

六级·真题卷第2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 keep learning new skills to adapt to a fast-changing world.” 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

本部分与 2022年6月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2022年6月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2022年6月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

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.

Thinking kind thoughts about yourself and your loved ones can prove beneficial for your overall wellbeing, empirical evidence has shown. Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the 26 between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state.

For the study, five groups of participants were presented with a different set of audio instructions, some of which encouraged the participants to think 27 about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner. After listening to the audio instructions, the participants were asked to answer a series of questions. These included whether they felt agitated, how likely they were to show kindness to themselves and how 28 they felt to other individuals.

The participants who were instructed to think kindly about themselves were more likely to exhibit a bodily response associated with being relaxed and feeling safe. Their heart rates also dropped, which is a healthy sign of a heart that can respond flexibly to situations. Yet, 29, those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted as having a higher heart rate and sweat response afterwards, both of which 30 feelings of threat and distress.

Having the ability to switch off the body's natural threat response can 31 a person's immune system. This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness. These findings help us to further understand some of our clinical trials research findings, where we show that individuals with 32 depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based 33 therapy. They essentially learn to become more sympathetic to themselves.

The sense is that for people 34 to depression, meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with 35 is a radically different way; that these thoughts are not facts. It introduces a different way of being and knowing that is quite transformative for many people.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) adversely | I) indignantly |
| B) amiably | J) insulation |
| C) boost | K) lavish |
| D) cognitive | L) prone |
| E) compassion | M) recurrent |
| F) connected | N) signify |
| G) correlation | O) surpass |
| H) fascinated | |

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**.

Saving Our Planet

- A) In the long view, the human relationship with forests has been one of brutal destruction, but even it carries elements of slow hope. In the Middle Ages, there was no shortage of timber in most parts of the world, and few saw cutting down forests as a problem. Yet in 1548 the people of Venice estimated that an important timber supply would last only 30 years at their current rate of usage—but different forest management would make it possible to meet the demand for many centuries to come. The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished(补充).
- B) Economic interests were at the core of this understanding of trees and forests. It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests. The late 19th and early 20th century saw an increasing recognition that forests serve as habitats for countless animal and plant species that all rely on each other. They take over protective functions against soil erosion and landslides(塌方); they make a significant contribution to the water balance as they prevent surface runoff; they filter dirt particles, greenhouse gases and radioactive substances from the air; they produce oxygen; they provide spaces for recreation and they preserve historic and prehistoric remains. As a result, forests around the world have been set aside as parks or wilderness areas.
- C) Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests. Peter Wohlleben's book *The Hidden Life of Trees* (2015), an international bestseller, suggests that trees can warn each other of danger through a "wood wide web" of roots and fungi(真菌). They support each other through sharing of nutrients and information,

and they even keep ancient stumps alive by feeding them solutions of sugars. Such insights have made us aware of deep ecological relationships between humans and the more-than-human world.

- D) Awareness of ecologies is a recent phenomenon. It was not until the 1940s that the concept of the "environment" embracing all living and nonliving things developed. In the 1970s, the term "environment" gained currency, becoming widely adopted in the English and Romance languages, and as "Umwelt" ("surrounding world") in German. The emergence of the idea led to the rise of environmental agencies, regulations and environmental studies, and to environmental science as new, integrated academic disciplines. It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse. Since the 1970s—with the rise of "environmentalism"—environmental studies programmes have sprung up at hundreds of universities. There is (slow) hope in the fact that scholars from many different disciplines have adopted the term "environment" over the past decades. They are exploring intricate connections within and between complex ecologies, as well as the impact that human environment-making (through techno-industrial, economic and other manipulative developments) has had on the biosphere.
- E) The rise of the idea of the environment and a scholarly understanding of ecological processes has influenced new technologies and also politics. We have come to ask questions about vulnerability and risk, world ecologies, and the relationship between nature and power. The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy.
- F) Social and environmental activists, scientists and indigenous groups have called the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in December 2015 insufficient, weak, or compromised. To some extent, they are right: climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods, and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people, who will join the ranks of those who have already been displaced by climate change and extreme weather events. But the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change, the cutting of carbon emissions, and world cooperation. There were 195 nations that came to the table in Paris and agreed to limits on emissions. Historically, nothing comparable had happened prior to this. Before the 20th century, a handful of scientists had been interested in the theoretical relationship between greenhouse gases and climate change, but only the empirical evidence accumulated since the late 20th century established a clear connection between the burning of fossil fuels and a vastly accelerated rise in global temperatures.
- G) The current crisis is not the first that humans have encountered, and a look at the struggles with pollution in recent history reveals transformations that once seemed unimaginable. The "London fog" that came to define the capital through British novels and thrillers is in reality smog or smoke, a legacy of industrialisation. After a century of ignorance, London was hit by the Great Smog of December 1952—the worst air-pollution event in the history of the United Kingdom which caused the deaths of approximately 12,000 people. Shortly thereafter, public initiatives and political campaigns led to strict regulations and new laws, including the Clean Air Act (1956). Today, London has effectively reduced traffic emissions through the introduction of a Congestion Charge Zone in 2003, and an Ultra Low Emission Zone in 2019.
- H) Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming. How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and disaster, when the challenges seem so huge and so impossible to solve? Statistics about extinction and the gloom of decline will not in themselves get us out of our often self-created ecological traps: instead, they are more likely to result in paralysis and inaction.

- I) We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive, and that the survival of our species on this planet depends on the preservation of soil and water, and the habitats and ecological systems.
- J) It is time that we showed successes and accelerations in ecological awareness, action and restoration: stories that include past successes and future visions about the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe, of initiatives and enterprises that work towards ecological restoration. The reality of ecological curses seems far greater than the power of the hopes left at the bottom of Pandora's box. But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.
- K) Today's saving powers will not come from a deus ex machina(解围之神). In an ever-more complex and synthetic world, our saving powers won't come from a single source, and certainly not from a too-big-to-fail approach or from those who have been drawn into the whirlpool of our age of speed. Hope can work as a wakeup call. It acknowledges setbacks. The concept of slow hope suggests that we can't expect things to change overnight. If the ever-faster exhaustion of natural resources (in ecological terms) and the "shrinking of the present" (in social terms) are urgent problems of humans, then cutting down on exhaustive practices and working towards a "stretching of the present" will be ways to move forward.
36. Climate change has wrought havoc on the lives of tens of thousands of people.
37. It took scientists a long time to realise that the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber.
38. There is abundant evidence that we are now facing a possible ecological disaster.
39. Environmental science became academic disciplines only some sixty years ago.
40. Things cannot change overnight, but reducing the consumption of natural resources will help solve the ecological crisis.
41. Human perception of forests has undergone a tremendous change in the past years.
42. Recent history shows reduction of pollution, once seemingly impossible, can actually be accomplished.
43. People began to consider preserving natural resources when they feared they would have nothing to use in the future.
44. If we doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration, we are throwing away the chance to take action.
45. How to respond effectively to climate change has become the focus of international diplomacy.

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.

Since American idol star Taryn Southern started composing music with AI in 2017, musicians all over the world have begun wondering about the implications of AI and modern technology where music production is concerned. Using AI in the creation of music is perceived by some as a helpful tool and by others as almost "the beginning of the end".

In Taryn's case, AI software enabled her to communicate melodies and chords that she didn't know how to put together herself. The end product was therefore a collaborative effort, rather than a piece entirely produced by technology. Taryn's story has a distinctly positive feel that highlights the advantages of using AI in music production. It can serve as a source of inspiration, and as an ideal jumping-off point should a musician be hit with writer's block(文思枯竭).

Contrary to seeing AI as a tool, some musicians consider it to be hugely detrimental to the music scene. At the moment, because such technology is still so young, the music it's producing is not necessarily what we want to hear. In short, it's not of great quality. Those who have produced their own music, or even fans of authentic, artistic music, will also argue that a computer could never emulate the work (and human touch) of a true musician.

Music has been an integral part of the story of humans for ages; in fact, the first known piece of music is believed to be around 3,400 years old. Songs have long been used as a means of communicating messages and folk stories, covering everything from societal ethics to world history. Since many people see music as such an inherently human expression, it is often considered as too precious to impart to technology. The thought of a computer generating a "random" piece of music that hasn't been painstakingly created by an artist is almost seen as sacrilegious(亵渎神圣的).

Regardless of which side of the argument you fall on, it seems likely that the use of AI in music production will only become more frequent. Our modern world is preoccupied with technological advancements. Instead of shying away from the idea of this bleak future, the best approach to take is one of optimism and curiosity. While there are always bound to be stubborn old-school musicians who refuse to use tech, music producers should consider AI as something to be embraced. AI music software is still very much in its infancy, but with more investors interested in the development and outcomes of such technology, and considering the rapid growth rate of other tech advances in recent years, it's only a matter of time before AI-produced music is seen as the new norm.

46. How do some musicians perceive using AI in creating music?

- A) It would help to produce more music idols.
- B) It would be detrimental to music production.
- C) It would hinder the understanding of authentic music.
- D) It would be the beginning of a new era in music creation.

47. What does Taryn Southern's story illustrate?

- A) AI technology is conducive to music composition.
- B) Musicians will be unable to create music without high tech.
- C) Musicians are often at their wits' end in their creative effort.
- D) AI technology is indispensable to creating melodies and chords.

48. Why are some musicians opposed to the use of AI in creating music?
- A) Music produced with AI technology lacks humanness.
 - B) Music created with AI technology is easily emulated.
 - C) It will depreciate humans' role in music composition.
 - D) It will deplete young musicians, creative inspiration.
49. Why do many people think music is too precious to impart to AI technology?
- A) It cannot be created without pains.
 - B) It cannot be produced at random.
 - C) It is part of human life.
 - D) It is human specific.
50. What does the author think of the future of AI music?
- A) It will continue to arouse the interest of music investors.
 - B) It has the prospect of becoming the norm in the future.
 - C) It will be gradually accepted by old-school musicians.
 - D) It may eventually lose its freshness and appeal.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A few weeks ago, a well-meaning professor tried to explain the physiological process behind viruses and the human body in a tweet and was immediately criticized for a mistake in his information. He then issued an apology and deleted his erroneous tweet.

Communicating science beyond the academic bubble is necessary to augmenting public understanding of health and environmental issues and helping individuals make well-informed personal decisions.

However, scientists who engage in science communication must acknowledge that even in their area, their expertise is deep but narrow. They need to recognize the constraints in their own knowledge. That is not to suggest that they only write or present on their own research, but rather, that they consult with an expert if the topic is outside of their discipline. Fact-checking with a scientist who works in the specialty will prevent the unintentional spread of misinformation, and the process of doing so may yield tiny pieces of interesting new information that can be incorporated.

Some have argued that the public is not educated enough to understand scientific information, especially for any complex phenomena, but this is absurd. Science instruction can be found at all levels of public education with most secondary schools offering classes on biology, physics, and chemistry. If anything, social media has shown that the public craves knowledge based on a solid scientific foundation. Even the public discourse that follows most scientific articles shows that online readers can understand even the most baffling of scientific principles.

It is equally imperative to emphasize that being an expert on a topic does not automatically make a scholar qualified to communicate it to a nonscientific audience. A number of scientists recently have been offering public-aimed explanations of scientific phenomena. Even though they have appropriate credentials, they often do very little in the way of explaining. One biologist shared an intricate analogy involving a library, books, paper, a

recipe, ingredients, and a cake to explain the process behind vaccines. Any explanation that requires a written key to keep track of what each item represents is not a clear example for public consumption.

Science communication is a science in and of itself. It requires rigorous training and instruction. A scientist should take communication courses that can teach a person how to identify and eliminate jargon and how to develop effective analogies to explain complex concepts. One cannot assume communication expertise—imagine if someone just decided that they were a physicist and started trying to contribute to the field without the necessary background. Doing a poor job communicating science to the public will only create confusion and widen the gap between science and society, a gap that scientists are trying to close.

51. What does the author say about communicating science to the general public?
- A) It will help them to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments.
 - B) It is a necessary means to improve their understanding of scientific issues.
 - C) It will get them more involved in academic debates on environmental problems.
 - D) It is an effective way to augment scientists' influence beyond the academic circle.
52. What does the author advise scientists to do to deal with topics outside of their specialty?
- A) Write or present on them from new angles.
 - B) Utilize information from diverse sources.
 - C) Turn to a specialist for professional help.
 - D) Fact-check with colleagues in their field.
53. What does the author say we can learn from social media?
- A) A solid academic foundation is essential to understanding baffling scientific principles.
 - B) Modern technology has facilitated communication between scientists and the public.
 - C) Scientific articles have gained increasing popularity among the general public.
 - D) The public's understanding of science is much better than some have claimed.
54. What does the example of the biologist who shared an intricate analogy show?
- A) It is helpful to use illustrations in explaining scientific phenomena.
 - B) It is imperative to have appropriate titles to explain scientific issues.
 - C) A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator.
 - D) A nonscientific audience cannot duly understand principles of science.
55. What does the author suggest scientists do to close the gap between science and society?
- A) Explain complex concepts scientifically.
 - B) Make appropriate use of scientific terms.
 - C) Take courses in public speaking.
 - D) Develop communication skills.

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**.

南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥，上层的4车道公路桥长4589米，下层的双轨道铁路桥长6772米。铁路桥连接原来的天津—浦口和上海—南京两条铁路线，使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的2分钟。大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽，也是南京的著名景点之一。南京长江大桥的建成标志着中国桥梁建设的一个飞跃，大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往，对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用。

2022年6月·第2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2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(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 keep learning new skills to adapt to a fast-changing world.” 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·183 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Nowadays more and more people keep learning new skills to adapt to a fast-changing world. This trend, in my view, is not a passing fashion but a wise and even necessary response to the age we live in.

The most obvious reason lies in the speed of technological change. Skills that guaranteed a stable job ten years ago may become outdated overnight, so those who stop learning risk being replaced. Take my cousin as an example. As a traditional accountant, she felt threatened when her company introduced financial software, yet instead of complaining she spent her evenings mastering data analysis. Within a year she was promoted rather than laid off. Her experience convinces me that continuous learning is what keeps a person competitive. Beyond the workplace, learning also enriches our daily life and broadens our horizons.

In conclusion, keeping pace with a changing world through lifelong learning is no longer optional but essential. Rather than fearing change, we should treat every new skill as a bridge to a wider future. I firmly believe that whoever embraces new skills today will stand firm tomorrow.

【参考译文】

如今，越来越多的人不断学习新技能，以适应这个快速变化的世界。在我看来，这一趋势并非一时的时髦，而是对我们所处时代明智乃至必要的回应。

最明显的原因在于技术变化之快。十年前还能保住一份稳定工作的技能，可能一夜之间就过时了，因此停止学习的人有被取代的风险。以我的表姐为例。作为一名传统会计，当公司引进财务软件时她感到了威胁，但她没有抱怨，而是利用晚上钻研数据分析。不到一年，她不降反升，得到了晋升。她的经历让我确

信，持续学习正是让一个人保持竞争力的关键。除了职场之外，学习也丰富着我们的日常生活、开阔着我们的眼界。

总而言之，通过终身学习跟上不断变化的世界，已不再是可有可无的选择，而是必需。与其惧怕变化，不如把每一项新技能都当作通往更广阔未来的桥梁。我坚信，今天拥抱新技能的人，明天必能站稳脚跟。

【第1段】照抄首句后表态。本段第一句 Nowadays more and more people... 完全逐字照抄题目给定首句，满足首句续写的硬性要求；第二句 This trend, in my view, is not a passing fashion but a wise and even necessary response 用‘不是A而是B’的句架把现象句转成立场句，完成‘抄首句+亮立场’的功能。

【第2段】四步论证到位。本段按‘理由加实例’方法展开：主题句 The most obvious reason lies in the speed of technological change 抛出理由；随后 Take my cousin as an example 用举例句架切入个人相关的具体故事；instead of complaining she spent her evenings mastering data analysis 用让步转折凸显正面选择；末句回扣 continuous learning is what keeps a person competitive，例子没有脱节。

【第3段】重申并升华。本段 In conclusion... is no longer optional but essential 换措辞重申中心，不与首段重复；whoever embraces new skills today will stand firm tomorrow 用‘今天...者，明天必...’句架把结论推向未来，实现‘回扣中心并升华’，且只有三句，未超篇幅。

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

首句续写的议论文

本题要求写一篇 an essay that begins with the sentence 的短文：开头逐字照抄题目给定的那句关于‘不断学习新技能以适应快速变化世界’的话，再围绕它展开自己的论述，可 make comments, cite examples, or use your personal experiences 三者任选或结合。交际目的就是就‘为何要持续学习新技能’表明立场并论证。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有具体收信人，属纯议论大作文，不需要称呼、落款，只需面向阅卷人使用正式、清晰的书面语即可。题干 you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay 也表明这是限时考场作文，行文要逻辑显化、少口语，避免缩写和随意的俚语。

中心立意

持续学习是适应时代的必需

本文中心论点：在技术和职业快速更迭的今天，不断学习新技能不是可有可无的时髦，而是保持竞争力、适应快速变化世界的必然选择。全文都为这一句服务。

要展开的要点

1. 技术更新淘汰旧技能

第一个分论点从社会与职业角度切入：技术迭代太快，多年前够用的技能可能一夜过时，停止学习的人就有被替代的风险，因此必须持续更新自己。

2. 个人经历坐实观点

第二个支撑点用一个具体的个人相关例子（当会计的表姐主动自学数据分析、一年后不降反升）把抽象道理落到实处，正好呼应 use your personal experiences 这一发展方式。

3. 学习超越职场的价值

补一个小要点收束主体段：学习不止关乎饭碗，也丰富生活、开阔眼界，让论证不至于只停在‘保住工作’的功利层面。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 抄首句 + 亮立场

第一段先逐字照抄题目给定首句，再补一句点明本文态度：这一现象是明智且必要的选择，为全文定调。

第 2 段 理由 + 实例论证

主体段给出核心理由（技术更新快、旧技能会被淘汰），并用一个具体的个人例子把理由坐实，最后带出学习的更广价值。

第 3 段 重申中心 + 呼吁

结尾段重申‘持续学习不可或缺’的中心，并升华为一句面向未来的号召，收束全文。

第 1 段 照抄首句并表态

第一句逐字写出 Nowadays more and more people keep learning new skills to adapt to a fast-changing world.; 第二句点明立场: 这一趋势不是一时跟风, 而是对我们所处时代明智且必要的回应。

承接首句表态 · This trend, in my view, is not ____ but _____. (用'不是A而是B'把照抄来的现象句转成你的立场句)

亮明判断 · In my view, ____ is not merely a matter of ____ but a necessary response to _____. (在空位填本题的'时代变化'内容)

第 2 段 技术更新 + 表姐例子

先给理由: 技术更新太快, 多年前够用的技能可能一夜过时, 停止学习者有被替代之险;再举例: 当会计的表姐面对公司引进的财务软件没有抱怨, 而是利用晚上自学数据分析, 一年后不降反升;最后小结: 持续学习正是让人保持竞争力的关键, 并补一句学习也丰富生活、开阔眼界。

引出核心理由 · The most obvious reason lies in _____. (用来把主题句的理由点出来, 空位填本题的'技术更新快'等)

举例过渡 · Take ____ as an example. (一句话自然切入具体例子, 避免'For example'后接空泛内容)

让步转折显态度 · Instead of ____, she chose to ____, and _____. (用'没有做A而是做B'凸显人物的正面选择与结果)

第3段 重申必需 + 号召

先重申：以终身学习跟上变化的世界已不再是选择而是必需；再升华：与其惧怕变化，不如把每一项新技能当作通往更广阔未来的桥梁；结尾一句号召：今天拥抱新技能者，明天必能站稳脚跟。

总结收束 · In conclusion, ____ is no longer optional but essential. (用'不再是可选而是必需'收紧论点)

呼吁升华 · I firmly believe that whoever ____ today will ____ tomorrow. (用'今天...者，明天必...'把结论推向未来，力度更强)

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

紧扣学习主题

达标关键是：首句原样出现、立场清晰、例子直接服务于'为何要持续学习'；最易失分处是例子讲了半天却与'适应快速变化的世界'无关，变成为举例而举例。

结构连贯

逻辑词显化关系

本题达标要点是三段式清楚、每段一个中心；易失分处是主体段一口气堆两三个例子却不分层，或结尾又展开新论点导致收不住。

语言准确

善用高频地道表达

本题可用 adapt to、keep pace with、lifelong learning、competitive 等高频地道搭配提分；易失分处是把中文逐字直译（如把'适应'写成 suit the world），或时态在同一段内忽今忽昔。

字数格式

卡在规定的区间内

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超出上限都会扣分;格式上无需称呼落款，但首句必须逐字照抄，这两点是本题最该盯住的红线。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

改写首句失硬分

反面示例（把首句改写了）：Today, an increasing number of people are learning new skills to keep up with our changing society. —— 意思虽近，但不是原句，判为未照抄。改法：第一句原样写 Nowadays more and more people keep learning new skills to adapt to a fast-changing world.，之后再用自己的话展开。

空洞无例难服人

反面示例（泛泛而谈）：Learning new skills is very important and useful for everyone, so we should all keep learning to become better people in society. —— 全是空话没有支撑。改法：换成一个具体例子，如上文表姐自学数据分析后不降反升，用事实证明'持续学习保住并提升了竞争力'。

套话凑字挤论证

反面示例（套话开头凑字）：With the rapid development of society and economy, as we all know, everything is changing every day and nothing stays the same forever. —— 绕一大圈没进入主题。改法：直接照抄首句进入正题，把省下的词用来把表姐的例子讲得更具体。

英语六级 2022年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2022年6月第1套共用 · 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2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2022年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(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.

Thinking kind thoughts about yourself and your loved ones can prove beneficial for your overall wellbeing, empirical evidence has shown. Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the 26 between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state.

实证研究表明，对自己和所爱之人抱有善意的想法可以对你的整体幸福感产生有益影响。研究人员开展了一项调查，以探索善意想法与个人心理状态之间的相关性。

For the study, five groups of participants were presented with a different set of audio instructions, some of which encouraged the participants to think 27 about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner. After listening to the audio instructions, the participants were asked to answer a series of questions. These included whether they felt agitated, how likely they were to show kindness to themselves and how 28 they felt to other individuals.

在这项研究中，五组参与者分别听取了不同的音频指导，其中一些指导鼓励参与者友善地看待自己和其他人，而另一些则劝说他们以自我批判的方式思考。听完音频指导后，参与者被要求回答一系列问题。这些问题包括他们是否感到焦躁不安、他们对自己表现出善意的可能性有多大，以及他们感觉与其他人的联系程度如何。

The participants who were instructed to think kindly about themselves were more likely to exhibit a bodily response associated with being relaxed and feeling safe. Their heart rates also dropped, which is a healthy sign of a heart that can respond flexibly to situations. Yet, 29, those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted as having a higher heart rate and sweat response afterwards, both of which 30 feelings of threat and distress.

被指导善待自己的参与者更有可能表现出与放松和感到安全相关的身体反应。他们的心率也有所下降，这是心脏能够灵活应对各种情况的健康迹象。然而，相反地，那些听了批判性音频片段的人随后被注意到心率和

出汗反应较高,这两者都表明威胁和痛苦的感受。

Having the ability to switch off the body's natural threat response can 31 a person's immune system. This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness. These findings help us to further understand some of our clinical trials research findings, where we show that individuals with 32 depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based 33 therapy. They essentially learn to become more sympathetic to themselves.

能够关闭身体的自然威胁反应可以增强一个人的免疫系统。这反过来使他们更有可能从疾病中快速康复。这些发现帮助我们进一步理解我们一些临床试验研究的结果,其中我们表明患有复发性抑郁症的个体尤其受益于基于自我觉察的认知疗法。他们本质上学会了对自己更加同情。

The sense is that for people 34 to depression, meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with 35 is a radically different way; that these thoughts are not facts. It introduces a different way of being and knowing that is quite transformative for many people.

其意义在于,对于容易抑郁的人来说,以同情心对待他们的负面想法和感受是一种根本不同的方式;这些想法并非事实。它引入了一种不同的存在和认知方式,对许多人来说具有相当大的变革性。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) adversely | I) indignantly |
| B) amiably | J) insulation |
| C) boost | K) lavish |
| D) cognitive | L) prone |
| E) compassion | M) recurrent |
| F) connected | N) signify |
| G) correlation | O) surpass |
| H) fascinated | |

26. Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the (26) between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state.

【答案】 **G) correlation** (名词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 后 + 介词 between 前, 须填名词

【依据】 **explore the correlation between A and B** 是固定搭配

题干 explore the (26) between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state 正是研究『两个变量之间的相关性』的标准说法, correlation between A and B 在学术英语中是高频搭配。

【竞争词】 **E) compassion** 词义虽贴主题, 但与 between A and B 搭不上

compassion 表『同情心』, 不能说『探索善念与心理状态之间的同情』, 逻辑不通; 且 compassion 在第 35 空有更精准的归宿, 留着备用。

J) insulation 词义『绝缘/隔离』与研究主题完全无关

insulation 多用于物理/工程语境, 放在 explore the (26) between 中说『探索...之间的绝缘』明显荒谬。

27. some of which encouraged the participants to think __(27)__ about themselves

【答案】 **B) amiably** (副词)

【词性槽】 动词 think 之后修饰动词，须填副词

【依据】 与后文 self-critical 形成正反对照

本句结构 some of which encouraged the participants to think __(27)__ about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner——前半『鼓励善待自己地想』、后半『劝其自我批判地想』，是一对反义。amiably (友好地) 正与 self-critical (自我批判) 相反，呼应主旨 Thinking kind thoughts about yourself.

【竞争词】 A) adversely 义为『不利地』，方向与 self-critical 同

adversely 偏负面，无法与后半 self-critical 构成对照；且第 29 空 yet 转折更需要它。

I) indignantly 义为『愤慨地』，色彩负面且不合主旨

indignantly 表强烈不满，与『善待自己』完全相反，逻辑不通。

28. how __(28)__ they felt to other individuals

【答案】 **F) connected** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 felt 后作表语，且与 how 引导的程度副词搭配

【依据】 feel connected to sb 是高频固定搭配

how __(28)__ they felt to other individuals——『他们感到与他人有多紧密的联系』，feel connected to 是描述人际联结感的标准表达，与上句『对自己友善』并列考察人际维度，自然落地。

【竞争词】 H) fascinated fascinated 搭 by/with，不搭 to

fascinated to 不构成固定搭配；语义『对他人着迷』也不符合研究问卷情境。

K) lavish lavish 不能与 felt to 搭配

lavish 表『奢华的』，无法与『对他人感到』语义对接。

29. Yet, __(29)__, those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted as having a higher heart rate

【答案】 A) adversely (副词)

【词性槽】 句首逗号隔开的独立修饰位，副词作状语

【依据】 Yet 后承接转折，需『相反地』对接前段善念组的正面反应

前段 The participants who were instructed to think kindly about themselves were more likely to exhibit a bodily response associated with being relaxed——善念组放松；本句 Yet, __(29)__, those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted as having a higher heart rate——批判组反而心率升高。adversely 在此 = 『反之、不利地』，把转折讲透。

【竞争词】 I) indignantly 义为『愤慨地』，描述情绪而非研究结果走向

indignantly 只能修饰人发火的方式，不能作整句状语标示『相反走向』；不符合研究客观叙述语体。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— 考生易把 indignantly 当作『批判组』的情绪描述塞进 29 空。Yet, __(29)__, those who listened to the critical audio clips 看到『批判录音』易联想『愤慨』；防坑：本空在 Yet 后逗号夹的位置，要是表示『反向走向』的副词 (adversely)，不是描述参与者情绪的副词。

30. a higher heart rate and sweat response afterwards, both of which __(30)__ feelings of threat and distress

【答案】 N) signify (动词)

【词性槽】 定语从句主语 both of which 后须填谓语动词

【依据】 signify feelings of threat 表『标示/意味着...感受』

both of which __(30)__ feelings of threat and distress——心率与出汗反应『标示着威胁与痛苦的感受』，signify 正是『作为...的标志/表征』的常用动词，与生理指标作为情绪指标的科学表述完全契合。

【竞争词】 O) surpass 义为『超过』，与情绪感受无法搭配

surpass feelings of threat 表『超越威胁感』，宾语与动词意义不匹配，逻辑荒谬。

31. Having the ability to switch off the body's natural threat response can __(31)__ a person's immune system.

【答案】 **C) boost** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can 后须接动词原形

【依据】 **boost the immune system 是固定搭配**

can __(31)__ a person's immune system. This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness——『增强免疫系统，从而更易病愈』，boost the immune system 是健康/医学语境中的固定表达，逻辑链清晰。

【竞争词】 N) signify 义为『表示/意味着』，与『对免疫系统起作用』语义错位

signify the immune system 表『标示免疫系统』，不通；且 N 在第 30 空有更精确的归宿。

O) surpass 义为『超过』，宾语与免疫系统逻辑不符

surpass one's immune system 表『超越其免疫系统』，无意义。

32. individuals with __(32)__ depression

【答案】 **M) recurrent** (形容词)

【词性槽】 with 后修饰 depression 的前置定语

【依据】 **recurrent depression 是临床精确术语**

individuals with __(32)__ depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based cognitive therapy 说的是抑郁症患者中的某一亚群——『反复发作型抑郁』（recurrent depression）正是医学/心理学专业术语，且与下段 meeting their negative thoughts and feelings 中『反复出现的负性念头』自洽。

【竞争词】 F) connected 义为『相连的』，与 depression 搭不上

没有 connected depression 这种表述。

H) fascinated 形容人感受，不能修饰疾病

fascinated depression 不通。

K) lavish 色彩与疾病不符

lavish 表『奢华的』，不修饰病症。

L) prone prone 不前置修饰名词

prone 多作表语 be prone to；且需留给第 34 空 prone to depression。

33. individuals with __(32)__ depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based
__(33)__ therapy

【答案】 **D) cognitive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 self-awareness-based 与 therapy 之间，须填形容词作前置定语

【依据】 **cognitive therapy 是心理学术语固定搭配**

self-awareness-based __(33)__ therapy——『基于自我觉察的认知疗法』是临床心理学权威术语 cognitive therapy / CBT 的直接对应，与下句 learn to become more sympathetic to themselves 的认知重构思路完全吻合。

【竞争词】 **F) connected 义为『相连的』，与 therapy 搭不上**

没有 connected therapy 这种说法；且 connected 留待第 28 空 feel connected 用。

H) fascinated 形容人，不能修饰 therapy

fascinated 一般表『(人)着迷的』，主语应是 someone is fascinated；放在 therapy 前不成立。

K) lavish 义为『奢华的/过度的』，色彩不符

lavish therapy 不是临床术语，也与『自我觉察』的内省语境不搭。

L) prone prone 后常接 to，作表语，不作前置定语

标准结构是 be prone to N；几乎不放在名词前作 prone therapy；且留待第 34 空 prone to depression。

M) recurrent 义为『反复发作的』，与 therapy 逻辑不符

recurrent 修饰的是疾病/症状 (recurrent depression)，不修饰疗法本身；且留待第 32 空。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 **F)** —— 考生易被 self-awareness-based 这串复合形容词带跑而选 connected。self-awareness-based __(33)__ therapy 中，看到『自我觉察』易联想『联结』而选 connected；防坑：心理学『__ therapy』类术语优先匹配 cognitive，且 connected 留作 28 空的 feel connected to 才合理。

34. for people __(34)__ to depression, meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with __(35)__ is a radically different way

【答案】 **L) prone** (形容词)

【词性槽】 for people 后修饰 people 的后置定语，且后接 to depression

【依据】 **be prone to depression 是固定搭配**

for people __(34)__ to depression——『易患抑郁的人群』，prone to + N 表『易于/倾向于（不好的事）』，与抑郁这种负面色彩完美匹配。

【竞争词】 F) connected connected 搭 with/to 都不表示『易患』

connected to depression 只表示『与抑郁相关』，不表『易患』，语义弱且偏题。

H) fascinated fascinated to depression 不成立

fascinated 通常搭 by/with，不搭 to；且『对抑郁着迷』逻辑荒谬。

K) lavish lavish 不搭 to，色彩也反

lavish 没有 lavish to 的固定结构。

35. meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with __(35)__ is a radically different way

【答案】 **E) compassion** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 with 后须接名词作宾语

【依据】 与主旨『善待自己』扣合，**meet ... with compassion 是地道搭配**

meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with __(35)__——『以慈悲心面对自己的负面念头与感受』，与全文主线 Thinking kind thoughts about yourself 完全一致；且呼应 They essentially learn to become more sympathetic to themselves。

【竞争词】 J) insulation 义为『绝缘』，与情感主题完全脱节

with insulation 表『用绝缘材料』，物理工程语境，放进心理学语境荒谬。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

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

A) **adversely** (副词)

相反地；不利地

用于第 29 空

B) **amiably** (副词)

和善地；友好地

用于第 27 空

C) **boost** 动词 名词

提升；增强

用于第 31 空

D) **cognitive** 形容词

认知的

用于第 33 空

E) **compassion** 名词

同情；怜悯；慈悲

用于第 35 空

F) **connected** 形容词 动词

有联系的；相连的（动词过去式/分词）

用于第 28 空

G) **correlation** 名词

相关性；关联

用于第 26 空

H) **fascinated** 形容词 动词

着迷的（动词过去式/分词）

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **indignantly** 副词

愤慨地

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **insulation** 名词

绝缘；隔离

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **lavish** 形容词 动词

奢华的；挥霍的；慷慨给予

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **prone** 形容词

倾向于（某事，常含贬义）；易于

用于第 34 空

M) **recurrent** 形容词

反复出现的；复发的

用于第 32 空

N) **signify** 动词

表示；意味着

用于第 30 空

O) **surpass** 动词

超过；胜过

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

善待自己的念头有益身心健康

全文围绕一项心理学研究展开，结论是：对自己怀有友善（compassion）的念头能放松身体、降低威胁反应、增强免疫并对抑郁人群尤为有益。开篇即定调——Thinking kind thoughts

about yourself and your loved ones can prove beneficial for your overall wellbeing, 后文段段紧扣此主旨展开实验与临床证据。

DISTRACTORS • 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

H) **fascinated** 形容词外形迷惑——最像第 28 空 feel ___ to others

考生易在 how __(28)__ they felt to other individuals 看到 feel + 形容词的位置就想填 fascinated；识破点：fascinated 搭 by/with，不搭 to，且『对他人着迷』也偏离问卷语境。

I) **indignantly** 副词外形迷惑——最像第 27/29 空

和 amiably/adversely 一样属副词池，且情绪色彩强烈；识破点：indignantly 只能修饰人发火的方式，不能像 amiably 那样描述思维方式，也不能像 adversely 那样标示研究走向。

J) **insulation** 名词外形迷惑——最像第 26/35 空

名词池里硬凑数；识破点：insulation 是物理工程词，无论代入 explore the __(26)__ between 还是 meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with __(35)__ 都荒谬。

K) **lavish** 形容词外形迷惑——最像第 33 空 ___ therapy

形容词池冗余项；识破点：lavish therapy 不是学科术语，色彩也与『自我觉察』的内省语境冲突，远不如 cognitive 精确。

O) **surpass** 动词外形迷惑——最像第 31 空

动词池里和 boost 一样可作 can 后原形；识破点：surpass + immune system / feelings 在搭配与逻辑上都不成立，盯宾语即可排除。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the correlation between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state.

第1段，第2句

'主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 不定式目的状语'是常见句式，且不定式中包含介词短语和并列结构，在四六级、考研阅读中较为典型，具有一定代表性。

For the study, five groups of participants were presented with a different set of audio instructions, some of which encouraged the participants to think amiably about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner.

第2段，第1句

本句结构在学术类阅读和四六级考研真题中高度典型:被动语态主句 + 非限制性定语从句补充说明, 以及从句内部的并列和嵌套定语从句,是科研论文和考试长难句的常见句式。掌握这种 "主句陈述 + 定语从句细化" 的结构后,学生可以快速迁移到大量类似句子的理解中,代表性很强。

This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness.

第4段，第2句

本句覆盖了双宾语结构（间接宾语 "them" 和直接宾语 "a greater likelihood..."），这是学生容易混淆的点；直接宾语内部还有介词短语作定语和动名词短语，成分种类较为丰富，适合练习宾语识别和修饰成分分析。

These findings help us to further understand some of our clinical trials research findings, where we show that individuals with recurrent depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based cognitive therapy.

第4段，第3句

主句+非限制性定语从句+宾语从句的嵌套结构在学术文献和考试阅读中高频出现,where 引导的非限制性定语从句和 that 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研的常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似长难句,代表性很强。

本篇出现的 50 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。

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇4次 · 真题 91 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

audio B1

adj. 声音的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 121 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 121 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 46 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 35 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 31 句

therapy B2

n. 治疗

本篇1次·真题 30 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本篇1次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 21 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题 17 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 17 句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

kindness B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

adversely C1

adv. 不利地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

clip B1

v. 用夹子夹住

本篇1次·真题 9 句

compassion B2

n. 同情

本篇1次·真题 9 句

signify

C1

v. 表示

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

investigation

B2

n. 调查, 侦查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

radically

C1

adv. 根本地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sympathetic

B2

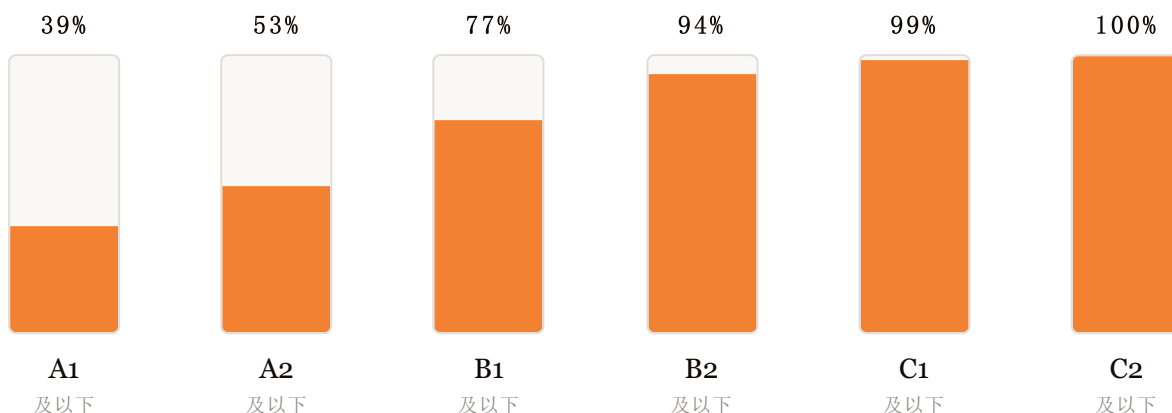
adj. 同情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 136 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **136** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 8 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 136 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

136

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2022年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年6月第1套共用 · 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2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(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**.

Saving Our Planet

A) In the long view, the human relationship with forests has been one of brutal destruction, but even it carries elements of slow hope. In the Middle Ages, there was no shortage of timber in most parts of the world, and few saw cutting down forests as a problem. Yet in 1548 the people of Venice estimated that an important timber supply would last only 30 years at their current rate of usage—but different forest management would make it possible to meet the demand for many centuries to come. The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished(补充).

从长远来看,人类与森林的关系一直是残酷的破坏,但即便如此也蕴含着缓慢希望的元素。在中世纪,世界大部分地区木材并不短缺,很少有人认为砍伐森林是个问题。然而在1548年,威尼斯人估计按照当时的使用速度,一个重要的木材供应只能维持30年——但不同的森林管理方式将使满足未来几个世纪的需求成为可能。保护资源的理念源于对未来的关切:担心资源消耗速度超过其补充速度。

B) Economic interests were at the core of this understanding of trees and forests. It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests. The late 19th and early 20th century saw an increasing recognition that forests serve as habitats for countless animal and plant species that all rely on each other. They take over protective functions against soil erosion and landslides(塌方); they make a significant contribution to the water balance as they prevent surface runoff; they filter dirt particles, greenhouse gases and radioactive substances from the air; they produce oxygen; they

provide spaces for recreation and they preserve historic and prehistoric remains. As a result, forests around the world have been set aside as parks or wilderness areas.

经济利益是这种对树木和森林认识的核心。三个多世纪之后,科学家们才开始认识到木材生产并非森林的唯一功能,也可能不是最重要的功能。19世纪末和20世纪初,人们越来越认识到森林是无数相互依存的动植物物种的栖息地。它们承担着防止土壤侵蚀和塌方的保护功能;它们通过防止地表径流对水平衡做出重大贡献;它们过滤空气中的尘埃颗粒、温室气体和放射性物质;它们产生氧气;它们提供休闲空间,并保存历史和史前遗迹。因此,世界各地的森林被划为公园或荒野保护区。

- C) Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests. Peter Wohlleben's book *The Hidden Life of Trees* (2015), an international bestseller, suggests that trees can warn each other of danger through a "wood wide web" of roots and fungi(真菌). They support each other through sharing of nutrients and information, and they even keep ancient stumps alive by feeding them solutions of sugars. Such insights have made us aware of deep ecological relationships between humans and the more-than-human world.

近年来,我们对森林的看法发生了巨大变化。Peter Wohlleben的著作《树木的隐秘生活》(2015年)是一本国际畅销书,书中提出树木可以通过由根系和真菌构成的"森林万维网"相互警告危险。它们通过分享养分和信息相互支持,甚至通过给古老的树桩输送糖溶液来维持它们的生命。这些见解使我们意识到人类与超越人类的世界之间存在深层的生态关系。

- D) Awareness of ecologies is a recent phenomenon. It was not until the 1940s that the concept of the "environment" embracing all living and nonliving things developed. In the 1970s, the term "environment" gained currency, becoming widely adopted in the English and Romance languages, and as "Umwelt" ("surrounding world") in German. The emergence of the idea led to the rise of environmental agencies, regulations and environmental studies, and to environmental science as new, integrated academic disciplines. It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse. Since the 1970s—with the rise of "environmentalism"—environmental studies programmes have sprung up at hundreds of universities. There is (slow) hope in the fact that scholars from many different disciplines have adopted the term "environment" over the past decades. They are exploring intricate connections within and between complex ecologies, as well as the impact that human environment-making (through techno-industrial, economic and other manipulative developments) has had on the biosphere.

生态意识是一个近期的现象。直到20世纪40年代,包含所有生物和非生物的环境"概念才得以发展。在20世纪70年代,"环境"一词开始流行,在英语和罗曼语系中被广泛采用,在德语中称为"Umwelt"("周围世界")。这一理念的出现导致了环境机构、法规和环境研究的兴起,以及作为新兴综合学科的环境科学的诞生。1956年,第一个环境研究理学学士学位在纽约州立大学Syracuse分校林业学院授予。自20世纪70年代——随着"环境保护主义"的兴起——环境研究项目在数百所大学中涌现。过去几十年来,来自许多不同学科的学者采用了"环境"这一术语,这是一个(缓慢的)希望。他们正在探索复杂生态系统内部及之间的错综复杂的联系,以及人类环境营造(通过技术工业、经济和其他操控性发展)对生物圈产生的影响。

- E) The rise of the idea of the environment and a scholarly understanding of ecological processes has influenced new technologies and also politics. We have come to ask questions about vulnerability and

risk, world ecologies, and the relationship between nature and power. The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy.

环境理念的兴起以及对生态过程的学术理解影响了新技术和政治。我们开始询问关于脆弱性和风险、世界生态以及自然与权力之间关系的问题。寻求应对气候变化的适当对策在国际外交中占据中心位置。

- F) Social and environmental activists, scientists and indigenous groups have called the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in December 2015 insufficient, weak, or compromised. To some extent, they are right: climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods, and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people, who will join the ranks of those who have already been displaced by climate change and extreme weather events. But the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change, the cutting of carbon emissions, and world cooperation. There were 195 nations that came to the table in Paris and agreed to limits on emissions. Historically, nothing comparable had happened prior to this. Before the 20th century, a handful of scientists had been interested in the theoretical relationship between greenhouse gases and climate change, but only the empirical evidence accumulated since the late 20th century established a clear connection between the burning of fossil fuels and a vastly accelerated rise in global temperatures.

社会和环境活动家、科学家以及原住民团体称2015年12月联合国气候变化大会达成的巴黎协定不充分、软弱或妥协。在某种程度上,他们是对的:气候变化已经摧毁了数万人的生计,在不久的将来,数百万主要是较贫困的人的状况将会恶化,他们将加入那些已经因气候变化和极端天气事件而流离失所的人的行列。但巴黎大会仍然标志着在认识到需要就气候变化采取行动、减少碳排放和世界合作方面迈出了历史性的一步。有195个国家在巴黎坐到谈判桌前并就排放限制达成一致。从历史上看,此前从未发生过可比的事情。在20世纪之前,少数科学家对温室气体与气候变化之间的理论关系感兴趣,但只有自20世纪末以来积累的经验证据才确立了化石燃料燃烧与全球气温大幅加速上升之间的明确联系。

- G) The current crisis is not the first that humans have encountered, and a look at the struggles with pollution in recent history reveals transformations that once seemed unimaginable. The "London fog" that came to define the capital through British novels and thrillers is in reality smog or smoke, a legacy of industrialisation. After a century of ignorance, London was hit by the Great Smog of December 1952—the worst air-pollution event in the history of the United Kingdom which caused the deaths of approximately 12,000 people. Shortly thereafter, public initiatives and political campaigns led to strict regulations and new laws, including the Clean Air Act (1956). Today, London has effectively reduced traffic emissions through the introduction of a Congestion Charge Zone in 2003, and an Ultra Low Emission Zone in 2019.

当前的危机并非人类遭遇的第一次危机,回顾近代史上与污染的斗争揭示了曾经看似不可想象的转变。通过英国小说和惊悚作品定义首都的"伦敦雾"实际上是雾霾或烟雾,是工业化的遗产。在一个世纪的忽视之后,伦敦在1952年12月遭受了大雾霾——英国历史上最严重的空气污染事件,造成约12000人死亡。此后不久,公共倡议和政治运动导致了严格的法规和新法律,包括《清洁空气法》(1956年)。如今,伦敦通过2003年引入拥堵收费区和2019年引入超低排放区,有效减少了交通排放。

- H) Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming. How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and disaster, when the challenges seem so huge and so impossible to solve?

Statistics about extinction and the gloom of decline will not in themselves get us out of our often self-created ecological traps: instead, they are more likely to result in paralysis and inaction.

我们正生活在一个气候变化、资源枯竭和潜在生态灾难的时代,科学证据是压倒性的。当挑战看起来如此巨大、如此不可能解决时,我们如何激励被无休止的厄运和灾难场景弄得精疲力竭的公众?关于物种灭绝的统计数据 and 衰退的阴郁本身不会让我们摆脱往往是自我造成的生态陷阱:相反,它们更可能导致瘫痪和不作为。

- I) We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive, and that the survival of our species on this planet depends on the preservation of soil and water, and the habitats and ecological systems.

我们需要变化和转型的故事和历史:让我们直面人类力量具有潜在破坏性这一事实的生态故事,以及我们物种在这个星球上的生存依赖于土壤和水的保护,以及栖息地和生态系统的保护。

- J) It is time that we showed successes and accelerations in ecological awareness, action and restoration: stories that include past successes and future visions about the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe, of initiatives and enterprises that work towards ecological restoration. The reality of ecological curses seems far greater than the power of the hopes left at the bottom of Pandora's box. But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.

是时候展示生态意识、行动和修复方面的成功和加速了:包括过去成功和未来愿景的故事,关于城市园艺和河流景观再自然化的兴起,关于反对空气和水污染的成功抗议,关于区域市场和慢食的兴起,以及在全球范围内植树,关于致力于生态修复的倡议和企业。生态诅咒的现实似乎远大于留在潘多拉盒子底部的希望的力量。但如果我们相信一切都无法改变,那么我们就放弃了采取行动的机会。

- K) Today's saving powers will not come from a deus ex machina(解围之神). In an ever-more complex and synthetic world, our saving powers won't come from a single source, and certainly not from a too-big-to-fail approach or from those who have been drawn into the whirlpool of our age of speed. Hope can work as a wakeup call. It acknowledges setbacks. The concept of slow hope suggests that we can't expect things to change overnight. If the ever-faster exhaustion of natural resources (in ecological terms) and the "shrinking of the present" (in social terms) are urgent problems of humans, then cutting down on exhaustive practices and working towards a "stretching of the present" will be ways to move forward.

今天的拯救力量不会来自解围之神。在一个日益复杂和综合的世界中,我们的拯救力量不会来自单一来源,当然也不会来自大而不能倒的方法或来自那些被卷入我们这个速度时代漩涡的人。希望可以起到警钟的作用。它承认挫折。缓慢希望的概念表明我们不能期望事情一夜之间改变。如果自然资源日益快速的枯竭(就生态而言)和"当下的收缩"(就社会而言)是人类的紧迫问题,那么减少枯竭性做法并致力于"当下的延展"将是前进的方式。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Climate change has wrought havoc on the lives of tens of thousands of people.

气候变化已对数万人的生活造成了严重破坏。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】成千上万人的生活被气候变化摧毁

【定位】climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods, and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people

气候变化已经摧毁了数以万计的生计，而对几百万主要是较贫困的人来说，情况在不久的将来还会更糟。

【改写】Climate change has wrought havoc on the lives of tens of thousands of people ↔

climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods

wrought havoc=destroyed, lives of people=livelihoods

【辨邻】**H** 本段虽然也属于气候危机话题，但全段Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming谈的是证据规模，没有出现具体的受害人数与生计受损的事实，因此可排除。

Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming

37. It took scientists a long time to realise that the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber.

科学家们花了很长时间才认识到森林的功能远不止为人类提供木材。

【答案】**B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】科学家很久才认识到森林功能远不止木材

【定位】It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests.

科学家又用了三个多世纪才开始理解：木材生产不是森林唯一的、可能也不是最重要的功能。

【改写】It took scientists a long time to realise ↔

It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand

a long time=more than three centuries（具体上位概括）

the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber ↔

timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests

goes far beyond=not the only, 把否定句改成肯定的超出

【辨邻】 A 本段主线是The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future, 从来没说科学家意识到森林功能不止木材, 故不能作为答案段。

The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished

C 本段开篇即Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests, 讲的是新近的转变, 而陈述句强调的是历史性的漫长过程, 时间轴不同。

Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests

38. There is abundant evidence that we are now facing a possible ecological disaster.

有充分的证据表明我们现在正面临一场可能的生态灾难。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大量证据指向可能的生态灾难

【定位】 Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming.

我们正生活在一个气候变化、资源枯竭和潜在生态灾难时代——这一科学证据已经多到压倒性的程度。

【改写】 There is abundant evidence that we are now facing a possible ecological disaster ↔

Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming

abundant=overwhelming, possible=potential, facing=living in an era of

【辨邻】 F 本段核心信息是the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change——讲的是政治回应, 不是科学证据规模。

climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods, and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people

E 本段强调The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy, 重点在国际外交回应, 没有任何关于证据充足/压倒性的陈述。

The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy

39. Environmental science became academic disciplines only some sixty years ago.

环境科学仅在大约六十年前才成为学术学科。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 六十多年前环境学才成为学科

【定位】 It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse.

正是在1956年，纽约州立大学雪城林学院授予了第一个环境学理学学士学位。

【改写】 Environmental science became academic disciplines only some sixty years ago ↔

It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse

1956年=六十多年前（具体年份化为相对时长）

Environmental science became academic disciplines ↔

environmental science as new, integrated academic disciplines

academic disciplines原样复现

40. Things cannot change overnight, but reducing the consumption of natural resources will help solve the ecological crisis.

事情无法一夜之间改变,但减少自然资源的消耗将有助于解决生态危机。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 事物不能一夜改变但减少消耗有助生态

【定位】 The concept of slow hope suggests that we can't expect things to change overnight. If the ever-faster exhaustion of natural resources (in ecological terms) and the "shrinking of the present" (in social terms) are urgent problems of humans, then cutting down on exhaustive practices and working towards a "stretching of the present" will be ways to move forward.
慢希望的概念指出，我们不能指望事情一夜之间改变。如果自然资源越来越快地耗竭（生态层面）和当下的萎缩（社会层面）是人类的紧迫问题，那么减少耗竭性的实践、努力让当下变得绵长，就是前进的途径。

【改写】 Things cannot change overnight ↔ **we can't expect things to change overnight**
overnight逐字一致

reducing the consumption of natural resources will help solve the ecological crisis ↔

cutting down on exhaustive practices and working towards a "stretching of the present" will be ways to move forward

cutting down on exhaustive practices=reducing consumption

【辨邻】 **J** 本段But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act讲的是不能放弃信念，并未陈述事物不能一夜改变这一时间维度的判断，故不能作为答案段。

But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act

41. Human perception of forests has undergone a tremendous change in the past years.

人类对森林的认知在过去几年中经历了巨大变化。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 人类对森林的看法近年发生巨大变化

【定位】 Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests.

近些年来，我们看待森林的方式发生了巨大的变化。

【改写】 Human perception of forests has undergone a tremendous change in the past years ↔

Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests

tremendous=big, perception=view, past years=Recent years

【辨邻】 B 本段时间锚点是The late 19th and early 20th century saw an increasing recognition that forests serve as habitats，与陈述句强调的近年发生的巨大变化在时间上明显错位。

The late 19th and early 20th century saw an increasing recognition that forests serve as habitats for countless animal and plant species

42. Recent history shows reduction of pollution, once seemingly impossible, can actually be accomplished.

近代历史表明,曾经看似不可能的污染减少实际上是可以实现的。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 近代史显示曾以为不可能的减污也能做到

【定位】 The current crisis is not the first that humans have encountered, and a look at the struggles with pollution in recent history reveals transformations that once seemed unimaginable.

当前的危机并不是人类遇到的第一场危机，回望近代史上与污染的搏斗，可以发现一些曾经看似不可想象的转变是真的发生了的。

【改写】 Recent history shows reduction of pollution, once seemingly impossible, can actually be accomplished

↔

a look at the struggles with pollution in recent history reveals transformations that once seemed unimaginable

seemingly impossible=once seemed unimaginable, reveals=shows

【辨邻】 **H** 本段问的是How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and disaster——重点在动员难度，没有讲污染治理曾被认为不可能、最后做到了这一事实。

How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and disaster, when the challenges seem so huge and so impossible to solve?

J 本段的成功故事清单是the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe——并未提及近代史上的污染治理本身曾被认为不可能这一具体事实。

the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water

43. People began to consider preserving natural resources when they feared they would have nothing to use in the future.

当人们担心未来将无物可用时,他们开始考虑保护自然资源。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 因担心未来无可才开始保护资源

【定位】 The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished.

资源保护的观念，源自对未来的担忧——担心资源被用尽的速度快于它们被补充的速度。

【改写】 People began to consider preserving natural resources ↔

The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future

began to consider=came out of

when they feared they would have nothing to use in the future ↔

a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished

feared having nothing to use=fear of using up resources

44. If we doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration, we are throwing away the chance to take action.

如果我们怀疑自己扭转生态恶化的能力,我们就是在放弃采取行动的机会。

【答案】 **J** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 若怀疑能扭转生态恶化就是放弃行动机会

【定位】 But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.

但如果我们相信什么都改变不了，那就等于在放弃自己行动的机会。

【改写】 If we doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration ↔

if we believe that nothing can be changed

doubt our ability to reverse=believe nothing can be changed

we are throwing away the chance to take action ↔ **we are giving up our opportunity to act**

throwing away=giving up, chance=opportunity, take action=act

【辨邻】 **K** 本段Hope can work as a wakeup call. It acknowledges setbacks. The concept of slow hope suggests that we can't expect things to change overnight——焦点在希望的时间维度（不能一夜改变），没有把怀疑能力等同于放弃行动机会这一条件结果命题。

The concept of slow hope suggests that we can't expect things to change overnight

I 本段We need stories and histories of change and transformation——核心呼吁是讲述变化故事，没有提到对能力的怀疑会导致放弃行动机会。

We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive

45. How to respond effectively to climate change has become the focus of international diplomacy.

如何有效应对气候变化已成为国际外交的焦点。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 应对气候变化成为国际外交的焦点

【定位】 The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy.

为气候变化寻找适当的应对方案，占据着国际外交舞台的中心。

【改写】 How to respond effectively to climate change has become the focus of international diplomacy ↔

The search for an adequate response to climate change occupies centre stage in international diplomacy

the focus=centre stage, respond effectively=adequate response

【辨邻】 **F** 本段But the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change——讲的是巴黎大会的历史意义，没有把应对气候变化总体定位为国际外交的焦点。

the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in December 2015

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 从中世纪到1548年威尼斯人估算木材只够用30年的故事切入：人类对森林长期是粗暴破坏，但保护资源的念头最早起于对未来用尽木材的担忧。

信息指纹 1548年威尼斯30年木材忧虑

B 讲科学家用了三百多年才意识到：森林不仅产木材，更是栖息地、防止水土流失、调节水分、过滤污染、产氧、提供休闲与保护历史遗迹。

信息指纹 森林产木材以外的多重功能

C 借2015年畅销书《The Hidden Life of Trees》介绍树木之间能通过根系与真菌组成的 wood wide web互相预警、共享养分，使人类近年对森林的认识发生了深刻变化。

信息指纹 2015年畅销书与wood wide web

D 讲environment这个概念在1940年代才出现、1970年代普及，1956年第一个环境学本科学位授予，环境学因此成为新的学术学科。

信息指纹 1956年第一个环境学本科学位

E 环境观念与生态科学的兴起影响了新技术与政治，应对气候变化的方案占据了国际外交的中心位置。

信息指纹 气候变化方案占国际外交中心

F 评价2015年巴黎气候大会：批评者认为它不够，但它确是历史性一步；其中提到气候变化已经摧毁了成千上万人的生计、还会让数百万穷人继续受害。

信息指纹 巴黎大会与tens of thousands of livelihoods

G 用1952年伦敦大雾及随后《Clean Air Act》(1956)、2003年Congestion Charge Zone、2019年Ultra Low Emission Zone为例，说明近代史上的污染治理曾被认为不可能、最后却做到了。

信息指纹 1952伦敦大雾与污染治理史

H 指出我们身处气候变化、资源枯竭与潜在生态灾难时代的科学证据已经压倒性地多；并追问：当挑战巨大时如何让已被末日叙事拖累的公众继续行动。

信息指纹 overwhelming生态灾难证据

I 呼吁要讲改变与转型的生态故事，让人类直面自身权力的破坏性，认识到物种存续依赖于土壤、水与栖息地的保护。

信息指纹 呼唤改变与转型的生态故事

J 号召展示已发生的成功与生态修复案例：城市园艺、河流再自然化、抗污抗议、区域市场与慢食、全球植树等；并警告若我们相信一切无法改变，就是在放弃自己行动的机会。

信息指纹 若信无法改变就是放弃行动机会

K 提出slow hope概念：救我们的力量不会来自单一神来之笔，事情不可能一夜改变，减少耗竭性的实践、追求当下的延展才是出路。

信息指纹 slow hope与不能一夜改变

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 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。

In the Middle Ages, there was no shortage of timber in most parts of the world, and few saw cutting down forests as a problem.

A段，第2句

“时间背景 + 并列主句”以及“把某事看作某事”都很常见，适合迁移到一般阅读句中。第一个主句的存在句表达历史背景，也属于常见书面叙述方式。

Yet in 1548 the people of Venice estimated that an important timber supply would last only 30 years at their current rate of usage—but different forest management would make it possible to meet the demand for many centuries to come.

A段，第3句

句式高度典型：并列转折结构（but连接两个主句）、宾语从句（estimated that）、形式宾语结构（make it possible to）都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。尤其"make it possible to"和"would"表过去将来的用法在真题中反复出现，掌握本句结构后可大量复用到类似句子的理解中。

It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only, and possibly not the most important, function of forests.

B段，第2句

涵盖形式主语、时间状语从句、宾语从句、系表结构、并列修饰等多种成分，且形式主语和多层嵌套是常见易错点。句子长度适中，结构典型，非常适合作为成分划分练习材料，训练价值高。

They take over protective functions against soil erosion and landslides(塌方); they make a significant contribution to the water balance as they prevent surface runoff; they filter dirt particles, greenhouse gases and radioactive substances from the air; they produce oxygen; they provide spaces for recreation and they preserve historic and prehistoric remains.

B段，第4句

多个简单句并列加一个原因状语从句的组合在说明文和科技文中常见，属于典型的列举式结构；掌握后可复用于类似的功能罗列或特征描述场景。

As a result, forests around the world have been set aside as parks or wilderness areas.

B段，第5句

典型的被动语态陈述句。这种"主语 + have/has been + 过去分词"的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其用于描述事实或政策类内容，学生掌握后可广泛应用于理解同类句子。

Peter Wohlleben's book The Hidden Life of Trees (2015), an international bestseller, suggests that trees can warn each other of danger through a "wood wide web" of roots and fungi(真菌).

C段，第2句

"主句 + that引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，主句中名词带同位语补充说明也是典型用法。从句内情态动词加动词原形的结构、介词短语作状语也是高频考点。掌握本句结构后可以大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

It was not until the 1940s that the concept of the "environment" embracing all living and nonliving things developed.

D段，第2句

"It is/was not until ... that ..."强调句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于强调时间状语的表达在学术文本和新闻报道中反复出现,掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子,代表性极强。

It was in 1956 that the very first bachelor of science in environmental studies was awarded, at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse.

D段，第5句

强调句 "It is/was ... that ..." 是四六级阅读和考研真题中的高频句式,常用于学术文本和新闻报道突出关键信息,本句展示的强调时间状语用法具有很强的代表性和可迁移性,掌握后可直接应用于大量同类句子

To some extent, they are right: climate change has already destroyed tens of thousands of livelihoods, and the situation will worsen in the near future for millions of mostly poorer people, who will join the ranks of those who have already been displaced by climate change and extreme weather events.

F段，第2句

多主句并列、非限制性定语从句补充说明、限制性定语从句嵌套修饰,以及状语分隔主干,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其 "主句 + 非限从 + 内嵌限从" 的结构在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见,掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量类似长句

But the Paris Conference nevertheless marked a historic step toward the recognition of the need for action on climate change, the cutting of carbon emissions, and world cooperation.

F段，第3句

"主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语作定语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是宾语后跟较长修饰成分的情况；定语中的多个并列名词短语也是常考结构，有一定代表性，但整体难度偏低，不如带从句的复杂句那样高频出现在拔高题中。

Historically, nothing comparable had happened prior to this.

F段，第5句

过去完成时搭配时间状语是考试中常见的句式，用于表达 "过去的过去" 这一时间关系。句首副词修饰全句的用法也很典型。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到其他过去完成时的句子分析中。

Before the 20th century, a handful of scientists had been interested in the theoretical relationship between greenhouse gases and climate change, but only the empirical evidence accumulated since the late 20th century established a clear connection between the burning of fossil fuels and a vastly accelerated rise in global temperatures.

F段，第6句

本句包含丰富的成分类型:时间状语、主语(含定语)、谓语、宾语(含定语)。特别是第二个主句的主语包含过去分词短语作定语,宾语包含长介词短语作定语,适合练习定语的识别。两个主句的对比也有助于理解不同时态的用法。成分划分训练价值较高。

We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive, and that the survival of our species on this planet depends on the preservation of soil and water, and the habitats and ecological systems.

I段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中极具代表性:主句+定语从句修饰宾语,定语从句内嵌套同位语从句,且使用使役动词带宾语补足语。这种多层嵌套配合抽象名词引出同位语从句的模式,在学术写作和考试阅读中反复出现,掌握后可大量复用

It is time that we showed successes and accelerations in ecological awareness, action and restoration: stories that include past successes and future visions about the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe, of initiatives and enterprises that work towards ecological restoration.

J段，第1句

覆盖形式主语、真正主语从句、系表结构、虚拟语气、同位语、多重定语从句、并列宾语、后置定语、状语等多种成分。同位语用冒号引出的形式较少见，定语从句嵌套且包含大量并列成分，适合训练复杂修饰关系的划分。虚拟语气在固定句型中的使用也是常考易错点

But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.

J段，第3句

本句采用 "if 条件从句 + then 主句" 的经典条件句式，且条件从句内嵌套宾语从句，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见；掌握这种前置条件状语从句及其内部嵌套从句的分析方法，可迁移到大量类似句型，具有较高的典型性和实用价值

If the ever-faster exhaustion of natural resources (in ecological terms) and the "shrinking of the present" (in social terms) are urgent problems of humans, then cutting down on exhaustive practices and working towards a "stretching of the present" will be ways to move forward.

K段，第6句

本句是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的条件复合句结构，使用 "If... then..." 模式，且主语采用动名词并列形式，表语带有不定式后置定语。这种句式在学术性文章和议论文中频繁出现，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句型的理解和写作中。条件从句中主语的并列结构、括号插入语也是学术文本的常见特征。

It took scientists a long time to realise that the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber.

第37题题干

"It takes sb some time to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句型，从句作宾语的结构也是高频考点。这种 "主句陈述时间+宾语从句说明内容" 的组合在学术文章和科普文章中大量出现，掌握后可以迁移到很多类似句子的理解中，典型性很强。

本篇出现的 174 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。

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇13次 · 真题 33 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇9次 · 真题 160 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇7次 · 真题 112 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇6次 · 真题 119 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇5次 · 真题 128 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇4次 · 真题 168 句

timber B2

n. 木材

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇3次 · 真题 87 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇3次 · 真题 40 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 138 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇2次·真题 136 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题 104 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题 99 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题 97 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇2次·真题 84 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇2次·真题 77 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 76 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇2次·真题 62 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题 61 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇2次·真题 56 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 58 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

sharing A2

n. 分享

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

currency B2

n. 货币

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

confront B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

destruction B2

n. 破坏

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

particle B2

n. 微粒, 颗粒

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题 14 句

award B1

n. 奖

本篇1次·真题 13 句

filter B1

n. 过滤器

本篇1次·真题 13 句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

cutting B1

adj. 尖刻的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次·真题 12 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comparable B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本篇1次·真题 11 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

indigenous C1

adj. 本地的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而

本篇1次·真题 11 句

preservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

undergo

B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

overwhelming

B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

recreation

B2

n. 娱乐

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

deterioration

C1

n. 恶化

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

erosion

B2

n. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等被自然力量逐...

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exhausted

B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

regional

B2

adj. 地区的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

statistics

B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

acceleration

B2

n. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

insufficient

B2

adj. 不足的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

legacy

C1

n. 遗产

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

protest

B2

v. 抗议; 反对

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

theoretical

B2

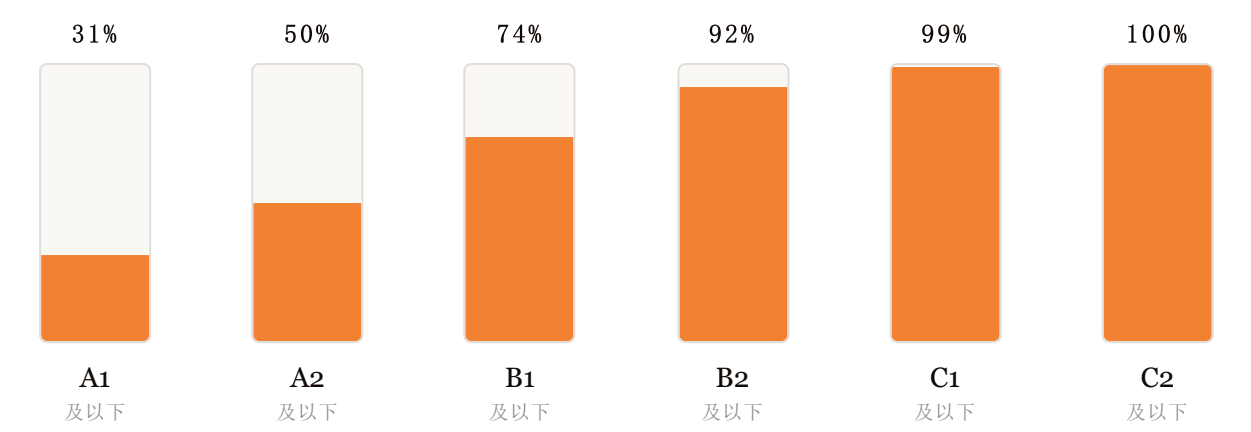
adj. 理论上的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 467 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **467** 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 36 个·约 8%。



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 467 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

467

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

英语六级 2022年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年6月第1套共用 · 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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1–P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 Since American idol star Taryn Southern started composing music with AI in 2017, musicians all over the world have begun wondering about the implications of AI and modern technology where music production is concerned. Using AI in the creation of music is perceived by some as a helpful tool and by others as almost "the beginning of the end".

自从美国偶像明星Taryn Southern在2017年开始使用人工智能创作音乐以来,全世界的音乐家都开始思考人工智能和现代技术在音乐制作方面的影响。一些人认为在音乐创作中使用人工智能是一种有用的工具,而另一些人则认为这几乎是"终结的开始"。

P2 In Taryn's case, AI software enabled her to communicate melodies and chords that she didn't know how to put together herself. The end product was therefore a collaborative effort, rather than a piece entirely produced by technology. Taryn's story has a distinctly positive feel that highlights the advantages of using AI in music production. It can serve as a source of inspiration, and as an ideal jumping-off point should a musician be hit with writer's block(文思枯竭).

在Taryn的案例中,人工智能软件使她能够表达她自己不知道如何组合在一起的旋律和和弦。因此,最终产品是一种协作成果,而不是完全由技术制作的作品。Taryn的故事具有明显的积极意义,突显了在音乐制作中使用人工智能的优势。它可以作为灵感的来源,并且当音乐家遭遇文思枯竭时,它可以成为理想的起点。

P3 Contrary to seeing AI as a tool, some musicians consider it to be hugely detrimental to the music scene. At the moment, because such technology is still so young, the music it's producing is not necessarily what we want to hear. In short, it's not of great quality. Those who have produced their own

music, or even fans of authentic, artistic music, will also argue that a computer could never emulate the work (and human touch) of a true musician.

与将人工智能视为工具相反,一些音乐家认为它对音乐界极其有害。目前,由于这种技术仍然非常年轻,它制作的音乐不一定是我们想听的。简而言之,它的质量不高。那些制作过自己音乐的人,甚至是真实艺术音乐的爱好者,也会认为计算机永远无法模仿真正音乐家的作品和人性化处理。

P4 Music has been an integral part of the story of humans for ages; in fact, the first known piece of music is believed to be around 3,400 years old. Songs have long been used as a means of communicating messages and folk stories, covering everything from societal ethics to world history. Since many people see music as such an inherently human expression, it is often considered as too precious to impart to technology. The thought of a computer generating a "random" piece of music that hasn't been painstakingly created by an artist is almost seen as sacrilegious(亵渎神圣的).

音乐长久以来一直是人类故事的重要组成部分;事实上,已知最早的音乐作品被认为有大约3400年的历史。歌曲长期以来一直被用作传达信息和民间故事的手段,涵盖从社会伦理到世界历史的方方面面。由于许多人将音乐视为一种固有的人类表达方式,它常被认为过于珍贵而不能交给技术。一想到计算机生成一段"随机"的音乐而不是由艺术家精心创作的,几乎被视为亵渎神圣的。

P5 Regardless of which side of the argument you fall on, it seems likely that the use of AI in music production will only become more frequent. Our modern world is preoccupied with technological advancements. Instead of shying away from the idea of this bleak future, the best approach to take is one of optimism and curiosity. While there are always bound to be stubborn old-school musicians who refuse to use tech, music producers should consider AI as something to be embraced. AI music software is still very much in its infancy, but with more investors interested in the development and outcomes of such technology, and considering the rapid growth rate of other tech advances in recent years, it's only a matter of time before AI-produced music is seen as the new norm.

无论你站在争论的哪一方,人工智能在音乐制作中的使用似乎只会变得更加频繁。我们的现代世界专注于技术进步。与其回避这种黯淡未来的想法,最好的方法是持乐观和好奇的态度。虽然总会有固执的老派音乐家拒绝使用技术,但音乐制作人应该将人工智能视为应该拥抱的东西。人工智能音乐软件仍处于起步阶段,但随着更多投资者对这种技术的发展和成果感兴趣,并考虑到近年来其他技术进步的快速增长率,人工智能制作的音乐被视为新常态只是时间问题。

题目与逐题解析

46. How do some musicians perceive using AI in creating music?

- A) It would help to produce more music idols.
- B) It would be detrimental to music production.
- C) It would hinder the understanding of authentic music.
- D) It would be the beginning of a new era in music creation.

一些音乐人如何看待在音乐创作中使用人工智能?

- A) 这将有助于产生更多音乐偶像。
- B) 这将不利于音乐制作。
- C) 这将妨碍对真正音乐的理解。
- D) 这将是音乐创作新时代的开端。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干How do some musicians perceive using AI in creating music?问"一部分音乐人如何看待", 是对原文中明示观点句的客观转述, 属于细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 How do some musicians perceive using AI in creating music? 主干是 some musicians perceive X, X 是动名词短语 using AI in creating music。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Contrary to seeing AI as a tool, some musicians consider it to be hugely detrimental to the music scene.

与把 AI 视作工具的看法相反, 一些音乐人认为它对音乐界极为有害。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文首段提到 American idol star Taryn Southern 是引子人名, 与音乐人对 AI 的看法无关; produce more music idols 拿这一无关键词造句, 属无中生有。

B) ✓ 正确

hugely detrimental to the music scene ↔ detrimental to music production

预判得到"对音乐创作有害", It would be detrimental to music production 是其逐词同义改写, 最直接对应, 故选 B。

C) 偷换概念

反对派担心的是 AI not necessarily what we want to hear"产出质量"和never emulate the work"复刻原创", 从未说过 AI 会妨碍"听众理解"真正的音乐; hinder the understanding of authentic music 把动作对象从"产出"偷换为"理解"。

D) 与原文相反

the beginning of a new era"新时代的开端"是正向积极评价, 而原文反对派恰恰说的是 the beginning of the end"终结的开端"——选项把 end 偷换成 new era, 方向完全相反。

47. What does Taryn Southern's story illustrate?

- A) AI technology is conducive to music composition.
- B) Musicians will be unable to create music without high tech.
- C) Musicians are often at their wits' end in their creative effort.
- D) AI technology is indispensable to creating melodies and chords.

Taryn Southern的故事说明了什么?

- A) 人工智能技术有利于音乐创作。
- B) 音乐人如果没有高科技将无法创作音乐。
- C) 音乐人在创作过程中常常束手无策。
- D) 人工智能技术对于创作旋律和和弦是必不可少的。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干结构是"具体人物故事 + illustrate", 问例子的服务对象, 是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 What does Taryn Southern's story illustrate? 主干 What does X illustrate, X 是 Taryn Southern's story。结构简单, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Taryn's story has a distinctly positive feel that highlights the advantages of using AI in music production. It can serve as a source of inspiration, and as an ideal jumping-off point should a musician be hit with writer's block.

Taryn 的故事带有明显的积极意味，凸显出在音乐创作中使用 AI 的种种好处。它可以作为灵感的源泉，并且在音乐人遭遇文思枯竭时，是一个理想的起点。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

highlights the advantages of using AI in music production ↔ **conducive to music composition**
预判得到"AI 有助于音乐创作"，AI technology is conducive to music composition
精确对应，故选 A。

B) 过度推断

原文只说 AI 是"协作工具""灵感来源"，从未说"没有高科技就无法创作"；unable to create music without high tech 是把"有帮助"夸大成"不可或缺"。

C) 以偏概全

原文只说"如果"音乐人遇到 writer's block，AI 是一个 jumping-off point；选项 often at their wits' end"经常技穷"把假设条件偷换为普遍现象，且偏离例证目的。

D) 过度推断

原文称 AI 是 source of inspiration 与 jumping-off point——是"加分项"，而 indispensable to creating melodies and chords"不可或缺"把作用拔高到"必需"，与原文协作性定位不符。

48. Why are some musicians opposed to the use of AI in creating music?

- A) Music produced with AI technology lacks humanness.
- B) Music created with AI technology is easily emulated.
- C) It will depreciate humans' role in music composition.
- D) It will deplete young musicians, creative inspiration.

为什么一些音乐人反对在音乐创作中使用人工智能？

- A) 用人工智能技术制作的音乐缺乏人性。
- B) 用人工智能技术创作的音乐很容易被模仿。
- C) 这将贬低人类在音乐创作中的作用。
- D) 这将耗尽年轻音乐人的创作灵感。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干以 Why 提问反对的原因，答案应是原文里反对派给出的明确理由句的同义改写。

【拆句】 Why are some musicians opposed to the use of AI in creating music? be opposed to 是固定搭配=反对。主干清晰。

【定位】 Those who have produced their own music, or even fans of authentic, artistic music, will also argue that a computer could never emulate the work (and human touch) of a true musician.

那些自己创作过音乐的人，甚至是真正的艺术音乐爱好者也会争辩说，电脑永远无法复刻一位真正音乐人的作品（以及那种人性温度）。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a computer could never emulate the work (and human touch) of a true musician ↔

lacks humanness

预判"缺人性"与 Music produced with AI technology lacks humanness 完全等价，故选 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文说"电脑无法 emulate 真正音乐人"——是 AI 模仿不来人；选项 easily emulated"AI 音乐容易被模仿"把模仿的主客关系颠倒，且 easily 与原文 never 直接相反。

C) 答非所问

depreciate humans' role"贬低人类在音乐创作中的角色"虽然在情感上和反对派接近，但原文给出的反对理由是"复刻不出人性"而非"会贬低人类角色"——本题问的是 Why 反对，必须是原文实际给出的理由。

D) 无中生有

原文从未提到 AI 会"耗尽年轻音乐人的创作灵感"，deplete young musicians, creative inspiration 是凭空造话。注意 P2 提到 AI 是"灵感来源"——正好相反。

49. Why do many people think music is too precious to impart to AI technology?

- A) It cannot be created without pains.
- B) It cannot be produced at random.
- C) It is part of human life.
- D) It is human specific.

为什么许多人认为音乐太宝贵而不能传授给人工智能技术？

- A) 音乐不能不经过辛苦就创作出来。
- B) 音乐不能随意产生。
- C) 音乐是人类生活的一部分。
- D) 音乐是人类特有的。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干问"为何认为音乐太珍贵不能交给AI"，是对原文给出理由的客观转述。

【拆句】 Why do many people think music is too precious to impart to AI technology? 嵌套 think 宾语从句；too...to... 表示"太...以致不能"；impart to=交付给。理解关键是 too...to... 的否定意味。

【定位】 Since many people see music as such an inherently human expression, it is often considered as too precious to impart to technology.

因为许多人把音乐视为人类固有的一种表达方式，所以它常被认为太珍贵了，不应交付给技术。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

原文用 painstakingly "煞费苦心"形容真正音乐人的创作，强调过程不易；cannot be created without pains "没有痛苦就无法创作"虽与文本有触点，但本题问的是"为何太珍贵"，答案应是"音乐属于人类"，而不是"创作过程辛苦"。

B) 偷换概念

原文说"电脑生成 random 的音乐被视为亵渎"，并非"音乐不能随机产生"；cannot be produced at random 把原文的 random (贬义形容词修饰AI产品) 偷换为"产生方式"的逻辑命题，且并非太珍贵的理由。

C) 以偏概全

part of human life "是人类生活的一部分"虽然符合原文"陪伴人类多年"的事实

(integral part of the story of humans for ages)，但本题问的是"为何太珍贵"，关键论点是"人类专属"而非"陪伴时间长"。Part of human life 比 human specific 弱：很多东西都是"人类生活的一部分"（如食物、衣物），未必只属人类——这恰恰落不到"专属"的关键力度。

D) ✓ 正确

an inherently human expression ↔ **human specific**

预判"音乐是人类专属"与 It is human specific 完全等价，故选 D。

50. What does the author think of the future of AI music?

- A) It will continue to arouse the interest of music investors.
- B) It has the prospect of becoming the norm in the future.
- C) It will be gradually accepted by old-school musicians.
- D) It may eventually lose its freshness and appeal.

作者如何看待人工智能音乐的未来？

- A) 它将继续引起音乐投资者的兴趣。
- B) 它有望在未来成为常态。
- C) 它将逐渐被传统派音乐人接受。
- D) 它最终可能会失去新鲜感和吸引力。

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 题干问作者怎么看，是对作者主观立场的探测，属态度/观点题。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the future of AI music? think of=对...怎么看；of 引出态度对象。主干平铺。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

continue to arouse the interest of music investors 投资者的兴趣，在原文 with more investors interested in the development 中只是作者用来支持"AI 音乐必成常态"的论据，本身不是作者对"未来"的核心判断；本题问 What does the author think of the future，答案要选最终判断而不是中间论据。

B) ✓ 正确

it's only a matter of time before AI-produced music is seen as the new norm ↔

has the prospect of becoming the norm in the future

预判"AI 音乐终将成为常态"与 It has the prospect of becoming the norm in the future 同义，故选 B。

C) 与原文相反

原文 there are always bound to be stubborn old-school musicians who refuse to use tech 明确指出守旧派始终会拒绝技术；gradually accepted by old-school musicians 反过来说他们会"逐渐接受"，与原文 refuse 直接相反。

D) 无中生有

may eventually lose its freshness and appeal"最终失去新鲜感和吸引力"——原文从未提到 AI 音乐会失去吸引力，反而判断它会成为新常态。属凭空构造。

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。

Since American idol star Taryn Southern started composing music with AI in 2017, musicians all over the world have begun wondering about the implications of AI and modern technology where music production is concerned.

第1段，第1句

该句展示了典型的 "Since + 状语从句, 主句" 结构，这是四六级和考研中常见的时间或因果背景句式。主句使用现在完成时表示从过去到现在的变化，也是常考时态。宾语中嵌套 "where" 引导的限定性状语从句，体现了修饰关系的复杂性，这类结构在真题中频繁出现。整体句式具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

It can serve as a source of inspiration, and as an ideal jumping-off point should a musician be hit with writer's block(文思枯竭).

第2段，第4句

本句涵盖了主语、情态动词谓语、并列的方式状语、条件状语从句等多种成分，且从句采用倒装结构，包含被动语态。这些特征为划分成分练习提供了丰富的训练点，尤其是倒装识别和从句定位是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

In short, it's not of great quality.

第3段，第3句

主系表结构和 "of + 抽象名词" 作表语（如 "of importance"、"of value"）是常见句式，在四六级和考研真题中有一定出现频率。但本句整体结构过于简单，没有体现复杂句式或易考的结构变化（如从句、非谓语、倒装等），作为典型练习句的代表性中等偏下。

Since many people see music as such an inherently human expression, it is often considered as too precious to impart to technology.

第4段，第3句

原因状语从句加主句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。被动语态、"see...as..." 结构和 "too...to..." 结构都是常考语法点。整句结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Instead of shying away from the idea of this bleak future, the best approach to take is one of optimism and curiosity.

第5段，第3句

主系表结构加句首状语是考试中常见的句式，特别是表达观点、定义或建议时。本句的 "the best approach is one of..." 句型在议论文中有一定代表性，表语部分使用 "one of + 抽象名词" 的结构也是典型用法。句首的 "Instead of" 状语结构在对比论证中较为常见。但整体而言，本句结构相对基础，没有从句嵌套或倒装等更高难度的考点，典型性中等偏上。

AI technology is conducive to music composition.

第47题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，具有一定代表性，但真题中更常见含从句或复杂修饰的长难句，本句过于简短，典型性一般。

Why are some musicians opposed to the use of AI in creating music?

第48题 题干

特殊疑问句加系表结构是四六级阅读中的常见句式,"be opposed to" 也是高频搭配;但本句无从句或复杂修饰,句式偏简单,代表性中等。

It cannot be created without pains.

第49题, A

情态动词加被动语态是四六级和考研中常见的句式(如 "can be done"、"should be considered"), 具有较高的迁移价值, 学生掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

It may eventually lose its freshness and appeal.

第50题, D

情态动词加动词原形的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其在表达推测、可能性或建议时频繁出现。本句结构简洁, 可作为理解情态动词用法的典型例句, 但由于过于简单, 缺少从句或复杂修饰, 代表性中等偏下。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 80 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。

musician A2

n. 音乐家;演奏者

本篇11次 · 真题 21 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇4次 · 真题 58 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇3次 · 真题 73 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇2次·真题 32 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇2次·真题 26 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇2次·真题 25 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇2次·真题 24 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本篇2次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇2次·真题 16 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本篇2次·真题 11 句

authentic B2

adj. 真实的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

emulate C1

v. 努力赶上或超越 (某人)

本篇2次·真题 8 句

melody B2

n. 旋律, 曲调

本篇2次·真题 8 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 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

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 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

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regardless

B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

conducive

C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

highlight

B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene

A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

unable

A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

oppose

B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

gradually

B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

advancement

B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

collaborative

C1

adj. 合作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

curiosity

B2

n. 好奇心

本篇1次·真题 17 句

producer

B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

frequent

B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

artistic B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

optimism B2

n. 乐观; 乐观主义

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

block A2

n. 街区

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

inherently C1

adv. 内在地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

societal C1

adj. 社会的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

bound B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

wit C1

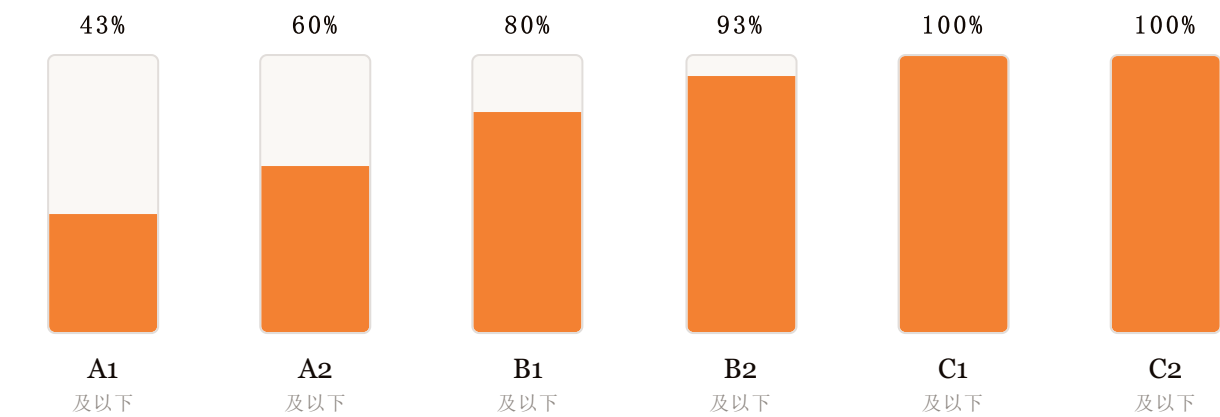
n. 机智

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

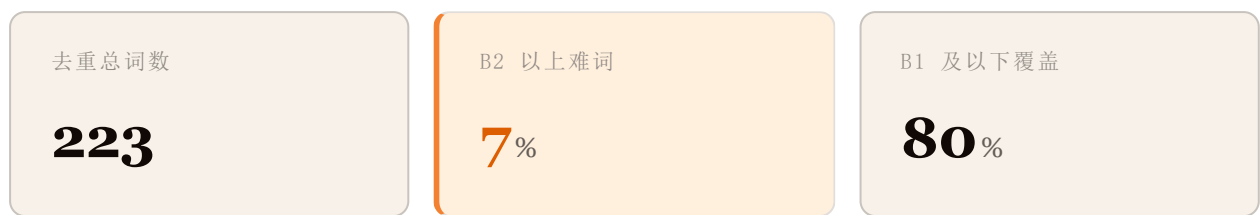
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 223 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 15 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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年6月第1套共用 · 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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(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 A few weeks ago, a well-meaning professor tried to explain the physiological process behind viruses and the human body in a tweet and was immediately criticized for a mistake in his information. He then issued an apology and deleted his erroneous tweet.

几周前，一位出于好意的教授试图在推文中解释病毒和人体背后的生理过程，却立即因其信息中的错误而受到批评。随后他发表了道歉并删除了那条错误的推文。

P2 Communicating science beyond the academic bubble is necessary to augmenting public understanding of health and environmental issues and helping individuals make well-informed personal decisions.

在学术圈之外传播科学对于增进公众对健康和环境问题的理解以及帮助个人做出明智的个人决策是必要的。

P3 However, scientists who engage in science communication must acknowledge that even in their area, their expertise is deep but narrow. They need to recognize the constraints in their own knowledge. That is not to suggest that they only write or present on their own research, but rather, that they consult with an expert if the topic is outside of their discipline. Fact-checking with a scientist who works in the specialty will prevent the unintentional spread of misinformation, and the process of doing so may yield tiny pieces of interesting new information that can be incorporated.

然而，从事科学传播的科学家必须承认，即使在他们自己的领域，他们的专业知识也是深入但狭窄的。他们需要认识到自身知识的局限性。这并不是说他们只能撰写或展示自己的研究，而是说如果话题超出了他们的学

科范围,他们应该咨询专家。与在该专业领域工作的科学家进行事实核查将防止无意中传播错误信息,而这样做的过程可能会产生可以纳入的有趣新信息的细小片段。

P4 Some have argued that the public is not educated enough to understand scientific information, especially for any complex phenomena, but this is absurd. Science instruction can be found at all levels of public education with most secondary schools offering classes on biology, physics, and chemistry. If anything, social media has shown that the public craves knowledge based on a solid scientific foundation. Even the public discourse that follows most scientific articles shows that online readers can understand even the most baffling of scientific principles.

有些人认为公众没有受到足够的教育来理解科学信息,特别是对于任何复杂现象,但这是荒谬的。科学教育可以在公共教育的各个层次找到,大多数中学都开设生物学、物理学和化学课程。如果说有什么的话,社交媒体已经表明公众渴望基于坚实科学基础的知识。即使是大多数科学文章之后的公众讨论也表明,在线读者甚至能够理解最令人困惑的科学原理。

P5 It is equally imperative to emphasize that being an expert on a topic does not automatically make a scholar qualified to communicate it to a nonscientific audience. A number of scientists recently have been offering public-aimed explanations of scientific phenomena. Even though they have appropriate credentials, they often do very little in the way of explaining. One biologist shared an intricate analogy involving a library, books, paper, a recipe, ingredients, and a cake to explain the process behind vaccines. Any explanation that requires a written key to keep track of what each item represents is not a clear example for public consumption.

同样重要的是要强调,成为某个主题的专家并不自动使学者有资格向非科学受众传播它。最近许多科学家一直在提供面向公众的科学现象解释。尽管他们具有适当的资质,但他们在解释方面往往做得很少。一位生物学家分享了一个涉及图书馆、书籍、纸张、食谱、配料和蛋糕的复杂类比来解释疫苗背后的过程。任何需要书面对照表来追踪每个项目代表什么的解释都不是供公众使用的清晰例子。

P6 Science communication is a science in and of itself. It requires rigorous training and instruction. A scientist should take communication courses that can teach a person how to identify and eliminate jargon and how to develop effective analogies to explain complex concepts. One cannot assume communication expertise—imagine if someone just decided that they were a physicist and started trying to contribute to the field without the necessary background. Doing a poor job communicating science to the public will only create confusion and widen the gap between science and society, a gap that scientists are trying to close.

科学传播本身就是一门科学。它需要严格的培训和指导。科学家应该参加传播课程,这些课程可以教会一个人如何识别和消除行话,以及如何开发有效的类比来解释复杂概念。一个人不能想当然地认为自己具有传播专业知识——想象一下如果有人只是决定他们是物理学家并开始尝试在没有必要背景的情况下为该领域做出贡献。向公众传播科学做得不好只会造成混乱并扩大科学与社会之间的差距,而这正是科学家们试图缩小的差距。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about communicating science to the general public?
- A) It will help them to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments.
 - B) It is a necessary means to improve their understanding of scientific issues.
 - C) It will get them more involved in academic debates on environmental problems.
 - D) It is an effective way to augment scientists' influence beyond the academic circle.

作者对向公众传播科学有何看法？

- A) 这将帮助他们跟上最新的科学发展。 B) 这是提高他们对科学问题理解的必要手段。
- C) 这将使他们更多地参与关于环境问题的学术辩论。
- D) 这是增强科学家在学术圈之外影响力的有效方式。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about communicating science to the general public? 问的是「作者对某话题说了什么」，要求回到原文找出作者关于这件事的明确表态，属于细节理解。

【拆句】 Q51 是简单的 What 引导特殊疑问句，主干是 the author say about 后接动名词短语 communicating science to the general public，无从句、无否定、无陷阱。

【定位】 Communicating science beyond the academic bubble is necessary to augmenting public understanding of health and environmental issues and helping individuals make well-informed personal decisions.

把科学传播到学术圈外，是增进公众对健康与环境议题理解、帮助个人做出明智决策的必要途径。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

keep abreast of the latest scientific developments 把「最新科学进展」塞进选项，而 P2 只说提升理解、辅助决策，从未提及 latest developments。

B) **✓ 正确**

necessary to augmenting public understanding of health and environmental issues ↔

a necessary means to improve their understanding of scientific issues

a necessary means to improve their understanding of scientific issues 同时命中预判的「必要性」与「提升理解」两条语义槽，无多余成分，是定位句的标准同义改写。

C) **偷换概念**

get them more involved in academic debates on environmental problems 把原文「帮助个人做明智决策」偷换为「让公众参与学术辩论」，方向完全相反——原文恰恰是要把科学带到学术圈外，而非把公众拉进学术辩论。

D) **张冠李戴**

augment scientists' influence beyond the academic circle 把「augment 的对象」从原文的 public understanding 偷换为 scientists' influence——augment 这个词留下了，受益人却换了，是典型「同词不同对象」陷阱。

52. What does the author advise scientists to do to deal with topics outside of their specialty?

- A) Write or present on them from new angles.
- B) Utilize information from diverse sources.
- C) Turn to a specialist for professional help.
- D) Fact-check with colleagues in their field.

作者建议科学家如何处理其专业领域之外的话题？

- A) 从新的角度撰写或阐述这些话题。 B) 利用来自不同来源的信息。 C) 向专业人士寻求专业帮助。
D) 与其领域的同事进行事实核查。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author advise scientists to do to deal with topics outside of their specialty? 直接问「作者建议做什么」，是对原文具体建议句的事实复述。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 What does the author advise scientists to do, 后接不定式短语 to deal with topics outside of their specialty 表目的，整体直白。

【定位】 That is not to suggest that they only write or present on their own research, but rather, that they consult with an expert if the topic is outside of their discipline.

这并不是说他们只能写或讲自己的研究，而是说，如果话题超出本人学科范围，他们应当请教该领域专家。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Write or present on them from new angles 凭空加入 new angles 这一限定，原文 they only write or present on their own research 是作者要排除的误读，且无任何「新角度」之意。

B) 偷换概念

Utilize information from diverse sources 把作者明确指出的「咨询专家 + 事实核查」泛化为「使用多元来源信息」，方向被悄悄稀释——作者强调的是「找对人」，不是「找够多源头」。

C) ✓ 正确

consult with an expert if the topic is outside of their discipline ↔

Turn to a specialist for professional help

Turn to a specialist for professional help 把预判的「请教 + 该领域专家」两要素逐一对上，且 specialist 与 specialty 同根，符合作者「领域内行家」的限定。

D) 张冠李戴

Fact-check with colleagues in their field 保留 Fact-check 这一动词（直接借自原文 Fact-checking with a scientist who works in the specialty），但把对象偷换为 colleagues in their field——原文恰恰强调因为话题在 their field 之外，才要找该话题所在领域 (specialty) 的专家。

53. What does the author say we can learn from social media?

- A) A solid academic foundation is essential to understanding baffling scientific principles.
- B) Modern technology has facilitated communication between scientists and the public.
- C) Scientific articles have gained increasing popularity among the general public.
- D) The public's understanding of science is much better than some have claimed.

作者说我们能从社交媒体中学到什么？

- A) 扎实的学术基础对于理解令人困惑的科学原理至关重要。
- B) 现代技术促进了科学家与公众之间的交流。
- C) 科学文章在公众中越来越受欢迎。
- D) 公众对科学的理解比一些人声称的要好得多。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say we can learn from social media? 问的是「从某事例中能得出什么结论」，本质仍是回到原文找作者就 social media 给出的论断句，属于细节而非推断。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 What... we can learn from social media, 宾语从句简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 If anything, social media has shown that the public craves knowledge based on a solid scientific foundation. Even the public discourse that follows most scientific articles shows that online readers can understand even the most baffling of scientific principles.

如果说有什么的话，社交媒体反而表明，公众渴望以扎实科学基础为支撑的知识。甚至大多数科学文章后面的公众讨论都显示，在线读者能够理解最易懂的科学原理。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

A solid academic foundation is essential to understanding baffling scientific principles 把原文「公众渴望基于科学的知识」误读为「必须具备学术根基才能理解科学」——原文是「公众主动 craves 知识」，不是「没有 foundation 就不行」。

B) 偷换概念

Modern technology has facilitated communication between scientists and the public 把 social media 上位概括为 modern technology，又把「公众理解力」偷换为「双向沟通」，原文从未谈及 facilitated communication。

C) 以偏概全

Scientific articles have gained increasing popularity among the general public 把原文用作佐证的 the public discourse that follows most scientific articles 偷换为「科学文章越来越受欢迎」——原文谈的是文章后面的「公众讨论显示理解力」，不是文章本身受欢迎程度。

D) ✓ 正确

online readers can understand even the most baffling of scientific principles ↔

The public's understanding of science is much better than some have claimed

Some have argued that the public is not educated enough to understand scientific information... but this is absurd

↔ **much better than some have claimed**

The public's understanding of science is much better than some have claimed 把作者用 social media 反驳「公众不够聪明」的结论——对应——选项里 some have claimed 与原文 Some have argued 同源指代，结论同向。

54. What does the example of the biologist who shared an intricate analogy show?

- A) It is helpful to use illustrations in explaining scientific phenomena.
- B) It is imperative to have appropriate titles to explain scientific issues.
- C) A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator.
- D) A nonscientific audience cannot duly understand principles of science.

分享了一个复杂类比的生物学家的例子说明了什么？

- A) 使用插图来解释科学现象是有帮助的。
- B) 用适当的标题来解释科学问题是必要的。
- C) 博学的学者不一定是合格的科学传播者。
- D) 非科学受众无法充分理解科学原理。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example of the biologist who shared an intricate analogy show? 直接问「这个例子说明了什么」，是典型例证目的题。

【拆句】 Q54 主干 What does the example show, example 后接 of 短语 + who 引导的定语从句修饰 biologist, 从句虽长但仅作识别身份用。

【定位】 It is equally imperative to emphasize that being an expert on a topic does not automatically make a scholar qualified to communicate it to a nonscientific audience.

同样必须强调的是，成为某话题的专家并不自动使学者具备向非科学受众传播该话题的资格。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It is helpful to use illustrations in explaining scientific phenomena 把「复杂类比」当成正面建议，与作者用此例所要表达的「这种类比反而不清晰」相反——作者明确说 not a clear example for public consumption.

B) 偷换概念

It is imperative to have appropriate titles to explain scientific issues 把原文 appropriate credentials 偷换为 appropriate titles，且作者强调的恰恰是「光有 credentials 不够」，本选项反而说「必须有合适头衔」，方向与作者完全相反。

C) ✓ 正确

being an expert on a topic does not automatically make a scholar qualified to communicate it to a nonscientific audience

↔ A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator

Even though they have appropriate credentials, they often do very little in the way of explaining.

↔ A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator

A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator 把作者「专家≠科普者」的论点压缩成一句格言式陈述，与论点句一对一。

D) 张冠李戴

A nonscientific audience cannot duly understand principles of science 把矛头指向受众理解力不足，与本段乃至 P4 的论调（公众有理解力，问题在科学家不会讲）相反；本题考点是「专家≠科普者」，与受众能力无关。

55. What does the author suggest scientists do to close the gap between science and society?

- A) Explain complex concepts scientifically.
- B) Make appropriate use of scientific terms.
- C) Take courses in public speaking.
- D) Develop communication skills.

作者建议科学家如何缩小科学与社会之间的差距？

A) 科学地解释复杂概念。 B) 恰当地使用科学术语。 C) 参加公开演讲课程。 D) 培养沟通技能。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author suggest scientists do to close the gap between science and society? 仍是问「作者建议做什么」，是对原文末段建议句的事实复述。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 What does the author suggest scientists do, 后接不定式 to close the gap between science and society 表目的，suggest 后接省略 that 的从句结构 scientists (should) do, 是六级常考的虚拟语气省略，需要识别。

【定位】 A scientist should take communication courses that can teach a person how to identify and eliminate jargon and how to develop effective analogies to explain complex concepts.

科学家应当修习传播课程，这些课程能教人如何识别并消除行话、如何构造有效的类比以解释复杂概念。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Explain complex concepts scientifically 把建议对象偷换为「科学地解释复杂概念」——原文要做的恰好相反，是用 effective analogies 把复杂概念变得通俗，而不是「更科学地」讲。

B) **与原文相反**

Make appropriate use of scientific terms 与作者建议背道而驰——原文明确说 identify and eliminate jargon，选项却让科学家「合理使用术语」，方向反置。

C) **以偏概全**

Take courses in public speaking 把原文 communication courses 偷换为 public speaking——「沟通课」覆盖书面/口头/类比/受众分析等多个维度，而 public speaking 只是其中一种，且方向更窄。

D) **✓ 正确**

take communication courses that can teach a person how to identify and eliminate jargon and how to develop effective analogies

↔ **Develop communication skills**

Science communication is a science in and of itself. It requires rigorous training and instruction.

↔ **Develop communication skills**

Develop communication skills 用最高一级的概括把原文末段全部建议吃下，且与段首主张 Science communication is a science in and of itself 完全同向，是稳妥的正确答案。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A few weeks ago, a well-meaning professor tried to explain the physiological process behind viruses and the human body in a tweet and was immediately criticized for a mistake in his information.

第1段，第1句

并列谓语结构（主动 + 被动）、不定式作宾语、介词短语作状语，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。本句结构清晰、成分完整，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

If anything, social media has shown that the public craves knowledge based on a solid scientific foundation.

第4段，第3句

宾语从句 + 后置定语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"show that" 引导宾语从句的句式极为典型。现在完成时搭配一般现在时从句的时态呼应也是考试常见模式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

It is an effective way to augment scientists' influence beyond the academic circle.

第51题，D

形式主语加不定式作真正主语的句式（It is + 名词/形容词 + to do）在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的书面表达结构，掌握后可大量复用。

It is helpful to use illustrations in explaining scientific phenomena.

第54题，A

形式主语结构"It is + 形容词 + to do sth"是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频句型，典型性强，掌握后可复用到大量类似表达中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 个英语六级真题高频词

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

scientific B1

adj. 科学的
本篇12次 · 真题 103 句

author A2

n. 作者
本篇4次 · 真题 264 句

issue B1

n. 问题
本篇4次 · 真题 158 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的
本篇4次 · 真题 104 句

understanding B1

n. 理解,领悟
本篇4次 · 真题 84 句

process B1

n. 过程
本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的
本篇3次 · 真题 61 句

gap B1

n. 间隙
本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则
本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的
本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象
本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

expert B1

n. 专家
本篇2次 · 真题 114 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的
本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的
本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的
本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

concept B2

n. 概念
本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇2次·真题 52 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇2次·真题 31 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇2次·真题 26 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇2次·真题 25 句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本篇2次·真题 15 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

imperative C1

adj. 极其重要的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇2次·真题 9 句

specialty B2

n. 专业

本篇2次·真题 9 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 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

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 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

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

item A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 30 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 23 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

virus B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 18 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

jargon C1

n. 行话

本篇1次·真题 16 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 14 句

discourse C1

n. 话语;论述

本篇1次·真题 14 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次·真题 13 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

physicist B2

n. 物理学家

本篇1次·真题 12 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

specialist B2

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 11 句

utilize B2

v. 使用, 利用

本篇1次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

recipe A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

rigorous C1

adj. 严格的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

absurd C1

adj. 荒谬的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

widen B2

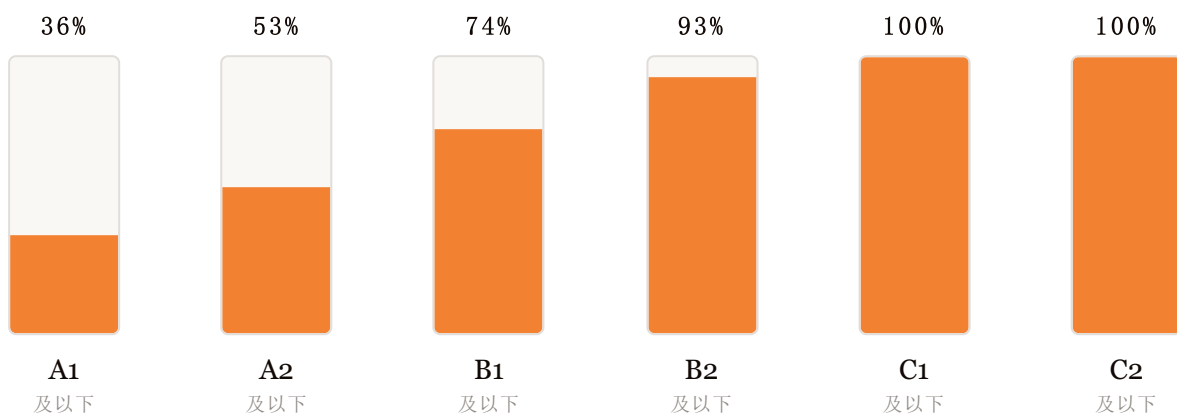
v. (使) 变宽

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 242 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **242** 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 18 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 242 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

242

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%

英语六级 2022年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年6月第1套共用 · 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2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍南京长江大桥 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2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(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**.

南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥，上层的4车道公路桥长4589米，下层的双轨道铁路桥长6772米。铁路桥连接原来的天津—浦口和上海—南京两条铁路线，使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的2分钟。大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽，也是南京的著名景点之一。南京长江大桥的建成标志着中国桥梁建设的一个飞跃，大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往，对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge is the first road-rail bridge over the Yangtze River that was designed by China and built with domestic materials. Its upper deck, a four-lane highway, is 4,589 meters long, while its lower deck, a double-track railway, is 6,772 meters long. The railway bridge connects the two former railway lines, the Tianjin-Pukou line and the Shanghai-Nanjing line, reducing the time for trains to cross the river from one and a half hours in the past to just two minutes now. The bridge is both an important hub for north-south transportation and one of the famous tourist attractions in Nanjing. The completion of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge marks a great leap in China's bridge construction. It has greatly facilitated the exchange of goods and the movement of people between the two banks of the Yangtze River, and has played a huge role in promoting economic development and improving people's lives.

【衔接】第1句内部上下层用while对比

第1句描述上下层两个长度 上层的4车道公路桥长4589米，下层的双轨道铁路桥长6772米，两者是并列对照关系，英文在两个分句间用 while 连接（the upper deck ... is 4,589 meters long, while its lower deck ... is 6,772 meters long），显出上下层的对比，比用句号硬断或 and 平接更连贯。

第3、4句用It承接避免重复桥名

第3句主语「大桥」、第4句涉及「大桥的建成」，紧跟第1、2句反复出现 the bridge。为避免桥名/the bridge 一再重复，第3句主语用 The bridge 后，第4句的影响部分改用代词 It 承接（It has greatly facilitated...），指代清晰又不啰嗦。

第4句两重作用间用and并补语义

第4句 大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往 与 对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用 是建成影响的两个并列方面，译文间用 and 连接两个完成时谓语，并保持时态一致，使「多重作用」读起来是顺承递进的一串，而非各自孤立。

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】客观介绍南京长江大桥

全段在客观介绍一座桥梁的概况——它的身份、长度、连接的线路、地位以及建成的意义，属于典型的「中国工程/景观介绍」客观陈述语体。开篇 南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥 就是「是」字判断句，陈述这座桥客观存在的属性，奠定了全篇平实、客观的说明文基调。这类介绍文不带个人情感，用词宜简洁准确，不堆华丽辞藻。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是在客观陈述这座桥「现在仍然如此」的事实属性——它是什么桥、有多长、是什么枢纽、是著名景点，这些都是当下成立的客观状态，故主时态用一般现在时，如 大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽，也是南京的著名景点之一。只有两处需偏离：讲「建成」这一已完成的历史动作时用一般过去时（建成于过去），讲建成后「起到了巨大作用」这一从过去延续到现在的影响时可用现在完成时。

【译法】南京长江大桥

拟定统一译法 the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge。取法：专名「南京」「长江」用约定俗成的音译/通名 Nanjing、Yangtze River，通名「大桥」意译为 Bridge，整体是国际通用的官方译名。全篇凡指这座桥，首次用全称 the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge，复现时统一用 the bridge / it 承接，绝不一会儿 Nanjing Bridge、一会儿 Yangtze Bridge 地变来变去。锚回原文：南京长江大桥。

天津—浦口（津浦线）

拟定统一译法 the Tianjin-Pukou railway line。取法：两个地名「天津」「浦口」均用音译 Tianjin、Pukou，中间用连字符连接表示「这条连接两地的铁路线」，后加通名 railway line 点明性质。锚回原文：天津—浦口。

上海—南京（沪宁线）

拟定统一译法 the Shanghai-Nanjing railway line。取法同上：地名音译 Shanghai、Nanjing 用连字符连接，加 railway line。注意「南京」在桥名和此处都出现，全篇统一拼 Nanjing，不可一处 Nanjing 一处 Nanking。锚回原文：上海-南京。

1. 南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥，上层的4车道公路桥长4589米，下层的双轨道铁路桥长6772米。

【主干】桥是首座两用桥（主系表）（主语策略：原句主语）

本句中文有现成主语「南京长江大桥」，核心是「是……两用桥」这个判断，故英文主干用主系表结构：主语 the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge，系动词 is，表语 the first ... road-rail bridge。中文里 南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥 的「是……桥」被提为英文主干，其余「由中国设计、采用国产材料建造」都是修饰这座桥的成分，不进主干。后半两个「长……米」是两个并列的补充说明，另作处理。

【降级】长修饰降级为过去分词定语

表语 bridge 前的一长串中文修饰 由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的 不能堆在名词前，降级为过去分词短语作后置定语：designed by China and built with domestic materials，挂在 bridge 后。中文 铁路、公路两用桥 译为复合形容词 road-rail，「首座」译为 the first 放最前。后半 上层的4车道公路桥长4589米，下层的双轨道铁路桥长6772米 是对这座桥的补充描述，另起一句用 with 短语或独立句承接（the upper deck ... is ... long; the lower deck ... is ... long），避免与主干硬塞成流水句。

【语法】时态

主干 is 用一般现在时，回指全篇基调——这座桥现在仍是这样一座两用桥，是客观事实。后半描述上下层长度的 is 同样用现在时。

语态

「由中国设计」「采用国产材料建造」动作的承受者是桥，故用被动 designed by China、built with domestic materials；过去分词本身即被动，安放在 bridge 后作定语。

数词与单位

「4589米」「6772米」译为 4,589 meters、6,772 meters，单位 meter 跟在大于一的数后用复数 meters；「4车道」译 four-lane（复合形容词中 lane 用单数）、「双轨道」译 double-track。

冠词

特指这座唯一的桥用定冠词 the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge；「首座」唯一最高级语境用 the first。

【译文】 The Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge is the first road-rail bridge over the Yangtze River that was designed by China and built with domestic materials. Its upper deck, a four-lane highway, is 4,589 meters long, while its lower deck, a double-track railway, is 6,772 meters long.

2. 铁路桥连接原来的天津—浦口和上海—南京两条铁路线，使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的2分钟。

【主干】 铁路桥连接两条线（主谓宾）（主语策略：原句主语）

本句主语现成——「铁路桥」the railway bridge；核心动词「连接」connects 作谓语；宾语是「两条铁路线」the two railway lines。主干即 the railway bridge connects the two railway lines。中文 铁路桥连接原来的天津—浦口和上海—南京两条铁路线 的「连接」被提为谓语，后半使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的2分钟 是连接带来的结果，另作降级处理。

【降级】 「使……缩短」降级为分词状语

后半 使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的2分钟 是「连接」带来的结果，降级为现在分词短语作结果状语：reducing the time for trains to cross the river from one and a half hours to two minutes，挂在主干后。「原来的」译 formerly / former 修饰两条线；「从……缩短为……」用 reduce ... from ... to ... 这一固定搭配，把「过去一个半小时」「现在2分钟」分别放进 from 和 to。注意避免照中文用 and 连接「连接……并使……缩短」拼成流水句。

【语法】时态

connects 用一般现在时，回指全篇基调——铁路桥现在仍发挥着连接作用，是持续事实。结果状语 reducing 用分词，时态依附主句，无需另定。

单复数

「两条铁路线」是复数 the two railway lines；火车泛指多列用复数 trains；「一个半小时」one and a half hours 中 hours 用复数，「2分钟」two minutes 用复数。

介词搭配

固定搭配 reduce ... from ... to ... (从.....减到.....)；「过江」cross the river 中 the river 特指长江用 the。

冠词

特指承上文那座桥的铁路部分用 the railway bridge；特指那两条具体的线用 the two railway lines。

【译文】 The railway bridge connects the two former railway lines, the Tianjin-Pukou line and the Shanghai-Nanjing line, reducing the time for trains to cross the river from one and a half hours in the past to just two minutes now.

3. 大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽，也是南京的著名景点之一。

【主干】 大桥既是枢纽也是景点（主系表）（主语策略：原句主语）

主语现成——「大桥」，承上文用代词或定指 the bridge / It；本句是两个并列的判断「是.....枢纽」「也是.....景点」，英文用主系表，谓语 is，两个并列表语用 both ... and ... 连接：both an important hub ... and one of ... attractions。中文 大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽，也是南京的著名景点之一 整句就是对桥地位的双重判断，无须切分主干之外的成分。

【降级】 本句结构简单无需大改

本句是简单的双重判断句，主干立好后基本无需降级处理。仅两点小重构：「南北交通的重要枢纽」译 an important hub for north-south transportation，「南北」作复合形容词 north-south；「南京的著名景点之一」用 one of + 复数 的固定结构 one of the famous tourist attractions in Nanjing。

【语法】时态

is 用一般现在时，回指全篇基调——桥现在仍是枢纽和景点，客观事实。

固定结构单复数

「.....之一」用 one of the + 复数名词：one of the famous tourist attractions, attractions 必须用复数（之一意味着有多个）；主语 one 仍是单数，但本句系动词跟的是大桥这个主语用 is。

冠词

承上指那座桥用 the bridge / It；「重要枢纽」泛指一个枢纽用不定冠词 an important hub。

【译文】 The bridge is both an important hub for north-south transportation and one of the famous tourist attractions in Nanjing.

4. 南京长江大桥的建成标志着中国桥梁建设的一个飞跃，大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往，对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用。

【主干】 建成标志着一个飞跃（主谓宾）（主语策略：原句主语）

本句主语是「南京长江大桥的建成」——一个动作名词短语 the completion of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge；核心动词「标志着」marks 作谓语；宾语「一个飞跃」a leap。主干即 The completion ... marks a leap。中文 南京长江大桥的建成标志着中国桥梁建设的一个飞跃 是首要判断，后两个分句 大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往 与 对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用 是建成带来的两重作用，另作并列处理。

【降级】 后两重作用降级为并列谓语

本句一个主语带三个动作：「标志着」「方便了」「起到了作用」。主干留 marks，后两个 大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往 译并列谓语 has greatly facilitated the exchange of goods and movement of people、对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用 译 has played a huge role in promoting economic development and improving people's lives，用 and 连接两个 has done。其中「促进经济发展」「改善人民生活」是 in 的对象，用动名词 promoting、improving。注意三个动作主语相同，不必重复主语。

【语法】 时态

「标志着」marks 用一般现在时（建成的意义至今成立）；「方便了」「起到了作用」是从建成那时起延续至今的影响，用现在完成时 has facilitated、has played——这是本句允许偏离基调之处，因为强调「已经并持续产生」的效果。

动名词搭配

「对.....起到作用」用 play a role in doing；「促进经济发展」「改善人民生活」作 in 的宾语，动词须变动名词 promoting economic development、improving people's lives。

单复数与所有格

「人员来往」movement of people、「人民生活」people's lives 中 lives 用复数（众人各自的生活）；people's 用所有格撇号。

主谓一致

主语 the completion 是单数，故 marks 用第三人称单数 s，完成时助动词用 has 而非 have。

【译文】 The completion of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge marks a great leap in China's bridge construction. It has greatly facilitated the exchange of goods and the movement of people between the two banks of the Yangtze River, and has played a huge role in promoting economic development and improving people's lives.

英语六级 2022年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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