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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2022年9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 students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills.”* You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) It enables people to earn more money.
B) It teaches the importance of financing.
C) It helps people with budgeting.
D) It introduces a novel way to invest.
2. A) Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.
B) Many Americans have no idea about how to invest.
C) Most Americans do not know how to save money.
D) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.
3. A) Keep track of his money.
B) Live within his means.
C) Find more sources of income.
D) Refrain from buying luxuries.
4. A) It offers a greater variety of items.
B) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.
C) It changes one's way of living.
D) It saves one's time for shopping.

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

5. A) It is brand-new.
B) It has plenty of rooms.
C) It belongs to her mother.
D) It has been vacant for months.
6. A) Space.
B) Tranquillity.
C) Appliances.
D) Location.
7. A) Talk to his wife about the contract terms.
B) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.
C) Check the references of the flat owner.
D) Consult his solicitor one more time.
8. A) She can have a wonderful view of the pond.
B) She will be much closer to her work place.
C) She can make friends with new neighbours.
D) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

Section B

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

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

9. A) The more commercials they see, the more brands they get to know.
B) The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.
C) The more television they watch, the fewer conflicts in the family.
D) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.
10. A) Inform children of the family's financial situation.
B) Shift children's attention to interesting activities.
C) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.
D) Help children understand advertising's intent.
11. A) Their limited cognitive ability.
B) Their strong natural curiosity.
C) Their admiration for celebrities.
D) Their lack of social experience.

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

12. A) Bad guys may do good deeds.
B) Bad guys may go unpunished.
C) Good guys may not always cooperate.
D) Good guys may get unfair treatment.
13. A) By what we do.
B) By fair evaluation.
C) In comparison with others.
D) In accordance with set standards.
14. A) Learn from them earnestly.
B) Compete with them actively.
C) Leave them alone temporarily.
D) Cooperate with them sincerely.
15. A) Being dismissed as hypocritical.
B) Not getting the reward they deserve.
C) Having to make too many sacrifices.
D) Being misunderstood by people around.

Section C

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

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

16. A) They are increasingly aware of gender differences.
B) They engage themselves in positive recollection.
C) They begin to see the importance of friendship.
D) They make friends with peers of the same sex.
17. A) Competing for position.
B) Forging close ties with friends.
C) Pursuing fashion.
D) Fulfilling family obligations.
18. A) They prioritize romance over friendship.
B) They try to strengthen same-sex friendships.
C) They begin to take friendship more seriously.
D) They compete intensely for romantic partners.

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

19. A) They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.
B) They are worried about being turned down.
C) They fear that their condition will be made widely known.
D) They are afraid to be discriminated against once recruited.
20. A) After receiving a job offer.
B) During a job interview.
C) When confirming an interview.
D) Upon completing a cover letter.
21. A) Describe the true state of their health.
B) Provide all the information required.
C) Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job.
D) Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

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

22. A) Their scores were least affected by music with speech.
B) It was the poorest when there was background speech.
C) Their scores were most depressed with instrumental music.
D) It was disrupted by the sound of an air conditioner or fan.
23. A) It has to do with the type and volume of the background noise.
B) It has to do with short-term memory for listening comprehension.
C) It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.
D) It depends on the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand.
24. A) Keep everything as quiet as possible.
B) Play nothing but instrumental music.
C) Use vocal material as little as possible.
D) Wear a pair of earphones or headphones.
25. A) Sociable people were immune to all distractions.
B) Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.
C) Less outgoing people were more affected by silence.
D) Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

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

The now extinct passenger pigeon has the dubious honor of being the last species anyone ever expected to disappear. At one point, there were more passenger pigeons than any other species of bird. Rough 26 of their population went as high as five billion and they accounted for around 40 percent of the total indigenous bird population of North America in the early 19th century.

Despite their huge population, passenger pigeons were 27 to human intrusion into their nesting territory. Their nests were shabby things and two weeks after the eggs 28 , the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring, leaving them to take care of themselves. People discovered that these baby pigeons were really tasty, and the adult birds were also quite 29 . First the Native Americans and then the transplanted Europeans came to consider the birds a great 30 .

By the 1850s, commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an 31 pace. Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day to be made into popular pigeon pies. In addition, large 32 of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land. As numerous as the passenger pigeons were, they were not an 33 resource. By the 1880s, it was noticed that the bird population had become seriously 34 . The last passenger pigeons killed in the wild were shot in 1899.

Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining 35 , a passenger pigeon named Martha, who died on September 1, 1914, in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo. In addition to being the end of an era, it was also the first time humans were able to exactly time the extinction of a species.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) vulnerable | I) hatched |
| B) unprecedented | J) expired |
| C) tracts | K) excerpts |
| D) specimen | L) estimates |
| E) robust | M) edible |
| F) refuge | N) depleted |
| G) plazas | O) delicacy |
| H) infinite | |

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**.

Is computer coding a foreign language?

- A) As computer coding has become an increasingly sought-after skill, more K-12 schools are working it into their curriculums. Some states have considered allowing students to forgo(放弃) foreign language for coding classes, despite opposition from educators.

- B) There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools, with fierce opinions on each side. When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.
- C) The idea is that computer programming is a language, allowing people to communicate with machines and programs. It's the language of the 21st century and more valuable than a natural language, some advocates argue. The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.
- D) According to the 2016 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM Index, computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995. The number of higher education language enrollments declined between 2009 and 2013 by more than 111,000 spots, according to the Modern Language Association of America.
- E) "I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements, "I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school, you might as well do computer coding."
- F) The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action. It would have been the first state to try this initiative. Ring says that although he will be out of office, an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf. "In the speech I gave on the Senate floor, I said, 'We can be the first state to do this, or we can be the 50th state to do it. It's our choice. It's going to happen,'" Ring says.
- G) A Kentucky bill similar to the one in Florida was met with complaints from educators, and was then amended to promote computer science education initiatives with no mention of foreign language requirements. Instead, the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes. Under the Washington bill, public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes. A report detailing the opinions of state university officials is due to the Legislature by November 2017.
- H) Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class. Srinu Mandyam, CTO and co-founder of kid-friendly instructional coding company Tynker, believes allowing students to forgo foreign language because they struggle with it is unproductive because every subject, whether art, math or language, is a significant contribution to a well-rounded existence. "Many students don't fare well with algebra but we never discuss eliminating it or ... say chemistry is now counted as an algebra class," he said via email. "We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign language and coding for the same reason. Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions ... about what they want to pursue."
- I) Computer science courses already fulfill a math or science high school graduation requirement in 28 states and the District of Columbia, up from only 12 states in 2013. And while advocates of the bills say they should count as foreign language instead, opponents stress the importance of balancing computer and foreign language skills.

- J) Studies show that bilingualism(双语) correlates with cognitive development, intelligence, memory and problem solving abilities, according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study. And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language (but not mathematical) regions of the brain when understanding code, critics remain wary. They say that regardless of cognitive functions, being monolingual is a disadvantage in the increasingly international economy, even if English has become the de facto(事实上的) language of business.
- K) "Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing," says ACTFL National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow, who teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts, and has also studied Spanish, French, German, Italian and Greek. "We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture."
- L) Even with the benefits and skill sets languages provide, recruiters and employers value computer skills more. According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report, study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes, but 55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes. However, although 2016 computer science graduates can expect to make the second highest starting salary compared with other jobs this year, the Bureau of Labor predicts the demand for computer programmers will decrease 8 percent or by 26,500 jobs by 2024.
- M) Ring says foreign language skills are important, but expresses doubt that school districts could work both coding and language into their curriculum in a significant way because they lack the time in the school day. "Nothing against language," he says. "I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school," he says.
- N) Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier, but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly. He suggests an immersive, dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language, as several schools around the country have successfully implemented. "The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language," Zarrow says.
- O) Though the benefits of computer programming skills are vast, foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright. Mandyam says the two skill sets are essential but unrelated. "Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn, and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it," Mandyam says via email. "But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language. It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else, even something as important as coding. Clearly, education leaders must figure out a way to teach both."
36. Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence.
37. One U.S. state senator proposed that high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding.
38. Learning languages broadens students' international perspective and nurtures mutual respect among peoples, according to a high school language teacher.
39. One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.

40. Statistics show while computer-related jobs have been on the rise, foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s.
41. All school subjects are said to be essential to students' well-rounded development.
42. There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.
43. One study showed that foreign language learning improved students' academic performance.
44. Being short of funding and qualified teachers, schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field.
45. A distinguished high school language teacher also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The U.S. and China don't agree on much these days. Germany and France share a border and a currency but are frequently at odds. The U.K. and India like to march to their own drum. But there's one issue on which all these countries see eye to eye: Technology companies are too big, too powerful, and too profitable. And that power is only likely to intensify, leaving governments with no choice but to confront it head-on by taking the companies to court, passing new competition laws, and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants.

China is the latest to implement an anti-trust crackdown, unveiling anti-monopoly rules last month. The draft rules followed the surprise suspension of a \$37 billion stock offering by billionaire Jack Ma's Ant Group Co., making clear that no company can evade the government's regulation. The moves in China coincide with accelerating efforts in the U.S. and Europe to rein in Amazon.com, Apple, Facebook, and Google.

"The big get bigger and bigger but without being better," says Andreas Schwab, a German member of the European Parliament who championed a 2014 resolution to break up Google. "Growing economic power, growing influence on local markets all over the world, and a growing concern of competitors and consumers altogether have made it happen now."

In this new anti-trust era, the old focus on pricing power no longer applies, because several of the biggest tech companies have established trillion-dollar monopolies by charging consumers next to nothing. Tech giants are increasingly assuming powerful positions in banking, finance, advertising, retail, and other markets that force smaller businesses to rely on their platforms to reach customers.

For years, Europe alone confronted the power of digital giants. Governments were alarmed that European companies were failing to match Silicon Valley's innovations or to stop Google and Facebook from vacuuming up personal data and, with that, advertising revenue. Led by Margrethe Vestager, the European Union's competition chief, countries have sought to police the market and encourage fair play.

In China the crackdown has been driven at least partly by fear that the homegrown tech industry is becoming too powerful. The country has long championed Alibaba and Tencent, but their massive accumulation

of data on the Chinese citizenry is a growing concern for Beijing.

In the U.S., a new breed of anti-trust experts argues that consideration should be given to privacy, control over data, workers' rights, and the overall impact on smaller companies. And the public in general has grown increasingly skeptical of social media companies. More than 60% say the sector has a negative effect on the country, and almost half want more regulation for social media, according to a 2020 Pew Research Center study.

46. What does the author say is the issue all major economic powers have to address?

- A) How to ensure the sustainable growth of their tech giants.
- B) How to keep the competitiveness of their tech companies.
- C) How to break up the powerful giant tech companies.
- D) How to stop tech companies from gaining monopoly.

47. What does the suspension of Ant Group Co.'s stock offering suggest?

- A) All attempts to evade regulation are doomed to failure.
- B) All attempts to monopolize sales must be cracked down.
- C) All companies must be regulated by the government.
- D) All companies, domestic or foreign, are created equal.

48. How are smaller companies impacted by tech giants' business expansion?

- A) They can no longer do business independent of tech giants.
- B) They are frequently denied access to tech giants' platforms.
- C) They have to change marketing strategies to keep customers.
- D) They no longer have the power to price their own products.

49. What have EU countries done to confront the power of digital giants?

- A) They have imposed strict regulation over digital giants' advertising.
- B) They have considered regulatory action to promote fair competition.
- C) They have limited sales of digital giants' products.
- D) They have sought to protect consumers' privacy.

50. What do Americans generally think of social media companies according to the author?

- A) They are invading people's privacy.
- B) They are increasingly influential.
- C) They are becoming untrustworthy.
- D) They are growing out of control.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Born from the accessibility of mass air travel, modern international tourism has been popularized as "holiday-making" in regions that offer comparative advantages of sand, sun and sea. Travel is often portrayed as a tool for personal growth and tourism as an economic motor for destination countries and cities. There is a tendency to assume that tourism is good for everyone involved.

Today the big bang of tourism drives over 1.2 billion tourists across international borders annually. Many popular places are literally being loved to death. Recent protests in ports of call like Venice and Barcelona against disturbances created by cruise ships show the unfortunate consequences of emphasizing quantity over quality in tourism.

Uncontrolled tourism development has become a primary driver of social and environmental disruption. Tourism studies provide much documentation of the many negative social impacts of tourism and resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors.

Antagonism toward tourists typically develops in mature, heavily visited destinations. Protests in heavily visited destinations suggest that traditional tourism has overstayed its welcome.

Residents often become frustrated when the benefits of tourism are not felt locally. Although it can generate foreign exchange, income and employment, there's no guarantee that multinational hotel chains will allocate these benefits equitably among local communities.

On the contrary, when people stay at large resorts or on cruise ships, they make most of their purchases there, leaving local communities little opportunity to benefit from tourist spending. These forms of tourism widen economic and political gaps between haves and have-nots at local destinations.

In recent decades, local residents in destination communities also have found themselves negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics, service industry roles and lifestyle transformations. For example, data show that tourism activity corresponds to increased social problems as local residents adopt the behaviors of tourists.

What does all this mean for the everyday traveler?

First, all tourists should make every effort to honor their hosts and respect local conditions. This means being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms, rather than expecting local conditions to adapt to travelers.

Second, tourism is a market-based activity and works best when consumers reward better performers. In the information age, there's little excuse for travelers being uninformed about where their vacation money goes and who it enriches.

Informed travelers also are better able to distinguish between multinational companies and local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents. Such businesses are in love with the destination and are therefore deserving of market reward. In the long run, being a responsible traveler means ensuring net positive impacts for local people and environments. With the information available at our fingertips, there has never been more opportunity to do so.

51. What is the popular assumption about international tourism?

- A) Its benefits may compensate for the adverse environmental consequences.
- B) Its rapid development is attributed to people's improved living standard.
- C) It appeals to people in places with favorable geographical conditions.
- D) It contributes to the economy of destination countries and regions.

52. What do we learn from some studies about uncontrolled tourism development?
- A) It gives rise to an increase in mass confrontations.
 - B) It incurs local residents' antagonism to tourists.
 - C) It inhibits the steady growth of local economy.
 - D) It brings in a large chunk of mobile population.
53. Why does the author say local residents of popular destinations often feel frustrated?
- A) They fall victim to social conflicts and environmental disturbances.
 - B) They have little opportunity to enjoy themselves on cruise ships.
 - C) They cannot find employment in multinational hotel chains.
 - D) They do not think they benefit as much as they deserve.
54. How does the author say local residents in destination communities respond to tourism activity?
- A) They endeavor to adapt to it.
 - B) They readily adopt new lifestyles.
 - C) They immerse tourists in their culture.
 - D) They try to upgrade their business models.
55. What can tourists do to exert more positive impacts on the tourist destinations?
- A) Show interest in local customs and lifestyles.
 - B) Seek possibilities to invest in local companies.
 - C) Use the services provided by local businesses.
 - D) Give favorable comments about their services.

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**.

贴春联 (Spring Festival couplets) 是中国人欢度春节的一个重要习俗。春联由一对诗句和四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 组成, 诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上, 红色代表幸运, 金色代表财富。春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方。春联的诗句体现中国传统诗词的特点, 两句诗的字数相同、内容相关。横批凸显春联的主题, 更是锦上添花。春联以简洁的文字描绘生动的形象, 抒发美好的愿望。当家家户户贴春联时, 人们就会意识到春节已经正式拉开序幕。

2022年9月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2022年9月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) • 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 students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills.” 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·176词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Nowadays more and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills. This awareness is well founded, for in an age reshaped by technology, the ability to handle digital tools has become as basic as reading and writing.

There are solid reasons behind this trend. For one thing, digital competence directly boosts academic efficiency. In my own case, learning to use spreadsheets and reference software turned a painful week of manual data sorting into an afternoon's work. Moreover, such skills open doors in the job market. For instance, a classmate who taught herself basic programming stood out among hundreds of applicants and landed an internship at a tech firm. As a result, students who master these tools gain a clear edge both in study and in career.

In conclusion, the growing attention to digital skills reflects a genuine need rather than a passing fashion. Students would be wise to invest time in mastering practical tools instead of waiting until graduation, so that they can thrive in a world that runs on technology.

【参考译文】

如今越来越多的学生日益意识到培养数字技能的重要性。这种意识是有充分依据的，因为在一个被技术重塑的时代，操作数字工具的能力已经像读写一样成为一项基本能力。

这一趋势背后有实在的原因。一方面，数字能力直接提升学业效率。就我自己而言，学会使用表格软件和文献管理软件，把原本要手动整理一周的数据变成了一个下午就能完成的工作。此外，这类技能还能打开

就业的大门。比如，我的一位同学自学了基础编程，在数百名申请者中脱颖而出，拿到了一家科技公司的实习。因此，掌握这些工具的学生在学习和职业上都获得了明显的优势。

总之，人们对数字技能日益增长的关注反映的是一种真实的需要，而非一时的风尚。学生们明智的做法是趁早投入时间去掌握实用工具，而不是等到毕业，这样他们才能在一个依靠技术运转的世界里立足。

【第1段】抄首句后一句定调。首句逐字照抄题目要求（This awareness is well founded 之前的那句），守住硬约束；紧接的 This awareness is well founded, for ... has become as basic as reading and writing 用『承接首句表态』与『打比方强化』两个句架，把别人的重视变成本文要论证的立场，开头不再是孤句。

【第2段】两理由各坐实一例。There are solid reasons... For one thing 总起并领起理由一，In my own case 用个人经历坐实效率提升；Moreover 递进出理由二，For instance 用同学自学编程的人物例子坐实就业优势；末句 As a result 因果收束。四个句架各司其职，论证落地不空喊。

【第3段】重申 + 建议闭环。In conclusion... reflects a genuine need rather than a passing fashion 重申立场、回扣首句；Students would be wise to... instead of... so that... 给出尽早投入的具体建议，全文首尾呼应收口。

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

首句续写议论文

本题要求写 an essay that begins with the sentence 指定首句的短文，且明确 begins with the sentence 的首句已把话题和立场都定死——即『学生越来越意识到培养数字技能的重要性』。所以你的任务不是重新提出观点，而是接着这句已给的立场，论证数字技能为何日益重要、如何培养。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有指定收信人，是一篇公开发表式的议论文，题目允许你 make comments、cite examples 或用亲身经历来展开，都是对着读者摆事实讲道理。因此用面向阅卷人的正式书面语即可，不需要称呼、不需要署名，避免口语缩写和随意的网络用词。

中心立意

数字技能确实值得学生投入

承接首句既定立场，本篇中心是：学生对数字技能的重视是有真实依据的，它同时提升学业效率和就业竞争力，因此值得尽早投入学习，而非临近毕业才补。这一立场与首句 Nowadays more and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills. 完全咬合，不另起炉灶。

要展开的要点

1. 理由一：提升学业效率

数字技能直接提高学习效率——用表格软件、文献检索工具处理原本要手动完成的作业，可以省下大量时间。这一条对应题目允许的 use your personal experiences，可用亲身经历落地。

2. 理由二：增强就业竞争

掌握编程、数据处理等技能能在求职市场上脱颖而出。这一条用 cite examples 举一个具体的人物例子来支撑，而不是空喊『对找工作有用』。

3. 收束：建议尽早投入

结尾呼应首句的重视立场，给出一句建议——尽早动手掌握实用工具，而不是等到毕业，让全文在同一立场上收口。

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 照抄首句 + 定调

逐字照抄题目指定首句作为开篇，再补一句点明这一重视是有依据的，把全文立场立稳。

第 2 段 理由 + 例子论证

主体段，用两条理由（提升学业效率、增强就业竞争）加个人经历与具体人物例子，论证数字技能为何重要。

第 3 段 重申立场 + 建议收尾

重申数字技能是真实需要而非一时风气，给出尽早投入的建议，呼应首句收口。

第 1 段 抄首句 + 点明有依据

照抄 Nowadays more and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills., 随后补一句：这种重视是有依据的，因为在技术重塑的时代，操作数字工具已像读写一样成为基本能力。

承接首句表态 · This awareness is well founded, for ____.

打比方强化 · ____ has become as basic as ____.

第 2 段 两理由各配一例

理由一提升效率，配个人经历（学会表格与文献软件，把手动整理一周的活变成一下午）；理由二增强就业，配人物例子（同学自学编程从众多申请者中脱颖而出拿到实习），最后一句点出掌握工具者在学习与职业上都有明显优势。

总起引出理由 · There are solid reasons behind this trend. For one thing, ____.

举例过渡 · For instance, ____ / In my own case, ____.

递进加理由 · Moreover, ____.

因果收束 · As a result, ____.

第 3 段 真实需要 + 尽早投入

重申对数字技能的关注反映的是真实需要而非一时风气，建议学生趁早花时间掌握实用工具，而非等到毕业，以便在依赖技术运转的世界里立足。

重申立场 · In conclusion, ____ reflects a genuine need rather than ____.

给出建议 · Students would be wise to ____ instead of ____, so that ____.

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

全程扣住数字技能重要性

本题最易跑题处是首句之后另起炉灶谈别的。要保证每段都围绕『数字技能为何重要、如何培养』，并善用题目给的 make comments、cite examples、use your personal experiences 中的方式展开，不空谈无关话题。

结构连贯

三段首尾呼应

本题用『首句立论—理由加例证—重申建议』三段，段内靠 For one thing / Moreover / As a result 串起因果，结尾一句回扣首句立场，做到首尾呼应而非各段孤立。

语言准确

少而稳的高级表达

本题可用 well founded、boost efficiency、stand out among、gain an edge 等准确搭配替换 very important 这类平淡词，但要确保拼写和用法无误，宁可稳妥也不堆砌没把握的大词。

字数格式

守住区间与照抄首句

本题硬约束是 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. 且开头须 begins with the sentence 指定的那句。二者任缺其一都直接失分，写完务必逐字回查首句、再核字数。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

改写首句

反面示例把首句改成 Today, students realize digital skills matter a lot. (改写 = 违规)。修正：开头必须原样写 Nowadays more and more students are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of developing digital skills.

通篇喊口号

反面示例：Digital skills are very important. They are useful. Everyone should learn them. (三句都是空判断)。修正：换成具体经历，如 In my own case, learning spreadsheet software turned a week of manual work into an afternoon's task.

同义反复凑字

反面示例：Digital skills are important. In other words, they are of great importance. Truly, they matter greatly. (三句一个意思)。修正：删掉重复，改为补充新信息，如 Beyond study, these skills also open doors in the job market.

逐字直译

反面示例：Learn digital skills can let students' study become more effective. (let 主语误用、动名词缺失)。修正：Learning digital skills can make students' study more efficient.

英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年9月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2022年9月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Welcome to Money Matters, a weekly program that helps you manage your money. Tonight, I'll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.

W: 欢迎收看《金钱事务》,这是一档帮助您管理资金的周播节目。今晚,我将和 Mary Johnson 谈谈预算问题。

2 M: Hello, everyone.

M: 大家好。

3 W: There's a magic about money. When it's not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears. What are some of the steps we can take to prevent this from happening?

W: 金钱有一种魔力。当它没有被规划、追踪和记录时,它就会真的消失不见。我们可以采取哪些措施来防止这种情况发生呢?

4 M: Well, it's all about keeping track of your money. If you don't do that, you'll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.

M: 嗯,这完全取决于对你的钱的追踪。如果你不这样做,你就永远无法为预算设定任何目标,也没有遵守目标的自律性。

5 W: That's easier said than done. I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget.

W: 说起来容易做起来难。我最近读到只有 41% 的美国人坚持预算。

6 M: Yes, but knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won't get into debt in the first place. You can do this by adding up all of your sources of income you have and writing them all down on a piece of paper. On the same page, write down all of your monthly expenses.

M: 是的,但知道你赚多少和花多少能让你确信自己一开始就不会陷入债务。你可以把你所有的收入来源加起来,全部写在一张纸上。在同一页上,写下你所有的月度开支。

7 W: I'm always amazed at how much my expenses add up. But designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better sense of all my spending.

W: 我总是惊讶于我的开支加起来有多少。但把每一项指定为收入或支出确实帮助我对所有消费有了更好的了解。

8 M: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week or month, no matter how careful they are. Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income. If the result is positive, you are living within your means. If the result is a negative number, you're going to have to cut back on your spending.

M: 对,大多数人不知道自己每天花多少钱,更不用说每周或每月了,无论他们多么小心。接下来,用收入减去月度支出。如果结果是正数,你就是量入为出。如果结果是负数,你就得削减开支了。

9 W: I'm usually a negative number. I just can't resist the allure of all those prestigious goods.

W: 我通常是负数。我就是抵挡不住那些名牌商品的诱惑。

10 M: Well, it's not a catastrophe. But you do have to make some changes. Try cutting back on those non-essential items, sell some stuff in your attic, or shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate. Failing that you can always find yourself a part-time job.

M: 嗯,这也不是灾难。但你确实得做出一些改变。试着削减那些非必需品,卖掉阁楼里的一些东西,或者网上购物以避免像巧克力这样不必要的诱惑。如果这些都不行,你总可以给自己找份兼职工作。

1. A) It enables people to earn more money.

B) It teaches the importance of financing.

C) It helps people with budgeting.

D) It introduces a novel way to invest.

【题目】 What does the man say about the weekly program?

【翻译】 男士对这个每周节目有何评价?

A) 它能让人们赚更多钱。 B) 它教授理财的重要性。 C) 它帮助人们做预算。

D) 它介绍了一种新颖的投资方式。

【答案】 C (细节题) It helps people with budgeting.

【定位】 Welcome to Money Matters, a weekly program that helps you manage your money. Tonight, I'll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.

欢迎收听《金钱要事》，这是一档帮你管理钱财的每周节目。今晚，我将和玛丽·约翰逊聊聊预算的话题。

【信号】 开场点题句。节目开头的自我介绍 a weekly program that helps you manage your money 加上 talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting，是典型的"开场点题"信号——节目类录音常在第一两句报出自己是干嘛的，这句就是定位锚。

【替换】 talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting ↔ helps people with budgeting

原词budgeting+功能补全

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说节目"helps you manage your money" (帮你管钱)，不是帮你"earn more money" (赚更多钱)；管钱 ≠ 赚钱，方向被偷换。

借用原文：helps you manage your money

B) 未提及

录音谈的是 budgeting (预算/记账)，并没说节目"teaches the importance of financing" (讲融资/理财的重要性)；financing 与 budgeting 是相近理财词，盗用相近概念来诱选，原文未提"重要性"这一说法。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 introduces a novel way to invest 借"理财"氛围里的 invest 来诱选，但录音全程讲预算与记账，从未介绍"新的投资方式"，是听到理财就联想投资的陷阱。

2. A) Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.

B) Many Americans have no idea about how to invest.

C) Most Americans do not know how to save money.

D) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.

【题目】 What did the man read recently?

【翻译】 男士最近读到了什么？

A) 许多美国人对自己的收入不满意。 B) 许多美国人不知道如何投资。

C) 大多数美国人不知道如何省钱。 D) 大多数美国人不坚持预算。

【答案】 D (细节题) Most Americans do not stick to a budget.

【定位】 That's easier said than done. I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget. 说起来容易做起来难。我最近读到，只有 41% 的美国人会坚持执行预算。

【信号】 I read recently 引出句。I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget 由"I read recently that..."直接引出"读到的内容"，是答案句的明确信号——"读到了什么"的答案就跟在该信号之后。

【替换】 only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget ↔ **Most Americans do not stick to a budget.**

肯否转换+量词换算

【排除】 A) **未提及**

录音此处只说"坚持预算的比例低", 没提美国人"not satisfied with their income" (对收入不满); 满意度是另起的话题, 原文未涉及。

B) **原词陷阱**

no idea about how to invest 借理财氛围里的 invest 诱选, 但这句话数据讲的是"坚持预算", 与"会不会投资"无关, 是听到理财词就联想的陷阱。

C) **偷换概念**

do not know how to save money 把原文的"坚持预算 (budget)"偷换成"不会存钱 (save)"; 后文虽另有 most people have no idea how much they spend, 但那是"不清楚花了多少", 不等于"不会存钱", 且本题要的是"读到的那条", 对应的是 41% 那句。

借用原文: adhere to a budget

3. A) Keep track of his money.

B) Live within his means.

C) Find more sources of income.

D) Refrain from buying luxuries.

【题目】 **What does the woman suggest the man do first to avoid getting into debt?**

【翻译】 女士建议男士首先做什么来避免负债?

A) 记录他的钱款。 B) 量入为出。 C) 寻找更多收入来源。 D) 克制购买奢侈品。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Keep track of his money.

【定位】 Well, it's all about keeping track of your money. If you don't do that, you'll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.

嗯, 关键全在于记录你的钱。如果你不这么做, 就永远没法为预算设定目标, 也没有自律去坚持它们。

【信号】 **it's all about 强调首要。** it's all about keeping track of your money 用"it's all about..."强调"一切的根本在于", 是把某动作点为"首要/第一步"的信号; 后接 If you don't do that... 进一步坐实它是前提, 故这是"先做什么"的答案句。

【替换】 keeping track of your money ↔ **Keep track of his money.**

near原词+人称转换

【排除】 B) 答非所问

Live within his means. 对应原文 If the result is positive, you are living within your means., 那是"记账并做收支相减之后"才谈到的结果, 不是题目要的"first (第一步)"; 盗用 living within your means 原词, 却答非"先做什么".

借用原文: living within your means

C) 原词陷阱

Find more sources of income. 沾原文 adding up all of your sources of income 与 find yourself a part-time job 的边, 但"找更多收入来源"在录音里是 Failing that (实在不行) 的最后一招, 绝非"第一步".

借用原文: sources of income

D) 答非所问

Refrain from buying luxuries. 对应原文 cutting back on those non-essential items, 属"算出是负数后"要做的调整, 同样不是"第一步"; 它答非题目限定的 first.

借用原文: cutting back on those non-essential items

-
4. A) It offers a greater variety of items.
B) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.
C) It changes one's way of living.
D) It saves one's time for shopping.

【题目】 What does the woman say about online shopping?

【翻译】 女士对网上购物有何评价?

- A) 它提供更多种类的商品。 B) 它有助于避免不必要的开支。
C) 它改变人们的生活方式。 D) 它节省购物时间。

【答案】 B (细节题) It helps avoid unnecessary spending.

【定位】 Try cutting back on those non-essential items, sell some stuff in your attic, or shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate.

试着削减那些非必需品, 把阁楼里的一些东西卖掉, 或者网上购物以避开像巧克力那样不必要的诱惑。

【信号】 shop online to avoid 目的状语。 shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations 里 to avoid 是"网购为了避开..."的目的状语, 直接点出网购的好处所在, 是本题答案信号——好处就藏在 to 后面那一段。

【替换】 shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate ↔

It helps avoid unnecessary spending.

诱惑→花销的概括等值

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音只说网购能"避开诱惑", 没说它 offers a greater variety of items (商品更多样); "商品多"是网购的生活常识, 但本句原文没这么说。

C) 过度推断

It changes one's way of living. 把"避开一次诱惑"夸成"改变生活方式", 原文 shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations 远没到"改变生活方式"的程度, 是过度拔高。

D) 原词陷阱

It saves one's time for shopping. 借"shopping"原词与网购"省时"的常识诱选, 但录音说的是"避开诱惑", 从未提网购"省时间", 是听到 shop/online 就联想常识的陷阱。

借用原文: shop online

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

1 M: Hi there, I've come to see the flat. My name is Mark Adams. We spoke on the phone on Wednesday.

M: 你好, 我是来看公寓的。我叫Mark Adams。我们周三在电话里聊过。

2 W: Hi, Mark, come on up. I'll buzz you in. Green door on the second floor on the right side. Nice to meet you, I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay. So let me show you around. The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

W: 嗨, Mark, 上来吧。我给你开门。二楼右边的绿色门。很高兴见到你, 我联系了你所有的推荐人, 他们都没问题。那我带你四处看看。这房子其实是我妈妈的, 但她身体不太好, 所以我们终于说服她搬来和我们一起住, 把这老房子租出去。

3 M: It's a great size. Plenty of space. Very versatile. I think it's a winner for us.

M: 面积很大。空间充足。非常实用。我觉得我们选它没错。

4 W: Yes, all the appliances are brand-new. There's a washing machine and a tumble dryer in the utility room next to the kitchen.

W: 是的, 所有电器都是全新的。厨房旁边的杂物间里有洗衣机和烘干机。

5 M: Lots of closet space too, which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes. Now, the big question: What about noise and the neighbours?

M: 储物空间也很多, 太棒了。我妻子的鞋多得离谱。现在, 最重要的问题: 噪音和邻居情况怎么样?

6 W: Well, all the neighbours are elderly, so no noisy kids. And the back of the house overlooks a clear and peaceful pond, so it's perfect if tranquility is what you are looking for.

W: 嗯, 所有邻居都上了年纪, 所以没有吵闹的孩子。房子后面对着一个清澈宁静的池塘, 所以如果你想要的是安静, 这里很完美。

7 M: That's good news. We've been living in a less than glamorous part of Aberdeen, constantly harassed day and night by noisy neighbours. Getting to work was a nightmare too, as we only have one car and my wife has to use it as she works nights at the hospital.

M: 那是好消息。我们一直住在Aberdeen一个不怎么样的地方，日夜不停地被吵闹的邻居骚扰。上班也是个噩梦，因为我们只有一辆车，我妻子得用，她在医院上夜班。

8 W: Well, if you like the place, it's yours, as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor. The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract. Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.

W: 嗯，如果你喜欢这房子，它就是你的了，等我找律师把合同拟好。签合同时必须付第一个月的租金和押金。然后我们可以商量每个月哪天交租对你最方便。

9 M: We'll be incredibly happy to be your new tenants. Thank you so much, My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in, and start filling those wardrobes with all those shoes.

M: 我们会非常高兴成为你的新租客。非常感谢，我妻子能搬出我们现在住的破地方，开始把那些衣柜装满她所有的鞋子，她会兴奋坏了。

5. A) It is brand-new.

B) It has plenty of rooms.

C) It belongs to her mother.

D) It has been vacant for months.

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

【翻译】 女士对这套公寓是怎么说的？

A) 它是全新的。 B) 它有很多房间。 C) 它属于她母亲。 D) 它已经空置好几个月了。

【答案】 C (细节题) It belongs to her mother.

【定位】 The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

这地方其实是我母亲的，但她身体不太好，所以我们好不容易才说服她搬来跟我们一起住，把这所老房子租出去。

【信号】 女方亲口陈述归属，是直接应答型答案句。 答案落在女方介绍房子时的第一句陈述 The place actually belongs to my mother, "actually"带出的正是她要交代的房子归属事实，属"被介绍方亲口给出"的直接信号。

【替换】 The place actually belongs to my mother ↔ **It belongs to her mother**

几乎原句对位，仅 The place→It、my→her

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

It is brand-new借走了录音原词 brand-new, 可那是 all the appliances are brand-new——全新的是电器, 主语是 appliances, 不是房子本身; 听到 brand-new 就选房子全新, 正中圈套。

借用原文: all the appliances are brand-new

B) 张冠李戴

It has plenty of rooms近似录音里的 Plenty of space, 但那是男方 M 看房后的评价, 且说的是"空间大", 并非女方"对房子的陈述"; 题干问的是 woman, 张冠李戴又偷换了 space→rooms。

借用原文: Plenty of space

D) 未提及

It has been vacant for months听上去合理, 但全篇没有任何"空置/数月"的信息, 女方只说服母亲搬走后"租出去", 并未提空置时长, 属凭空添加。

6. A) Space.

B) Tranquillity.

C) Appliances.

D) Location.

【题目】 What is the man's chief consideration in looking for a flat?

【翻译】 男士在找公寓时首要考虑的是什么?

A) 空间。 B) 安静。 C) 家用电器。 D) 位置。

【答案】 B (细节题) Tranquillity.

【定位】 Now, the big question: What about noise and the neighbours?

现在, 最大的问题是: 噪音和邻居怎么样?

【信号】 男方自报"the big question", 强调信号锁定焦点。答案句靠强调信号定位: 男方用 the big question亲手把"噪音和邻居"标成头等大事, 紧接第6段女方回答 peaceful pond、tranquility 与之呼应, 焦点正是"安静"。

【替换】 What about noise and the neighbours? ↔ Tranquillity

"不要噪音"概括为"安静", 否定转肯定

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Space借走 Plenty of space, 男方确实夸了空间大, 但那是顺口称赞, 并没被他标成"the big question", 不是"chief"考虑; 听到 space 就选, 落入只听到原词不分主次的陷阱。

借用原文: Plenty of space

C) 原词陷阱

Appliances照搬 all the appliances are brand-new的原词, 可那是女方主动介绍的卖点, 题干问的是 man's chief consideration, 男方并未把电器当首要; 既张冠李戴又非"chief"。

借用原文: all the appliances are brand-new

D) 过度推断

Location能从 Getting to work was a nightmare联想到位置/通勤, 但那是男方吐槽现住处之苦的背景, 并非他看这套房时拎出的"the big question"; 把背景信息升格成"首要考虑"属过度推断。

借用原文: Getting to work was a nightmare

7. A) Talk to his wife about the contract terms.

B) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.

C) Check the references of the flat owner.

D) Consult his solicitor one more time.

【题目】 What does the man have to do on signing the contract?

【翻译】 男士在签订合同时必须做什么?

A) 和妻子谈谈合同条款。 B) 支付第一个月的租金和押金。

C) 核查公寓房东的资信证明。 D) 再咨询一次他的律师。

【答案】 B (细节题) Pay the first month's rent and a deposit.

【定位】 The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract.

签合同, 必须缴纳首月租金和一笔押金。

【信号】 mandatory 标出强制动作, 触发条件 on signing 对齐。答案句靠强制信号定位: are mandatory on signing the contract中 mandatory (必须的) 直接点出强制要求, 且 on signing the contract 与题干触发条件逐字对齐, 落点无疑。

【替换】 The first month's rent and a deposit are mandatory ↔ **Pay the first month's rent and a deposit**
名词"是必须的"改写成动词"去支付"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Talk to his wife about the contract terms借了 contract 一词，可录音里男方提妻子是说她上班用车、鞋多，从没说签约时要"和妻子商量合同条款"；听到 contract 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：as soon as I get a contract drawn up

C) 张冠李戴

Check the references of the flat owner盗用 references，但原文是女方说 I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay——查证明人的是房东、查的是租客；选项把施受方整个调反，且与"签约时"无关。

借用原文：I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay

D) 张冠李戴

Consult his solicitor one more time借走 solicitor，可原文是女方说 as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor——找律师拟合同的是女方；"男方再咨询一次律师"原文并无，张冠李戴。

借用原文：as soon as I get a contract drawn up with the solicitor

8. A) She can have a wonderful view of the pond.

B) She will be much closer to her work place.

C) She can make friends with new neighbours.

D) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

【题目】 Why does the man say his wife will feel very excited if they move into the flat?

【翻译】 为什么男士说如果他们搬进这套公寓,他的妻子会非常兴奋?

A) 她可以欣赏到池塘的美妙景色。 B) 她离工作地点会近得多。

C) 她可以和新邻居交朋友。 D) 她将有足够的空间放她的鞋子。

【答案】 D (细节题) She will have plenty of space for her shoes.

【定位】 My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in, and start filling those wardrobes with all those shoes.

我妻子一定会兴奋极了，能搬出我们现在这破地方，开始把那些衣柜塞满她所有的鞋子。

【信号】 wife 被点名 + thrilled，兴奋理由紧贴其后。答案句靠"本人被点名 + 情绪词"定位：My wife will be thrilled里 thrilled 正对题干 very excited，其后紧跟的 filling those wardrobes with all those shoes就是兴奋的具体理由——衣柜能装下她所有鞋。

【替换】 filling those wardrobes with all those shoes ↔ **She will have plenty of space for her shoes**

"衣柜塞满鞋"概括为"有足够地方放鞋"

Lots of closet space too, which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes ↔

She will have plenty of space for her shoes

前文 closet space + 鞋多，提前埋下"放鞋空间"伏笔

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

She can have a wonderful view of the pond借走原词 pond, 录音确有 overlooks a clear and peaceful pond, 但那是女方介绍房况, 男方说妻子兴奋时绑的是鞋、不是池塘; 听到 pond 就选, 正中原词陷阱。

借用原文: overlooks a clear and peaceful pond

B) 过度推断

She will be much closer to her work place能从 she works nights at the hospital、上班难联想, 但原文只说现住处通勤是噩梦, 并没说搬进新房"离单位更近"或妻子为此兴奋, 属过度推断。

借用原文: she works nights at the hospital

C) 未提及

She can make friends with new neighbours借了 neighbours, 可原文 all the neighbours are elderly只说邻居都上了年纪、不吵, 从没说妻子会"和新邻居交朋友", 纯属添加。

借用原文: all the neighbours are elderly

Section B

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

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

1 A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels. Why? Because the more television kids watch, the more they're exposed to advertising. The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store. This could generate conflict if the parents refuse. All that, researchers say, can contribute to parents' overall stress levels.

一项新研究发现,儿童看电视的时间与其父母的压力水平之间存在正相关关系。为什么?因为孩子们看电视越多,接触到的广告就越多。他们看到的广告越多,在与父母去商店购物时就越有可能坚持要购买商品。如果父母拒绝,这可能会产生冲突。研究人员表示,所有这些都会加剧父母的整体压力水平。

2 What's the solution? Perhaps the most obvious is curtailing screen time. Commercial content is there for a reason: to elicit purchasing behavior. So parents might want to shut off the TV. Researchers concede that this is easier said than done. So they suggest another option. Parents can change how they talk to their kids about purchases.

解决方案是什么?也许最显而易见的是减少屏幕时间。商业内容的存在是有原因的:引发购买行为。因此父母可能想要关闭电视。研究人员承认这说起来容易做起来难。所以他们提出了另一个选择。父母可以改变与孩子谈论购物的方式。

3 The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions. They shouldn't try to control all purchases. Instead, parents might tell their children things like "I will listen to your advice on certain products or brands." This type of communication, the researchers assert, can lead to children making fewer purchasing demands. That means less parents' stress.

研究人员建议父母在家庭购买决策中征求孩子的意见。他们不应试图控制所有购买行为。相反,父母可以告诉孩子诸如"在某些产品或品牌上我会听取你的建议"之类的话。研究人员断言,这种类型的沟通可以让孩子减少购买要求。这意味着父母的压力会减少。

4 However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television. This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive. Advertisers use an assortment of tactics, such as bright colors, happy music and celebrity endorsements to appeal to children. Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements.

然而,这种沟通方式的保护作用会随着看电视时间的增加而减弱。这是因为针对儿童的广告特别具有说服力。广告商使用各种策略,如明亮的色彩、欢快的音乐和名人代言来吸引儿童。此外,儿童不具备充分理解广告意图的认知能力。这使得他们特别容易受到广告的影响。

9. A) The more commercials they see, the more brands they get to know.
B) The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.
C) The more television they watch, the fewer conflicts in the family.
D) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

【题目】 What has the new study found about children watching television?

【翻译】 关于儿童看电视,新研究发现了什么?

- A) 他们看的广告越多,了解的品牌就越多。 B) 他们看的广告越多,就越崇拜名人。
C) 他们看的电视越多,家庭冲突就越少。 D) 他们看的电视越多,父母的压力就越大。

【答案】 D (细节题) The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

【定位】 A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels.

一项新研究发现,孩子看电视的多少与其家长的压力水平之间存在正相关。

【信号】 开头点题句即研究结论。篇章独白常在第一句就抛出研究核心,本段开头 A new study has found a positive correlation 用"研究发现"直接报出结论,是典型的开头点题信号,听到 "A new study has found" 就该锁定这句为答案句。

【替换】 a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents' stress levels ↔
The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress
正相关改写成 "越多越大"

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确说看电视越多 the more they're exposed to advertising, 但谈的是接触广告进而吵架、增压, 并非 "认识更多品牌"; A 借 commercials 这个真出现过的话题词, 把结果偷换成认识品牌, 是听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the more they're exposed to advertising

B) 张冠李戴

明星 celebrity endorsements 确在录音里出现, 但那是第 4 段讲广告手段时说的, 与本题问的 "研究发现" 无关; B 把后文一个原词搬来当本题结论, 属张冠李戴式的原词陷阱。

借用原文: celebrity endorsements

C) 与原文相反

录音说看电视多会 generate conflict (产生冲突、增加压力), C 却说 "家庭冲突更少", 把录音的因果方向整个反了过来, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: This could generate conflict if the parents refuse

-
10. A) Inform children of the family's financial situation.
B) Shift children's attention to interesting activities.
C) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.
D) Help children understand advertising's intent.

【题目】 What are parents advised to do to reduce the impact of TV commercials?

【翻译】 建议父母做什么来减少电视广告的影响?

- A) 告知孩子家庭的财务状况。 B) 将孩子的注意力转移到有趣的活动中。
C) 让孩子参与购买决策。 D) 帮助孩子理解广告的意图。

【答案】 C (细节题) Involve children in making purchasing decisions.

【定位】 The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions.

研究者建议, 家长在家庭购买决策上征求孩子的意见。

【信号】 建议词 suggest 领出做法。本句以 The researchers suggest that parents... 开头, suggest 是明确的建议信号词, 它后面带出的那个做法就是 "家长被建议做什么" 的答案, 听到 suggest 即锁定此句。

【替换】 parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions ↔

Involve children in making purchasing decisions

征求意见=让孩子参与决策

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未让家长告知孩子家庭财务状况, financial situation 在原文找不到对应, 属凭常识臆想的未提及项。

B) 未提及

录音提到的应对是关掉电视和改变沟通方式, 从未说 "把孩子注意力转移到有趣活动上"; interesting activities 是凭空添加, 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

advertising's intent 确在录音出现, 但它是第 4 段解释 "孩子为何易受影响" 时说孩子缺乏理解广告意图的认知能力, 并非给家长的建议; D 借这个真原词冒充本题答案, 是原词陷阱。

借用原文: children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent

11. A) Their limited cognitive ability.

B) Their strong natural curiosity.

C) Their admiration for celebrities.

D) Their lack of social experience.

【题目】 What makes children particularly vulnerable to TV commercials?

【翻译】 是什么使儿童特别容易受到电视广告的影响?

- A) 他们有限的认知能力。 B) 他们强烈的天生好奇心。 C) 他们对名人的崇拜。
D) 他们缺乏社会经验。

【答案】 A (细节题) Their limited cognitive ability.

【定位】 Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements.

再加上, 孩子不具备充分理解广告意图的认知能力。这使他们特别容易受广告影响。

【信号】 That makes them... 收束因果。 末句 That makes them particularly vulnerable 用 "That makes them..." 把前一句的原因 (缺乏认知能力) 与 "特别易受影响" 的结果直接挂钩, 是明确的因果收束信号, 听到它就回指前句去找原因。

【替换】 children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent ↔

Their limited cognitive ability

"没有充分认知能力" = "认知能力有限"

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音从未说孩子因 "天生好奇" 而易受影响, natural curiosity 在原文无对应, 是凭常识臆测的未提及项。

C) 原词陷阱

celebrity endorsements 确在录音里出现, 但它是广告吸引孩子的手段之一, 不是 "孩子易受影响" 的原因; C 借 celebrities 这个真原词, 把广告的手段偷换成孩子的特质, 是原词陷阱。

借用原文: celebrity endorsements

D) 未提及

录音解释原因时只说孩子缺乏认知能力, 从未提 "缺乏社会经验", social experience 在原文找不到对应, 属未提及。

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

1 Everyone is supposed to cheer for good guys, and we should only punish the bad guys. But that's not what we always do. Most of the time, we do indeed reward good people. We also often punish people who harm others, or who aren't good team players. But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good.

每个人都应该为好人欢呼, 我们应该只惩罚坏人。但我们并非总是这样做。大多数时候, 我们确实会奖励好人。我们也经常惩罚那些伤害他人或不善于团队合作的人。但有时候, 好人也会受到惩罚或批评, 特别是因为他们太好了。

2 This seems baffling, because it's detrimental to group cooperation. However, the phenomenon has been discovered in multiple fields, and it has been found in every society. Why does this happen? Research suggests a simple reason. When one person looks really good, others look bad by comparison. Those others then have an incentive in stopping that person from looking good, especially if they can't or won't compete. After all, we're all judged in comparison with others.

这似乎令人困惑, 因为这不利于群体合作。然而, 这一现象已在多个领域被发现, 并且在每个社会中都存在。为什么会发生这种情况? 研究表明了一个简单的原因。当一个人看起来非常优秀时, 其他人相比之下就显得糟糕。然后那些人就有动机阻止那个人看起来优秀, 特别是如果他们不能或不愿竞争的话。毕竟, 我们都是在与他人的比较中被评判的。

3 When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? One option is to actively compete. A second option is to bring that person down; that is, to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, infer selfish motives for their actions, or imply real or imagined hypocrisy. Other tactics include attacking them on unrelated dimensions, or punishing them outright.

面对比自己更优秀的人, 普通人能做什么? 一个选择是积极竞争。第二个选择是贬低那个人; 也就是说, 压制他们的合作精神或职业道德, 为他们的行为推断出自私的动机, 或暗示真实的或想象的虚伪。其他策略包括在无关的方面攻击他们, 或直接惩罚他们。

4 Why does this matter? Critics often attack the motives of people who protect the environment, donate money, or work too hard. Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not

perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds. So it's important to recognize these attacks for what they are.

为什么这很重要？批评者经常攻击那些保护环境、捐款或工作过于努力的人的动机。这些善行被那些不做这些事的人斥为幼稚或虚伪。这种批评最终可能会阻碍人们做善事。因此，认清这些攻击的本质是很重要的。

12. A) Bad guys may do good deeds.
B) Bad guys may go unpunished.
C) Good guys may not always cooperate.
D) Good guys may get unfair treatment.

【题目】 What baffling phenomenon is discussed in the passage?

【翻译】 文章讨论了什么令人困惑的现象？

- A) 坏人可能做好事。 B) 坏人可能逃脱惩罚。 C) 好人可能并不总是合作。
D) 好人可能受到不公平对待。

【答案】 D (细节题) Good guys may get unfair treatment.

【定位】 But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good.

但有时候，好人也会仅仅因为他们太好，而恰恰因此受到惩罚或批评。

【信号】 转折 But 后才是真意。前文先说 we do indeed reward good people (确实奖励好人) 做铺垫，紧接 But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized 用 But 一转，转折之后才是作者真正要立的反常现象——这句就是答案句。

【替换】 the good guys also get punished or criticized ↔ **Good guys may get unfair treatment**
被罚被批=不公待遇

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项把录音里的 bad guys 搬来拼成「坏人也会做好事」，但录音从没说坏人做好事，只说 we should only punish the bad guys；听到 bad guys 就选会中招。

借用原文：we should only punish the bad guys

B) **与原文相反**

录音说坏人「会被」惩罚 (often punish people who harm others)，选项却说坏人「逃脱」惩罚 (go unpunished)，把极性反了；盗用 punish 一词却改了方向。

借用原文：We also often punish people who harm others

C) **张冠李戴**

选项说「好人不总愿合作」，盗用了 aren't good team players 里的合作意味，但录音说的是不合作的人会被罚，没说好人不合作；这是把别处的合作话题安到「好人」头上。

借用原文：who aren't good team players

-
13. A) By what we do.
B) By fair evaluation.
C) In comparison with others.
D) In accordance with set standards.

【题目】 How are we all judged according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,我们所有人是如何被评判的?

- A) 通过我们所做的事。 B) 通过公正的评价。 C) 通过与他人比较。
D) 根据既定标准。

【答案】 C (细节题) In comparison with others.

【定位】 After all, we're all judged in comparison with others.

毕竟,我们所有人都是在与他人的比较中被评判的。

【信号】 judged 原词直接应答。题干问 how are we judged, 录音 we're all judged in comparison with others 里 judged 一词与题干正面咬合,是直接给出依据的应答句;句首 After all (毕竟) 是收束总结语气,更确认这是作者下的判定。

【替换】 in comparison with others ↔ In comparison with others

近乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

选项「凭我们做什么」看似呼应录音里 stopping that person from looking good 的行为话题,但题干问的是评判依据,录音明说依据是「比较」不是「我们做的事」;用行为话题误导。

借用原文: incentive in stopping that person from looking good

B) 未提及

选项「靠公正评价」里的 fair (公正) 录音通篇没出现,是凭「评判」话题臆造出的好听说法;录音说的是与人比较,并未强调公正。

D) 与原文相反

选项「按固定标准」恰与录音「与他人比较」相对立——录音明确说是相对的比较,不是绝对的标准;这是给出与答案句直接相反的另一极。

借用原文: we're all judged in comparison with others

-
14. A) Learn from them earnestly.
B) Compete with them actively.
C) Leave them alone temporarily.
D) Cooperate with them sincerely.

【题目】 What can a normal person do when faced with people who perform better?

【翻译】当面对表现更好的人时,普通人能做什么?

- A) 认真向他们学习。 B) 积极与他们竞争。 C) 暂时不理睬他们。
D) 真诚地与他们合作。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Compete with them actively.

【定位】 When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? One option is to actively compete.

面对比自己更强的人,一个普通人能做什么呢?一个选择是积极地去竞争。

【信号】 设问后第一答 **One option**。录音用 what can a normal person do? 自设问,紧接 One option is to actively compete 给出第一个、也是唯一正面的做法; One option 是列举做法的起始信号,作者把「主动竞争」摆在首位,正是答案句。

【替换】 One option is to actively compete ↔ **Compete with them actively**
compete/actively 同义重组

【排除】 A) **未提及**

「向他们认真学习」是面对强者最符合常识的反应,但录音列举的做法里只有竞争和打压,没有 learn; 这是用常识替文本,录音根本没念。

C) **未提及**

「暂时不理他们」录音从未提及,作者给的第二选择是 bring that person down (打压),不是回避;这是凭想象补的做法。

借用原文: A second option is to bring that person down

D) **原词陷阱**

选项「真诚地与他们合作」盗用了录音里 suppress their cooperation 的 cooperation 一词,但录音说的是「压制别人的合作」,方向恰恰相反,绝非自己去真诚合作。

借用原文: suppress their cooperation or work ethic

15. A) Being dismissed as hypocritical.

B) Not getting the reward they deserve.

C) Having to make too many sacrifices.

D) Being misunderstood by people around.

【题目】 **What may discourage people from performing good deeds?**

【翻译】什么可能阻碍人们做好事?

- A) 被当作虚伪而遭到否定。 B) 得不到应得的回报。 C) 不得不做出太多牺牲。
D) 被周围的人误解。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Being dismissed as hypocritical.

【定位】 Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds.

这样的善行被那些自己不做这些事的人贬斥为天真或虚伪。这种批评最终可能打消人们行善的念头。

【信号】 **discourage 前一句即诱因**。题干的 discourage 在 This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds 原词复现，而 This criticism 回指上一句 dismissed as naive or hypocritical；指代回指处的那项批评（被斥为伪善）就是打击行善的因素，是答案句。

【替换】 dismissed as naive or hypocritical ↔ **Being dismissed as hypocritical**
近义并保留 hypocritical

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

「得不到应有回报」呼应录音前文 reward good people 的奖励话题，但那是开头铺垫，并非第 4 段 discourage 的诱因；把别段的内容安到本题头上。

借用原文：we do indeed reward good people

C) **未提及**

「不得不做太多牺牲」录音通篇没提 sacrifice，是对行善代价的常识联想；录音说的打击是被斥伪善，不是牺牲过多。

D) **偷换概念**

「被周围人误解」听着像 dismissed as hypocritical，但「误解」是中性的认知偏差，录音说的是被恶意贬斥为伪善，程度与性质都不同，属把「被斥伪善」悄悄换成更轻的「被误解」。

借用原文：dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

¹ In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts. Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others. There's little argument that some personality traits appear more dominant in one sex than in the other. All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days. Since the rise of the women's movement, gender role behavior has come under closer scrutiny. How has this affected friendship? How do the sexes differ in their friendship relations?

在美国,大多数研究者承认男孩和女孩以不同的方式被抚养,被教授不同的技能,并因不同的行为而获得奖励。人们一致认为,女性擅长某些任务,男性擅长另一些任务。某些人格特质在一种性别中比另一种性别更

占主导地位,这一点几乎没有争议。尽管如此,性别差异如今在媒体中备受关注。自女性运动兴起以来,性别角色行为受到了更严格的审视。这如何影响了友谊?两性在友谊关系上有何不同?

2 Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age. Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships; they do not differ in this respect. However, the type of play engaged in during these early friendships is telling of the difference to come. Boys tend to form play groups that are competitive in nature; girls' groups more frequently revolve around cooperative enterprises. Thus, at an early age, boys become concerned with trying hard and winning while girls, by contrast, play house and school, engaging in roles that require complementary support.

大多数青春期前的儿童都有一个最好的朋友,通常是同性别且年龄相仿的人。两性对这些童年友谊都有本质上积极的回忆,在这方面他们并无差异。然而,这些早期友谊中参与的游戏类型预示了未来的差异。男孩倾向于形成具有竞争性质的游戏群体,而女孩的群体更频繁地围绕合作性活动展开。因此,在很小的年纪,男孩就开始关注努力尝试和获胜,而相比之下,女孩玩过家家和学校游戏,扮演需要互补支持的角色。

3 Speaking of their childhood, men recall being highly responsive to and aware of the gender-role opinions of other boys. Girls in preteen years appear to be less susceptible to gender-role pressure. It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior. Males, for the most part, are responsive to the suggestion that their behavior is unmanly at almost any age.

谈到童年时,男性回忆起自己对其他男孩的性别角色观点高度敏感和在意。青春期前的女孩似乎不太容易受到性别角色压力的影响。直到约会年龄,女性才报告开始关注女性化行为。而男性在几乎任何年龄都对暗示其行为不够男子气概的说法做出反应。

4 These early attitudes, reinforced by social conditioning, continue to play an active part in the friendships of both sexes during adolescence. This is a period when the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same-sex friends. Now, however, with heightened intensity, considerable energy is devoted to competing for position and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship. Although in dissimilar fashion, females share equally fragile relationships at this age. For them, the bond of loyalty extends only to the line of romantic involvement. This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood. Actually, dating dilutes the intensity of same sex friendships for men also. For the majority of us, the moment we begin to date seriously, there's a competition between romance and friendship.

这些早期态度在社会conditioning的强化下,在青春期继续在两性的友谊中发挥积极作用。这是一个大多数男性再次报告与同性朋友建立密切联盟的时期。然而现在,随着强度的增强,相当多的精力被投入到竞争地位上,一股明显的竞争暗流渗透在关系中。尽管方式不同,女性在这个年龄的关系同样脆弱。对她们而言,忠诚的纽带只延伸到浪漫关系介入之前。这种情况最有可能出现在青春期后期,当与男孩约会和恋爱关系明显优先于姐妹情谊时。实际上,约会也稀释了男性同性友谊的强度。对我们大多数人来说,一旦开始认真约会,浪漫关系和友谊之间就会产生竞争。

16. A) They are increasingly aware of gender differences.
B) They engage themselves in positive recollection.
C) They begin to see the importance of friendship.
D) They make friends with peers of the same sex.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most preteen children?

【翻译】 说话者关于大多数青春期前儿童说了什么？

- A) 他们越来越意识到性别差异。 B) 他们进行积极的回忆。
C) 他们开始认识到友谊的重要性。 D) 他们与同性同龄人交朋友。

【答案】 D (细节题) They make friends with peers of the same sex.

【定位】 Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age.

大多数青春期前的孩子都有一个最好的朋友，这个朋友通常是同性、年龄相仿的。

【信号】 总括词most + 段首点题。这句出现在第二段段首，且以题干同款的 Most preteen children 开头，是讲者对该群体的总括陈述；听到 most 这种总括词紧跟题目所问对象，就该锁定其后内容为答案句。

【替换】 a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex ↔ make friends with peers of the same sex
have a best friend概括为make friends

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

gender differences 借用了第一段反复出现的 gender differences 一词，但那是讲者引出全文话题的背景，并非对 preteen children 的描述；说 preteen 孩子『越来越意识到性别差异』在该年龄段段落里并无对应。

借用原文：gender differences are very much in the media these days

B) 原词陷阱

positive recollection 与录音 positive recollection of these childhood friendships 几乎原词照搬，极具迷惑性；但原文说的是『两性都对这些童年友谊有正面回忆』，主体是回忆童年的成年视角，并非在讲 preteen 孩子当下『正在进行正面回忆』这一行为，答非所问。

借用原文：Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships

C) 未提及

see the importance of friendship 听上去合情合理，但录音在描述 preteen children 时只说他们有同性好友、玩不同性质的游戏，从未说他们『开始认识到友谊的重要性』，属于无中生有。

-
17. A) Competing for position.
B) Forging close ties with friends.
C) Pursuing fashion.
D) Fulfilling family obligations.

【题目】 What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?

【翻译】大多数男性在青春期将大部分精力投入到什么上？

A) 争夺地位。 B) 与朋友建立亲密关系。 C) 追求时尚。 D) 履行家庭义务。

【答案】A (细节题) Competing for position.

【定位】Now, however, with heightened intensity, considerable energy is devoted to competing for position and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship.

然而此时，随着强度增加，大量精力被投入到争夺地位上，一股明确的竞争暗流贯穿于这段关系之中。

【信号】转折however后 + energy is devoted to原词。本句以转折词 however 引出青春期男性的真实状态，并直接出现题干同款短语 considerable energy is devoted to competing for position；转折之后才是讲者要强调的结论，加上 devoted to 这一投入信号，定位即落于此。

【替换】considerable energy is devoted to competing for position ↔ Competing for position

几乎原词对应、仅句式调整

【排除】B) 与原文相反

Forging close ties with friends 借用了同段 a close alliance with same-sex friends，但那是 however 转折之前的铺垫（青春期男性又一次与同性结盟），讲者随即用 however 转折强调真正投入的是竞争；取转折前的信息即答错方向。

借用原文：the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same-sex friends

C) 未提及

Pursuing fashion 在整篇录音里没有任何对应，讲者谈的是友谊、竞争、恋爱，从未提及时尚，是凭空添加的干扰项。

D) 未提及

Fulfilling family obligations 同样在录音中无对应，讲者讨论的是同伴友谊与竞争，与家庭义务无关，属无中生有。

18. A) They prioritize romance over friendship.

B) They try to strengthen same-sex friendships.

C) They begin to take friendship more seriously.

D) They compete intensely for romantic partners.

【题目】What do children do when they reach late adolescence?

【翻译】儿童在青春期后期会做什么？

A) 他们把恋爱置于友谊之上。 B) 他们试图加强同性友谊。

C) 他们开始更认真地对待友谊。 D) 他们为争夺恋爱对象而激烈竞争。

【答案】A (细节题) They prioritize romance over friendship.

【定位】 This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood.

在青春后期最容易出现这种情况，那时约会和与男生的关系会明显优先于姐妹情谊。

【信号】 时间标志late adolescence + 优先级信号take precedence over。句中 in late adolescence 正是题干同款时间标志，紧跟 take sharp precedence over sisterhood 给出明确的优先级判断；时间标志加『谁优先于谁』信号叠加，即为答案句。

【替换】 dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood ↔
prioritize romance over friendship
take precedence over 等于 prioritize over

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

strengthen same-sex friendships 借用了原文反复出现的 same-sex friendships，但本句说的是恋爱『压过』姐妹情、即同性友谊被稀释，并非『加强』；方向恰好相反。

借用原文：dating dilutes the intensity of same sex friendships

C) 与原文相反

take friendship more seriously 与录音 take sharp precedence over sisterhood 的取向正相反——原文是恋爱优先、友谊退居其次，而非更看重友谊。

借用原文：dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood

D) 原词陷阱

compete intensely for romantic partners 把前文讲青春期男性的 competition 一词移花接木到『争夺恋爱对象』上；原文从未说他们激烈争夺恋爱伴侣，只说恋爱与友谊之间存在竞争，属偷换概念。

借用原文：there's a competition between romance and friendship

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

1 Good afternoon. In today's lecture, we'll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job. On average, about 20% of the population has some form of disability. Most countries these days have equal opportunity and non-discrimination laws. Yet, disabled people often find it hard to decide when, how, and if at all to raise their disability problem with the potential employer. There is uncertainty about how a recruiter will perceive their disability.

下午好。在今天的讲座中,我们将讨论在求职时如何以及何时披露残疾情况。平均而言,大约20%的人口患有某种形式的残疾。如今大多数国家都有机会平等和反歧视法律。然而,残疾人士在决定何时、如何以及是否向潜在雇主提出其残疾问题时常常感到困难。他们不确定招聘人员会如何看待他们的残疾。

2 As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information. And research has validated this as a genuine concern for many job applicants. It's a natural reaction, but it shouldn't be a reason to stay quiet. People need to remember that they are

applying for a position they have the skills and experience to excel in. Discussing a disability with the potential employer may help them make reasonable workplace adjustments in their favor.

因此,许多求职者担心由于披露这些个人信息而不会被考虑录用。研究已经证实,对于许多求职者来说,这是一个真实存在的担忧。这是一种自然反应,但不应成为保持沉默的理由。人们需要记住,他们申请的是自己具备相关技能和经验能够胜任的职位。与潜在雇主讨论残疾情况可能有助于他们做出合理的工作场所调整,使其受益。

3 It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview. This information needn't be put up front in their cover letter or resumé, because it's probably not relevant to the position itself. Candidates with disabilities should feel they have the power to make their own decisions around sharing this information free from prejudice. If they find an organization that doesn't celebrate diversity and inclusion, it could say a lot about the company's culture. Perhaps the organization isn't the right fit. It's important for them to remember that they are seeking a manager and employer that's going to be supportive and continue to give them a great employment experience.

在回复确认面试时讨论残疾情况是最合适的。这些信息无需在求职信或简历中预先提出,因为它可能与职位本身无关。残疾求职者应该感到他们有权在不受偏见的情况下自主决定是否分享这些信息。如果他们发现一个组织不重视多样性和包容性,这可能反映了该公司的文化。也许这个组织并不合适。对他们来说,重要的是要记住,他们在寻找一位能够给予支持并继续为他们提供良好就业体验的经理和雇主。

4 Companies sometimes offer candidates the chance to disclose disabilities on their application form, but people shouldn't feel restricted by this method or timing. People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition. There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is inaccurate or irrelevant. If people don't think their disability will impact their ability to perform in the advertised position, then it's entirely their entitlement to choose when, and whether to share this information.

公司有时会在申请表上为求职者提供披露残疾情况的机会,但人们不应受到这种方式或时机的限制。人们应避免分享其残疾或病症的名称。招聘人员总是有可能去查找不准确或不相关的信息。如果人们认为他们的残疾不会影响其在所应聘职位上的表现能力,那么他们完全有权选择何时以及是否分享这些信息。

19. A) They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.

B) They are worried about being turned down.

C) They fear that their condition will be made widely known.

D) They are afraid to be discriminated against once recruited.

【题目】 Why do disabled job applicants feel reluctant to disclose their disability information?

【翻译】 为什么残障求职者不愿意披露他们的残障信息?

A) 他们认为这纯粹是隐私问题。 B) 他们担心会被拒绝。

C) 他们害怕自己的状况会被广泛知晓。 D) 他们害怕一旦被录用就会受到歧视。

【答案】 B (细节题) They are worried about being turned down.

【定位】 As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information.

正因如此，许多求职者害怕：一旦透露这一个人信息，自己就不会被某职位纳入考虑（即落选）。

【信号】 **fear + as a result 双重信号。** many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position 中的 fear 直接对应题干的 feel reluctant 的心理，as a result of disclosing 又点出『因披露而……』的因果，这两个信号合起来标定它就是答案句。

【替换】 fear they wouldn't be considered for a position ↔ **worried about being turned down**
怕不被考虑 = 怕被拒

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

录音说的是怕『不被考虑』，并未说怕病情被广泛知晓；C 借 this personal information 这个原词诱你联想到『隐私外泄』，但 made widely known（被广泛传开）是录音没说的内容，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：as a result of disclosing this personal information

D) **过度推断**

录音的担忧发生在『还没被考虑、怕落选』阶段；D 说 once recruited（一旦被录用后）被歧视，把时间挪到了入职之后，与录音 they wouldn't be considered for a position（怕进不去）方向相反，属过度推断兼时间偷换。

借用原文：they wouldn't be considered for a position

A) **未提及**

A 说他们把这当作 a matter of sheer privacy（纯属隐私问题），但录音给的理由是『怕落选』这一现实顾虑，并没说他们当作纯隐私来回避，属录音未提及的说法。

-
20. A) After receiving a job offer.
B) During a job interview.
C) When confirming an interview.
D) Upon completing a cover letter.

【题目】 **When does the speaker suggest applicants reveal their disability information?**

【翻译】 说话者建议求职者何时披露他们的残障信息？

- A) 在收到工作邀约之后。 B) 在工作面试期间。 C) 在确认面试时。
D) 在完成求职信时。

【答案】 **C**（细节题） When confirming an interview.

【定位】 It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview.
最合适的（披露）时机，是在他们回复确认面试的时候。

【信号】 **most appropriate 推荐句**。It's most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview 用最高级 most appropriate 直接给出『最佳时机』，这种带推荐色彩的句子就是『何时』题的答案信号。

【替换】 when they reply to confirm an interview ↔ **When confirming an interview**
确认面试时 = confirm an interview

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音说的是『确认面试时(confirm an interview)』而非『面试过程中(during)』；B 借 confirm an interview 里的 interview 原词，把时点偷换成 During a job interview，与录音差一个动作环节，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：when they reply to confirm an interview

D) **与原文相反**

录音明确说残疾信息 needn't be put up front in their cover letter or resumé（不必放进求职信），D 却让人在 completing a cover letter 时披露，正好取了录音否定掉的那个时点，与原文相反。

借用原文：This information needn't be put up front in their cover letter or resumé

A) **未提及**

A 说在 After receiving a job offer（收到录用通知后）披露，但录音推荐的是确认面试阶段，全篇没说要等到拿 offer 之后，属录音未提及的时点。

-
21. A) Describe the true state of their health.
B) Provide all the information required.
C) Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job.
D) Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

【题目】 **What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?**

【翻译】 建议人们在填写求职申请表时做什么？

- A) 描述他们健康状况的真实情况。 B) 提供所有要求的信息。
C) 强调他们的残障与工作无关。 D) 避免提及他们残障的名称。

【答案】 **D**（细节题） Avoid mentioning the name of their disability.

【定位】 People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition.

人们应当避免说出自己残疾或病症的具体名称。

【信号】 **should avoid 告诫句**。People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition 用 should avoid 直接给出告诫，这种 should/avoid 的建议措辞就是『建议做什么』题的答案信号。

【替换】 should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition ↔

Avoid mentioning the name of their disability

避免说出名称 = avoid mentioning the name

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 让人 Describe the true state of their health (如实描述健康状况), 录音却劝人 avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition (避免说出名称), 方向正好相反, 是与原文相反的干扰。

借用原文: People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition

B) 原词陷阱

录音说人们『不应被表格的方式或时机限制』, 并未要求 Provide all the information required (提供所有被要求的信息); B 借录音反复出现的 information 一词诱你选『信息全交』, 但全篇恰恰在讲可以有所保留, 属原词陷阱。

借用原文: people shouldn't feel restricted by this method or timing

C) 未提及

C 让人 Stress the irrelevance of their disability to the job (强调残疾与岗位无关); 录音填表那段只说『避免说出名称』, 并未建议在表格里强调残疾与工作无关, 属录音未提及的做法。

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

1 Smartphones distract attention and reduce learning because of their potential to offer activities more inviting than study. But what about background sound alone?

智能手机会分散注意力并降低学习效果,因为它们有可能提供比学习更具吸引力的活动。但单纯的背景声音又会如何呢?

2 A group of American researchers compared students' comprehension of verbal material when reading in the presence of background speech, instrumental music or general noise. General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan. Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech. However, when they were asked to identify melodies rather than understand text, background music interfered more. When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance of reading comprehension.

一组美国研究人员比较了学生在背景语音、器乐或一般噪音存在的情况下阅读时对语言材料的理解程度。一般噪音是中性的,比如空调或风扇的声音。学生在背景语音存在时得分下降最多。有音乐存在时的理解程度略好于有语音时。然而,当要求他们识别旋律而非理解文本时,背景音乐的干扰更大。当背景语音使用的是参与者不熟悉的语言时,对阅读理解几乎没有妨碍。

3 British researchers compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise and silence on short-term memory. Background speech had the biggest negative effect; vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental; and general background noise and silence were least disruptive. It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the

overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise.

英国研究人员比较了背景语音、人声音乐、器乐、一般背景噪音和安静环境对短期记忆的影响。背景语音的负面影响最大;人声音乐的干扰略大于器乐;一般背景噪音和安静环境的干扰最小。背景噪音的干扰程度似乎取决于任务所需的处理过程与屏蔽背景噪音所需的处理过程之间的重叠程度。

4 The studies suggest that when people read and when they try to remember any verbal material, background speech will inhibit their ability. Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect. When students write essays, however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible.

这些研究表明,当人们阅读以及试图记忆任何语言材料时,背景语音会抑制他们的能力。器乐最多只会产生轻微影响。然而,当学生写作文时,其他研究发现最好尽可能减少所有背景噪音。

5 Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions. Other studies suggest some aspects of personality may make a difference. The researchers subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music, general noise or silence while asking them to remember words. Everyone performed best in the silent condition, but less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions. So when children are reading and trying to incorporate new material, parents could consider allowing some background music, particularly if it's instrumental and their child is the outgoing type.

并非每个人对干扰的反应都相同。其他研究表明性格的某些方面可能会产生影响。研究人员让害羞安静的人和自信外向的人在低唤醒或高唤醒背景音乐、一般噪音或安静环境中记忆单词。每个人在安静条件下表现最好,但不太善于社交的人受到每种干扰的负面影响更大。因此,当孩子们阅读并试图吸收新材料时,家长可以考虑允许一些背景音乐,特别是如果是器乐且孩子性格外向的话。

22. A) Their scores were least affected by music with speech.

B) It was the poorest when there was background speech.

C) Their scores were most depressed with instrumental music.

D) It was disrupted by the sound of an air conditioner or fan.

【题目】 What did some American researchers find about students' reading comprehension in the presence of background noise?

【翻译】 一些美国研究人员发现,在有背景噪音的情况下,学生的阅读理解能力如何?

- A) 他们的分数受带有语音的音乐影响最小。 B) 当有背景语音时表现最差。
C) 他们的分数在有器乐时下降最多。 D) 受到空调或风扇声音的干扰。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was the poorest when there was background speech.

【定位】 Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech.

在有背景人声(说话声)的情况下,学生的成绩下降得最厉害。有音乐时的理解力比有说话声时稍好一些。

【信号】程度极值 **most depressed**。答案句靠程度极值信号锁定：scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech 中的 most depressed（下降最厉害）直接回应“成绩最差出现在哪种声音下”，极值词就是听力比较题的落点。

【替换】scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech ↔

It was the poorest when there was background speech

most depressed = poorest

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

录音说有 When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance, 是“陌生语言的人声几乎不干扰”，A 却笼统说成绩受人声影响“最小（least affected）”，偷换并反了极值方向，原文是“最差”才对。

借用原文：there was little if any hindrance of reading comprehension

C) **原词陷阱**

录音里 most depressed 是接 background speech 的，C 却把 most depressed 安到了 instrumental music 头上。instrumental music 在录音里反而是 Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music, C 盗用了真实出现过的极值词却配错了对象。

借用原文：Students' scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech

D) **原词陷阱**

air conditioner or fan 确在录音中出现，但那是用来定义 General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan（举例说明什么叫一般噪音），并非说阅读理解被它“扰乱”，D 借这个原词制造熟耳朵的诱惑，其实答非所问。

借用原文：General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan

23. A) It has to do with the type and volume of the background noise.

B) It has to do with short-term memory for listening comprehension.

C) It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.

D) It depends on the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand.

【题目】 **What do we learn from the British researchers about the degree of interference from background noise?**

【翻译】从英国研究人员的研究中,我们了解到背景噪音的干扰程度有什么特点?

A) 与背景噪音的类型和音量有关。 B) 与听力理解的短期记忆有关。

C) 取决于处理不同类型信息时的重叠程度。 D) 取决于参与者专注于手头任务的能力。

【答案】 **C**（细节题） It depends on the overlap in processing different kinds of information.

【定位】 It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise.

看来，背景噪音造成的干扰程度，取决于“完成任务所需的信息处理”与“屏蔽背景噪音所需的信息处理”这两者之间的重叠。

【信号】 因果信号 depends on。 答案句靠归因信号锁定：depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise 中的 depends on 直接给出“干扰程度由什么决定”，原因题的落点就在 depends on 之后。

【替换】 the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise

↔ **the overlap in processing different kinds of information**

两种处理 = 不同信息处理

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

the type and volume of the background noise 把决定因素说成“噪音的类型和音量”。录音确实念了 background noise，但从没说取决于其 type and volume, volume (音量) 更是录音未提，A 借熟词拼了个原文没有的归因。

借用原文：the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap

B) 原词陷阱

short-term memory 来自录音 British researchers compared the effects... on short-term memory，那是英国研究的“测试对象/实验任务”，B 把它偷换成“干扰程度取决于短期记忆”，张冠李戴。

借用原文：compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise and silence on short-term memory

D) 未提及

the participants' ability to concentrate on the task at hand 听着合理，但英国研究者那段从没说干扰程度取决于“专注能力”，这是录音未提的常识性臆测。

24. A) Keep everything as quiet as possible.

B) Play nothing but instrumental music.

C) Use vocal material as little as possible.

D) Wear a pair of earphones or headphones.

【题目】 What is best for students to do when writing essays according to some research?

【翻译】 根据一些研究,学生在写论文时最好做什么?

A) 尽可能保持一切安静。 B) 只播放器乐。 C) 尽可能少使用声乐材料。

D) 戴一副耳塞或耳机。

【答案】 A (细节题) Keep everything as quiet as possible.

【定位】 When students write essays, however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible.

然而，当学生写作文时，另有研究发现，最好尽可能减少一切背景噪音。

【信号】 转折 **however** + 建议 **it is best to**。答案句双信号锁定：转折词 **however** 提示前面（读书可放纯音乐）之外另起一种场景，紧接的 **it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible** 是建议句，转折后的建议正是写作文场景的落点。

【替换】 reduce all background noise as much as possible ↔ **Keep everything as quiet as possible.**

减一切噪音 = 保持安静

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

Play nothing but instrumental music. 里的 instrumental music 来自录音 Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect, 但那是针对“读书/记忆”场景说的；写作文场景明确要求“减少一切噪音”，B 把读书场景的纯音乐建议张冠李戴到写作文上。

借用原文：Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect

C) **原词陷阱**

Use vocal material as little as possible. 中 vocal 来自英国研究那段 vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental, 写作文场景要求的是“减少一切噪音”而非单单“少用人声”，C 借 vocal 这个原词缩小了范围、答非所问。

借用原文：vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental

D) **未提及**

Wear a pair of earphones or headphones. 戴耳机听着像隔音的合理办法，但录音从头到尾没提 earphones / headphones, 属凭常识臆造。

25. A) Sociable people were immune to all distractions.

B) Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

C) Less outgoing people were more affected by silence.

D) Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music.

【题目】 **How do people of different personalities react to distractions according to other studies?**

【翻译】 根据其他研究,不同性格的人对干扰有何反应?

A) 善于社交的人对所有干扰都免疫。 B) 害羞安静的人受到的不利影响最大。

C) 不太外向的人更容易受到安静环境的影响。 D) 自信的人不受高兴奋度音乐的影响。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

【定位】 Everyone performed best in the silent condition, but less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions.

所有人在安静条件下表现最好，但不那么善于社交（即较内向）的人，受到每一种干扰的负面影响都更大。

【信号】转折 but 后是真意。答案句靠转折信号锁定：but less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions 中 but 之后才是关于性格差异的真正结论，前半 Everyone performed best in silence 是共性铺垫，转折后才落到“内向者受影响更大”。

【替换】less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions ↔

Shy quiet people were most adversely impacted.

less sociable = shy quiet; more affected = most impacted

【排除】A) 过度推断

Sociable people were immune to all distractions. 中 sociable 来自录音 less sociable，但录音说外向者“受影响更小”，并未说“对所有干扰免疫”，且 Everyone performed best in the silent condition 表明人人都受干扰（只有安静最好），A 的 immune to all 是绝对化臆断。

借用原文：Everyone performed best in the silent condition

C) 与原文相反

Less outgoing people were more affected by silence. 里 Less outgoing 对得上内向者，但录音说大家在 silent condition 下表现最好，内向者是被“各种干扰”影响更大，而非被“安静”影响更大，C 把受影响的对象由 distractions 偷换成 silence，与原文相反。

借用原文：less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions

D) 原词陷阱

Confident people were unaffected by high-arousal music. 中 confident、high arousal music 都在录音里出现 (subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music)，但那只是实验设置，录音没说自信者“不受高唤醒音乐影响”，D 拼接真实原词造了个原文未下的绝对结论。

借用原文：subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to high arousal or low arousal background music, general noise or silence

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

48 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。

When it's not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears.

第3段，第2句

"When 引导条件/时间状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，被动语态的并列结构也是高频考点，句子结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

M: Well, it's all about keeping track of your money.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配动名词短语作表语是口语和书面语中的常见句式，有一定代表性，但本句偏口语化且较短，作为考试真题句式的典型性中等。

M: Yes, but knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won't get into debt in the first place.

第6段，第1句

成分类型丰富:动名词作主语、情态动词作谓语、双宾语结构、宾语从句、同位语从句、状语;特别是动名词复合结构作主语和同位语从句的识别是常见易错点;what 在从句中作宾语的分析也有训练价值;适合作为综合成分划分练习

But designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better sense of all my spending.

第7段，第2句

涵盖了动名词短语作主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（不带 to 的不定式）、程度状语等多种成分，且动名词主语和不带 to 的不定式宾补都是初学者的易错点；但缺少定语从句、复杂状语从句等更高阶结构，训练价值中等偏上。

M: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week or month, no matter how careful they are.

第8段，第1句

本句在结构上包含多层嵌套和多种从句类型,覆盖宾语从句、让步状语从句等常考句式,同时涉及疑问词引导从句、"no matter"引导让步从句、"let alone"递进省略等典型结构,具有较高的训练价值和迁移性。时态虽然单一,但成分划分和从句识别有一定挑战,适合作为中等难度的结构分析练习句。综合来看,推荐优先级较高。

Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income.

第8段，第2句

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中并不罕见，尤其在应用文、说明文或图表作文的指令部分可能出现。本句的结构（动词原形 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语）具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的祈使表达。但祈使句整体在真题中的占比不高，不如陈述句或复合句那样核心。

But you do have to make some changes.

第10段，第2句

简单句主谓宾结构是英语最基础句式，但 do 强调用法和 have to 义务表达在考试中也常见。句首 But 引出转折也是典型用法。作为基础句式有一定代表性，但因过于简单，迁移价值适中

Many Americans are not satisfied with their income.

第2题，A

"主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是常见的系表结构句式，在日常表达和考试中较为典型，但并非高频的复杂句型，学习后可迁移到类似简单表达，代表性中等。

Keep track of his money.

第3题，A

祈使句是英语中的常见句式，在口语、说明书、广告等场景中频繁出现，具有一定的实用性和代表性。但在四六级或考研阅读理解中，祈使句不是主流考查对象，长难句和复杂陈述句才是重点，因此本句的结构典型性中等。

Refrain from buying luxuries.

第3题，D

祈使句是常见句式，在口语和应用文写作中频繁出现，但在四六级、考研阅读理解的长难句中并非主流句型。本句结构过于简单，不能代表考试中常考的复杂句式。

The place actually belongs to my mother, but her health isn't great, so we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.

第2段，第6句

多个主句通过 "but" 和 "so" 连接构成转折和因果关系，是英语中高频的并列复句结构。第三句中 "manage to do" 接复杂不定式宾语的模式也是四六级和考研常考的动词搭配，具有较高的复用价值。

W: Well, all the neighbours are elderly, so no noisy kids.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构 + "so" 引导的结果说明，是日常交流和考试中的常见句式；但因省略了谓语，略低于完整陈述句的典型性，迁移性中等。

Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.

第8段，第3句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且宾语从句采用疑问词引导的间接疑问形式，也是典型考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句型。

The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store.

第1段，第4句

"the more ... the more ..." 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，时间状语从句修饰主句动作也是常见搭配，整体结构具有很强的代表性和迁移性，掌握后可直接应用于大量类似句式的分析和理解。

So they suggest another option.

第2段，第6句

主谓宾简单句是英语中最基础的句型，具有一定典型性，但过于简单，不能代表四六级或考研中常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、倒装等），迁移价值有限。

The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions.

第3段，第1句

"主句谓语表示观点或建议 + 后接由引导词带出的内容小句"是非常常见的书面句式。掌握这种结构后，迁移到很多阅读句子都很有效。

However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television.

第4段，第1句

"主语（含介词短语作后置定语）+ 谓语 + 介词短语作状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量学术说明类句子，具有较好的代表性。

This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive.

第4段，第2句

"This is because..." 句式在说明文和议论文中高频出现，表语从句和后置定语也是四六级考研常考结构，典型性强，掌握后可迁移应用。

Plus, children don't have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising's intent.

第4段，第4句

"主语 + 谓语 + 名词短语宾语 + 不定式定语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词（如 ability、chance、plan）的搭配高频出现，有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似结构

The more commercials they see, the more they adore celebrities.

第9题，B

"the more ... , the more ..." 比例结构是四六级和考研高频句式，定语从句修饰宾语也是常见考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

The more television they watch, the greater their parents' stress.

第9题，D

"the more ... the greater ..." 是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的比较句式，用于表达正相关或反相关关系，在阅读理解和翻译中频繁考查。本句完整体现了这一句式的核心结构（前后两个 "the + 比较级"、系动词省略、倒装），是该句式的典型代表，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子

Inform children of the family's financial situation.

第10题，A

祈使句在四六级和考研真题中偶有出现（多见于建议类、指令类题材），但并非高频核心句式；相比之下，陈述句、定语从句、状语从句等结构更为典型和常考。本句作为祈使句的简单示例，具有一定代表性，但迁移价值中等。

But sometimes, the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good.

第1段，第5句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，被动语态和 because 引导的从句都是高频句式。掌握本句结构后可在大量真题中复用，典型性较高

After all, we're all judged in comparison with others.

第2段，第7句

“句首状语加一般现在被动加介词短语补充背景”是很常见的书面表达骨架。掌握这种识别方法后，可以迁移到许多类似的被动陈述句。

When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do?

第3段，第1句

状语从句省略主语和系动词的形式（“When faced with...”）在考试真题中高频出现，是状语从句的常考简化形式；主句的疑问句结构和情态动词用法也是基础且常见的句式，学生掌握后可广泛应用于阅读和写作。

A second option is to bring that person down; that is, to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, infer selfish motives for their actions, or imply real or imagined hypocrisy.

第3段，第3句

“名词性主语 + be + 不定式表语”是常见的说明、定义、列举选项句式，阅读中很有代表性。掌握后可迁移到大量表示“办法、目标、问题、任务”的句子。

This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds.

第4段，第4句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在考试中极为常见，"情态动词 + 动词原形"的谓语形式和"介词 from + 动名词"的状语搭配也是高频句式；掌握本句的成分划分方法可直接迁移到大量类似句型，具有较好的代表性。

What may discourage people from performing good deeds?

第15题题干

特殊疑问句加情态动词是四六级与考研阅读、写作中的高频句式，疑问词作主语的用法也常出现在议论文或说明文的设问中，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似疑问句的分析，典型性较强。

In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts.

第1段，第1句

主句带 that 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，从句内并列谓语且包含被动语态的模式也是学术写作和考试真题的典型句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others.

第1段，第2句

插入语和省略式并列在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，本句结构紧凑、简洁，是典型的书面语表达方式，掌握后可迁移至类似句式。

All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days.

第1段，第4句

本句覆盖主系表结构和让步状语两种成分，适合练习识别状语与主干的区分。但成分种类不算丰富（无定语从句、宾语、补语等），且结构过于简单，缺少易错点，训练收益中等。

Thus, at an early age, boys become concerned with trying hard and winning while girls, by contrast, play house and school, engaging in roles that require complementary support.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的知识点：1) 并列谓语结构 (become concerned 和 play) ，可练习如何识别并列关系；2) 介词短语作时间状语 (at an early age) 和方式状语 (by contrast) ；3) 动名词短语作介词宾语 (trying hard and winning) ；4) 现在分词短语作伴随状语 (engaging in roles) ；5) 限制性定语从句 (that require complementary support) ；6) 系表结构 (become concerned) 与动宾结构 (play house) 的区分。覆盖了多种常见成分类型和易混淆点，作为划分成分的练习句很有价值。

It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior.

第3段，第3句

强调句型 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句式，用于突出时间、地点、原因等成分。本句强调时间状语 "not until"，属于典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构，实用性强。

This is a period when the majority of males once again report a close alliance with same-sex friends.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"when" 引导的定语从句修饰时间名词 (如 period、time、age 等) 是常见用法，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子。主句用指示代词 "This" 指代上文内容、表语名词后接从句进行解释说明的模式，也是学术和说明文写作中的典型结构。虽然本句不算特别复杂，但其结构模式的代表性很强，值得作为典型例句学习。

Although in dissimilar fashion, females share equally fragile relationships at this age.

第4段，第4句

让步状语从句搭配主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，特别是带省略的让步从句，在真题中频繁出现。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句型，典型性较高。

This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence, when dating and relationships with boys take sharp precedence over sisterhood.

第4段，第6句

主句加when引导的时间状语从句是考试中常见的句式，系表结构搭配be apt to这类固定表达也是典型用法。从句中并列主语和take precedence over的比较结构在阅读理解中经常出现，学习后可迁移到类似句型。

For the majority of us, the moment we begin to date seriously, there's a competition between romance and friendship.

第4段，第8句

"the moment" 引导时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,there be 句型也是高频考点。句首介词短语作状语的安排符合英语书面语习惯。整体句式在考试真题中有较高的代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句子。

What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence?

第17题题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读、完形、翻译中的常见句式，双宾语结构也是高频考点。本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中，代表性强。

In today's lecture, we'll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型："talk about" 引出间接疑问句作宾语，疑问词后接不定式，再嵌套时间状语从句。这种"主句 + 间接疑问宾语从句 + 状语从句"的结构在四六级和考研听力、阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移。

As such, many candidates fear they wouldn't be considered for a position, as a result of disclosing this personal information.

第2段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句(省略 that) + 从句内被动语态 + 原因状语,是四六级阅读和写作中高频出现的典型句式,学会后可大量迁移到类似结构。

There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.

第4段，第3句

there be存在句 + 抽象名词 + 同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于引出某种现象或问题并解释其内涵;同位语从句内嵌套定语从句也是常见的层级结构。这种"提出概念—解释概念—限定关键词"的逻辑在学术和新闻语体中反复出现,学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式,典型性很强

They regard it as a matter of sheer privacy.

第19题，A

主谓宾补结构中的 regard...as 固定搭配在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的观点表达句式，学会后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

They are worried about being turned down.

第19题，B

"be worried about + 动名词"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频表达句式，后接被动式动名词的用法也较为常见，掌握后可大量迁移到类似情绪形容词的搭配中。

What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form?

第21题 题干

被动语态疑问句加时间状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中高频出现，"be advised to do"句式也是常考搭配，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions.

第5段，第1句

简单句在四六级和考研中常见，但本句包含否定主语和双状语修饰，略高于最基础的主谓宾结构，具有一定代表性但不属于高频复杂句式。

Keep everything as quiet as possible.

第24题，A

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，"keep + 宾语 + 补语"结构在考试中偶有出现，具有一定代表性，但不如陈述句或复合句在四六级、考研中高频。

Play nothing but instrumental music.

第24题, B

祈使句是常见句式, 在写作指令、操作说明中频繁出现, 具有一定代表性, 但本句结构过于简单, 缺乏四六级或考研中常考的复杂修饰和从句嵌套。

Use vocal material as little as possible.

第24题, C

祈使句是英语基础句型之一, 常见于说明书、建议类文本。本句的 "动词 + 宾语 + 程度状语" 结构具有一定代表性, 学习后可迁移到类似指令句。但祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中出现频率不如复杂陈述句高, 典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 261 个英语六级真题高频词

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

disability B2

n. 残疾; 伤残

本卷 14 次 · 真题 16 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷 10 次 · 真题 363 句

guy A2

n. 男人

本卷 7 次 · 真题 16 句

sex A2

n. 性别

本卷 7 次 · 真题 11 句

instrumental C1

adj. 起重要作用的

本卷 7 次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷 5 次 · 真题 273 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷 5 次 · 真题 126 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷 5 次 · 真题 94 句

advertising

B1

n. 广告业

本卷5次·真题 72 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷5次·真题 61 句

commercial

B2

adj. 商业的

本卷5次·真题 43 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本卷5次·真题 36 句

deed

B2

n. 行为

本卷5次·真题 14 句

comprehension

B2

n. 理解力

本卷5次·真题 12 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 191 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷4次·真题 171 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷4次·真题 144 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷4次·真题 116 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本卷4次·真题 84 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷4次·真题 66 句

purchase

B1

v. 购买

本卷4次·真题 55 句

expense

B1

n. 花费

本卷4次·真题 46 句

item

A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 31 句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本卷4次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷4次·真题 30 句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本卷4次·真题 21 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷4次·真题 11 句

neighbour A2

n. 邻居

本卷4次·真题 11 句

disclose C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本卷4次·真题 9 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷4次·真题 9 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷3次·真题 168 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷3次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷3次·真题 132 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷3次·真题 96 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷3次·真题 92 句

engage B2

v. 参与; 从事

本卷3次·真题 68 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷3次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷3次·真题 56 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷3次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷3次·真题48句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷3次·真题48句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷3次·真题46句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷3次·真题43句

spending A2

n. 开支

本卷3次·真题41句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷3次·真题37句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷3次·真题35句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本卷3次·真题34句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷3次·真题28句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷3次·真题28句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本卷3次·真题25句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷3次·真题16句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷3次·真题14句

vocal B2

adj. 直言不讳的, 大声表达的

本卷3次·真题9句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷2次·真题205句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题182句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷2次·真题 91 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本卷2次·真题 85 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本卷2次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷2次·真题 73 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次·真题 70 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷2次·真题 66 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷2次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷2次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次·真题 60 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷2次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷2次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷2次·真题43句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷2次·真题43句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本卷2次·真题37句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷2次·真题35句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷2次·真题34句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷2次·真题30句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题28句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷2次·真题28句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本卷2次·真题28句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷2次·真题26句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷2次·真题26句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本卷2次·真题26句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷2次·真题24句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷2次·真题21句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷2次·真题19句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本卷2次·真题18句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷2次·真题 18句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷2次·真题 18句

cooperate B2

v. 合作

本卷2次·真题 17句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本卷2次·真题 15句

essay B1

n. 短文

本卷2次·真题 15句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本卷2次·真题 14句

confirm B1

v. 证实

本卷2次·真题 14句

processing B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷2次·真题 14句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷2次·真题 13句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本卷2次·真题 13句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本卷2次·真题 12句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的

本卷2次·真题 12句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本卷2次·真题 10句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本卷2次·真题 10句

verbal B2

adj. 口头的

本卷2次·真题 10句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本卷2次·真题 9句

hi

A1

intj. 嗨

本卷2次·真题8句

motive

B2

n. 动机

本卷2次·真题8句

reference

B1

n. 提及

本卷2次·真题8句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题568句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题271句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题228句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题170句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题167句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题134句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本卷1次·真题128句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本卷1次·真题115句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题112句

support

A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题103句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题97句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷1次·真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷1次·真题 78 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷1次·真题 75 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷1次·真题 65 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 62 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本卷1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 54 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本卷1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷1次·真题 44 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本卷1次·真题 37 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 37 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本卷1次·真题 34 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解，领悟（某事的性质或意义）

本卷1次·真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地，持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本卷1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷1次·真题 28 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本卷1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本卷1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本卷1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 23 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷1次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本卷1次·真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷1次·真题 18 句

resist B2

v. 抵抗

本卷1次·真题 18 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本卷1次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本卷1次·真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本卷1次·真题 17 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本卷1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本卷1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本卷1次·真题 15句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本卷1次·真题 15句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本卷1次·真题 15句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本卷1次·真题 15句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本卷1次·真题 15句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本卷1次·真题 14句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 14句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本卷1次·真题 14句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本卷1次·真题 14句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本卷1次·真题 14句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷1次·真题 13句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本卷1次·真题 13句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本卷1次·真题 13句

disrupt C1

v. 扰乱; 中断

本卷1次·真题 12句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本卷1次·真题 12句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11 句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adjustment B2

n. 调整

本卷1次·真题 10 句

advertise B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 10 句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

本卷1次·真题 10 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

loyalty B2

n. 忠诚

本卷1次·真题 10 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

prejudice B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 10 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

tactics B2

n. 战术

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题9句

assortment B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本卷1次·真题9句

genuine B2

adj. 真的

本卷1次·真题9句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本卷1次·真题9句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本卷1次·真题9句

unfair B1

adj. 不公平的

本卷1次·真题9句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本卷1次·真题8句

donate B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题8句

forge B2

v. 伪造

本卷1次·真题8句

melody B2

n. 旋律, 曲调

本卷1次·真题8句

supportive B2

adj. 给予支持的

本卷1次·真题8句

uncertainty B2

n. 不确定性

本卷1次·真题8句

validate C1

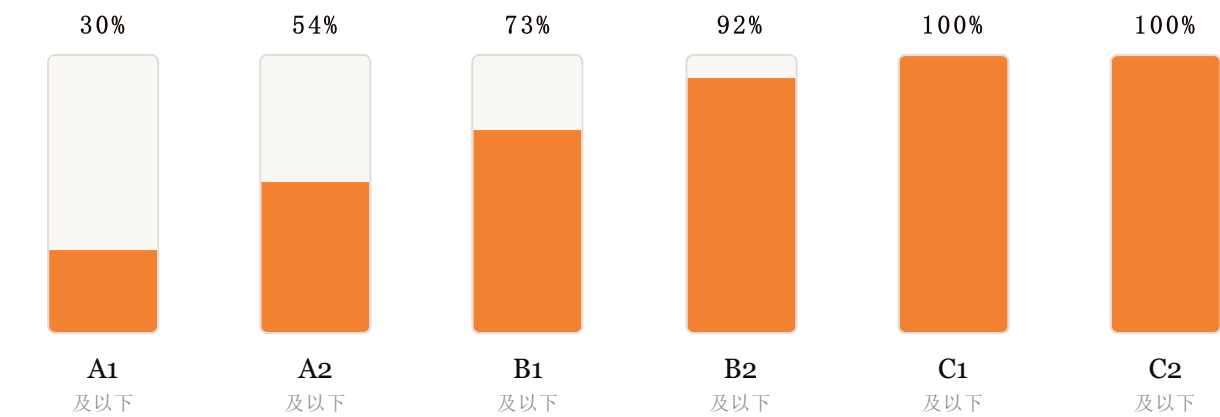
v. 证实

本卷1次·真题8句

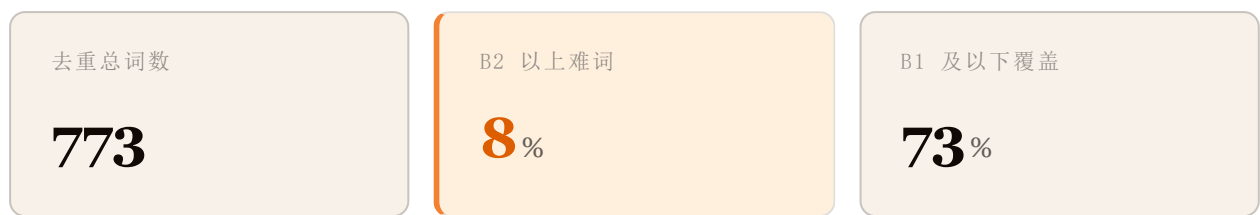
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 773 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **773** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本卷共 58 个·约 8%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 773 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年9月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2022年9月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

The now extinct passenger pigeon has the dubious honor of being the last species anyone ever expected to disappear. At one point, there were more passenger pigeons than any other species of bird. Rough 26 of their population went as high as five billion and they accounted for around 40 percent of the total indigenous bird population of North America in the early 19th century.

现已灭绝的旅鸽有一项令人尴尬的殊荣，那就是成为最后一个人从未预料到会消失的物种。旅鸽曾经一度比任何其他鸟类物种都要多。对其数量的粗略估计高达50亿只，在19世纪初它们约占北美本土鸟类总数的40%。

Despite their huge population, passenger pigeons were 27 to human intrusion into their nesting territory. Their nests were shabby things and two weeks after the eggs 28, the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring, leaving them to take care of themselves. People discovered that these baby pigeons were really tasty, and the adult birds were also quite 29. First the Native Americans and then the transplanted Europeans came to consider the birds a great 30.

尽管数量庞大，旅鸽却容易受到人类侵入其筑巢领地的影响。它们的巢穴简陋，鸟蛋孵化两周后，旅鸽父母就会抛弃后代，让幼鸟自生自灭。人们发现这些雏鸽非常美味，成年鸟也相当可口。先是美洲原住民，后来是移居而来的欧洲人，都开始将这种鸟视为珍馐佳肴。

By the 1850s, commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an 31 pace. Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day to be made into popular pigeon pies. In addition, large 32 of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land. As numerous as the passenger pigeons were, they were not an 33

resource. By the 1880s, it was noticed that the bird population had become seriously 34 . The last passenger pigeons killed in the wild were shot in 1899.

到19世纪50年代,对旅鸽的商业捕猎正以前所未有的速度进行。每天有数十万只旅鸽被捕获用来制作广受欢迎的鸽子派。此外,旅鸽筑巢领地的大片区域被清除用于种植作物和开辟牧场。尽管旅鸽数量众多,但它们并非取之不尽的资源。到19世纪80年代,人们注意到鸟类数量已严重减少。最后一批在野外被捕杀的旅鸽是在1899年被射杀的。

Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining 35 , a passenger pigeon named Martha, who died on September 1,1914, in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo. In addition to being the end of an era, it was also the first time humans were able to exactly time the extinction of a species.

最终,那数以亿计的鸟类减少到仅剩一只标本,这只名叫Martha的旅鸽于1914年9月1日在Cincinnati动物园的圈养环境中死去。这不仅标志着一个时代的终结,也是人类第一次能够精确记录一个物种灭绝的时间。

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) vulnerable | I) hatched |
| B) unprecedented | J) expired |
| C) tracts | K) excerpts |
| D) specimen | L) estimates |
| E) robust | M) edible |
| F) refuge | N) depleted |
| G) plazas | O) delicacy |
| H) infinite | |

26. Rough (26) of their population went as high as five billion

【答案】 **L) estimates** (名词)

【词性槽】 主语位置的复数名词

【依据】 估算数量的专用词

estimates of their population 即 "对其种群数量的估算", 与下文 went as high as five billion 给出一个具体估算上限完全对应, rough estimates 也是常见搭配。

【竞争词】 K) excerpts 搭配对象错

excerpts 是文章节选, 对象为文本, 不能修饰 population; 且 rough excerpts 在英语里也不成搭配。

27. passenger pigeons were __(27)__ to human intrusion into their nesting territory

【答案】 **A) vulnerable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 were + __ + to 表语形容词

【依据】 **vulnerable to 固定搭配 + 让步逻辑**

be vulnerable to 是固定搭配 "易受.....影响"; 句首 Despite their huge population 已用 despite 标出让步, 主句必须给出 "虽多却脆弱" 的反差, vulnerable 正合此意。

【竞争词】 **E) robust 搭配 + 逻辑双错**

robust 不与 to 搭配, 且语义是 "强健的", 与 despite 让步要求的 "脆弱" 反转完全相反。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— 把 vulnerable 与 robust 看反。vulnerable 与 robust 都是描述生物的形容词, 词义相反; 只盯 "形容动物状态" 而忘了 Despite their huge population 的让步要求, 就会反向填 robust; 防坑口诀: despite 之后必反差。

28. two weeks after the eggs __(28)__, the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring

【答案】 **I) hatched** (动词)

【词性槽】 时间状语从句缺谓语动词

【依据】 **鸟蛋孵化的固定搭配**

主语是 the eggs, 下一句又紧跟 the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring, 逻辑链是 "蛋孵出 → 幼鸟出生 → 父母两周后弃之而去", 只有 hatched (孵化) 能让这条链成立。

【竞争词】 **J) expired 语义反了**

expired 表 "死亡/失效", 若蛋死了下文就不存在 their offspring 让父母遗弃, 前后矛盾。

N) depleted 搭配错位

depleted 主语通常是资源/数量, 不能说 "蛋被耗尽"; 而且后文 the bird population had become seriously __(34)__ 才是它真正的归宿。

29. the adult birds were also quite __(29)___

【答案】 **M) edible** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 were 后接表语

【依据】 与幼鸽好吃形成并列

前一句 People discovered that these baby pigeons were really tasty 已说幼鸽好吃，连词 also 表 "成鸟也....."，下一句又紧跟 came to consider the birds a great __(30)___ 把它们视作佳肴，edible (可食用的) 与 "好吃/佳肴" 一脉相承。

【竞争词】 A) vulnerable 留给 27 题

vulnerable 在 passenger pigeons were __(27)___ to human intrusion 中与 to 形成 vulnerable to 固定搭配，是 27 题的标配，这里硬塞会让 27 题无解。

E) robust 语义跑题

robust (强健的) 与上下文 "可吃—佳肴" 这一主线无关，且后文紧接说人类把它们当美味，与 "强健" 没有逻辑承接。

30. came to consider the birds a great __(30)___

【答案】 **O) delicacy** (名词)

【词性槽】 consider sb/sth + ___ 的宾补名词

【依据】 与 tasty/edible 同色升级

前两句已铺垫 these baby pigeons were really tasty 和 the adult birds were also quite __(29)___ 即可食用，结论自然是把它们视为 a great delicacy (一道美味佳肴)。

【竞争词】 F) refuge 语义脱轨

refuge 指 "避难所"，与 "被吃掉" 的语境完全相反；把动物当 refuge 在逻辑上不通。

31. By the 1850s, commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an __(31)___ pace

【答案】 **B) unprecedented** (形容词)

【词性槽】 冠词 + ___ + 名词作定语

【依据】 前所未有的速度

下一句 Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day 用 "每天数十万只" 直接量化了这种空前的捕猎规模，an unprecedented pace (以前所未有的速度) 正与之匹配，且 at an unprecedented pace 是地道搭配。

【竞争词】 H) infinite 程度过头且搭配怪

infinite 指 "无限的"，pace 一旦无限就不再是速度而成悖论；且 infinite 更适合修饰 resource，将留给 33 题。

32. large __(32)__ of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away

【答案】 **C) tracts** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 + 名词 + of 结构

【依据】 大片土地的专用搭配

tracts of land 是固定表达, 指 "大片土地", 与 large __(32)__ of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land 中 "被开垦为农田和牧场" 的语境严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 G) plazas 语义场不符

plazas 指 "城镇广场", 是城市建筑用语, 无法描述森林/筑巢地被砍伐开垦的乡野场景。

K) excerpts 对象错配

excerpts 指 "文章节选", 对象是文本而非土地, 与 nesting territory 不搭配。

33. As numerous as the passenger pigeons were, they were not an __(33)__ resource

【答案】 **H) infinite** (形容词)

【词性槽】 an + __ + 名词的形容词

【依据】 无穷资源呼应数量再多也有尽

前半句让步 As numerous as the passenger pigeons were 与主句 "they were not an __(33)__ resource" 形成转折, 逻辑应为 "虽多但并非用之不竭", infinite resource (无尽资源) 正是这个反转点; 且为下文 the bird population had become seriously __(34)__ 的锐减做铺垫。

【竞争词】 M) edible 可食用不构成逻辑反转

edible resource (可食用资源) 与前半句 "数量众多" 之间不形成 "虽多但不取之不尽" 的让步—转折逻辑, 且 edible 真正用武之地在 29 题描述成鸟。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **M)** —— 无视让步逻辑只挑元音。33 题 they were not an __(33)__ resource 中 an 让 M edible 和 H infinite 都满足元音条件, 若忽略前半 As numerous as the passenger pigeons were 的让步逻辑, 很容易误填 edible; 防坑: 看到 As...as 让步必找反义。

34. it was noticed that the bird population had become seriously __(34)__

【答案】 **N) depleted** (形容词)

【词性槽】 had become + 副词 + __

【依据】 数量被大量耗减

上文 Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day 加上大片栖息地被砍伐, 必然导致种群锐减; depleted 表 "被耗尽/锐减的", 与下文 The last passenger pigeons killed in the wild were shot in 1899 的灭绝倒计时呼应。

35. Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining __(35)__, a passenger pigeon named Martha

【答案】 **D) specimen** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 + 名词作宾语

【依据】 仅存的个体/标本

同位语 a passenger pigeon named Martha 把空位释义为 "一只名叫 Martha 的旅鸽", specimen 在生物学语境下正好表 "个体/标本", 与 "the last passenger pigeons killed in the wild" 后所剩唯一一只的画面相称。

【竞争词】 F) refuge 语义指向偏离

refuge 指 "避难所", 是地点概念, 无法被同位语 "a passenger pigeon named Martha" 解释, 且与 shrank to a single 的 "萎缩到一只" 这个个体数概念不匹配。

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) **vulnerable** (形容词)

脆弱的, 易受伤害的 (常与 to 搭配)

用于第 27 空

B) **unprecedented** (形容词)

前所未有的, 空前的

用于第 31 空

C) **tracts** (名词)

大片土地, 地带

用于第 32 空

D) **specimen** (名词)

标本, 样本, 个体

用于第 35 空

E) **robust** (形容词)

强健的, 结实的

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **refuge** (名词)

避难所, 庇护

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **plazas** (名词)

广场

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **infinite** (形容词)

无限的, 无穷的

用于第 33 空

I) **hatched** 动词

孵化 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 28 空

J) **expired** 动词 形容词

过期, 到期; 死亡

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **excerpts** 名词 动词

摘录, 节选

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **estimates** 名词 动词

估计, 估算 (数)

用于第 26 空

M) **edible** 形容词

可食用的

用于第 29 空

N) **depleted** 动词 形容词

耗尽的, 大量减少的

用于第 34 空

O) **delicacy** 名词

美味佳肴; 精致

用于第 30 空

全文主旨

旅鸽从数十亿锐减到灭绝

全文以美洲旅鸽为对象, 第一段先用 there were more passenger pigeons than any other species of bird 立下其鼎盛地位, 随后逐段铺开 Despite their huge population, passenger pigeons were __(27)__ to human intrusion into their nesting territory 的脆弱、By the 1850s, commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an __(31)__ pace 的滥捕、直至第四段 Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining __(35)__ 走向灭绝, 主线清晰: 盛极—被猎—消亡。

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。

E) **robust** 最像 27 题陷阱

robust 是形容词，与 vulnerable 同为描述生物状态，粗心考生若只看 passenger pigeons were __ (27) __ to human intrusion 而忽略 despite 让步，可能误填 robust；识破点是它无法与 to 搭配，且与 despite 反差逻辑相反。

F) **refuge** 最像 30 或 35 题

refuge 是单数可数名词，看似可塞进 30 题 a great __ (30) __ 或 35 题 a single remaining __ (35) __；但前者语境是 "被吃"、后者由同位语 a passenger pigeon named Martha 锁定 "个体"，避难所概念都套不上。

G) **plazas** 最像 32 题

plazas 与 tracts 同为复数名词，又都能与 large 搭配修饰，让考生误以为可填 large __ (32) __ of the pigeons' nesting territory；但 plazas 是城市广场，与森林筑巢地完全不在一个语义场。

J) **expired** 最像 28 题

expired 是 -ed 形态动词/形容词，与 hatched 同形，会让考生误读为 "蛋死了"；但下文 the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring 明确出现 offspring 后代，所以必须 hatched 才有逻辑闭环。

K) **excerpts** 最像 26 题

excerpts 是复数名词，又可与 rough 在形式上相邻；但 excerpts 对象是文本，无法修饰 their population，rough estimates 才是惯用搭配。

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。

Rough estimates of their population went as high as five billion and they accounted for around 40 percent of the total indigenous bird population of North America in the early 19th century.

第1段，第3句

并列叙述加长名词短语修饰，是常见的说明文和历史数据句式。掌握这种“数量陈述 + 比例陈述”的结构后，迁移性较强。

In addition, large tracts of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land.

第3段，第3句

涵盖较长主语（含多层 of 短语修饰）、复合时态被动谓语、目的状语（for + 动名词并列）三种成分，且主语中的定语层次和谓语的时态语态叠加都是易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining specimen, a passenger pigeon named Martha, who died on September 1, 1914, in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo.

第4段，第1句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语补充说明也是常见结构，本句作为历史叙事的典型范例，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中

In addition to being the end of an era, it was also the first time humans were able to exactly time the extinction of a species.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构加定语从句修饰表语名词是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，省略关系词的定语从句更是常考点，句子结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 35 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。

pigeon B1

n. 鸽子

本篇11次 · 真题 13 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇3次 · 真题 74 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

nest B1

n. 鸟巢

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

territory B2

n. 领土

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 36 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

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 14 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次·真题 13 句

indigenous C1

adj. 本地的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本篇1次·真题 11 句

pasture B2

n. 牧场, 牧草地
本篇1次·真题8句

rough B1

adj. 粗糙的
本篇1次·真题8句

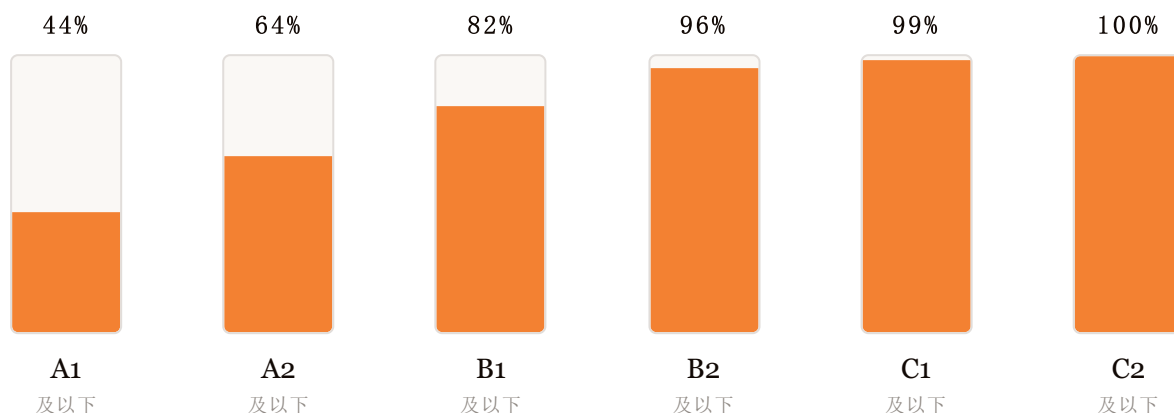
shoot A2

v. 射击
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 123 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **123** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 5 个·约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 123 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

123

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年9月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2022年9月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) · 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**.

Is computer coding a foreign language?

A) As computer coding has become an increasingly sought-after skill, more K-12 schools are working it into their curriculums. Some states have considered allowing students to forgo(放弃) foreign language for coding classes, despite opposition from educators.

随着计算机编程成为一项日益受到追捧的技能,越来越多的K-12学校正将其纳入课程体系。一些州已经考虑允许学生放弃外语而选修编程课程,尽管遭到教育工作者的反对。

B) There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools, with fierce opinions on each side. When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.

关于是否应该在小学教授编程存在争论,双方意见激烈。然而,当涉及允许编程课程满足外语要求时,大多数教育工作者意见一致:应该将编程纳入课程体系,但不应以牺牲外语课程为代价。

C) The idea is that computer programming is a language, allowing people to communicate with machines and programs. It's the language of the 21st century and more valuable than a natural language, some advocates argue. The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.

这种观点认为计算机编程是一种语言,使人们能够与机器和程序进行交流。一些倡导者认为,它是21世纪的语言,比自然语言更有价值。由于预算限制和教师技能培训的缺乏,计算机科学领域的发展速度超过了学校的跟进速度。

- D) According to the 2016 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM Index, computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995. The number of higher education language enrollments declined between 2009 and 2013 by more than 111,000 spots, according to the Modern Language Association of America.

根据2016年美国新闻与世界报道/Raytheon STEM指数,计算机科学工作岗位帮助提高了美国的工资水平,与计算机相关的工作在STEM领域员工数量最多的职位中占据前七位。另一方面,外语学习兴趣自1995年以来首次出现下降。根据美国现代语言协会的数据,2009年至2013年间,高等教育语言课程注册人数减少了超过111,000个名额。

- E) "I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements, "I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school, you might as well do computer coding."

佛罗里达州参议员Jeremy Ring去年提出了一项法案,该法案允许佛罗里达学生在外语和编程课程之间进行选择以满足大学录取要求。他说:"我认为给人们提供选择的机会很重要。我认为如果你要在高中学习两年语言,不如学习计算机编程。"

- F) The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action. It would have been the first state to try this initiative. Ring says that although he will be out of office, an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf. "In the speech I gave on the Senate floor, I said, 'We can be the first state to do this, or we can be the 50th state to do it. It's our choice. It's going to happen,'" Ring says.

佛罗里达州的这项法案今年在州参议院以35比5通过后最终失败,因为整个立法机构未能采取行动。它本可以成为第一个尝试这一举措的州。Ring表示,尽管他将离任,但一项相同的法案将在明年由其他人代表他重新提出。Ring说:"在我在参议院发表的演讲中,我说,'我们可以成为第一个这样做的州,也可以成为第50个这样做的州。这是我们的选择。这一定会发生。'"

- G) A Kentucky bill similar to the one in Florida was met with complaints from educators, and was then amended to promote computer science education initiatives with no mention of foreign language requirements. Instead, the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes. Under the Washington bill, public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes. A report detailing the opinions of state university officials is due to the Legislature by November 2017.

肯塔基州一项类似佛罗里达州的法案遭到教育工作者的投诉,随后被修改为推进计算机科学教育举措,不再提及外语要求。相反,该州将为编程课程提供更高质量的认证教师支持。根据华盛顿州的法案,公立大学将接受两年的计算机科学课程来代替两年的外语课程作为录取条件。一份详述州立大学官员意见的报告将于2017年11月提交给立法机构。

- H) Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class. Srinu Mandam, CTO and co-founder of kid-friendly instructional coding company Tynker, believes allowing students to forgo foreign language because they struggle with it is unproductive because every subject, whether art, math or language, is a significant contribution to a well-rounded existence. "Many students don't fare well with algebra but we never discuss eliminating it or ... say chemistry is now counted as an algebra class," he said via email. "We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign

language and coding for the same reason. Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions ... about what they want to pursue."

德克萨斯州在2013年通过了一项法案,允许学生只有在尝试外语课程但表现不佳后才能用计算机编程进行替代。面向儿童的编程教学公司Tynker的首席技术官兼联合创始人Srini Mandyam认为,允许学生因为在外语学习中遇到困难就放弃外语是不可取的,因为每个学科,无论是艺术、数学还是语言,都对全面发展的人生有重要贡献。他通过电子邮件说:"许多学生在代数方面表现不佳,但我们从未讨论过取消它,或者说化学现在算作代数课。我们教授代数是因为它很重要,我们也应该出于同样的原因教授外语和编程。接触广泛的学科和材料会培养出全面发展的学生,他们能够就自己想要追求的方向做出明智的决定。"

- I) Computer science courses already fulfill a math or science high school graduation requirement in 28 states and the District of Columbia, up from only 12 states in 2013. And while advocates of the bills say they should count as foreign language instead, opponents stress the importance of balancing computer and foreign language skills.

在28个州和哥伦比亚特区,计算机科学课程已经满足数学或科学高中毕业要求,而2013年只有12个州。虽然法案的支持者认为应该将其算作外语,但反对者强调平衡计算机和外语技能的重要性。

- J) Studies show that bilingualism(双语) correlates with cognitive development, intelligence, memory and problem solving abilities, according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study. And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language (but not mathematical) regions of the brain when understanding code, critics remain wary. They say that regardless of cognitive functions, being monolingual is a disadvantage in the increasingly international economy, even if English has become the de facto(事实上的) language of business.

根据美国外语教学委员会的数据,研究表明双语能力与认知发展、智力、记忆力和解决问题的能力相关。2007年的一项研究显示,外语学生在仅仅两到三年的学习后,在标准化测试中的表现就超过了非外语学习的同龄人。虽然2014年德国和美国大学的一份报告表明,程序员在理解代码时使用的是大脑的语言区域(而非数学区域),但批评者仍持谨慎态度。他们表示,无论认知功能如何,在日益国际化的经济中,只会一种语言是一种劣势,即使英语已成为事实上的商业语言。

- K) "Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing," says ACTFL National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow, who teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts, and has also studied Spanish, French, German, Italian and Greek. "We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture."

在马萨诸塞州Westwood教授高中拉丁语的美国外语教学委员会年度全国语言教师Ted Zarrow说:"我们的世界正在缩小,但它的问题确实在增长。我们需要找到一种方式让自己坐在全球谈判桌前,并以相互尊重的态度对待彼此。学习语言使我们能够做到这一点,因为语言不是文化的一部分,语言就是文化。"他还学习过西班牙语、法语、德语、意大利语和希腊语。

- L) Even with the benefits and skill sets languages provide, recruiters and employers value computer skills more. According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report, study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes, but

55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes. However, although 2016 computer science graduates can expect to make the second highest starting salary compared with other jobs this year, the Bureau of Labor predicts the demand for computer programmers will decrease 8 percent or by 26,500 jobs by 2024.

即使语言提供了诸多益处和技能,招聘人员和雇主更看重计算机技能。根据全国大学与雇主协会2016年的报告,海外留学和外语流利程度在员工招聘过程中影响不大,但55%的雇主在申请人的简历上寻找计算机技能。然而,尽管2016年计算机科学毕业生的起薪预计是今年所有工作中第二高的,但劳工统计局预测到2024年,对计算机程序员的需求将下降8%,减少26,500个工作岗位。

- M) Ring says foreign language skills are important, but expresses doubt that school districts could work both coding and language into their curriculum in a significant way because they lack the time in the school day. "Nothing against language," he says. "I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school," he says.

Ring表示外语技能很重要,但他怀疑学区能否以有意义的方式将编程和语言都纳入课程体系,因为学校一天的时间有限。他说:"我并不反对语言。我只是认为这是必须尽早开始的事情,而不仅仅是在高中做几年的事情。"

- N) Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier, but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly. He suggests an immersive, dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language, as several schools around the country have successfully implemented. "The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language," Zarrow says.

Zarrow同意外语教育应该更早开始,但他表示可以将计算机编程和外语学习均衡地纳入学校课程。他建议采用沉浸式双语项目,学生半天用英语学习,半天用另一种语言学习,全国一些学校已经成功实施了这种模式。Zarrow说:"语言学习培养对多样性的尊重、对民族性的尊重,以及对语言本身的尊重。"

- O) Though the benefits of computer programming skills are vast, foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright. Mandyam says the two skill sets are essential but unrelated. "Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn, and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it," Mandyam says via email. "But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language. It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else, even something as important as coding. Clearly, education leaders must figure out a way to teach both."

尽管计算机编程技能的益处巨大,但外语和编程专家都认为,应该将计算机科学协商纳入课程体系,而不是完全取代外语。Mandyam表示这两种技能都至关重要但互不相关。Mandyam通过电子邮件说:"编程对我们的孩子来说是一项极其重要的21世纪技能,这就是为什么我们花这么多时间试图教授它。但我认为它与学习外语相同,甚至无法真正比较。为了增加其他内容,即使是像编程这样重要的内容,而失去如此重要的东西将是一种遗憾。显然,教育领导者必须找到一种方法来同时教授两者。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence.

雇主更重视应聘者的计算机技能而非语言能力。

【答案】 L 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 雇主更看重计算机技能而非语言能力

【定位】 According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report, study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes, but 55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes.

根据美国全国大学与雇主协会 2016 年的报告, 留学经历和外语流利度在招聘过程中影响并不大, 但 55% 的雇主会在求职者简历上寻找计算机技能。

【改写】 Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills ↔

55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes

“更看重” = “55% 雇主主动寻找”量化体现

than their language competence ↔

study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes

比较结构的“次要一极”用否定量化呈现

【辨邻】 D D 段虽然写了 computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., 但讲的是宏观岗位与工资, 没有触及“雇主招聘时更看重计算机技能 vs 语言能力”这一对照, 只是话题相邻。

computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers

37. One U.S. state senator proposed that high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding.

美国一位州参议员提议允许高中生在外语和计算机编程之间二选一学习。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 美国一位州参议员的二选一提案

【定位】 "I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements.

佛罗里达州参议员 Jeremy Ring 说: “我认为给人们选择的机会很重要。”他去年提出一项法案, 将允许佛州学生为大学入学要求在外语和编程课之间二选一。

【改写】 One U.S. state senator proposed ↔

Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year

通名→专名 + “proposed” = “introduced a bill”

high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding ↔

allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes

“either A or B” = “choose between A and B”

【辨邻】 **F** F 段虽然也提 Ring, 但聚焦 The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate 这一下游事件, 不再陈述“提出 either-or 提案”这一动作本身。

an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf

38. Learning languages broadens students' international perspective and nurtures mutual respect among peoples, according to a high school language teacher.

据一位高中语言教师称,学习语言拓宽了学生的国际视野并培养民族间的相互尊重。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高中语言教师谈国际视野与相互尊重

【定位】 "Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing," says ACTFL National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow, who teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts, and has also studied Spanish, French, German, Italian and Greek. "We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture."

ACTFL 年度全国语言教师 Ted Zarrow (在麻州 Westwood 教高中拉丁语, 同时学过西、法、德、意、希腊语) 说: “我们的世界在缩小, 但问题在膨胀。我们需要找到办法让自己坐到全球的桌前并彼此尊重。学语言能让我们做到这一点, 因为语言不是文化的一部分, 语言就是文化。”

【改写】 Learning languages broadens students' international perspective ↔

learning languages allows us to do that

“拓宽国际视野” = “让我们坐到全球桌前”

nurtures mutual respect among peoples ↔ **treat each other with mutual respect**

“mutual respect”原词复现

according to a high school language teacher ↔

teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts

通名身份对应专名身份

【辨邻】 N N 段同样提到 Zarrow 与“respect”，但讨论的是 The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language 与外语应更早开始，不是题干所指的“国际视野 + 民族间相互尊重”立场。

The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language

39. One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.

美国一个州将确保编程课程由高质量的教师授课。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 某州保障编程课由高质量教师任教

【定位】 Instead, the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes.

相反，肯塔基州将为编程课提供更高水平的认证教师作为支持。

【改写】 One U.S. state will see to it ↔ **the state will provide support**

“see to it” = “provide support / 出面保障”

programming classes are taught by quality teachers ↔

higher quality certified teachers for programming classes

“质量教师 + 编程课”名词搭配的主被动改写

【辨邻】 C C 段 a lack of skills training for teachers 讲的是当前缺乏师资培训这一现状，并未承诺由谁出面去保障“quality teachers for programming classes”。

a lack of skills training for teachers

40. Statistics show while computer-related jobs have been on the rise, foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s.

统计数据显示，虽然与计算机相关的工作岗位一直在增加，但自20世纪90年代中期以来外语对美国学生的吸引力已经下降。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 1990 年代中期以来外语吸引力下降的统计

【定位】 According to the 2016 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM Index, computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995.

根据 2016 年 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM 指数，计算机科学岗位推高了美国工资，且计算机相关岗位在 STEM 领域中占据了从业人数最多的前七位。另一方面，外语兴趣自 1995 年以来首次下降。

【改写】 computer-related jobs have been on the rise ↔

computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields

“岗位上升” = “拉高工资 + 占据高就业前七位”

foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s ↔

Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995

“less appealing” = “interest is declining” + “mid-1990s” = “1995”

【辨邻】 **L** L 段虽然同样涉及“computer skills”与“foreign language”对照，但时间锚是 National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report 和 by 2024，与陈述句的“mid-1990s”时间锚不符。

National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report

41. All school subjects are said to be essential to students' well-rounded development.

据说所有学科对学生的全面发展都至关重要。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 所有学科都对学生全面发展不可或缺

【定位】 Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions ... about what they want to pursue.

广泛接触各类学科与素材会培养出全面发展的学生，他们能就自己想追求的方向做出明智的决定。

【改写】 All school subjects are said to be essential ↔

We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign language and coding for the same reason

由具体到全称的概括上位

students' well-rounded development ↔

Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students

“well-rounded”原词复现

【辨邻】 **O** O 段 Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill 与 learning a foreign language 强调“两者皆重要”，并未提出“所有学科都对全面发展不可或缺”这一全称命题，与题干的“All school subjects”范围不符。

the two skill sets are essential but unrelated

42. There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.

大多数教育工作者一致认为学校应该教授编程，但不应取代外语。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】教育者就“加编程但不取代外语”的共识

【定位】When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.

不过，谈到让编程顶替外语要求时，大多数教育者达成共识：编程应被加入课程，但不能以牺牲外语课为代价。

【改写】consensus among most educators ↔ **most educators agree**

动词→名词的名词化改写

coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language ↔

Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes

“not at the expense of” = “not replace”

【辨邻】**O** O 段虽然立场相近 computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright, 但表达者是 foreign language and coding experts agree, 与题干“most educators”的身份锚不符。

foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright

43. One study showed that foreign language learning improved students' academic performance.

一项研究表明,外语学习提高了学生的学业成绩。

【答案】**J** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】一项研究表明外语学习提升学业表现

【定位】A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study.

2007 年的一项研究表明，外语学生仅在两到三年的学习后，就在标准化考试中胜过非外语学生。

【改写】One study showed ↔ **A 2007 study showed**

通称研究→具体年份研究

foreign language learning improved students' academic performance ↔

foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study

“提升学业表现” = “在标准化考试中胜出”

【辨邻】**L** L 段的 National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report 讨论的是招聘中雇主对计算机技能的偏好，并非外语学习对学业表现的影响。

study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes

44. Being short of funding and qualified teachers, schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field.

由于缺乏资金和合格的教师,学校落后于快速发展的计算机科学领域。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学校因缺钱缺合格教师而落后于计算机科学

【定位】 The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.

由于预算紧张和教师技能培训不足, 计算机科学领域的发展速度超过了学校能跟上的速度。

【改写】 Being short of funding and qualified teachers ↔

budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers

“缺资金 + 缺合格教师”同义替换

schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field ↔

The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up

“落后于” = “跟不上”的句式重构

【辨邻】 **G** 段 higher quality certified teachers for programming classes 讲的是某州出面保障教师, 对应 39 题, 而不是 44 题“因缺资金缺教师而落后”的现状陈述。

the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes

45. A distinguished high school language teacher also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age.

一位杰出的高中语言教师也认为更早开始学习外语是明智的。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一位知名高中语言教师认同外语应更早学

【定位】 Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier, but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly.

Zarrow 同意外语教育应更早开始, 但表示可以把编程与外语学习都均衡地纳入学校课程。

【改写】 A distinguished high school language teacher ↔

Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier

“知名高中语言教师” = Zarrow (ACTFL 年度教师)

also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age ↔

Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier

“also believes” = “agrees” + “earlier age” = “begin earlier”

【辨邻】 M 段 I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school 是 Ring 先提出“早学”立场，但 Ring 是参议员而非“high school language teacher”，且与题干 also 的“附议者”关系不符。

I just think it's something you have to start early

K 段虽然也是 Zarrow 出场，但谈的是 put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect，并未表达“外语教育应更早开始”这一立场。

learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 引入背景：编程作为高需求技能正进入 K-12 课程，部分州考虑允许学生用编程课替代外语课，但教育者反对。

信息指纹 用编程替代外语的提议起点

B 教育界对小学是否教编程意见不一，但在“能否用编程顶替外语”这一点上多数教育者达成共识：可以加，但不能挤掉外语。

信息指纹 教育者共识——加编程但不挤外语

C 支持者认为编程也是一门语言，且是 21 世纪的语言；但学校受预算与师资不足限制，跟不上计算机科学的发展。

信息指纹 预算与师资不足拖慢学校

D 数据对照：计算机相关岗位拉高了美国工资且占 STEM 高雇佣前七位；而外语兴趣自 1995 年以来首次下滑，2009-2013 高校语言注册人数减少超 11 万。

信息指纹 STEM 指数与 1995 年来外语首降

E 佛州参议员 Jeremy Ring 提案：允许高中生在外语和编程之间二选一用于满足大学入学要求。

信息指纹 佛州参议员的二选一提案

F 该佛州法案在参议院 35:5 通过后因整体立法机构未行动而搁浅；Ring 表示明年会有人替他重新提出。

信息指纹 佛州法案搁浅与再提

G 肯塔基州类似法案因教育者反对被修改为只推动计算机科学教育、不涉及外语要求，转而支持为编程课提供更高水平的认证教师；华盛顿州法案则允许两年编程课替代两年外语。

信息指纹 肯塔基州转向提供高质量认证教师

H 德州 2013 年通过法案，允许学生在外语课表现不佳后才能用编程替代；Tynker 联合创始人 Mandyam 反对“因学不好就免修”，类比代数、化学，主张广泛学科有助于学生全面发展。

信息指纹 Mandyam 以代数化学类比，强调全面发展

I 在 28 个州和华盛顿特区，计算机科学课已可顶替数学或科学的高中毕业要求（2013 年仅 12 州）；支持者要求改算外语，反对者强调编程与外语技能并重。

信息指纹 28 州顶替数学/科学的现状

J 研究显示双语与认知发展、智力、记忆、解决问题能力相关；2007 年研究表明外语学生在标准化考试中两三年后即优于非外语学生；2014 年研究指出编程时使用的是大脑的语言区，但批评者仍警惕单一语言在国际经济中的劣势。

信息指纹 2007 年研究：外语学生在标准化考试中胜出

K 麻州 Westwood 高中拉丁语教师、ACTFL 年度语言教师 Zarrow 表示：世界在变小但问题在变多，需要把自己摆到全球桌前并相互尊重，学语言能做到这一点，因为语言就是文化。

信息指纹 Zarrow：语言促全球相互尊重

L 招聘方更看重计算机技能：2016 年报告显示留学与外语流利对招聘影响不大，55% 雇主在简历上找计算机技能；但劳工局预测 2024 年程序员需求将下降 8%。

信息指纹 55% 雇主看重计算机技能

M Ring 承认外语技能重要，但怀疑学区没有时间在校内同时把编程和外语都纳入课程；他认为语言学习必须从小开始，而非高中里读两年。

信息指纹 Ring 怀疑时间不够同时纳入两者

N Zarrow 同意外语教育应更早开始，并相信编程与外语可以在校内并重，建议沉浸式双语项目（半天英文半天外语）。

信息指纹 Zarrow 也主张外语更早起步

0 结论段：外语和编程专家都认为计算机科学应被协商纳入课程而非直接替代外语；Mandyam 称两种技能都重要但不可替代，教育者必须想办法同时教好两者。

信息指纹 协商纳入而非取代——总结性立场

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。

There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools, with fierce opinions on each side.

B段，第1句

there be 句型和 whether 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，形式主语 it 的用法也是常考点，本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.

B段，第2句

句子结构高度典型，包含常见的状语从句、宾语从句以及并列结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。“When it comes to”作为引出话题的固定结构，“agree”后接宾语从句，“should be added”的情态动词加被动语态，都是考试中反复出现的句型。掌握这类句子结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，典型性很强。

Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995.

D段，第2句

简单句结构在真题中常见，插入语 "on the other hand" 和 "for the first time since..." 的时间状语搭配也是典型表达。掌握后可在阅读理解和写作中复用，但因句型过于简单，迁移价值不如复杂句式。

"I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements, "I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school, you might as well do computer coding."

E段，第1句

典型的政论或新闻报道句式，对于掌握“引语+人物修饰+具体观点”的复合结构极具参考价值。

The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action.

F段，第1句

本句的结构“主句 + after时间状语从句 + when时间状语从句”是考试中常见的句式，特别是时间状语从句的顺序排列和逻辑关系的理解，是阅读理解和长难句分析的典型考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，因此典型性较高。

It would have been the first state to try this initiative.

F段，第2句

谓语句 "would have been" 是过去将来完成时，由情态动词 "would" + 完成时助动词 "have" + 系动词过去分词 "been" 组成，结构复杂。对基础较弱的学习者而言，过去将来完成时本身较为少见，且容易与过去完成时、过去将来时混淆；同时 "would have been" 还常用于表达与过去事实相反的虚拟或未实现的假设，语义理解有一定门槛。时态难度较高。

Under the Washington bill, public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes.

G段，第3句

本句是简单句，但结构具有较强的典型性：句首状语（介词短语）加主谓宾结构，再加多个状语修饰，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。过去将来时 "would accept" 也是真题中政策、法规、计划类句子的常见时态。句中 "in place of" 这类替代关系的表达、"for...purposes" 这类目的状语，都是考试阅读中频繁出现的模式。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可迁移到大量类似句式。

Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class.

H段，第1句

本句结构非常典型，是四六级和考研常考的主从复合句模式：主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 时间状语从句嵌套。定语从句修饰先行词、状语从句限定条件，这种嵌套结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句式。

And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language (but not mathematical) regions of the brain when understanding code, critics remain wary.

J段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句的倒装顺序、宾语从句的嵌套、时间状语从句的省略，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构复杂但规范，学会分析此类句子后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句，代表性极强

He suggests an immersive, dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language, as several schools around the country have successfully implemented.

N段，第2句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构、限制性定语从句、状语从句、承前省略宾语等多种成分和现象。特别是定语从句对宾语的修饰、状语从句的补充说明以及承前省略的识别，都是值得练习的知识点。句子结构较为丰富，适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

"Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn, and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it," Mandyam says via email.

0段，第3句

引语结构 + 并列分句 + 嵌套表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句型。that's why 引导表语从句、spend time doing、不定式作定语等都是高频考点结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language.

0段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是考试中常见的句式，尤其是 "I think/believe/suppose + 宾语从句" 这类结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。表语内部的并列结构也较为典型。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定代表性。

It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else, even something as important as coding.

0段，第5句

"It is/would be + 表语 + to do" 是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，用于表达对某行为的评价。本句的结构（形式主语 + 系表 + 不定式真正主语 + 目的状语）是典型的书面表达模式，掌握后可大量迁移。

Clearly, education leaders must figure out a way to teach both.

0段，第6句

简单句加情态动词是常见句式，不定式作后置定语在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型真题句式的代表性一般。

Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence.

第36题题干

本句体现了考试中常见的"主谓宾 + 比较结构"句式，"attach importance to" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频搭配，"more ... than" 的比较用法也是必考点。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子。因此具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.

第39题 题干

see to it that结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语从句配合被动语态也是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子（如make it clear that、ensure that等），代表性强。

There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.

第42题 题干

存在句和同位语从句都是四六级及考研阅读中的高频结构。特别是抽象名词后接同位语从句解释内容,以及 "but" 连接并列谓语表达转折,都是真题中反复出现的典型句式,学习迁移价值较高

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 120 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。

coding B1

n. 编程

本篇16次 · 真题 16 句

programming B1

n. 编程

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次 · 真题 167 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本篇4次·真题 19 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本篇3次·真题 56 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 128 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 112 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题 89 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 88 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次·真题 85 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 78 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次·真题 60 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题 55 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇2次·真题 55 句

email

A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇2次·真题 53 句

code

B1

n. 代码

本篇2次·真题 50 句

replace

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次·真题 42 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

admission B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 190 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 64 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 46 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 38 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 34 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇1次·真题 27 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上; 系上; 附上

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本篇1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 21 句

correlate C1

v. 相关联

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次·真题 17 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

monolingual C1

adj. 只会一种语言的;单语的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本篇1次·真题13句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题12句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题12句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题12句

bilingualism C1

n. 双语能力

本篇1次·真题11句

comparable B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题11句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题11句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本篇1次·真题11句

appealing B2

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题10句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次·真题10句

mathematical B2

adj. 数学的

本篇1次·真题10句

outperform C1

v. 表现优于, 胜过

本篇1次·真题10句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本篇1次·真题9句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题9句

nurture C1

v. 养育

本篇1次·真题9句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次·真题9句

informed

B2

adj. 了解情况的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

qualified

B2

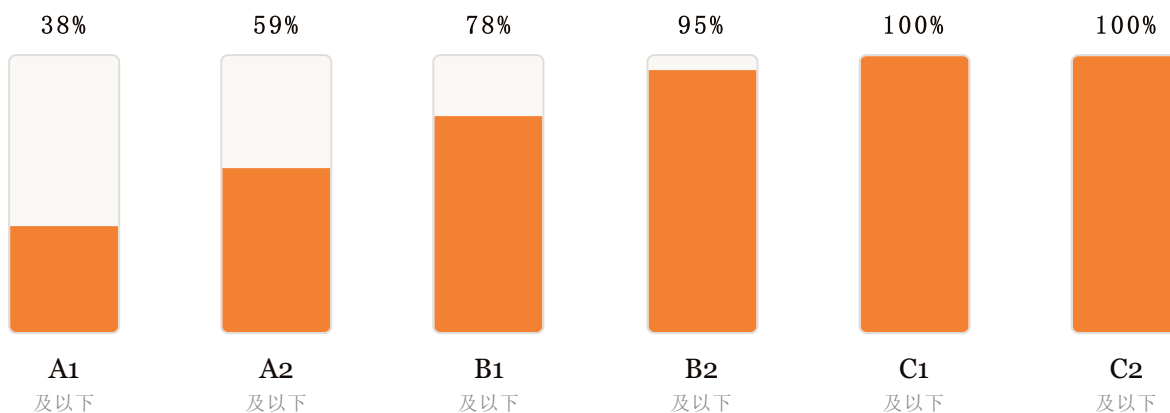
adj. 有资格的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 366 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **366** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 17 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 366 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

366

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年9月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年9月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2022-09)·六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 The U.S. and China don't agree on much these days. Germany and France share a border and a currency but are frequently at odds. The U.K. and India like to march to their own drum. But there's one issue on which all these countries see eye to eye: Technology companies are too big, too powerful, and too profitable. And that power is only likely to intensify, leaving governments with no choice but to confront it head-on by taking the companies to court, passing new competition laws, and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants.

美国和中国如今在很多问题上意见不合。德国和法国虽然接壤并共用货币，但也经常产生分歧。英国和印度喜欢各行其是。但有一个问题，所有这些国家的看法是一致的：科技公司规模太大、权力太大、利润太高。而且这种权力只会继续增强，使得各国政府别无选择，只能通过起诉这些公司、通过新的竞争法，甚至可能拆分科技巨头来正面应对。

P2 China is the latest to implement an anti-trust crackdown, unveiling anti-monopoly rules last month. The draft rules followed the surprise suspension of a \$37 billion stock offering by billionaire Jack Ma's Ant Group Co., making clear that no company can evade the government's regulation. The moves in China coincide with accelerating efforts in the U.S. and Europe to rein in Amazon.com, Apple, Facebook, and Google.

中国是最新实施反垄断打击的国家，上个月公布了反垄断规则。这份规则草案是在亿万富翁马云的蚂蚁集团370亿美元股票发行意外暂停之后出台的，明确表明任何公司都无法逃避政府监管。中国的这些举措与美国和欧洲加速遏制亚马逊、苹果、Facebook和谷歌的努力同步进行。

P3 "The big get bigger and bigger but without being better," says Andreas Schwab, a German member of the European Parliament who championed a 2014 resolution to break up Google. "Growing economic power, growing influence on local markets all over the world, and a growing concern of competitors and consumers altogether have made it happen now."

欧洲议会德国议员Andreas Schwab曾在2014年倡导通过一项拆分谷歌的决议，他说："大公司越来越大，但并没有变得更好。不断增长的经济实力、对全球各地本地市场日益增长的影响力，以及竞争对手和消费者共同日益增长的担忧，促成了现在的局面。"

P4 In this new anti-trust era, the old focus on pricing power no longer applies, because several of the biggest tech companies have established trillion-dollar monopolies by charging consumers next to nothing. Tech giants are increasingly assuming powerful positions in banking, finance, advertising, retail, and other markets that force smaller businesses to rely on their platforms to reach customers.

在这个新的反垄断时代，过去对定价权的关注不再适用，因为几家最大的科技公司通过几乎不向消费者收费就建立了价值万亿美元的垄断地位。科技巨头在银行、金融、广告、零售和其他市场中日益占据强势地位，迫使较小的企业依赖它们的平台来接触客户。

P5 For years, Europe alone confronted the power of digital giants. Governments were alarmed that European companies were failing to match Silicon Valley's innovations or to stop Google and Facebook from vacuuming up personal data and, with that, advertising revenue. Led by Margrethe Vestager, the European Union's competition chief, countries have sought to police the market and encourage fair play.

多年来，只有欧洲在对抗数字巨头的权力。各国政府担心欧洲公司无法赶上硅谷的创新步伐，也无法阻止谷歌和Facebook大量收集个人数据以及随之而来的广告收入。在欧盟竞争事务专员Margrethe Vestager的领导下，各国一直在寻求监管市场并鼓励公平竞争。

P6 In China the crackdown has been driven at least partly by fear that the homegrown tech industry is becoming too powerful. The country has long championed Alibaba and Tencent, but their massive accumulation of data on the Chinese citizenry is a growing concern for Beijing.

在中国，打击行动至少部分是由对本土科技产业变得过于强大的担忧所驱动的。中国长期以来支持阿里巴巴和腾讯，但它们对中国公民数据的大规模积累正日益成为北京方面的关注点。

P7 In the U.S., a new breed of anti-trust experts argues that consideration should be given to privacy, control over data, workers' rights, and the overall impact on smaller companies. And the public in general has grown increasingly skeptical of social media companies. More than 60% say the sector has a negative effect on the country, and almost half want more regulation for social media, according to a 2020 Pew Research Center study.

在美国，新一代反垄断专家认为应该考虑隐私、数据控制、工人权利以及对小型公司的整体影响。而公众总体上对社交媒体公司也越来越持怀疑态度。根据皮尤研究中心2020年的一项研究，超过60%的人认为该行业对国家有负面影响，近一半的人希望对社交媒体加强监管。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author say is the issue all major economic powers have to address?

- A) How to ensure the sustainable growth of their tech giants.
- B) How to keep the competitiveness of their tech companies.
- C) How to break up the powerful giant tech companies.
- D) How to stop tech companies from gaining monopoly.

作者认为所有主要经济体都必须解决什么问题？

- A) 如何确保其科技巨头的可持续增长。 B) 如何保持其科技公司的竞争力。
- C) 如何拆分强大的科技巨头公司。 D) 如何阻止科技公司获得垄断地位。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say is the issue all major economic powers have to address?
直接问"是什么 issue", 是对作者陈述的具体内容的提取。

【拆句】 主干是 What does the author say is the issue, all major economic powers have to address 是省略 that 的定语从句修饰 the issue; have to address 是"必须解决", 不是"可以解决", 程度词不能弱化。

【定位】 But there's one issue on which all these countries see eye to eye: Technology companies are too big, too powerful, and too profitable. And that power is only likely to intensify, leaving governments with no choice but to confront it head-on by taking the companies to court, passing new competition laws, and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants.

但有一个议题, 所有这些国家看法一致: 科技公司过于庞大、过于强大、利润过高。而这种权力只会加剧, 使各国政府别无选择, 只能正面迎击——把公司告上法庭、出台新的竞争法, 甚至拆分这些科技巨头。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

ensure the sustainable growth 是"确保巨头持续增长", 与原文"政府必须正面对抗、甚至拆分"完全相反。

B) 偷换概念

competitiveness of their tech companies 是"维护本国科技公司的竞争力", 原文谈的是"限制巨头权力", 竞争力≠垄断权力, 主语对象与目标都被偷换。

C) 以偏概全

break up the powerful giant tech companies 仅是原文列举对抗手段中的一项 perhaps even breaking up the tech giants, 且原文用 perhaps even (甚至) 表示这只是极端可选项, 不是"必须解决的 issue"本身。

D) ✓ 正确

Technology companies are too big, too powerful, and too profitable ↔

tech companies from gaining monopoly

confront it head-on by taking the companies to court, passing new competition laws, and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants

↔ **How to stop tech companies**

预判"必须阻止科技公司权力进一步膨胀/取得垄断地位"与 How to stop tech companies from gaining monopoly 在主谓宾三层 (政府-stop-巨头取得垄断) 上一一对应。

47. What does the suspension of Ant Group Co.'s stock offering suggest?

- A) All attempts to evade regulation are doomed to failure.
- B) All attempts to monopolize sales must be cracked down.
- C) All companies must be regulated by the government.
- D) All companies, domestic or foreign, are created equal.

蚂蚁集团股票发行的暂停说明了什么?

- A) 所有逃避监管的尝试都注定失败。 B) 所有垄断销售的尝试都必须被打击。
- C) 所有公司都必须受到政府监管。 D) 所有公司,无论国内还是国外,都是平等的。

【答案】 C (推断题)

【判型】 What does the suspension of Ant Group Co.'s stock offering suggest? 含 suggest, 问"该事件暗示什么", 是要求基于事实做一步逻辑延伸。

【拆句】 主干 What does the suspension suggest; of Ant Group Co.'s stock offering 是介词短语修饰 suspension。注意 stock offering 是"股票发行", 整个主语是"蚂蚁集团股票发行被暂停"这一事件本身。

【定位】 The draft rules followed the surprise suspension of a \$37 billion stock offering by billionaire Jack Ma's Ant Group Co., making clear that no company can evade the government's regulation.

新规草案紧随蚂蚁集团 370 亿美元股票发行被突然叫停之后出台，明确表示任何公司都不能逃避政府监管。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

All attempts to evade regulation are doomed to failure 把原文"不能逃避"延伸为"所有逃避企图必然失败"，多走了"企图必败"这一步，且原文没说"企图"这一主体。

B) **偷换概念**

All attempts to monopolize sales must be cracked down 把对象从"逃避监管"偷换为"垄断销售"；原文从未谈"销售垄断"，且 Ant Group 的 IPO 暂停与 monopolize sales 也无直接因果。

C) **✓ 正确**

no company can evade the government's regulation ↔

All companies must be regulated by the government

the government's regulation ↔ **regulated by the government**

从预判"任何公司都逃不过监管"出发，只有 All companies must be regulated by the government 完整且对等地承接"no...evade → all...must be regulated"这一逻辑变换。

D) **无中生有**

All companies, domestic or foreign, are created equal 谈"公司是否生而平等"，是宪法/法律观念，原文从未涉及；且 domestic or foreign (内外资) 这一区分原文也没有。

48. How are smaller companies impacted by tech giants' business expansion?

A) They can no longer do business independent of tech giants.

B) They are frequently denied access to tech giants' platforms.

C) They have to change marketing strategies to keep customers.

D) They no longer have the power to price their own products.

科技巨头的业务扩张如何影响较小的公司？

A) 它们不再能够独立于科技巨头开展业务。 B) 它们经常被拒绝访问科技巨头的平台。

C) 它们必须改变营销策略以留住客户。 D) 它们不再有权为自己的产品定价。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How are smaller companies impacted by tech giants' business expansion? 直接问"小公司怎样被影响"，要的是原文给出的具体影响，不需要做推断。

【拆句】 主干 How are smaller companies impacted, by 引导施动者 tech giants' business expansion; 被动语态的施动者就是影响来源，找原文时要找"巨头扩张→小公司怎么了"的因果链。

【定位】 Tech giants are increasingly assuming powerful positions in banking, finance, advertising, retail, and other markets that force smaller businesses to rely on their platforms to reach customers.

科技巨头正越来越多地在银行、金融、广告、零售等其他市场占据强势地位，迫使小企业必须依赖它们的平台才能触达客户。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

force smaller businesses to rely on their platforms to reach customers ↔

They can no longer do business independent of tech giants

to reach customers ↔ **do business**

预判"小企业被迫依附巨头平台"与 They can no longer do business independent of tech giants 是同一命题的肯定式与否定式表达，二者一一对应。

B) 与原文相反

They are frequently denied access to tech giants' platforms 说小企业"经常被拒绝接入巨头平台"，与原文"被迫依赖平台"恰好相反——原文的痛点是"必须用"，不是"不让用"。

C) 无中生有

change marketing strategies to keep customers 谈"改变营销策略以留住客户"，原文未谈营销策略，也未谈"留住老客户"；原文谈的是"通过谁去触达客户"，主体动作完全不同。

D) 偷换概念

no longer have the power to price their own products 把"被迫依附"偷换成"无定价权"。原文第四段确实提了 the old focus on pricing power no longer applies，但那是说"反垄断不再以定价权为衡量"，并非"小企业失去定价权"，主体与对象都被偷换。

49. What have EU countries done to confront the power of digital giants?

- A) They have imposed strict regulation over digital giants' advertising.
- B) They have considered regulatory action to promote fair competition.
- C) They have limited sales of digital giants' products.
- D) They have sought to protect consumers' privacy.

欧盟国家采取了什么措施来对抗数字巨头的力量？

- A) 它们对数字巨头的广告实施了严格监管。
- B) 它们考虑采取监管行动以促进公平竞争。
- C) 它们限制了数字巨头产品的销售。
- D) 它们寻求保护消费者隐私。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What have EU countries done 直接问"做了什么"，是对原文动作的提取，无推断信号。

【拆句】 主干 What have EU countries done，不定式 to confront the power of digital giants 表目的——回答须是"为了对抗巨头"所采取的动作，不是其他动机的动作。

【定位】 Led by Margrethe Vestager, the European Union's competition chief, countries have sought to police the market and encourage fair play.

在欧盟竞争事务专员 Margrethe Vestager 的带领下，各国致力于监管市场、推动公平竞争。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

imposed strict regulation over digital giants' advertising 把监管对象限缩为"广告"。原文 advertising revenue 只是"巨头吸收个人数据并由此攫取广告收入"问题的一部分，并非欧盟监管的对象本身；选项把局部问题升格为全部监管对象。

B) **✓ 正确**

police the market ↔ **considered regulatory action**

encourage fair play ↔ **promote fair competition**

选项 considered regulatory action to promote fair competition 把"police the market + encourage fair play"打包成"regulatory action + promote fair competition"，与预判完全对应。

C) **无中生有**

limited sales of digital giants' products 谈"限制巨头产品销售"，原文未提及任何关于销售/产品限制的措施。

D) **以偏概全**

sought to protect consumers' privacy 是"保护消费者隐私"，原文 vacuuming up personal data 确实涉及隐私，但那是问题描述而非欧盟主要动作；本段对动作的总结是 police the market and encourage fair play 这一更上位的表达，选项以"隐私保护"代替"市场监管+公平竞争"是以偏概全。

50. What do Americans generally think of social media companies according to the author?

A) They are invading people's privacy.

B) They are increasingly influential.

C) They are becoming untrustworthy.

D) They are growing out of control.

根据作者的说法,美国人通常如何看待社交媒体公司?

A) 它们正在侵犯人们的隐私。 B) 它们的影响力越来越大。 C) 它们正在变得不可信任。

D) 它们的发展正在失控。

【答案】 C (态度题)

【判型】 What do Americans generally think of social media companies 问"普遍怎么看"，要的是评价/态度极性，是态度题。

【拆句】 generally 是程度副词"普遍/总体上"，提示答案要覆盖大多数人的态度，不能拿少数派或个别极端表态作答；according to the author 限制信息源只能是文章本身。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

invading people's privacy 谈"侵犯隐私", 原文第七段未直接谈"美国公众认为社交媒体侵犯隐私", 前文 privacy, control over data 是"反垄断专家应考虑的因素"清单, 不是美国公众对社媒公司的看法。

B) 答非所问

increasingly influential (越来越有影响力) 是中性偏正的极性, 与原文负向极性矛盾; 同时原文第七段未直接评价"影响力大小", 而是评价"影响是好是坏"。

C) ✓ 正确

the public in general has grown increasingly skeptical of social media companies ↔

They are becoming untrustworthy

More than 60% say the sector has a negative effect on the country ↔

becoming untrustworthy

选项 C 在极性 (负向)、强度 (becoming 渐进体) 上都与原文 increasingly skeptical 完全对偶, 且不引入任何原文没有的额外维度。

D) 过度推断

growing out of control 是"日益失控"——"失控"的判断超出原文。原文只说公众觉得社媒"负面影响大、需要更多监管", 并未说"已经失控"; 要求更多监管恰恰说明"还可被监管", 与"out of control"相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But there's one issue on which all these countries see eye to eye: Technology companies are too big, too powerful, and too profitable.

第1段, 第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型: there be 句型引出主题, 定语从句修饰中心名词, 同位语从句进一步解释内容, 这种层层展开的写法是学术和新闻英语的常见句式, 掌握后可大量迁移到类似长句的理解中。

And that power is only likely to intensify, leaving governments with no choice but to confront it head-on by taking the companies to court, passing new competition laws, and perhaps even breaking up the tech giants.

第1段，第5句

现在分词短语作结果状语、"with + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构、"no choice but to do" 固定搭配、多个动名词并列，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习迁移价值高。

"The big get bigger and bigger but without being better," says Andreas Schwab, a German member of the European Parliament who championed a 2014 resolution to break up Google.

第3段，第1句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本结构、同位语、限制性定语从句、不定式作定语等多种成分，且主句采用倒装引述结构，能训练学生识别非常规语序和从句嵌入位置。定语从句中 who 既是引导词又充当主语，适合练习关系代词的双重作用。引语内部还包含并列表语和介词短语，成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

All attempts to evade regulation are doomed to failure.

第47题，A

主系表结构搭配不定式后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，"be doomed to" 这类固定搭配也经常出现，具有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，不属于高频难句类型。

They can no longer do business independent of tech giants.

第48题，A

情态动词加否定副词的结构 (can no longer) 及形容词短语作后置定语 (independent of) 均为常见句式，尤其是后置定语在考试阅读中频繁出现，代表性较强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 90 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。

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇11次 · 真题 73 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇11次 · 真题 34 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇7次 · 真题 128 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇3次 · 真题 181 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 165 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇3次 · 真题 78 句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

confront B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 271 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇2次 · 真题 158 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

media

B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

stock

B1

n. 库存

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

frequently

B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

champion

B1

n. 冠军

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

platform

B1

n. 平台

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 143 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 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

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次 · 真题 53 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

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

retail B2

n. 零售

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

currency B2

n. 货币

本篇1次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

crack B1

v. 破裂

本篇1次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇1次·真题 16 句

breed

B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

competitor

B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

influential

B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

impose

B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

altogether

B2

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

deny

B1

v. 否认

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

draft

B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

parliament

B2

n. 议会

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

skeptical

B2

adj. 怀疑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

border

B1

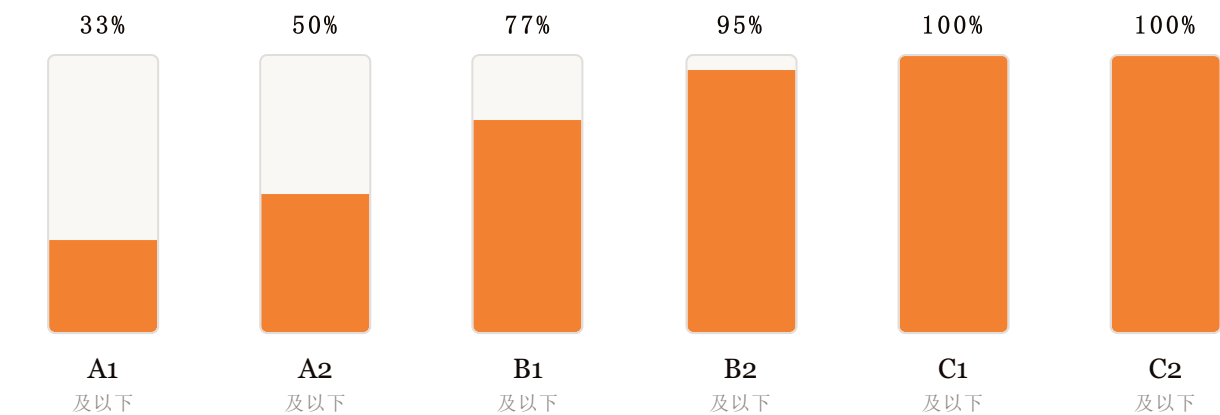
n. 边界

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

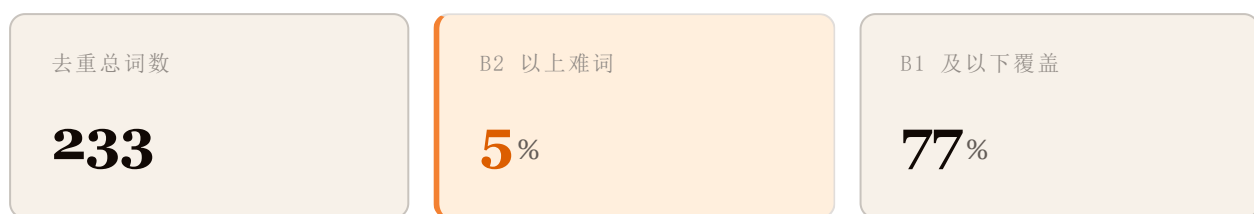
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **233** 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **233** 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 12 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 233 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年9月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年9月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段原文（段首标 P1-P11 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) · 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 Born from the accessibility of mass air travel, modern international tourism has been popularized as "holiday-making" in regions that offer comparative advantages of sand, sun and sea. Travel is often portrayed as a tool for personal growth and tourism as an economic motor for destination countries and cities. There is a tendency to assume that tourism is good for everyone involved.

现代国际旅游业源于大众航空旅行的普及，在那些拥有沙滩、阳光和海洋比较优势的地区被推广为“度假”。旅行常被描绘为个人成长的工具，而旅游业则被视为目的地国家和城市的经济引擎。人们往往倾向于认为旅游业对所有参与者都有益。

P2 Today the big bang of tourism drives over 1.2 billion tourists across international borders annually. Many popular places are literally being loved to death. Recent protests in ports of call like Venice and Barcelona against disturbances created by cruise ships show the unfortunate consequences of emphasizing quantity over quality in tourism.

如今，旅游业的大爆发每年驱使超过12亿游客跨越国际边界。许多热门地点正在被过度的喜爱所摧毁。近期在Venice和Barcelona等停靠港出现的针对游轮造成干扰的抗议活动，显示了旅游业强调数量而非质量所带来的不幸后果。

P3 Uncontrolled tourism development has become a primary driver of social and environmental disruption. Tourism studies provide much documentation of the many negative social impacts of tourism

and resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors.

失控的旅游开发已成为社会和环境破坏的主要驱动因素。旅游研究提供了大量关于旅游业诸多负面社会影响的记录,以及由此导致的当地居民对游客的怨恨。

P4 Antagonism toward tourists typically develops in mature, heavily visited destinations. Protests in heavily visited destinations suggest that traditional tourism has overstayed its welcome.

对游客的敌意通常出现在成熟的、游客密集的目的地。在游客密集目的地发生的抗议表明,传统旅游业已经不再受欢迎。

P5 Residents often become frustrated when the benefits of tourism are not felt locally. Although it can generate foreign exchange, income and employment, there's no guarantee that multinational hotel chains will allocate these benefits equitably among local communities.

当旅游业的收益未能在当地体现时,居民往往会感到沮丧。尽管旅游业能够创造外汇、收入和就业机会,但不能保证跨国连锁酒店会在当地社区之间公平分配这些收益。

P6 On the contrary, when people stay at large resorts or on cruise ships, they make most of their purchases there, leaving local communities little opportunity to benefit from tourist spending. These forms of tourism widen economic and political gaps between haves and have-nots at local destinations.

相反,当人们入住大型度假村或游轮时,他们的大部分消费都在那里完成,使当地社区几乎没有机会从游客消费中获益。这些形式的旅游业扩大了目的地当地富人和穷人之间的经济和政治差距。

P7 In recent decades, local residents in destination communities also have found themselves negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics, service industry roles and lifestyle transformations. For example, data show that tourism activity corresponds to increased social problems as local residents adopt the behaviors of tourists.

近几十年来,目的地社区的当地居民还发现自己需要应对新的文化边界、阶层动态、服务业角色和生活方式转变。例如,数据显示旅游活动与社会问题的增加相对应,因为当地居民开始采纳游客的行为方式。

P8 What does all this mean for the everyday traveler?

这一切对普通旅行者意味着什么?

P9 First, all tourists should make every effort to honor their hosts and respect local conditions. This means being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms, rather than expecting local conditions to adapt to travelers.

首先,所有游客都应尽一切努力尊重东道主并尊重当地条件。这意味着要准备好适应当地习俗和规范,而不是期望当地条件来适应旅行者。

P10 Second, tourism is a market-based activity and works best when consumers reward better performers. In the information age, there's little excuse for travelers being uninformed about where their vacation money goes and who it enriches.

其次,旅游业是一种基于市场的活动,当消费者奖励表现更好的经营者时,它运作得最好。在信息时代,旅行者对自己的度假资金流向何处以及使谁受益一无所知是没有理由的。

P11 Informed travelers also are better able to distinguish between multinational companies and local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents. Such businesses are in love with the destination and are therefore deserving of market reward. In the long run, being a responsible traveler means ensuring net positive impacts for local people and

environments. With the information available at our fingertips, there has never been more opportunity to do so.

知情的旅行者也更能够区分跨国公司和当地企业家,后者的企业为当地居民提供直接的社会、环境和经济效益。这些企业热爱目的地,因此值得获得市场回报。从长远来看,成为一名负责任的旅行者意味着确保为当地人民和环境带来净正面影响。凭借我们触手可及的信息,做到这一点的机会前所未有的。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is the popular assumption about international tourism?

- A) Its benefits may compensate for the adverse environmental consequences.
- B) Its rapid development is attributed to people's improved living standard.
- C) It appeals to people in places with favorable geographical conditions.
- D) It contributes to the economy of destination countries and regions.

关于国际旅游业,人们普遍的假设是什么?

- A) 其益处可能会补偿不利的环境后果。 B) 其快速发展归因于人们生活水平的提高。
- C) 它对地理条件优越的地方的人们具有吸引力。 D) 它有助于目的地国家和地区的经济的发展。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the popular assumption about international tourism 直接问"那个普遍看法是什么", 要求复述原文里被点名的那一句假设, 不要求推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is the popular assumption about international tourism, What is 引导特殊疑问, about international tourism 是后置介词短语修饰 assumption, 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Travel is often portrayed as a tool for personal growth and tourism as an economic motor for destination countries and cities. There is a tendency to assume that tourism is good for everyone involved.

旅行常被描绘为个人成长的工具, 旅游业则被描绘为目的地国家和城市的经济发动机; 人们倾向于假设旅游业对所有相关方都是好事。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 A 谈"收益可以弥补不利环境后果", 但 P1 只笼统说"旅游对各方都好", 从未提出"补偿环境代价"的对比框架。

B) 偷换概念

选项 B 说"旅游业的快速发展归因于生活水平提高", 原文虽提到 Born from the accessibility of mass air travel——"源于大众航空旅行的可及性"——但归因对象是"航空可及"而非"生活水平"。

C) 张冠李戴

选项 C 说旅游业"吸引地理条件优越地区的人", 但原文 has been popularized as "holiday-making" in regions that offer comparative advantages of sand, sun and sea 讲的是旅游业"在"那些地区被普及, 并不是这些地区的人"被"旅游业吸引。

D) ✓ 正确

tourism as an economic motor for destination countries and cities ↔

It contributes to the economy of destination countries and regions

预判中"推动目的地经济"在选项 contributes to the economy of destination countries and regions 中找到对应, 且 destination 一词原词重合, 锁定 D。

52. What do we learn from some studies about uncontrolled tourism development?

- A) It gives rise to an increase in mass confrontations.
- B) It incurs local residents' antagonism to tourists.
- C) It inhibits the steady growth of local economy.
- D) It brings in a large chunk of mobile population.

关于不受控制的旅游业发展, 我们从一些研究中了解到什么?

- A) 它导致大规模冲突增加。
- B) 它招致当地居民对游客的敌意。
- C) 它抑制当地经济的稳定增长。
- D) 它带来大量流动人口。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from some studies about uncontrolled tourism development 要求复述研究的结论, 结论句必为原文明写, 不需推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do we learn, from some studies 是状语, about uncontrolled tourism development 修饰 studies 限定研究主题, 句子无从句、无否定, 理解上无陷阱。

【定位】 Uncontrolled tourism development has become a primary driver of social and environmental disruption. Tourism studies provide much documentation of the many negative social impacts of tourism and resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors.

失控的旅游发展已成为社会和环境破坏的首要推手。旅游研究大量记录了旅游业的种种负面社会影响, 以及本地居民由此对游客产生的怨恨。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

选项 A 说"导致大众对抗增加", 原文虽提到 Recent protests in ports of call like Venice and Barcelona, 但只是举例两地抗议, 且这是 uncontrolled tourism development 的背景, 不是"研究告诉我们的内容"。

B) ✓ 正确

resulting resentment that local populations direct toward visitors ↔

It incurs local residents' antagonism to tourists

预判中"研究记录居民对游客的怨恨"在选项 It incurs local residents' antagonism to tourists 中找到几乎——对应的同义替换, 锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

选项 C 说"它抑制本地经济稳定增长", 原文仅说收益分配不均 (no guarantee that multinational hotel chains will allocate these benefits equitably), 并未说旅游会让本地经济"不增长"。

D) 答非所问

选项 D 说"它带来大量流动人口", 原文虽提到 over 1.2 billion tourists across international borders annually, 但这是"旅游业体量"的描述, 不是"失控发展"研究的结论。

53. Why does the author say local residents of popular destinations often feel frustrated?

- A) They fall victim to social conflicts and environmental disturbances.
- B) They have little opportunity to enjoy themselves on cruise ships.
- C) They cannot find employment in multinational hotel chains.
- D) They do not think they benefit as much as they deserve.

作者为什么说热门目的地的当地居民常常感到沮丧?

- A) 他们成为社会冲突和环境干扰的受害者。 B) 他们几乎没有机会在游轮上享受自己。
- C) 他们无法在跨国连锁酒店找到工作。 D) 他们认为自己没有获得应得的利益。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why does the author say local residents of popular destinations often feel frustrated 用 Why does the author say, 是请考生复述作者给出的原因, 原文必有明示原因。

【拆句】 Why does the author say 引导原因疑问, 宾语从句 local residents... feel frustrated 完整, 主语后置定语 of popular destinations 限定 residents, 副词 often 提示常态, 无否定无让步, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Residents often become frustrated when the benefits of tourism are not felt locally. Although it can generate foreign exchange, income and employment, there's no guarantee that multinational hotel chains will allocate these benefits equitably among local communities.
当旅游业的好处在本地感受不到时, 居民们常常感到失望。尽管旅游业可以带来外汇、收入和就业, 但跨国酒店集团并不一定会把这些好处公平地分配给本地社区。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

选项 A 说"他们沦为社会冲突和环境干扰的受害者", 原文 P3 谈过失控的社会环境破坏, 但 P5 解释 frustrated 的原因是经济收益分配不公, 而不是"自己成了社会/环境的受害者"。

B) 张冠李戴

选项 B 说"他们没机会在邮轮上玩乐", 但原文 when people stay at large resorts or on cruise ships 谈的是"游客"在邮轮消费, 而不是"本地居民"没机会享乐。

C) 与原文相反

选项 C 说"他们在跨国酒店连锁找不到工作", 原文 Although it can generate foreign exchange, income and employment 明确说旅游业"能"带来就业, 问题在于"分配不公"而非"无工作"。

D) ✓ 正确

the benefits of tourism are not felt locally ↔

They do not think they benefit as much as they deserve

预判中"没拿到应得份额"在 They do not think they benefit as much as they deserve 落地, 锁定 D。

54. How does the author say local residents in destination communities respond to tourism activity?

- A) They endeavor to adapt to it.
- B) They readily adopt new lifestyles.
- C) They immerse tourists in their culture.
- D) They try to upgrade their business models.

作者说目的地社区的当地居民如何应对旅游活动?

- A) 他们努力适应它。 B) 他们欣然接受新的生活方式。 C) 他们让游客沉浸在他们的文化中。
- D) 他们试图升级自己的商业模式。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How does the author say local residents in destination communities respond to tourism activity 是 How does the author say...的格式, 等同于 Why does the author say, 复述作者所写的反应方式。

【拆句】 How does the author say 主问句, 宾语从句中 local residents in destination communities 是主语, respond to tourism activity 是谓宾结构; in destination communities 是后置介词修饰 residents, 结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 In recent decades, local residents in destination communities also have found themselves negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics, service industry roles and lifestyle transformations.

近几十年来, 目的地社区的当地居民发现自己正在为新的文化边界、阶层动态、服务业角色和生活方式转变进行磋商和调适。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

negotiating new cultural boundaries, class dynamics, service industry roles and lifestyle transformations

↔ **They endeavor to adapt to it**

预判"居民在主动调适"在 They endeavor to adapt to it 落地: endeavor 抓住主动努力的语气, adapt 抓住调适的方向, 锁定 A。

B) 过度推断

选项 B 说"他们乐于采纳新生活方式", 但原文 as local residents adopt the behaviors of tourists 与 tourism activity corresponds to increased social problems 并列, 说明这种采纳被作者视为社会问题, 绝非"乐于"。

C) 答非所问

选项 C 说"他们让游客沉浸在本地文化里", 方向完全相反; 原文是 being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms, rather than expecting local conditions to adapt to travelers, 恰是"游客适应当地", 但本题问的是本地居民的反应, 不是游客的反应。

D) 无中生有

选项 D 说"他们尝试升级商业模式", 原文虽提到 local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits, 但这是作者对游客的建议"应该奖励哪类商家", 与居民是否"升级商业模式"无关。

55. What can tourists do to exert more positive impacts on the tourist destinations?

- A) Show interest in local customs and lifestyles.
- B) Seek possibilities to invest in local companies.
- C) Use the services provided by local businesses.
- D) Give favorable comments about their services.

游客可以做什么来对旅游目的地产生更积极的影响?

- A) 对当地习俗和生活方式表现出兴趣。 B) 寻求投资当地企业的可能性。
C) 使用当地企业提供的服务。 D) 对他们的服务给予好评。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What can tourists do to exert more positive impacts on the tourist destinations 在问可采取的行动, 原文最后两段是显式建议段, 属于明示信息复述。

【拆句】 What can tourists do 主干, to exert more positive impacts 是不定式状语表目的, on the tourist destinations 介词短语修饰 impacts; more 是 positive 的比较程度修饰, 提示"更多"而非"唯一", 无陷阱。

【定位】 Informed travelers also are better able to distinguish between multinational companies and local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents. Such businesses are in love with the destination and are therefore deserving of market reward.

见多识广的游客也更能区分跨国公司与本地企业家——后者的生意能为本地居民带来直接的社会、环境与经济效益。这类企业对目的地怀有情感，因而值得获得市场回报。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

选项 A 说“对当地风俗和生活方式表示兴趣”，原文 being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms 谈的是“准备好去适应”，且该建议是“第一条”，而题干问的是“对目的地施加更多正面影响”，需的是更具体的对策——本地消费。

B) 过度推断

选项 B 说“寻找投资本地公司的可能性”，原文谈的是 deserving of market reward 即消费层面的市场奖励，从未要求游客投资本地企业。

C) ✓ 正确

local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents

↔ **Use the services provided by local businesses**

tourism is a market-based activity and works best when consumers reward better performers ↔

Use the services provided by local businesses

预判中两个要素“消费”与“本地企业”在 Use the services provided by local businesses ——落地，锁定 C。

D) 无中生有

选项 D 说“对其服务给好评”，原文 deserving of market reward 的市场奖励是消费行为，没有任何关于点评/留言的字样。

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。

On the contrary, when people stay at large resorts or on cruise ships, they make most of their purchases there, leaving local communities little opportunity to benefit from tourist spending.

第6段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 时间状语从句 + 现在分词短语作结果状语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。转折短语引出对比观点、时间状语从句说明前提条件、分词短语表示结果，这种多层修饰的主句结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后迁移性强。

First, all tourists should make every effort to honor their hosts and respect local conditions.

第9段，第1句

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 不定式短语作目的状语" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，尤其在议论文、说明文中常见。掌握此结构后可迁移到大量类似表达（如 "should take measures to..."、"must make efforts to..." 等），代表性较强。

This means being prepared to adapt to local customs and norms, rather than expecting local conditions to adapt to travelers.

第9段，第2句

"rather than" 引导的并列对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于对比正反两方面的做法或观点。动名词短语作宾语也是常考句式。本句结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Second, tourism is a market-based activity and works best when consumers reward better performers.

第10段，第1句

主句含并列谓语加状语从句的结构在四六级阅读中较为常见，体现了英文表达中常用的条件或时间限定模式，具有一定代表性，但不属于高频复现的核心句式

Informed travelers also are better able to distinguish between multinational companies and local entrepreneurs whose businesses provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits for local residents.

第11段，第1句

主句含 be able to 固定搭配和 distinguish between A and B 典型用法,定语从句用 whose 引导且修饰并列成分之一,这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中较常见,学习后可迁移到类似句型。

Such businesses are in love with the destination and are therefore deserving of market reward.

第11段，第2句

本句虽为简单句，但包含并列表语、连接性状语 "therefore"、以及 "deserving" 这种易与进行时混淆的形容词性分词，可作为系表结构识别和并列成分划分的练习材料，具有一定训练价值

With the information available at our fingertips, there has never been more opportunity to do so.

第11段，第4句

本句涵盖了 there be 句型的主语识别、介词短语状语、否定副词的位置、不定式后置定语等多个值得练习的成分类型。特别是 there be 句型的真正主语定位和方式状语的识别，是学习者容易混淆的易错点，训练价值较高。

Its rapid development is attributed to people's improved living standard.

第51题，B

"be attributed to" 是四六级、考研阅读中常见的表达句式，用于说明原因归属，具有一定代表性；但本句为简单句，缺少从句等更典型的复杂结构，迁移范围有限。

It gives rise to an increase in mass confrontations.

第52题，A

主谓宾结构是英语句子的基本句型，在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现；"give rise to" 这类固定短语作谓语的用法也较常见。掌握后可迁移到类似结构（如 pay attention to、take advantage of 等固定短语作谓语的句子），具有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 98 个英语六级真题高频词

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

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇19次·真题 143 句

tourism B1

n. 旅游业

本篇16次·真题 33 句

destination B1

n. 目的地

本篇10次·真题 25 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇7次·真题 50 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇6次·真题 244 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本篇5次·真题 20 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇4次·真题 163 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇4次·真题 112 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇3次·真题 167 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇3次·真题 115 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇3次·真题 44 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇3次·真题 43 句

cruise B1

v. 乘船游览

本篇3次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次·真题 144 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次 · 真题 104 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 102 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

protest B2

v. 抗议;反对

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

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 171 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 165 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 94 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

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

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 19 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本篇1次·真题 12 句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题 11 句

quantity B1

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

readily B2

adv. 乐意地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

resentment C1

n. 愤恨

本篇1次·真题 10 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

allocate B2

v. 分配

本篇1次·真题 9 句

compensate C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

本篇1次·真题 9 句

enrich B2

v. 丰富

本篇1次·真题 9 句

border B1

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 8 句

net

A2

n. 网

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

widen

B2

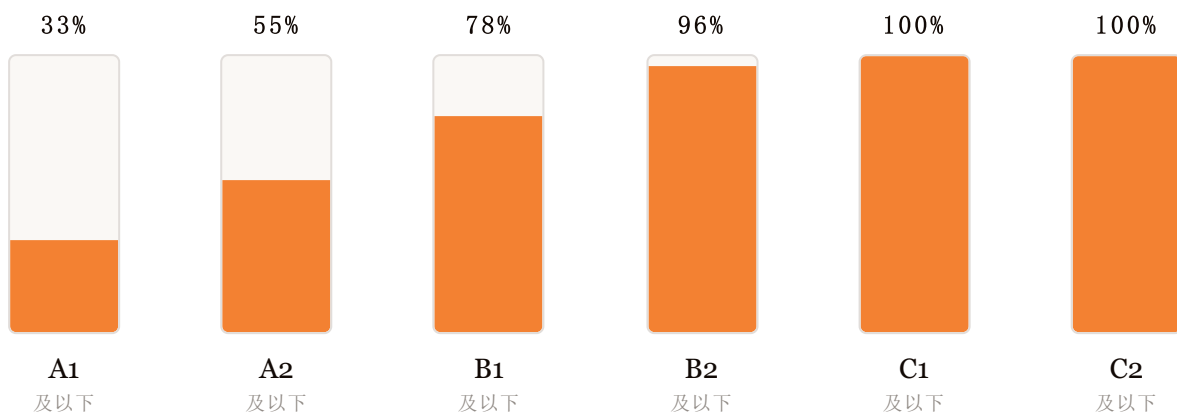
v. (使) 变宽

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 264 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **264** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个 · 约 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 264 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

264

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2022年9月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2022年9月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍春联这一春节习俗 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9月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2022-09) • 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**.

贴春联 (Spring Festival couplets) 是中国人欢度春节的一个重要习俗。春联由一对诗句和四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 组成，诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上，红色代表幸运，金色代表财富。春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方。春联的诗句体现中国传统诗词的特点，两句诗的数字相同、内容相关。横批凸显春联的主题，更是锦上添花。春联以简洁的文字描绘生动的形象，抒发美好的愿望。当家家户户贴春联时，人们就会意识到春节已经正式拉开序幕。

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。

Pasting Spring Festival couplets is an important custom for Chinese people during the Spring Festival. A Spring Festival couplet consists of a pair of poetic lines and a four-character horizontal scroll. Both the lines and the scroll are written in gold or black on red paper, with red symbolizing good luck and gold symbolizing wealth. The couplets are pasted on both sides of the door and above the doorframe. The poetic lines reflect the features of traditional Chinese poetry: the two lines have the same number of characters and are related in content. While the horizontal scroll highlights the theme of the couplet, it also adds the finishing touch. With concise words, Spring Festival couplets depict vivid images and express good wishes. Finally, when every household pastes Spring Festival couplets, people realize that the Spring Festival has officially begun.

【衔接】第2句承接第1句主题词

第1句提出 Spring Festival couplets 后，第2句讲它的构成，开头用 A Spring Festival couplet 单数泛指一副春联展开细节，自然承接，无需额外关联词。

第3句用 The couplets 代词性承接

第2、3句都以春联为主语，第3句开头用 The couplets 回指，避免每句重复 Spring Festival couplets 全称，读起来更连贯不啰嗦。

第4、5句间补 while 显对照

第4句讲诗句 (the poetic lines)、第5句讲横批 (the horizontal scroll)，是春联两个部件的并列说明，第5句句首可补 while 或 meanwhile 显出"诗句如此，而横批则..."的对照衔接。

末句用 Finally 收束

第7句是全篇的收尾、点出贴春联的象征意义，句首可加 Finally / In short 之类的收束信号，让整篇有明确的结尾感而非戛然而止。

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】介绍春联这一春节习俗

全段在客观介绍中国春节的一个文化习俗——贴春联，从开篇 贴春联 (Spring Festival couplets) 是中国人欢度春节的一个重要习俗 即可定调：这是一篇典型的中国文化负载介绍文，讲的是"现在普遍存在的事实与做法"，不是某一次历史事件的叙述。语体客观、平实，用词宜中性书面，不带情绪色彩。这类文化介绍正是四六级汉译英最常见的题材。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇通篇是对一个习俗的客观说明——它"是"什么、"由"什么组成、"贴在"哪里、"体现"什么特点，全是普遍性的事实与惯常做法，没有任何"过去某时发生"的叙述信号，如 春联由一对诗句和四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 组成、春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方 都是恒常状态。故全篇默认一般现在时，逐句不得无故切换到过去时。

【译法】春联

春联 题面已给官方英译 Spring Festival couplets，直接沿用这一约定俗成译法即可；后文反复出现时可用 the couplets / they 承接，但凡正式称名一律用 Spring Festival couplets，不要自造 spring scrolls 之类。

横批

四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 题面已在括号里给出 horizontal scroll，沿用即可；本篇统一译作 the horizontal scroll，不要一会儿 scroll 一会儿 banner。

锦上添花

更是锦上添花 是成语，不可逐字直译为 add flowers to brocade（考生看不懂、阅卷也别扭）。取其"在已好的基础上再添亮色"之意，统一意译为 add the finishing touch / make a good thing even better。

1. 贴春联 (Spring Festival couplets) 是中国人欢度春节的一个重要习俗。

【主干】贴春联是一个重要习俗 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主干清晰: 主语 贴春联 (这件事), 谓语"是" = is, 宾语 一个重要习俗 = an important custom。主语是"贴春联"这个动作行为, 英文用动名词短语 Pasting Spring Festival couplets 作主语最稳。

【降级】本句简单, 定语前置即可

这是"A 是 B"的判断句, 结构本就简单, 无需大改。修饰"习俗"的两个成分——"中国人欢度春节的""重要"——一个用形容词 important 前置, 一个用介词短语降级为后置定语 in the way Chinese people celebrate the Spring Festival, 避免全堆在名词前。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调, 用一般现在时 is, 陈述一个恒常事实。

冠词

一个重要习俗 的"一个"是泛指的一种习俗, 用不定冠词 an important custom; custom 可数, 单数须带冠词。

主谓一致

动名词短语 Pasting... 作主语视为单数, 谓语用 is, 不用 are。

【译文】Pasting Spring Festival couplets is an important custom for Chinese people during the Spring Festival.

2. 春联由一对诗句和四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 组成, 诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上, 红色代表幸运, 金色代表财富。

【主干】由...组成、写在...上都用被动 (主语策略: 转被动)

这是一个连排长句, 含三层意思。第一层 春联由一对诗句和四字横批 (horizontal scroll) 组成, "由...组成"是典型被动框架, 主语春联作承受者: A couplet consists of... 或 is made up of...; 第二层 诗句和横批用金色或黑色写在红纸上, "被写在"用被动 are written; 第三层 红色代表幸运, 金色代表财富 是两个并列说明, 主语"红色/金色"明确, 用主动 represents。

【降级】切成两句、各层降级安放

这句信息密度大, 宜按句号前的分号意群拆成两句英文, 别硬塞一句。第一句讲构成: consists of a pair of poetic lines and a four-character horizontal scroll。第二句讲颜色与寓意, 把"用金色或黑色写在红纸上"作主干, "红色代表幸运, 金色代表财富"两个并列说明降级为 with 引导的独立结构或另起说明: with red symbolizing good luck and gold symbolizing wealth, 用 doing 形式避免再起两个零碎短句。

【语法】单复数

一对诗句 是两句，用复数 a pair of poetic lines；四字横批 是一条，用单数 a... horizontal scroll。

语态

用金色或黑色写在红纸上 无明确施动者，用被动 are written in gold or black on red paper。

介词搭配

"用某颜色写"是 written in gold/black (in 表用某颜色/语言书写)，"写在红纸上"是 on red paper，介词 in 与 on 分清。

时态

全句回指基调用一般现在时：consists / are written / symbolizes。

【译文】 A Spring Festival couplet consists of a pair of poetic lines and a four-character horizontal scroll. Both the lines and the scroll are written in gold or black on red paper, with red symbolizing good luck and gold symbolizing wealth.

3. 春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方。

【主干】 春联被贴在...处 (主语策略：转被动)

春联贴在大门左右两侧和门框上方 中"贴"无施动者、强调春联被安放的位置，主语"春联"是承受者，用被动 The couplets are pasted/posted on...。"贴在...两侧和...上方"是两个并列地点状语。

【降级】 两个地点用介词短语并列

本句简单，主干立住后，两个位置 大门左右两侧 和 门框上方 各用一个介词短语表达——on both sides of the door 与 above the doorframe，用 and 并列作地点状语即可。

【语法】语态

用被动 are pasted，主语 couplets 作承受者。

单复数

承接上文谈春联整体，主语用复数 The couplets，谓语 are。

介词搭配

"左右两侧"= on both sides of the door；"上方"= above the doorframe，above 表正上方不接触，贴合门框上方。

【译文】 The couplets are pasted on both sides of the door and above the doorframe.

4. 春联的诗句体现中国传统诗词的特点， 两句诗的字数相同、内容相关。

【主干】 诗句体现特点 (主语策略：原句主语)

主干在前半句 春联的诗句体现中国传统诗词的特点：主语"春联的诗句"The poetic lines，谓语"体现"reflect/embody，宾语"中国传统诗词的特点"the features of traditional Chinese poetry。后半句 两句诗的字数相同、内容相关 是对"特点"的具体展开。

【降级】 后半句降级为同位/补充说明

两句诗的数字相同、内容相关 是在解释前面"特点"具体指什么，不宜与前句并列成两个对等主句。可用破折号或介词结构降级为补充说明：the two lines have the same number of characters and are related in content, 或用 with 独立结构 with the two lines being equal in length and related in content, 让它从属于主句。

【语法】 单复数

春联的诗句 指那一对诗句，用复数 The poetic lines; 谓语 reflect 用复数形式。

时态

回指基调用一般现在时 reflect / have / are。

用词

字数相同 指字数 (characters) 相等，译 the same number of characters; 内容相关 译 related in content, 别把"相关"误成 the same。

【译文】 The poetic lines reflect the features of traditional Chinese poetry: the two lines have the same number of characters and are related in content.

5. 横批凸显春联的主题，更是锦上添花。

【主干】 横批凸显主题 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语 横批 The horizontal scroll, 谓语"凸显"highlights, 宾语"春联的主题"the theme of the couplet. 后半句 更是锦上添花 是对横批作用的进一步评价。

【降级】 成语意译、并列递进

更是锦上添花 的"锦上添花"是成语，按 glossary 意译为 add the finishing touch, 不逐字硬译。"凸显主题"与"更是锦上添花"是递进关系，可用 and 连两个并列谓语 highlights the theme and adds the finishing touch, "更是"的递进味可用 even / what is more 略加体现。

【语法】 主谓一致

主语 The horizontal scroll 是单数，谓语 highlights / adds 用第三人称单数加 s。

时态

回指基调用一般现在时 highlights / adds。

用词

"凸显"译 highlight / emphasize; "锦上添花"意译为 add the finishing touch (固定说法)，不要 add flowers on brocade。

【译文】 The horizontal scroll highlights the theme of the couplet and adds the finishing touch.

6. 春联以简洁的文字描绘生动的形象，抒发美好的愿望。

【主干】 春联描绘形象、抒发愿望 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语 春联 Spring Festival couplets, 本句有两个并列核心动词 描绘生动的形象 (depict vivid images) 和 抒发美好的愿望 (express good wishes), 共享同一主语，作两个并列谓语。

【降级】 手段状语前置或用介词短语

以简洁的文字 是"描绘"的方式手段, 降级为介词短语 with concise words / in concise language 作方式状语, 挂在谓语前后均可。主干即"春联 (以简洁文字) 描绘生动形象并抒发美好愿望"。

【语法】 单复数

生动的形象 形象不止一个, 用复数 vivid images; 美好的愿望 愿望不止一个, 用复数 good wishes。

主谓一致

主语用复数 Spring Festival couplets, 谓语 depict / express 用复数原形。

时态

回指基调用一般现在时 depict / express。

【译文】 With concise words, Spring Festival couplets depict vivid images and express good wishes.

7. 当家家户户贴春联时, 人们就会意识到春节已经正式拉开序幕。

【主干】 人们意识到春节已拉开序幕 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主句主语 人们 people, 谓语"意识到"realize, 宾语是一个 that 从句 春节已经正式拉开序幕。前半 当家家户户贴春联时 是时间状语从句 when every household pastes couplets。

【降级】 宾语用 that 从句、序幕意译

"意识到"后接的整句内容降级为宾语从句 that the Spring Festival has officially begun。正式拉开序幕 是比喻说法, 意译为 has officially begun / kicked off, 不直译 pull open the curtain。

【语法】 时态

主句与状语从句用一般现在时 pastes / realize; 宾语从句"已经拉开序幕"含"已经"的完成意味, 用现在完成时 has officially begun。

主谓一致

状语从句主语 every household 是单数, 谓语 pastes 加 s; 主句 people 复数用 realize。

用词

家家户户 译 every household / every family; 正式拉开序幕 意译 has officially begun, officially 对应"正式"。

【译文】 When every household pastes Spring Festival couplets, people realize that the Spring Festival has officially begun.

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