will be more competitive at elite schools.

为学生提供经济资助有什么好处？

- A) 每个学生都可以选择他们希望就读的院校。
- B) 所有学生都能从多元化的学生群体中受益。
- C) 所有学生都能够在大学校园获得一席之地。
- D) 弱势学生在精英学校将更具竞争力。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is an advantage 问具体的某一项优点，定位到原文表述优点的句子即可，属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What is an advantage of providing financial aid for students, of 短语限定 advantage 的所属。注意冠词是 an，意为多个优点中的任一个，选项只要原文支持即可，不必是唯一优点。

【定位】 Beyond the virtue of access to those who have earned a place at these schools, the diversity of economic backgrounds enhances the education and experience of all of our students.

除了让那些凭实力争得席位的人获得入学机会这一价值之外，经济背景的多样性还提升了所有学生的教育与体验。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Every student can choose the institution they wish to attend 谈“学生可以自由选择学校”，原文从未涉及“选校自由”这一层，是凭空捏造。

B) ✓ 正确

the diversity of economic backgrounds enhances the education and experience of all of our students

↔ All students can benefit from a diversified student population

the diversity of economic backgrounds ↔ a diversified student population

原文明确说 all of our students 都从多样性中获益，与 B 项 All students can benefit 完全对位，故选 B。

C) 偷换概念

All students will be able to earn a place on university campus 把原文 those who have earned a spot（那些已凭实力争得席位的人）扩大为“全体学生都能争得席位”——原文说的是 access 给了已经“earned”的人，并不是让所有人都能 earn。

D) 无中生有

Less privileged students will be more competitive at elite schools 谈“弱势学生在精英校竞争力更强”，原文只说资助让他们有 access、让全体学生从多样性中获益，并未对比“是否更具竞争力”。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

Such charges ignore the fact that these institutions continue to prepare students for success in their work, for thoughtful engagement in civic life, for lifelong learning, and for understanding the world and those with whom they live.

第1段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：名词 + 同位语从句的搭配("the fact that...")、同位语从句内嵌套定语从句、并列的介词短语作状语，这些都是真题中高频出现的句式。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

Thankfully, these provisions were ultimately stripped from the bill, but lawmakers let stand a new tax on the investment income of some colleges and universities.

第3段，第4句

并列复合句（尤其是 but 连接的转折并列）在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。被动语态、状语的使用、使役动词结构以及带介词短语的长定语修饰都是考试中的高频考点。掌握这类句式可以帮助学生应对大量类似结构的句子，迁移价值较高。

Ironically, the new tax on endowments drains financial aid funds from the very schools most able to offer opportunity to those who have earned a spot but cannot otherwise afford this education.

第7段，第1句

该句在结构上具有较高典型性和训练价值，涵盖多种常见成分和易错点，嵌套层次适中且清晰，时态使用常规但有一定辨析要求。主干识别难度不高，但定语从句的省略和嵌套需要学生具备一定分析能力。综合来看，这是一个适合用于强化定语从句、成分划分和长难句拆解的优质训练句，值得优先练习。

It has given priority to innovative programs for graduate studies.

第47题，C

简单句结构在四六级和考研中常见，现在完成时也是高频时态，具有一定典型性；但句式过于基础，缺乏从句或复杂修饰结构，作为真题句式的代表性一般。

It has played a central role in attracting international applicants.

第47题，D

简单句配现在完成时和介词短语状语是四六级和考研真题中的常见组合，句式典型且实用，学生掌握后可应用于大量类似表达，具有较好的迁移性。

They would have stripped many students of life's chances.

第48题，A

谓语 "would have stripped" 涉及过去将来完成时和虚拟语气的叠加，对基础较弱的学习者而言有一定门槛。需要理解 "would" 作为 "will" 的过去式、"have + 过去分词" 表示完成体、以及整体结构在虚拟语气中表示与过去事实相反的假设，这些概念的组合理解难度较高。

They would have deducted graduate student loan interest.

第48题，B

谓语 "would have deducted" 结合了过去将来完成时与虚拟语气，需要学生同时理解 "would"（过去将来）、"have + 过去分词"（完成体）以及虚拟语气表示与过去事实相反的假设。这种多层叠加对基础较弱的学生构成较高门槛。

They would have added to many students' financial burden.

第48题，C

虚拟语气主句（"would have + 过去分词"）是四六级和考研阅读中的高频考点，且本句结构清晰、无冗余修饰，作为虚拟语气的典型例句代表性很强，掌握后可大量复用。

They would have increased the number of tuition waivers.

第48题，D

谓语 "would have increased" 使用过去将来完成时，这是一个较复杂的时态，涉及情态助动词 would（will 的过去式）加完成体 have + 过去分词的三层叠加，对基础薄弱的学习者来说需要理解 "站在过去看将来完成" 这一抽象时间关系，且容易与虚拟语气的 would have done 混淆。虽然是主动语态、陈述语气，但时态本身的难度较高。

Their liberal arts education enables graduates to excel in whatever field they are in.

第49题，D

enable sb to do sth 是四六级和考研高频句型，whatever 引导的名词性从句也是常考结构；不定式作宾补且内嵌从句的复合结构在考试中经常出现，本句具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Every student can choose the institution they wish to attend.

第50题，A

"主句+省略关系代词的限制性定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，情态动词+动词原形也是常考谓语形式。本句结构简洁且典型，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 101 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。

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇8次 · 真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇6次 · 真题 79 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇5次 · 真题 63 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇5次 · 真题 37 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇3次 · 真题 115 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次 · 真题 101 句

earn A2

v. 赚得，挣得（金钱）

本篇3次 · 真题 64 句

selective B2

adj. 有选择性的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 181 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

tuition

B2

n. 学费

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

civic

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 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

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 111 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

income

B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题 46 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终·终归

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可达到的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

prepared B2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

lifelong B2

adj. 终身的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 19 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇1次·真题 16 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

virtue B2

n. 美德

本篇1次·真题 14 句

privileged C1

adj. 有特权的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

alumnus C1

n. 男校友

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

granted B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

rigorous C1

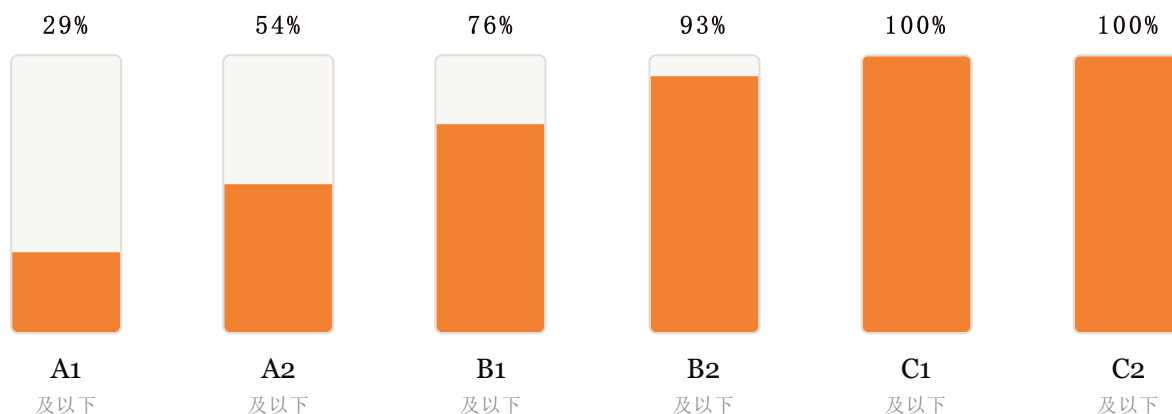
adj. 严格的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 248 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **248** 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 17 个 · 约 7%。



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 248 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

248

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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 →

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 When a group of Australians was asked why they believed climate change was not happening, about 36% said it was "common sense", according to a report published last year by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. This was the most popular reason for their opinion, with only 11% saying their belief that climate change was not happening was based on scientific research.

根据Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization去年发布的一份报告,当一组澳大利亚人被问及为什么他们认为气候变化没有发生时,约36%的人说这是"常识"。这是他们持有这种观点的最普遍原因,只有11%的人说他们认为气候变化没有发生是基于科学研究。

P2 But what do we mean by an appeal to common sense? Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning. The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another. Whether it feels right is usually a reflection of the world view and ideologies we have internalised, and that frames how we interact with new ideas. When new ideas are in accord with what we already believe, they are more readily accepted. When they are not, they, and the arguments that lead to them, are more readily rejected.

但我们所说的诉诸常识是什么意思呢?大概是诉诸某种理性,它构成了更复杂推理的基础。然而,诉诸常识通常不过是诉诸一种感觉正确的思维,但对一个人来说感觉正确的东西对另一个人来说可能感觉不正确。感觉是否正确通常反映了我们已经内化的世界观和意识形态,它们构成了我们与新想法互动的框架。当新想

法与我们已经相信的东西一致时,它们更容易被接受。当它们不一致时,它们以及导向它们的论证更容易被拒绝。

P3 We often mistake this automatic compatibility testing of new ideas with existing beliefs as an application of common sense, but, in reality, it is more about judging than thinking. As Nobelist Daniel Kahneman notes in *Thinking, Fast and Slow*, when we arrive at conclusions in this way, the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are. We are not psychologically well equipped to judge our own thinking.

我们经常把这种新想法与现有信念的自动兼容性测试误认为是常识的应用,但实际上,这更多的是关于评判而非思考。正如诺贝尔奖获得者Daniel Kahneman在《思考,快与慢》中指出的,当我们以这种方式得出结论时,结果也感觉是真实的,不管它们是否真实。我们在心理上没有很好地装备来评判我们自己的思维。

P4 We are also highly susceptible to a range of cognitive biases such as giving preference to the first things that come to mind when making decisions or giving weight to evidence.

我们也极易受到一系列认知偏见的影响,比如在做决定或权衡证据时优先考虑首先想到的东西。

P5 One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people. The outstanding example of this socially shared cognition is science.

我们可以通过知识的社会验证来检验我们内在的偏见和不一致,在这种验证中,我们以严格而系统的方式测试我们的想法,看它们是否不仅对我们自己有意义,而且对其他人也有意义。这种社会共享认知的杰出例子就是科学。

P6 That does not mean that individuals are not capable of excellent thinking, nor does it mean no individual is rational. But the extent to which individuals can do this on their own is a function of how well integrated they are with communities of systematic inquiry in the first place. You can't learn to think well by yourself.

这并不意味着个人不能进行出色的思考,也不意味着没有个人是理性的。但个人能够独自做到这一点的程度取决于他们在多大程度上首先与系统性探究的共同体融合。你不能独自学会很好地思考。

P7 In matters of science at least, those who value their common sense over methodological, collaborative investigation imagine themselves to be more free in their thinking, unbound by involvement with the group, but in reality they are tightly bound by their capabilities and perspectives. We are smarter together than we are individually, and perhaps that's just common sense.

至少在科学问题上,那些看重自己的常识胜过方法性的、协作性的调查的人想象自己在思考上更自由,不受与群体联系的约束,但实际上他们被自己的能力和视角紧紧束缚。我们共同比我们单独更聪明,也许这才是常识。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author intend to show by citing the findings from the report published last year?
- A) People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking.
 - B) It is often the case that truth lies in the hands of a few.
 - C) Common sense and science are the two sides of a coin.
 - D) Few people know if climate change is really happening.

作者引用去年发表的报告中的研究发现意图说明什么？

- A) 人们在思考时很少诉诸理性。 B) 真理往往掌握在少数人手中。 C) 常识和科学是一枚硬币的两面。
D) 很少有人知道气候变化是否真的在发生。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the author intend to show by citing the findings from the report 同时出现 "intend to show" 与 "citing", 典型的"作者引用例证想说明什么"句式。

【拆句】 Q51 主干是 "What does the author intend to show", by 引导方式状语 "by citing the findings from the report published last year", published last year 是过去分词作 report 的后置定语; 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But what do we mean by an appeal to common sense? Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning. The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right.

但我们说"诉诸常识"究竟意味着什么? 大概是诉诸某种作为更复杂推理基础的理性吧。然而, 所谓"诉诸常识", 往往不过是诉诸"感觉对"的想法罢了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

about 36% said it was "common sense" ... only 11% saying their belief that climate change was not happening was based on scientific research

↔ **People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking**

The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right

↔ **appeal to rationality in their thinking**

作者列调查只是"由头", 紧跟的转折句把"common sense"等同于"feels right"而非 rationality; 合起来等于说"人们很少真的诉诸理性", 与 People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking 直接对接。

B) 无中生有

原文谈"大多数人凭感觉判断", 并未提及 truth lies in the hands of a few 这种"真理掌握在少数人手中"的命题。

C) 与原文相反

作者把"常识"与"科学"对立, 并贬低前者; 选项却说二者是 two sides of a coin"一体两面", 与原文的对立关系正相反。

D) 答非所问

Few people know if climate change is really happening 谈的是"人们是否知道气候变化", 而题干问的是作者引用调查的目的——目的在论证"常识非理性", 不在论证"人们对气候变化的认知"。

52. What is the appeal to common sense according to the author?

- A) It is the basis for the internalisation of individuals' ideologies.
- B) It is a series of conceptions formulated from complex reasoning.
- C) It is collective wisdom that helps people interact with new ideas.
- D) It is something subjective based on what one perceives to be right.

根据作者的观点,诉诸常识是什么?

- A) 它是个体意识形态内化的基础。 B) 它是一系列通过复杂推理形成的概念。
- C) 它是帮助人们与新观念互动的集体智慧。 D) 它是基于个人对正确事物的认知的主观性内容。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the appeal to common sense according to the author 直接问一个概念"是什么", 定义在文中可被直接定位回答。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 "What is the appeal to common sense", according to the author 是介词短语作整句的状语, 限定信息来源; 句式简单。

【定位】 The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another. Whether it feels right is usually a reflection of the world view and ideologies we have internalised.

然而所谓"诉诸常识", 往往不过是诉诸"感觉对"的想法罢了, 可一个人觉得对, 另一个人未必觉得对。是否觉得对, 通常只是我们已经内化的世界观和意识形态的投射。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文是"内化的意识形态"决定"是否感觉对"——意识形态是因、感觉是果; 选项却把诉诸常识当成 basis for the internalisation of individuals' ideologies, 把因果颠倒过来。

B) **与原文相反**

原文 Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning 是作者先假设的"理想状态", 紧随 however, is usually nothing more than 被否定; formulated from complex reasoning 恰是被否定的那一面。

C) **张冠李戴**

原文从未说 common sense 是 collective wisdom"集体智慧"; 作者后文反而把集体智慧的代表给了"science"而非 common sense, 是典型张冠李戴。

D) **✓ 正确**

an appeal to thinking that just feels right ↔

something subjective based on what one perceives to be right

what feels right to one person may not feel right to another ↔ **something subjective**

预判"凭感觉对的主观判断"与 something subjective based on what one perceives to be right 在两个语义点上完全对齐: subjective ↔ feels right 因人而异; perceives to be right ↔ feels right。

53. What does Daniel Kahneman think is the problem of testing new ideas with existing beliefs?

- A) It may lead to incorrect judgment.
- B) It makes no use of common sense.
- C) It fails to correct mistakes through serious reasoning.
- D) It can produce psychologically unacceptable outcomes.

Daniel Kahneman认为用现有信念检验新观念存在什么问题?

- A) 它可能导致错误的判断。 B) 它没有运用常识。 C) 它无法通过严肃的推理纠正错误。
- D) 它可能产生心理上无法接受的结果。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Daniel Kahneman think is the problem 直接问某人对某事的看法, 文中可定位到原话或转述。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 "What does Daniel Kahneman think"; think 后接省略 that 的宾语从句 "is the problem of testing new ideas with existing beliefs", 其中 of 短语作 the problem 的后置定语; testing... 为动名词作 of 的宾语。

【定位】 As Nobelist Daniel Kahneman notes in Thinking, Fast and Slow, when we arrive at conclusions in this way, the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are. We are not psychologically well equipped to judge our own thinking.

正如诺贝尔奖得主丹尼尔·卡尼曼在《思考，快与慢》中所言，当我们以这种方式得出结论时，结果"感觉上是真的"，至于它们到底是不是真的并不重要。我们在心理上并不擅长审视自己的思考过程。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are ↔

It may lead to incorrect judgment

it is more about judging than thinking ↔ **incorrect judgment**

两条语义在 P3 里共同作用：判断而非思考、结果感觉真但不一定真——合起来就是"该过程会带来错误判断"，对应 It may lead to incorrect judgment。

B) 答非所问

Kahneman 谈的是该过程的"问题"，不是评论它"用没用 common sense"; makes no use of common sense 把话题从"问题是什么"偷换为"是否使用了常识"。

C) 过度推断

原文只说该过程产生的"感觉真"未必真，并未谈到能不能"通过严肃推理修正错误"——这是基于原文延展出去的额外命题。

D) 偷换概念

psychologically unacceptable outcomes 把原文 not psychologically well equipped (人在心理上没有能力) 偷换成"心理上无法接受的结果"——一个谈"能力"，一个谈"接受度"，貌似都有 psychologically 实则不同。

54. What can we do to be less susceptible to cognitive biases?

- A) Give equal weight to evidence of both sides in a conflict.
- B) Provide convincing examples in developing an argument.
- C) Establish socially shared cognition via scientific methods.
- D) Avoid inconsistencies when addressing controversial issues.

我们能做些什么来减少对认知偏差的易感性？

- A) 对冲冲突双方的证据给予同等重视。
- B) 在展开论证时提供有说服力的例证。
- C) 通过科学方法建立社会共享认知。
- D) 在处理有争议的问题时避免不一致。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What can we do to be less susceptible to cognitive biases 问做法，原文有明确对策句可对应。

【拆句】 Q54 主干 "What can we do"; to be less susceptible to cognitive biases 是不定式作目的状语; be susceptible to 为固定搭配, 意为"易受.....影响", less 修饰 susceptible, 整体表示"少受影响"。

【定位】 One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people. The outstanding example of this socially shared cognition is science.

我们能够检验自身内在偏差与矛盾的一种方式, 是通过对知识的社会化检验: 以严格、系统的方式检验我们的想法, 看它们不仅对自己说得通, 对别人也是否说得通。这种社会共享认知最杰出的例子就是科学。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P4 只提到我们对证据有偏向, Give equal weight to evidence of both sides in a conflict 把它包装成"双方等量赋权"作为对策; 原文从未给出这一对策。

B) 无中生有

原文谈"用科学的社会共享认知去检验自己的想法", 并未提及在论证中 Provide convincing examples in developing an argument"举有说服力的例子"这一具体写作技巧。

C) ✓ 正确

through the social verification of knowledge ↔ Establish socially shared cognition

we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way ↔ via scientific methods

预判"通过社会化检验、典型即科学"与 Establish socially shared cognition via scientific methods 在两个核心点上同义对齐——前半部分是手段, 后半部分是手段的载体。

D) 偷换概念

Avoid inconsistencies when addressing controversial issues 把 internal biases and inconsistencies 里的 inconsistencies 搬走, 却换上一个原文没谈的 controversial issues 场景; 并且对策从"通过社会化检验来检查"偷换成"直接避免不一致"。

55. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

- A) Multiple perspectives stimulate people's interest in exploring the unknown.
- B) Individuals can enhance their overall capabilities by interacting with others.
- C) Individuals should think freely to break from the restrictions of common sense.
- D) Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations in scientific inquiry.

作者在文章结尾试图传达什么信息?

- A) 多元视角激发人们探索未知的兴趣。
- B) 个体可以通过与他人互动提升整体能力。
- C) 个体应自由思考以打破常识的束缚。
- D) 协作努力可以克服个体在科学探究中的局限性。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage 同时含"末段"位置与"传达的信息", 是局部主旨题。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 "What message does the author try to convey"; at the end of the passage 是介词短语作地点状语, 限定信息发生位置; try to convey 是"想要传达", 注意 try to 自带"主观意图"色彩, 对应主旨题问法。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

末段从未谈及"多元视角能激发人们对未知的兴趣"——stimulate people's interest in exploring the unknown 是被自造出的概念, 与原文金句无关。

B) 以偏概全

Individuals can enhance their overall capabilities by interacting with others 把范围窄化为"提升个人综合能力", 遗漏了原文的"科学探究"语境与"克服局限"这一关键含义; 末段强调的是"集体优于个人", 不是"通过互动让个人变强"。

C) 与原文相反

末段批评的正是"以为自由地思考、不被群体束缚"的态度 (imagine themselves to be more free in their thinking, unbound by involvement with the group) ; Individuals should think freely to break from the restrictions of common sense 反而把"自由思考"当作积极建议——立场正好相反。

D) ✓ 正确

We are smarter together than we are individually ↔

Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations

methodological, collaborative investigation ↔ **Collaborative efforts ... in scientific inquiry**
in reality they are tightly bound by their capabilities and perspectives ↔

individuals limitations

末段三层语义 (个人受限—协作探究—集体更聪明) 全部对应到 Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations in scientific inquiry 中, 是覆盖最完整的选项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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 appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、定语从句、主语从句、状语等多种成分,且主语从句位于句首是常见易错点,定语从句中关系代词 that 充当主语也是重要考点,'nothing more than' 结构需要整体识别为表语,具有较好的成分划分训练价值

One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people.

第5段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:主句主语内嵌同位语分句,考查主语识别;主系表结构中表语为介词短语,训练非名词性表语;定语从句内有方式状语、目的状语,且目的状语由不定式引出并带宾语从句,考查状语层级;宾语从句中"make sense"的宾语划分和并列状语识别。覆盖多种成分类型,适合作为综合划分练习。

But the extent to which individuals can do this on their own is a function of how well integrated they are with communities of systematic inquiry in the first place.

第6段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明:主句包含主语、系动词、表语,定语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语,宾语从句包含主语、谓语、程度状语、普通状语、时间状语。特别是定语从句中介词加关系代词的结构,以及宾语从句中被动语态和程度状语的配合,都是值得反复练习的易错点。

Few people know if climate change is really happening.

第51题，D

"主句 + if 引导的宾语从句" 是考试中的高频句式,特别是 if 表示 "是否" 的用法。这类结构在阅读理解和语法填空中反复出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有较强的代表性。

It is collective wisdom that helps people interact with new ideas.

第52题，C

强调句 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读理解中的高频句式,用于突出某个成分(主语、宾语或状语)。掌握这一结构后,可以快速识别大量类似句子,迁移性强。同时 "help sb do sth" 也是常考动词用法,结构典型性很高。

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。

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇7次 · 真题 142 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇7次 · 真题 68 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇6次 · 真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇4次 · 真题 103 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇3次 · 真题 160 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇3次 · 真题 85 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次 · 真题 85 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础; 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

cognition C1

n. 认知

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

inquiry B2

n. 询问

本篇2次·真题 11 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

ideology C1

n. 意识形态

本篇2次·真题 10 句

readily B2

adv. 乐意地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

rationality C1

n. 理性

本篇2次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 121 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 25 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 15 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

rigorous C1

adj. 严格的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

investigation B2

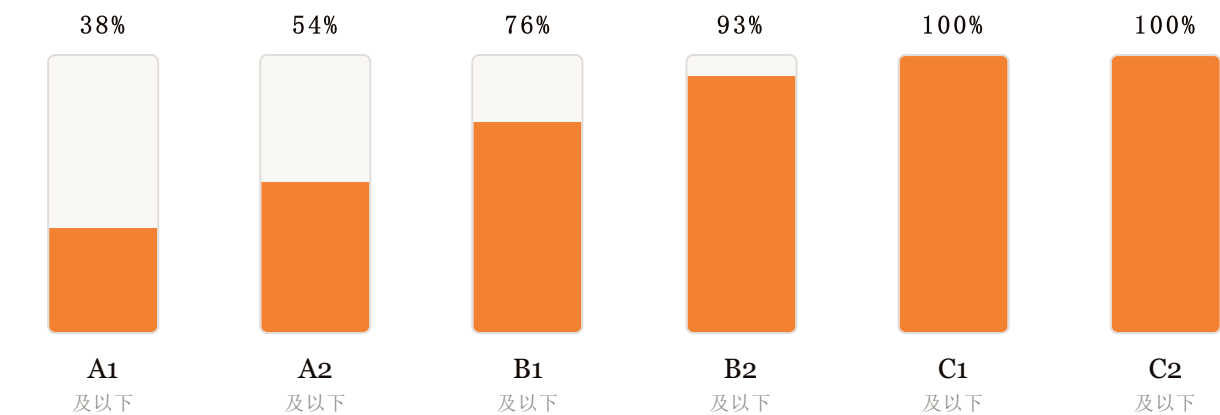
n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

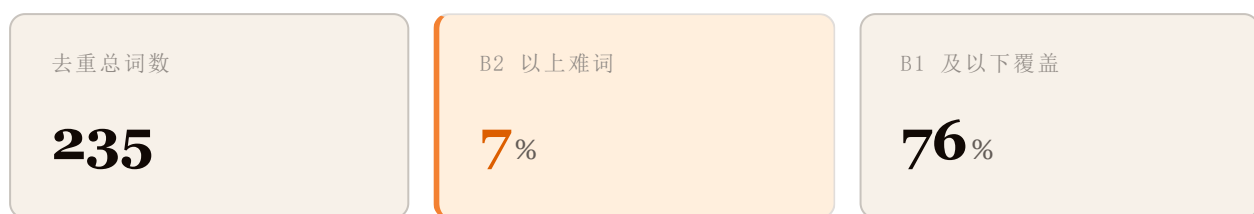
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 235 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 235 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 17 个 · 约 7%。



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 235 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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 →

2022年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍卢沟桥的历史与石刻艺术 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2022年6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2022-06) • 六级

Part IV

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

卢沟桥位于天安门广场西南15公里处，横跨永定河，是北京现存最古老的多拱石桥。卢沟桥最初建成于1192年，1698年重建，由281根柱子支撑。每根柱子上都有一头石狮。这些石狮的头、背、腹部或爪子上都藏着更多的狮子。这些石狮生动逼真、千姿百态，是卢沟桥石刻艺术的精品。桥上的石狮不计其数，因而北京地区流传着“卢沟桥上的石狮子——数不清”的说法。卢沟桥不仅以其美学特征闻名于世，还被公认为石桥建筑史上的一座丰碑。

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 15 kilometres southwest of Tian'anmen Square and spanning the Yongding River, Lugou Bridge is the oldest existing multi-arch stone bridge in Beijing. It was first built in 1192 and rebuilt in 1698, and is supported by 281 pillars. On each pillar stands a stone lion, and on the heads, backs, bellies or paws of these stone lions are hidden even more lions. Vivid and lifelike and varying in posture, these stone lions are regarded as the finest works of stone carving on Lugou Bridge. The stone lions on the bridge are too numerous to count, so there is a popular saying in the Beijing area: "The stone lions on Lugou Bridge are simply countless." Lugou Bridge is not only world-famous for its aesthetic features but also widely recognized as a monument in the history of stone bridge construction.

【衔接】第1句与第2句之间：用 It 承接避免重复桥名

第1句主语已是 Lugou Bridge，第2句 卢沟桥最初建成于1192年 中文又重复「卢沟桥」。英文若再写一遍 Lugou Bridge 显啰嗦，改用代词 It 承接：It was first built in 1192...，读起来连贯不重复。

第3句与第4句之间：用 some 之类显出「更多」的层次

第3句说每柱一狮，第4句 都藏着更多的狮子 是在前句基础上的递进（大狮身上还藏小狮）。英文可在第4句用 even more lions/still more lions 的 even/still 强调这层「在已有基础上更多」，让两句的递进关系显出来。

第5句与第6句之间：信息顺承，无需强加连词

第5句讲石狮的艺术价值，第6句 桥上的石狮不计其数 转入数量之多并引出谚语，话题自然顺承，保持各自独立成句即可，不必硬加 moreover 一类连词。

逐句解析

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

【主旨】客观介绍卢沟桥的历史与石刻艺术

全篇是对中国一处历史名胜的客观介绍：先讲它的位置与地位 是北京现存最古老的多拱石桥，再讲它的石狮与艺术价值，最后讲它的地位定评 被公认为石桥建筑史上的一座丰碑。属四六级最常见的「中国文化/名胜介绍」语体——陈述客观事实、不带个人情绪，用词偏书面、客观。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体在陈述卢沟桥「现在仍然如此」的客观事实——它的位置 卢沟桥位于天安门广场西南15公里处、它现存中的地位 是北京现存最古老的多拱石桥、桥上石狮的样貌与价值，这些都是当下成立的常态，故以一般现在时为主。只有讲到历史上「建成/重建」这种已完成的过去动作时，才偏离基调改用一般过去时。

【译法】卢沟桥

采用约定俗成的官方译名 Lugou Bridge（也作 Marco Polo Bridge，但考场首选拼音译名 Lugou Bridge 最稳）。全篇 卢沟桥 反复出现，必须前后只用这一种译法，不要一会儿 Lugou Bridge 一会儿 the bridge 又换成别的拼写。

天安门广场

约定俗成译名 Tian'anmen Square（注意拼音里的隔音符号），对应 天安门广场。专有地名首字母大写。

永定河

音译 + 通名：the Yongding River，对应 永定河。河流名前加定冠词 the，River 首字母大写。

石狮

意译 stone lion(s)，对应 石狮。这是全篇高频词，注意它在句中几乎都是复数 stone lions（桥上不止一头），只有 每根柱子上都有一头石狮 此处是单数 a stone lion。

1. 卢沟桥位于天安门广场西南15公里处，横跨永定河，是北京现存最古老的多拱石桥。

【主干】 **卢沟桥 is 多拱石桥** (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 卢沟桥。这句中文铺了三个动词性成分（位于、横跨、是），但最核心、定性的是判断句「是...多拱石桥」，所以主干定成 *Lugou Bridge is the oldest multi-arch stone bridge*，主语 *Lugou Bridge*、系动词 *is*、表语 *the oldest multi-arch stone bridge*。「位于」和「横跨」只是描述位置，降级即可。

【降级】 **位于、横跨降级成分词/独立分句**

主干之外两块降级安放：位于天安门广场西南15公里处 处理成 *located 15 kilometres southwest of Tian'anmen Square*（过去分词作状语/可前置）；横跨永定河 处理成 *and spans the Yongding River*（用 *and* 接一个并列谓语，或写成 *spanning the Yongding River* 的现在分词后置定语）。这样三个信息（位置、横跨、定性）就有主有从，而不是三个动词平铺。

【语法】 **时态**

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：is/spans——这是桥现在仍成立的事实。

最高级冠词

最古老的 用最高级 *the oldest*，最高级前必须加定冠词 *the*。

方位介词

西南15公里处 译 *15 kilometres southwest of...*，用 *southwest of* 表「在...西南方」，距离 *15 kilometres* 置于方位词前。

复合形容词

多拱 译 *multi-arch*（连字符合成的前置定语），*arch* 用单数作定语；若用 *multi-arched* 亦可。

【译文】 **Located 15 kilometres southwest of Tian'anmen Square and spanning the Yongding River, Lugou Bridge is the oldest existing multi-arch stone bridge in Beijing.**

2. 卢沟桥最初建成于1192年，1698年重建，由281根柱子支撑。

【主干】 **桥 was built / rebuilt** (主语策略：转被动)

中文「建成」「重建」「支撑」三个动作的承受者都是桥本身——桥是被建、被重建、被柱子支撑的，没有主动施事者出现，故转被动，把承受者 *Lugou Bridge/It* 提作主语：*It was first built..., rebuilt..., and is supported by 281 pillars.*

【降级】 **三动作并列 + 柱子作工具**

最初建成于1192年 与 1698年重建 是两个先后发生的过去动作，用 *first built in 1192 and rebuilt in 1698* 并列（共享主语）；由281根柱子支撑 是它现在的结构状态，用 *is supported by 281 pillars*，*by* 引出施事/支撑物。注意这第三块是「现在仍被支撑」，与前两块过去动作时态不同，不要一律塞进过去式。

【语法】时态

建成重建 是过去已完成动作，偏离基调用一般过去时 was built/rebuilt；由281根柱子支撑 是现在仍成立的结构，回到基调用一般现在时被动 is supported。一句之内两种时态，要分清。

语态

三处全用被动：was built / was rebuilt / is supported by——桥是被建、被支撑的。

单复数

281根柱子 是复数 281 pillars, pillar 加 -s。

时间介词

「于1192年/1698年」用 in + 年份：in 1192, in 1698。

【译文】 It was first built in 1192 and rebuilt in 1698, and is supported by 281 pillars.

3. 每根柱子上都有一头石狮。

【主干】 There is a stone lion (主语策略：There be)

中文 每根柱子上都有一头石狮 表「某处存在某物」，是典型的存在句，用 There be 句型最自然：There is a stone lion on each pillar。主语形式上是 there，真正存在的事物 a stone lion 放在 is 之后。

【降级】地点状语后置

本句结构简单，主干即全句，只需把 每根柱子上 处理成地点状语 on each pillar 放句末。无多余分句需降级。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时 There is——这是桥现在的常态。

主谓一致

一头石狮 是单数，There be 的 be 跟其后名词走，故用 is，配单数 a stone lion。

单复数与冠词

一头石狮 此处确是单数（每根柱子各一头），用 a stone lion，与下文成群的 stone lions 复数区分开。

分配词

每根柱子 用 each pillar (each 后接单数名词)，呼应「每根上各有一头」的分配含义。

【译文】 On each pillar stands a stone lion.

4. 这些石狮的头、背、腹部或爪子上都藏着更多的狮子。

【主干】 more lions are hidden (主语策略：转被动)

中文「藏着更多的狮子」没有明确施事者（不是谁去藏的），重在「更多狮子被藏在某处」这一状态，故转被动，把承受者 more lions 提作主语：More lions are hidden on the head, back, belly or paws.... 也可保留 这些石狮 作主语写主动 these stone lions hide more lions，但被动更贴「藏着」的静态含义。

【降级】四个部位并列作地点状语

头、背、腹部或爪子 是「狮子被藏的位置」，并列成名词串作介词 on 的宾语：on the heads, backs, bellies or paws of these stone lions，用 of 短语把「这些石狮的」处理成后置所属，避免照中文「这些石狮的头背腹爪」语序硬堆在前面。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时被动 are hidden——这是石狮现在的样貌常态。

语态

用被动 are hidden（更多狮子被藏着）。

单复数

这些石狮 复数 these stone lions；部位 heads/backs/bellies/paws 因主体是众多石狮，宜用复数；belly 复数为 bellies（辅音 + y 变 ies）。

并列连词

头、背、腹部或爪子 用「或」对应 or 连接最后一项：heads, backs, bellies or paws。

【译文】 On the heads, backs, bellies or paws of these stone lions are hidden even more lions.

5. 这些石狮生动逼真、千姿百态，是卢沟桥石刻艺术的精品。

【主干】石狮 are 精品（主语策略：原句主语）

中文已有明确主语 这些石狮。句中「生动逼真、千姿百态」是描述其状貌的形容性成分，「是...精品」是判断核心，故主干定成判断句 These stone lions are the finest works...，主语 these stone lions、系动词 are、表语 the finest works of stone carving。

【降级】形容词组降级成插入语

生动逼真、千姿百态 不照中文塞成一串谓语，而降级成插入性的形容词短语：Vivid and lifelike, varying in posture, these stone lions are...（前置形容词状语），或用定语从句 which are vivid and lifelike。这样主干「是精品」清晰，描写作修饰挂在前面。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时 are——石狮当下的特征与艺术地位。

主谓一致

这些石狮 复数 these stone lions，系动词用 are，表语 the finest works 也用复数呼应。

四字词意译

生动逼真 译 vivid and lifelike；千姿百态 不可逐字译，意译为 varying in posture/in a variety of postures，抓「姿态多样」之意。

用词搭配

精品 译 the finest works/masterpieces；石刻艺术 译 the stone carving art/the art of stone carving。

【译文】 Vivid and lifelike, varying in posture, these stone lions are regarded as the finest works of stone carving on Lugou Bridge.

6. 桥上的石狮不计其数，因而北京地区流传着“卢沟桥上的石狮子——数不清”的说法。

【主干】 **石狮 are countless → 引出谚语** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文是「原因(石狮不计其数) → 结果(流传着...说法)」的因果句。前半 桥上的石狮不计其数以 stone lions 为主语: The stone lions on the bridge are countless/too many to count; 后半 北京地区流传着...的说法 表「某说法被流传」, 可转被动 a saying... is popular/has spread, 或用 there be。两个分句用 so/thus 显因果。

【降级】 **谚语直引 + 说法转被动**

卢沟桥上的石狮子——数不清 是一句民间谚语, 作 saying 的内容, 用引号直引并意译: the saying "The stone lions on Lugou Bridge are countless". 北京地区流传着... 说法 转被动/存在: there is a popular saying in Beijing that..., 把「流传着」处理成 popular/widely circulated。

【语法】 **时态**

回指基调用一般现在时: are countless/there is a saying——这是至今仍成立的事实与仍在流传的说法。

因果连词

因而 用 so/thus/therefore 显化因果, 不要只用逗号粘连两个独立句(避免 comma splice 病句)。

单复数

桥上的石狮 复数 the stone lions; 谚语内 lions 亦复数。

用词

不计其数 译 countless/too numerous to count/innumerable; 数不清 谚语收尾的「数不清」对应 too many to count/impossible to count。

【译文】 **The stone lions on the bridge are too numerous to count, so there is a popular saying in the Beijing area: "The stone lions on Lugou Bridge are simply countless."**

7. 卢沟桥不仅以其美学特征闻名于世，还被公认为石桥建筑史上的一座丰碑。

【主干】 **卢沟桥 is famous ... and is recognized as 丰碑** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 卢沟桥。句子是「不仅A, 还B」的递进并列: A=以其美学特征闻名于世 → is famous for its aesthetic features; B=被公认为...丰碑 → is recognized as a monument。主干即 Lugou Bridge is not only famous... but also recognized as..., 两个表语并列。

【降级】 **两个并列表语共享主语**

本句无需复杂降级, 关键是 not only...but also... 把两个并列谓语/表语挂到同一主语上: is not only famous for its aesthetic features but also recognized as a monument..., 避免写成两个独立的 It is famous... It is recognized... 散句。「石桥建筑史上」作 monument 的后置定语 in the history of stone bridge construction。

【语法】时态

回指基调用一般现在时 is famous/is recognized——其声誉与地位至今成立。

语态

被公认为 用被动 is recognized as/is acknowledged as。

介词搭配

闻名于世 用 be famous for (因...而闻名) + its aesthetic features; 被公认为 用 be recognized/regarded as + 名词。for 与 as 不可混用。

冠词

一座丰碑 是泛指「一座」，用不定冠词 a monument/a landmark。

【译文】 Lugou Bridge is not only world-famous for its aesthetic features but also widely recognized as a monument in the history of stone bridge construction.

英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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