

六级·真题卷第3套·2022年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "Today increasing importance is being attached to cultivating college students' team spirit." You can make statements, give reasons, or cite examples to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2022年12月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section B

本部分与 2022年12月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section C

本部分与 2022年12月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal than they did a decade ago, burning 700,000 tons last year, down from 2 million tons in 2008, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) said in a report 26 yesterday.

All 57 schools that were burning coal in 2008 are using less now, and 20 have 27 coal completely, EIA found.

Most universities have turned to natural gas as a 28, with state funding backing the fuel switch.

While academic institutions use less than 0.1 percent of U.S. coal burned for power, campus coal use has a history dating back to the 1800s when 29 to power was scarce.

Many universities still operate their own power plants. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 encouraged more electricity generation by allowing institutions to sell 30 power to utilities.

But EIA noted many coal-fired universities have signed onto the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, which was launched in 2007.

About 665 schools are part of the program, which aims to 31 greenhouse gas emissions. Thirty percent of the participants have pledged to be carbon 32 within 20 years.

The Sierra Club's Beyond Coal campaign, which also leads campaigns for universities to withdraw their 33 in coal and other fossil fuels, lists 22 schools that have pledged to move "beyond coal," including Clemson University, Indiana University, Ohio University, Penn State University, the University of Louisville and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

The largest coal use 34 at colleges were in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana. Indiana's universities alone cut coal 35 by 81 percent between 2008 and 2015.

During the same period, Michigan made an 80 percent cut and Tennessee cut back by 94 percent at state institutions.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) abandoned | I) neutral |
| B) access | J) reductions |
| C) consumption | K) released |
| D) contrive | L) replacement |
| E) duplications | M) slash |
| F) investments | N) surplus |
| G) mobilized | O) void |
| H) negligent | |

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*.

Classical music aims to evolve, build audiences without alienating old guard

- A) In 1913, classical music sparked a riot in Paris. Igor Stravinsky was introducing his revolutionary "Rite of Spring" ballet to the world, with its discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography(编舞), and the purists in the crowd expressed their disapproval loud and clear. It might have been classical music's version of the time Bob Dylan went electric at the Newport Folk Festival. "The noise, fighting, and shouting in the audience got so loud," NPR's music reporter Miles Hoffman said of the Stravinsky debut, "that the choreographer had to shout out the numbers to the dancers so that they knew what they were supposed to do."
- B) It's difficult to imagine a similar disturbance occurring today within America's sacred symphony halls. In fact, it's hard to picture any kind of disruptive activity at all (unless someone's cell phone happens to go off, and then you'd better watch your back). A mannerly aura(氛围) hangs over most classical proceedings, and many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way.
- C) Today, Western audiences for classical music and opera and ballet are almost always well dressed, older, respectful, achingly silent and often very wealthy (one has to be able to afford most tickets). But as many of America's most storied "highbrow"(高雅的) institutions struggle financially—the Philadelphia Orchestra's

much-publicized rebound from bankruptcy is just one recent example—classical music fans and theorists are wondering how the medium can weave itself into the 21st century's cultural fabric without sacrificing its integrity.

- D) For example, should we feel OK "clapping" during classical music events, even if nobody else is? Why shouldn't we cheer for something great, like we do at a rock concert? The Huffington Post recently ran a Great Debate on this issue and many commenters came out on the side of silence. "There is no more rewarding experience in life than being part of an audience where everybody is leaning forward in silence, thoroughly carried away by a great performance of a masterpiece," one commenter wrote. "Why is it so difficult for folks to develop an appreciation and understanding for the mannerisms and traditions of classical music?" asked another.
- E) The truth is that classical music audiences weren't always so polite. Robert Greenberg, an award-winning composer, said that when Beethoven first performed his 7th Symphony, audiences forced the orchestra to perform encores(重演) of certain movements immediately, applauding wildly. And in the last few decades, he said, many audiences at opera performances have abandoned pretenses, yelling "Bravo" when they feel like it.
- F) "I don't think there's anything wrong with an audience showing their enthusiasm for a proper moment by applauding, showing their joy," Greenberg said, noting that the stuffiness in concert halls is "one aspect of contemporary concert etiquette" he doesn't understand. "Instead of waiting half an hour to show enthusiasm, why not show it every eight or nine minutes?"
- G) Until the rules about behavior and clothing change, it's hard to imagine multitudes of young people filling concert halls on their own accord. They're probably more likely to head to Central Park to watch a free performance with a bottle of wine and their friends. "I think anyone should be able to come into a performance dressed any way they like, and be comfortable any way they like, sitting in that seat ready to enjoy themselves," Greenberg said. "Because it's enjoyable."
- H) Greenberg stressed that he doesn't want people to start respecting the music less, and he's not suggesting that we "dumb down" the experience. Rather, it's about opening up "access." When operas first instituted subtitles(字幕) during shows, he said, many purists didn't like the idea, believing that the audience should instead study the works before attending. But now it's commonplace to find titles on the seatback in front of you—choose a language, sit back, and understand what's going on.
- I) Allison Vulgamore, president of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is certainly looking to the future. She says certain "classics concerts" dedicated to the old masters will always exist, but not every program has to feature Beethoven and Brahms—or even a stage and seats. "We're trying to introduce different kinds of concerts in different ways," she said. "We are an interactive society now, where people like to learn."
- J) As the Philadelphia Orchestra rebounds from its financial straits, it is also aiming to experiment, without alienating the loyalists. Vulgamore pointed to Cirque de la Symphonie, a recent offering in which jugglers(玩杂耍的人) and acrobats(杂技演员) interacted with musicians. An upcoming collaboration with New York City's Ridge Theatre, meanwhile, will feature a "suspended dance installation" and other theatrical elements occurring in conjunction with an orchestral piece.
- K) The orchestra also continues to offer \$25 annual memberships to Philadelphia students, who can buy rush tickets to every concert on the schedule. "Students line up for the concerts they want, and we get roughly 300 or 350 kids a night coming to these. They take any of the open seats available, 5 minutes before the concert starts," Vulgamore said. "It's like the running of the bulls, that energy when the doors open."

- L) Greenberg thinks that youthful energy needs to be harvested. Conductors don't have to be arrogant and untouchable—they can be accessible. Perhaps there could even be a "bit of humor" about them, he suggested, and an abandoning of pretension within the high-art institutions themselves. "On one hand, these organizations are all saying the same thing: we want more general audiences, to break down cultural barriers," he said. "But then they come up with some very snooty(目中无人的) thing that makes you crazy."
- M) John Terauds, a critic who has covered Toronto's classical music scene extensively, also wants to do away with the stuffiness. He suggested that the warmer an audience is, the better the musicians themselves will respond. "But the producer or organizer has to let everyone know it's OK," he said. "It's OK to enjoy yourself." At the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, for example, conductor Peter Oundjian often stops between pieces, taking a moment to talk about the composer or the music in a very amiable way. And some nights, Terauds said, "at least a third" of the audience consists of students who have purchased cheaper tickets. On these nights, the energy of the room drastically shifts. It becomes a less intimidating place.
- N) Back in February, Terauds wrote on his blog about how going to classical performances can be intimidating. Certain people "think they have to dress up," he wrote. "They think they have to know something about the music before they go. And, I'm sure, sitting in a seat, trembling in fear that this might be the wrong time to applaud, is also one of the factors."
- O) Everyone in the classical world agrees on the need for increased "accessibility," but achieving it is often easier said than done. Nowadays, there are unknown, unorthodox opera singers wowing(博得.....的喝彩) viewers on TV programs like "America's Got Talent" and "The Voice". What can higher institutions do with any of that? And if they appeal to these outlets, do they risk compromising the integrity or the intelligence of the music?
- P) Vulgamore seems to understand this. She thinks an organization can have it both ways, claiming the new while keeping the old. And as she reorganizes the Philadelphia Orchestra, she will attempt to do just that. "The world's most respected musicians brought together as an orchestra will always exist," she said. "But it's essential that we be willing to experiment and fail."
36. It was not a rare occurrence that audiences behaved wildly while listening to classical music.
37. Some high-art institutions don't actually mean it when they say they want more general audiences.
38. The theatre was in chaos when an unconventional ballet was first put on stage in the capital of France.
39. According to one critic, the audience's warm response would encourage the musicians to do a better job.
40. Many commenters argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly.
41. What appears on the seatback screen makes it unnecessary for the audience to study the works beforehand.
42. It is generally accepted that there should be no disturbance from the audience during classical music performance.
43. Higher institutions will be concerned about compromising the integrity of classical music if they have to resort to the television medium.
44. Heavily discounted rush tickets help attract many young students to attend classical concerts.
45. The formalities of high-art theatres can intimidate some people attending a performance.

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.

How can one person enjoy good health, while another person looks old before her time? Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years, and recently, it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists that the differences between people's rates of aging lie in the complex interactions among genes, social relationships, environments and lifestyles. Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves. Some lifestyle factors may even turn genes on or shut them off.

Deep within the genetic heart of all our cells are telomeres, or repeating segments of noncoding DNA that live at the ends of the chromosomes(染色体). They form caps at the ends of the chromosomes and keep the genetic material together. Shortening with each cell division, they help determine how fast a cell ages. When they become too short, the cell stops dividing altogether. This isn't the only reason a cell can age—there are other stresses on cells we don't yet understand very well—but short telomeres are one of the major reasons human cells grow old. We've devoted most of our careers to studying telomeres, and one extraordinary discovery from our labs is that telomeres can actually lengthen.

Scientists have learned that several thought patterns appear to be unhealthy for telomeres, and one of them is cynical hostility. Cynical hostility is defined by high anger and frequent thoughts that other people cannot be trusted. Someone with hostility doesn't just think, "I hate to stand in long lines"; they think, "Others deliberately sped up and beat me to my rightful position in the line!"—and then get violently agitated. People who score high on measures of cynical hostility tend to get more heart disease, metabolic disease and often die at younger ages. They also have shorter telomeres. In a study of British civil servants, men who scored high on measures of cynical hostility had shorter telomeres than men whose hostility scores were low. The most hostile men were 30% more likely to have short telomeres.

What this means: aging is a dynamic process that could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed. To an extent, it has surprised us and the rest of the scientific community that telomeres do not simply carry out the commands issued by your genetic code. Your telomeres are listening to you. The foods you eat, your response to challenges, the amount of exercise you get, and many other factors appear to influence your telomeres and can prevent premature aging at the cellular level. One of the keys to enjoying good health is simply doing your part to foster healthy cell renewal.

46. What have scientists come to know better today?

- A) Why people age at different rates.
- B) How genes influence the aging process.
- C) How various genes express themselves in aging.
- D) Why people have long been concerned about aging.

47. Why are some lifestyle factors considered extremely important?
- A) They may shorten the process of cell division.
 - B) They may determine how genes function.
 - C) They may affect the lifespan of telomeres.
 - D) They may account for the stresses on cells.
48. What have the author and his colleagues discovered about telomeres?
- A) Their number affects the growth of cells.
 - B) Their length determines the quality of life.
 - C) Their shortening process can be reversed.
 - D) Their health impacts the division of cells.
49. What have scientists learned about cynical hostility?
- A) It may lead to confrontational thought patterns.
 - B) It may produce an adverse effect on telomeres.
 - C) It may cause people to lose their temper frequently.
 - D) It may stir up agitation among those in long lines.
50. What do we learn from the last paragraph about the process of aging?
- A) It may vary from individual to individual.
 - B) It challenges scientists to explore further.
 - C) It depends on one's genetic code.
 - D) It may be controlled to a degree.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Scientists have created by accident an enzyme(酶) that breaks down plastic drinks bottles. The breakthrough could help solve the global plastic pollution crisis by enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles.

The new research was spurred by the discovery in 2016 of the first bacterium that had naturally evolved to eat plastic at a waste dump in Japan. Scientists have now revealed the detailed structure of the crucial enzyme produced by the bug.

An international team then adjusted the enzyme to see how it had evolved, but tests showed they had accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic used for drinks bottles. "What actually turned out was we improved the enzyme, which was a bit of a shock," said head researcher Prof. McGeehan, at the University of Portsmouth, UK.

Currently, the enzyme takes a few days to start breaking down the plastic, far faster than the centuries it takes in the oceans, but the researchers are optimistic this can be speeded up even further and become a viable large-scale process.

"What we are hoping to do is use this enzyme to turn this plastic back into its original components, so we can literally recycle it back to plastic," said McGeehan. "It means we won't need to dig up any more oil and, fundamentally, it should reduce the amount of plastic in the environment."

About 1 million plastic bottles are sold each minute around the globe and, with just 14% recycled, many end up in the oceans where they have polluted even the remotest parts, harming marine life and potentially people who eat sea food. "Plastic is incredibly resistant to degradation," said McGeehan. "It is one of these wonder materials that has been made a little bit too well."

Currently those bottles that are recycled can only be turned into opaque fibres for clothing or carpets, while the new enzyme indicates a way to recycle old clear plastic bottles back into new clear plastic bottles.

"You are always up against the fact oil is cheap, so plastic is cheap," said McGeehan. "It is so easy for manufacturers to generate more of that stuff, rather than even try to recycle, but I believe there is a public interest here: perception is changing so much that companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles."

Prof. Adisa Azapagic, at the University of Manchester in the UK, agreed the enzyme could be useful but added: "A full life-cycle assessment would be needed to ensure that the technology does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions."

51. What do we learn from the passage about an enzyme scientists have created?
- A) It was identified during a lab experiment accident.
 - B) It may make full recycling of plastic bottles a reality.
 - C) It was a breakthrough made with persistent efforts.
 - D) It may initiate a radical reform in plastic industry.
52. What does the passage say about the bug that produces the important enzyme?
- A) It has a natural ability to consume plastics.
 - B) It is a bacterium that reproduces at a high rate.
 - C) It is essential to the recycling of plastic bottles.
 - D) It has a chemical structure unknown to scientists.
53. By adjusting the enzyme produced by the bug, the scientists_____.
- A) made it more effective by chance
 - B) discovered an extraordinary chemical
 - C) altered its basic molecular composition
 - D) found its evolutionary process sped up
54. What does Prof. McGeehan say about the recycling of plastic bottles?
- A) Manufacturers are implementing it on an increasingly larger scale.
 - B) It generates huge business opportunities for plastic manufacturers.
 - C) It has aroused persistent interest among the general public.
 - D) Manufacturers are beginning to explore ways of doing it.
55. What is Prof. Adisa Azapagic's advice concerning the application of the enzyme?
- A) Developing technologies to address greenhouse gas emissions.
 - B) Considering the extra cost involved in producing the enzyme.
 - C) Assessing its possible negative impact on the environment.
 - D) Studying the full life cycle of the enzyme as the first step.

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**.

云贵高原(the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)大部分位于云南、贵州省境内, 总面积约50万平方公里, 平均海拔2000-4000米, 是中国第四大高原。云贵高原西高东低, 河流众多, 形成了许多又深又陡的峡谷(canyon)。峡谷中许多地方土壤肥沃, 非常有利于多种农作物生长。云贵高原独特的自然环境造就了生物和文化的多样性。它是中国森林和矿产资源类型十分丰富的地区, 也是古人类起源的重要地区。云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区, 各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统。

2022年12月·第3套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2022年12月·第3套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2022-12) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “*Today increasing importance is being attached to cultivating college students' team spirit.*” You can make statements, give reasons, or cite examples to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文 • 166 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Today increasing importance is being attached to cultivating college students' team spirit. Both universities and future employers have realized that few achievements today are the work of a single hand, so this quality truly deserves our attention.

There are convincing reasons behind this trend. First, almost every modern task, from a laboratory experiment to a business start-up, demands that people with different strengths pool their efforts; without cooperation, even talented individuals can accomplish little. Second, working in a team teaches students to communicate patiently, respect different opinions, and share responsibility, all of which are qualities that textbooks alone can never provide. A student who once relied only on personal effort, for instance, may finally learn to trust others after completing a group project together.

For these reasons, team spirit should never be treated as something optional. Colleges ought to design more group tasks, and students themselves should step out of their comfort zones and embrace cooperation, because it is teamwork that turns scattered abilities into real strength.

【参考译文】

如今，培养大学生的团队精神正受到越来越多的重视。无论是高校还是未来的雇主都已意识到，当今很少有成就是靠一个人完成的，因此这一素养确实值得我们关注。

这一趋势背后有令人信服的理由。第一，从实验室实验到创业，几乎每一项现代任务都需要拥有不同专长的人合力；没有合作，即使有才华的个人也难有作为。第二，在团队中协作能教会学生耐心沟通、尊重不

同意见、分担责任，这些都是仅凭课本永远学不到的素养。举例来说，一个曾经只靠个人努力的学生，在共同完成一次小组项目后，或许终于学会了信任他人。

因此，团队精神绝不该被当成可有可无的东西。高校应当设计更多的小组任务，学生自己也应走出舒适区、拥抱合作，因为正是团队合作把分散的能力汇聚成真正的力量。

【第1段】抄首句 + 点题过渡落地。本段第一句 'Today increasing importance is being attached to cultivating college students' team spirit.' 逐字照抄给定首句、不加引号，守住硬门槛；紧接 'Both universities and future employers have realized that...' 套用了'点题过渡'句架，一句话补出'谁在重视、为什么'，避免开头只剩孤零零一句首句。

【第2段】分点 + 举例把理由写透。用 'First... Second...' 落实'分点列举'句架，两条理由界限分明；'without cooperation, even talented individuals can accomplish little' 用'无之则不立'句架强化必要性；'A student who once relied only on personal effort, for instance...' 用'举例过渡'句架把抽象理由坐实，正是题干鼓励的 give reasons 与 cite examples 结合。

【第3段】重申 + 对策有力收尾。'For these reasons, team spirit should never be treated as something optional.' 套用'收束重申'句架把前文收拢；'Colleges ought to..., and students themselves should...' 套用'对策呼吁'句架，落到学校与学生两方的具体行动上，比'总之很重要'更有内容，也把字数稳稳补进达标区间。

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

顺首句展开团队精神议论文

本题要求 write an essay that begins with the sentence，且给定的首句已点明主题——重视培养大学生的团队精神。所以任务被钉死为：不是自由命题，而是顺着这句已定的论点，用 make statements, give reasons, or cite examples 三种方式把'为什么该重视、怎么培养'讲清楚，写成一篇一以贯之的议论短文。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

题目只说 write an essay，没有设定具体收信人或情境，因此没有称呼、没有署名，读者就是阅卷老师。语域取正式书面语：用完整句、连接词清晰、避免口语缩略和网络用语，但也不必堆砌生僻大词，把观点讲顺、讲准最重要。

中心立意

团队精神既重要又可培养

承接首句给定的论点，把中心明确为：培养大学生团队精神之所以被日益重视，是因为它既是现代协作社会的刚需，又能通过校园里的集体任务真正养成——所以它值得学校设计、值得学生投入。

要展开的要点

1. 现代任务离不开协作

第一条理由：从实验室课题到创业项目，几乎每件现代任务都需要不同专长的人合力，单打独斗即使有才也难成事——这对应题干提示的 give reasons。

2. 团队锻炼沟通与责任

第二条理由：在团队中协作，能学会耐心沟通、尊重不同意见、分担责任，这些是课本教不了的素养。此处再嵌一个具体小例子佐证，用上 cite examples 这一展开方式。

3. 呼吁学校与学生共同投入

收束落点：既然团队精神如此重要，就不该被当成可有可无——学校应多设计小组任务，学生应主动走出舒适区拥抱合作。用对策式呼吁回扣中心、让文章有力收尾。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 抄首句并立论

逐字照抄题目给定的首句作为开头，随后一两句点明‘为什么如今越来越重视团队精神’，把中心亮出来。

第 2 段 给理由并举例

全文重心段：用 First/Second 分点给出两条理由，其中一条再嵌一个具体例子，把‘为什么重要’论透。

第 3 段 重申并呼吁收束

重申团队精神不可或缺，给出学校与学生两方的对策式呼吁，回扣中心、有力收尾。

第 1 段 抄首句 + 点明重视缘由

照抄给定首句后，补充：如今学校和未来的雇主都意识到，很少有成就是靠一个人完成的，所以团队精神这一素养确实值得关注，自然引出下文论证。

照抄首句起笔 · 直接把题目给定的整句作为第一句写下，一字不改、不加引号，写完立即回读核对拼写与标点。

点题过渡 · Both ____ and ____ have realized that ____, so this quality truly deserves our attention.

第 2 段 两条理由 + 一个例子

理由一：从实验室实验到创业，现代任务都需要不同专长的人合力，缺乏合作再有才也难成事；理由二：团队协作教会沟通、包容、分担责任；随后举例——一个曾只靠个人努力的学生，在完成一次小组项目后终于学会信任他人。

分点列举 · First, ____; Second, ____ ——用序数词把两条理由清楚分开。

无之则不立 · without ____, even ____ can accomplish little. ——用假设强调该要素的必要性。

举例过渡 · A ____ who once ____, for instance, may finally ____ after _____. ——用 for instance 引出一个具体人物或场景。

第3段 重申价值 + 双方对策

重申团队精神不该被当成可有可无；呼吁学校多设计小组任务，学生主动走出舒适区拥抱合作，因为正是团队合作把分散的能力聚成真正的力量。

收束重申 · For these reasons, ____ should never be treated as something optional.

对策呼吁 · ____ ought to ____, and ____ should ____, because it is ____ 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

始终紧扣团队精神

本题要求 make statements, give reasons, or cite examples 都必须围绕首句给定的‘团队精神’展开，理由与例子若滑向泛谈大学生活或人际关系即偏题，须把每一句都拉回团队合作这一核心。

结构连贯

三段式配路标词

本题按首句立论—理由举例—收束三段推进，段内用 First、Second、for instance、For these reasons 等连接词串联，避免句子堆在一起看不出层次。

语言准确

稳用有把握句式

本题多用一般现在时陈述普遍事实，注意 demands that、each/every 后的单数，以及 pool efforts、share responsibility 等搭配；用熟练句式把观点讲准，比硬凑难句更稳。

字数格式

守住区间与首句原样

本题限定 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，不足或超出都失分；同时首句必须原样照抄、不加引号，写完务必回读核对拼写与标点。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

改写首句或加引号

反面示例：把开头写成 As we all know, team spirit is quite important for college students today. —— 这既没照抄首句、又改了措辞。修正：开头必须一字不差写成 Today increasing importance is being attached to cultivating college students' team spirit. 不加任何引号。

跑题成泛谈大学生生活

反面示例：College life is colorful; we make many friends and join clubs to enjoy ourselves. —— 通篇在谈校园生活，丢了团队精神这一核心。修正：改成 Working with classmates on a shared task teaches students to cooperate, which is exactly what team spirit means. 让每句都咬住团队合作。

只喊口号不展开

反面示例：Team spirit is very important. We must have team spirit. It is good for everyone. —— 三句都是空口号、无支撑。修正：改成 Team spirit matters because a group project succeeds only when members combine their different skills, just as a football team wins by passing rather than dribbling alone. 用理由加类比把观点撑起来。

结尾草草且字数失控

反面示例：In a word, team spirit is important. Thank you. —— 收尾空洞、还带口语化 Thank you，全文也可能不足150词。修正：改成 For these reasons, colleges should design more group tasks and students should embrace cooperation, so that team spirit becomes a real strength rather than an empty slogan. 既重申又给对策、又补足字数。

英语六级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2022年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2022年12月·第3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12月·第3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、10 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3套(2022-12) · 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.

American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal than they did a decade ago, burning 700,000 tons last year, down from 2 million tons in 2008, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) said in a report 26 yesterday.

美国能源信息署(EIA)昨日发布的一份报告称,美国各大学的煤炭使用量比十年前减少了64%,去年燃烧了70万吨煤炭,低于2008年的200万吨。

All 57 schools that were burning coal in 2008 are using less now, and 20 have 27 coal completely, EIA found.

EIA发现,2008年燃烧煤炭的全部57所学校现在的用量都有所减少,其中20所已经完全放弃了煤炭。

Most universities have turned to natural gas as a 28, with state funding backing the fuel switch.

大多数大学已转向使用天然气作为替代能源,并获得州政府资金支持进行燃料转换。

While academic institutions use less than 0.1 percent of U.S. coal burned for power, campus coal use has a history dating back to the 1800s when 29 to power was scarce.

虽然学术机构使用的煤炭不到美国发电用煤总量的0.1%,但校园煤炭使用的历史可追溯到19世纪电力供应稀缺的时期。

Many universities still operate their own power plants. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 encouraged more electricity generation by allowing institutions to sell 30 power to utilities. 许多大学仍然运营着自己的发电厂。1978年的《公用事业管制政策法》允许机构向公用事业公司出售剩余电力,从而鼓励了更多的发电活动。

But EIA noted many coal-fired universities have signed onto the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, which was launched in 2007.

但EIA指出,许多使用燃煤的大学已签署了于2007年启动的《美国学院和大学校长气候承诺》。

About 665 schools are part of the program, which aims to 31 greenhouse gas emissions. Thirty percent of the participants have pledged to be carbon 32 within 20 years.

约有665所学校参与了该计划,旨在大幅削减温室气体排放。30%的参与者承诺在20年内实现碳中和。

The Sierra Club's Beyond Coal campaign, which also leads campaigns for universities to withdraw their 33 in coal and other fossil fuels, lists 22 schools that have pledged to move "beyond coal," including Clemson University, Indiana University, Ohio University, Penn State University, the University of Louisville and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Sierra Club的Beyond Coal运动还领导了敦促大学撤回其在煤炭和其他化石燃料投资的活动,该组织列出了22所承诺迈向“超越煤炭”的学校,包括Clemson University、Indiana University、Ohio University、Penn State University、University of Louisville和University of Tennessee, Knoxville。

The largest coal use 34 at colleges were in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana. Indiana's universities alone cut coal 35 by 81 percent between 2008 and 2015.

大学煤炭使用量削减幅度最大的州是密歇根州、密苏里州、田纳西州和印第安纳州。仅印第安纳州的大学在2008年至2015年间就削减了81%的煤炭消耗量。

During the same period, Michigan made an 80 percent cut and Tennessee cut back by 94 percent at state institutions.

同期,密歇根州削减了80%,田纳西州的州立机构削减了94%。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) abandoned | I) neutral |
| B) access | J) reductions |
| C) consumption | K) released |
| D) contrive | L) replacement |
| E) duplications | M) slash |
| F) investments | N) surplus |
| G) mobilized | O) void |
| H) negligent | |

26. the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) said in a report (26) yesterday.

【答案】 **K) released** (动词)

【词性槽】 「a report yesterday」 report 后修饰、yesterday 锁过去时 → 过去分词作后置定语

【依据】 **release a report = 发布报告, 是固定搭配**

said in a report (26) yesterday 中 release a report (发布报告) 是新闻语篇里的典型搭配, 与「EIA 昨天发布的一份报告里说.....」语义完全咬合。

【竞争词】 G) mobilized mobilize a report 不通

mobilize 与「人力、资源、军队」搭, 从不修饰 report; 语义上「动员一份报告」也讲不通。

27. All 57 schools that were burning coal in 2008 are using less now, and 20 have __ (27) __ coal completely

【答案】 **A) abandoned** (动词)

【词性槽】 「have __ coal completely」现在完成时缺过去分词

【依据】 「彻底放弃燃煤」与全文「减煤」主线完全吻合

20 have __ (27) __ coal completely 与 American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal than they did a decade ago 形成程度递进——大多数学校少用，20 所「彻底放弃」。abandon coal 是脱煤议题的高频表达。

【竞争词】 G) mobilized 「动员了煤炭」与「停用煤炭」方向相反

mobilize 意为「动员、调动」，have mobilized coal completely 等于「已经把煤完全动员起来用」，与「彻底放弃」截然相反，逻辑错位。

K) released release coal 不通且与上下文矛盾

release coal 不是常用搭配 (release 多与 report、information、emissions 搭)，且与「使用」无关；后续 26 题更需要 released 来搭配 report，此处不应抢用。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 K) —— released 词性形态都对，最易抢走 27 题。have __ coal completely 处 K) released 形态完全合规，且 release 在新闻语体里高频；但 release coal 不是自然搭配，且 26 题 a report __ yesterday 才是 released 的归属。考生若不按「先易后难、用过即划」的顺序，容易把 K 提前用到 27 题、导致 26 题再也找不到合适的过去分词。防坑：先做 26 题（因为 a report released yesterday 的搭配更硬），把 K 划走，27 题就自然落到 abandoned 上。

28. Most universities have turned to natural gas as a __ (28) __, with state funding backing the fuel switch.

【答案】 **L) replacement** (名词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词 a 后的空 → 单数名词

【依据】 「转向天然气作为替代品」语义最贴

Most universities have turned to natural gas as a __ (28) __, with state funding backing the fuel switch. 句末 the fuel switch (这次燃料切换) 直接点题——天然气是「替代品」，replacement 与 fuel switch 形成同义复现。

【竞争词】 c) consumption 义指消耗量，与「替代」无关

consumption 表「消耗、消费」，turn to natural gas as a consumption 不通——天然气不是「一种消耗」，而是「煤的替代」。

29. campus coal use has a history dating back to the 1800s when __(29)__ to power was scarce.

【答案】 **B) access** (名词)

【词性槽】 「__ to power was scarce」做主语，缺主语名词

【依据】 **access to power = 用电的途径**

campus coal use has a history dating back to the 1800s when __(29)__ to power was scarce 1800 年代「用电途径稀缺」，故学校自建煤电厂——语义和逻辑都通；access to 是六级听读写都常考的固定搭配。

【竞争词】 **C) consumption consumption of/in, 不与 to 搭配**

consumption 后通常接 of，「consumption to power」不是英语习惯表达；语义上「电力消费稀缺」也讲不通，因为后文说要自建电厂正是为了「获取电」而非「消费电」。

F) investments 复数主语需 were, 且 investments to power 不通

investments 是复数，与 was 不一致；且 investments in 才是常见搭配，「投资稀缺」也偏离「为何要自建煤电厂」的因果。

30. allowing institutions to sell __(30)__ power to utilities

【答案】 **N) surplus** (形容词)

【词性槽】 「sell __ power to utilities」名词 power 前需形容词修饰

【依据】 **surplus power = 剩余电力，正是发电后多余卖给电网的部分**

Many universities still operate their own power plants. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 encouraged more electricity generation by allowing institutions to sell __(30)__ power to utilities. 大学自办电厂、鼓励多发电——多发出来的电只能是「剩余的」，卖给公共电网 (utilities)，surplus 完美对应。

【竞争词】 **O) void void power 语义错位**

void 表「无效的、空的」，void power 字面意思偏向「无效电力 / 空的功率」，与「多发的电卖给电网」完全相反。

31. About 665 schools are part of the program, which aims to __(31)__ greenhouse gas emissions.

【答案】 **M) slash** (动词)

【词性槽】 「aims to __ greenhouse gas emissions」 不定式 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 **slash emissions = 大幅削减排放，新闻语篇高频搭配**

aims to __(31)__ greenhouse gas emissions 与下一句 pledged to be carbon __(32)__ within 20 years 形成「大幅削减 → 实现碳中和」的目标链；slash 表「大幅削减」，正是减排议题中比 reduce 更有力的词。

【竞争词】 **D) contrive** contrive 多接 to do，不直接带 emissions

contrive 表「谋划、设法做成」，常用结构是 contrive to do something，不接 emissions 这类名词宾语；语义上也偏「图谋、设计」，与减排目标不搭。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **D)** —— contrive 是动词原形、看似能填 to __ 位。aims to __(31)__ greenhouse gas emissions 处 contrive 形态正合「to + 动词原形」，且词面冷僻、容易让考生「越冷越对」地误选；但 contrive 不能直接带 emissions 作宾语，语义也偏「图谋」。防坑：减排议题里 to + 动词 + emissions 几乎只配 cut/slash/reduce/curb 这一类「强削减动词」，背主题搭配最稳。

32. Thirty percent of the participants have pledged to be carbon __(32)__ within 20 years.

【答案】 **I) neutral** (形容词)

【词性槽】 「to be carbon __ within 20 years」 处在不定式 be 的表语位置

【依据】 **carbon neutral = 碳中和，正是减排承诺的目标**

About 665 schools are part of the program, which aims to __(31)__ greenhouse gas emissions. Thirty percent of the participants have pledged to be carbon __(32)__ within 20 years. 上一句讲削减温室气体排放，下一句承诺「20 年内 carbon __」——只有 neutral 能与 carbon 组成减排议题的核心术语，对应「净零排放」。

【竞争词】 **H) negligent** 义为「玩忽职守」，与碳排话题不搭

negligent 指人疏忽、失职，从不与 carbon 搭配，语义方向也与「减排承诺」相反。

N) surplus 「碳过剩」不是承诺目标

carbon surplus 一来不是固定术语，二来「碳过剩」是要避免的问题，而非「pledged to be」的对象。

O) void 「carbon void」非术语、且 void 多与 of 连用

void 作形容词常说 void of/null and void，与 carbon 不构成减排领域的固定搭配，意思也与「碳中和」对不上。

33. campaigns for universities to withdraw their __(33)__ in coal and other fossil fuels

【答案】 **F) investments** (名词)

【词性槽】 「withdraw their __ in coal」中物主代词 their 后 + 介词 in, 必为名词

【依据】 **withdraw investments in fossil fuels = 撤资行动**

campaigns for universities to withdraw their __(33)__ in coal and other fossil fuels 与 Beyond Coal 运动一致, 呼吁大学从化石燃料中「撤资」——withdraw investments in 是经济议题的固定搭配, 复数 investments 也与 their 自然搭配。

【竞争词】 **C) consumption** 「撤回消费」语义怪

withdraw their consumption in coal 不是英语习惯说法; 且后文 22 所高校宣布「move beyond coal」是从资本层面撤离, 不只是减少使用。

J) reductions 「撤回削减」逻辑反了

reductions 指「削减」, withdraw their reductions 等于「撤回削减」, 与全文主旨完全相反——campaigns 的目的不是阻止削减, 而是推动撤资以加速脱煤。

34. The largest coal use __(34)__ at colleges were in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana.

【答案】 **J) reductions** (名词)

【词性槽】 「The largest coal use __ at colleges were in Michigan...」主语缺名词中心, 谓语 were 提示复数

【依据】 **the largest coal use reductions = 最大的煤炭使用削减量**

The largest coal use __(34)__ at colleges were in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana. 与下文 Indiana's universities alone cut coal __(35)__ by 81 percent 同义复现——「削减幅度最大的州」与「印第安纳州削减 81%」对应, reductions 与 cut 是同根名动呼应。

35. Indiana's universities alone cut coal __(35)__ by 81 percent between 2008 and 2015.

【答案】 **C) consumption** (名词)

【词性槽】 「cut coal __ by 81 percent」动词 cut 后名词 coal 再 + 空 → 名词作 cut 的宾语

【依据】 **coal consumption = 煤炭消耗量, 可被 81% 量化**

Indiana's universities alone cut coal __(35)__ by 81 percent between 2008 and 2015. 与 American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal 形成同义复现——coal consumption 是 using...coal 的名词化表达, 与 by 81 percent 完美咬合。

【竞争词】 **E) duplications** duplications 与 coal 无搭配关系

duplications 表「复制品、重复」, 从不与 coal 搭配, 也无法被「by 百分比」量化为能源指标; 语义完全偏离主题。

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) **abandoned** 动词 形容词

放弃，抛弃（动词过去式/过去分词）；被遗弃的（形容词）

用于第 27 空

B) **access** 名词 动词

（接近/使用的）机会、途径、入口（名词，常用 access to）；接入、访问（动词）

用于第 29 空

C) **consumption** 名词

消耗（量）、消费

用于第 35 空

D) **contrive** 动词

谋划、设法做到、图谋

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **duplications** 名词

复制品、重复（复数）

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **investments** 名词

投资（复数）；投入

用于第 33 空

G) **mobilized** 动词 形容词

动员（动词过去式/过去分词）；已被动员的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **negligent** 形容词

疏忽的、玩忽职守的

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **neutral** 形容词 名词

中立的；（化学/电）中性的；零排放的（carbon neutral 碳中和）

用于第 32 空

J) **reductions** 名词

减少、削减（复数）

用于第 34 空

K) **released** 动词 形容词

发布、释放（动词过去式/过去分词）；被发布的（形容词）

用于第 26 空

L) **replacement** 名词

替代品、替代者；替换

用于第 28 空

M) **slash** 动词 名词

大幅削减；砍、劈

用于第 31 空

N) **surplus** 形容词 名词

过剩的、剩余的（形容词）；盈余、过剩（名词）

用于第 30 空

O) **void** 形容词 名词 动词

无效的、空的（形容词）；空白、空隙（名词）；使无效（动词）

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

美国高校大幅削减燃煤、转向天然气与减排承诺

全文围绕一个核心数据展开：American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal than they did a decade ago，并交代了去向（Most universities have turned to natural gas as a __(28)__）与动因（加入减排承诺、宣布脱煤等）。后文给出按州划分的削减幅度作为佐证。把握住「煤——少用——替代/承诺——具体数据」这条主线，每个空的语义走向都不会偏。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

D) **contrive** 貌似可填 31 题的 to __ emissions 位

在 aims to __(31)__ greenhouse gas emissions 处，看到「aims to + 空」很容易顺手选 contrive；陷阱在 contrive 多接 to do 不直接接 emissions，且语义偏「图谋」，识破靠搭配——优先用 slash/cut/curb 这类减排议题强动词。

E) **duplications** 复数名词形态可能误骗 34 题

34 题靠 were 找复数主语时，duplications 形态相符容易被瞄上；但语义上「复制品」与 coal use 毫不搭，识破靠主题词关联——围绕 coal 的复合只能是 reductions/consumption。

G) **mobilized** 过去分词形态可能错套 26 或 27 题

mobilized 在 a report __(26)__ yesterday 与 20 have __(27)__ coal completely 处形态都对，但 mobilize 与 report/coal 都不构成自然搭配，且语义「动员」与「发布、放弃」相反；识破靠核对动名搭配。

H) **negligent** 形容词形态可能错入 32 题

32 题碳 + 形容词位置，negligent 形态相符；但 carbon negligent 不是术语，且 negligent 描述人/态度，与减排承诺语境完全不搭；识破靠抓 carbon neutral 这一气候议题专有术语。

O) **void** 形容词形态可能扰乱 30 与 32 题

30 题 sell ___ power 与 32 题 carbon ___ 都缺形容词，void 都能塞进；但 void power（无效电力）与「鼓励发电后卖剩余电」的因果相反，carbon void 也非术语；识破靠因果链 + 专有搭配双重验证。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

1 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。

Most universities have turned to natural gas as a replacement, with state funding backing the fuel switch.

第3段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语、两个方向/方式状语（"to natural gas" 和 "as a replacement"）以及一个 with 引导的伴随状语。成分种类较丰富，尤其 with 独立主格结构是学生容易混淆为从句的易错点，值得练习。同时有助于训练辨别多个状语并存时各自的作用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 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。

power A2

n. 权力

本篇4次·真题 128 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 273 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇3次·真题 52 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇2次·真题 77 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次·真题 60 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇2次·真题 57 句

utility B2

n. 实用性

本篇2次·真题 11 句

pledge C1

n. 承诺

本篇2次·真题 8 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 160 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 104 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题 91 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 56 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇1次·真题 40 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 38 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 31 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 23 句

abandon

B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

electricity

A2

n. 电

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

reduction

B2

n. 减少

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

administration

B2

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

neutral

B2

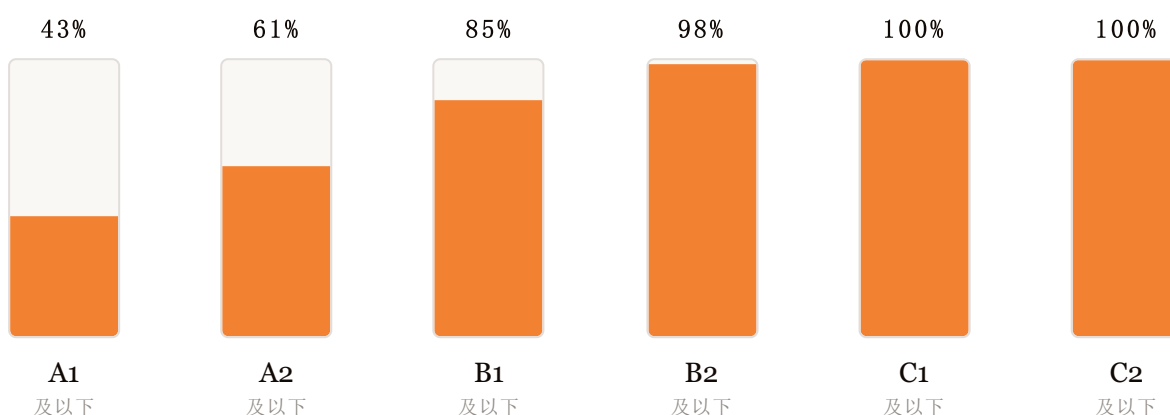
adj. 中立的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 100 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **100** 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 2 个 · 约 2%。



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 100 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

100

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2022年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2022年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2022-12)·六级

Part III Section B

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

Classical music aims to evolve, build audiences without alienating old guard

A) In 1913, classical music sparked a riot in Paris. Igor Stravinsky was introducing his revolutionary "Rite of Spring" ballet to the world, with its discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography(编舞), and the purists in the crowd expressed their disapproval loud and clear. It might have been classical music's version of the time Bob Dylan went electric at the Newport Folk Festival. "The noise, fighting, and shouting in the audience got so loud," NPR's music reporter Miles Hoffman said of the Stravinsky debut, "that the choreographer had to shout out the numbers to the dancers so that they knew what they were supposed to do."

1913年,古典音乐在巴黎引发了一场骚乱。伊戈尔·斯特拉文斯基正在向世界介绍他革命性的芭蕾舞剧《春之祭》,其不协和的旋律和非正统的编舞令观众席中的纯粹主义者大声而清楚地表达了他们的不满。这可能堪称古典音乐版的鲍勃·迪伦在新港民谣音乐节上改用电声吉他的事件。NPR的音乐记者 Miles Hoffman在谈到斯特拉文斯基的首演时说:"观众中的喧闹、打斗和叫喊声如此之大,以至于编舞不得不向舞者大声喊出节拍数字,好让他们知道该做什么。"

B) It's difficult to imagine a similar disturbance occurring today within America's sacred symphony halls. In fact, it's hard to picture any kind of disruptive activity at all (unless someone's cell phone happens to go off, and then you'd better watch your back). A mannerly aura(氛围) hangs over most classical proceedings, and many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way.

很难想象今天在美国神圣的交响乐大厅里会发生类似的骚乱。事实上,很难想象会有任何破坏性活动发生(除非有人的手机恰好响了,那你可要小心了)。一种彬彬有礼的氛围笼罩着大多数古典音乐演出,该类型的许多最大支持者希望保持这种方式。

- C) Today, Western audiences for classical music and opera and ballet are almost always well dressed, older, respectful, achingly silent and often very wealthy (one has to be able to afford most tickets). But as many of America's most storied "highbrow"(高雅的) institutions struggle financially—the Philadelphia Orchestra's much-publicized rebound from bankruptcy is just one recent example—classical music fans and theorists are wondering how the medium can weave itself into the 21st century's cultural fabric without sacrificing its integrity.

如今,西方古典音乐、歌剧和芭蕾舞的观众几乎总是穿着得体、年龄较大、态度恭敬、异常安静,而且往往非常富有(人们必须能够负担得起大多数门票)。但随着美国许多最负盛名的"高雅"机构在财务上陷入困境——费城管弦乐团广为人知的破产后复苏只是最近的一个例子——古典音乐爱好者和理论家们正在思考,这种艺术形式如何能在不牺牲其完整性的情况下融入21世纪的文化结构。

- D) For example, should we feel OK "clapping" during classical music events, even if nobody else is? Why shouldn't we cheer for something great, like we do at a rock concert? The Huffington Post recently ran a Great Debate on this issue and many commenters came out on the side of silence. "There is no more rewarding experience in life than being part of an audience where everybody is leaning forward in silence, thoroughly carried away by a great performance of a masterpiece," one commenter wrote. "Why is it so difficult for folks to develop an appreciation and understanding for the mannerisms and traditions of classical music?" asked another.

例如,我们是否应该觉得在古典音乐演出期间"鼓掌"是可以的,即使其他人都没有这样做?为什么我们不应该像在摇滚音乐会上那样为精彩的演出欢呼?《赫芬顿邮报》最近就这个问题进行了一场大辩论,许多评论者站在了保持沉默的一边。一位评论者写道:"人生中没有比成为这样一个观众群体的一员更有收获的体验了:每个人都在寂静中身体前倾,完全被杰作的精彩演出所吸引。""为什么人们如此难以培养对古典音乐的礼仪和传统的欣赏和理解?"另一位评论者问道。

- E) The truth is that classical music audiences weren't always so polite. Robert Greenberg, an award-winning composer, said that when Beethoven first performed his 7th Symphony, audiences forced the orchestra to perform encores(重演) of certain movements immediately, applauding wildly. And in the last few decades, he said, many audiences at opera performances have abandoned pretenses, yelling "Bravo" when they feel like it.

事实是,古典音乐观众并不总是如此礼貌。获奖作曲家Robert Greenberg说,当贝多芬首次演出他的第七交响曲时,观众们强烈要求乐团立即重演某些乐章,疯狂地鼓掌。他说,在过去几十年里,许多观看歌剧演出的观众已经抛弃了矜持,想喊"太棒了"就喊。

- F) "I don't think there's anything wrong with an audience showing their enthusiasm for a proper moment by applauding, showing their joy," Greenberg said, noting that the stuffiness in concert halls is "one aspect of contemporary concert etiquette" he doesn't understand. "Instead of waiting half an hour to show enthusiasm, why not show it every eight or nine minutes?"

Greenberg说:"我认为观众在合适的时刻通过鼓掌来表达他们的热情、展现他们的喜悦,这没有任何问题。"他指出,音乐厅里的拘谨是他不理解的"当代音乐会礼仪的一个方面"。"与其等半小时再表达热情,为什么不每隔八九分钟就表达一次呢?"

- G) Until the rules about behavior and clothing change, it's hard to imagine multitudes of young people filling concert halls on their own accord. They're probably more likely to head to Central Park to watch a free performance with a bottle of wine and their friends. "I think anyone should be able to

come into a performance dressed any way they like, and be comfortable any way they like, sitting in that seat ready to enjoy themselves," Greenberg said. "Because it's enjoyable."

在关于行为和着装的规则改变之前,很难想象大量年轻人会自愿涌入音乐厅。他们更可能去中央公园,带着一瓶酒和朋友们一起观看免费演出。Greenberg说:"我认为任何人都应该能够以他们喜欢的任何方式穿着进入演出现场,以他们喜欢的任何方式感到舒适,坐在那个座位上准备享受。""因为这是令人愉快的。"

- H) Greenberg stressed that he doesn't want people to start respecting the music less, and he's not suggesting that we "dumb down" the experience. Rather, it's about opening up "access." When operas first instituted subtitles(字幕) during shows, he said, many purists didn't like the idea, believing that the audience should instead study the works before attending. But now it's commonplace to find titles on the seatback in front of you—choose a language, sit back, and understand what's going on.

Greenberg强调,他并不希望人们开始减少对音乐的尊重,他也不是在建议我们"降低"体验的水准。相反,这是关于开放"接触机会"。他说,当歌剧首次在演出期间设置字幕时,许多纯粹主义者不喜欢这个想法,认为观众应该在参加之前先研究作品。但现在,在你面前的座椅靠背上找到字幕已经司空见惯——选择一种语言,坐下来,理解正在发生的事情。

- I) Allison Vulgamore, president of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is certainly looking to the future. She says certain "classics concerts" dedicated to the old masters will always exist, but not every program has to feature Beethoven and Brahms—or even a stage and seats. "We're trying to introduce different kinds of concerts in different ways," she said. "We are an interactive society now, where people like to learn."

费城管弦乐团主席Allison Vulgamore当然在展望未来。她说,某些专门献给古代大师的"经典音乐会"将永远存在,但并非每个节目都必须以贝多芬和勃拉姆斯为特色——甚至不需要舞台和座位。她说:"我们正在尝试以不同的方式引入不同类型的音乐会。""我们现在是一个互动的社会,人们喜欢学习。"

- J) As the Philadelphia Orchestra rebounds from its financial straits, it is also aiming to experiment, without alienating the loyalists. Vulgamore pointed to Cirque de la Symphonie, a recent offering in which jugglers(玩杂耍的人) and acrobats(杂技演员) interacted with musicians. An upcoming collaboration with New York City's Ridge Theatre, meanwhile, will feature a "suspended dance installation" and other theatrical elements occurring in conjunction with an orchestral piece.

在费城管弦乐团从财务困境中复苏的同时,它也在尝试进行实验,而不疏远忠实拥趸。Vulgamore指出了Cirque de la Symphonie,这是最近的一个演出项目,其中玩杂耍的人和杂技演员与音乐家互动。与此同时,即将与纽约市Ridge Theatre合作的项目将展示"悬浮舞蹈装置"和其他与管弦乐作品同时进行的戏剧元素。

- K) The orchestra also continues to offer \$25 annual memberships to Philadelphia students, who can buy rush tickets to every concert on the schedule. "Students line up for the concerts they want, and we get roughly 300 or 350 kids a night coming to these. They take any of the open seats available, 5 minutes before the concert starts," Vulgamore said. "It's like the running of the bulls, that energy when the doors open."

该管弦乐团还继续向费城学生提供25美元的年度会员资格,他们可以购买日程表上每场音乐会的紧急票。Vulgamore说:"学生们为他们想看的音乐会排队,我们每晚大约有300到350个孩子来参加。他们在音乐会开始前5分钟占据任何空着的座位。""就像奔牛节,门打开时的那种活力。"

- L) Greenberg thinks that youthful energy needs to be harvested. Conductors don't have to be arrogant and untouchable—they can be accessible. Perhaps there could even be a "bit of humor" about them, he suggested, and an abandoning of pretension within the high-art institutions themselves. "On one hand, these organizations are all saying the same thing: we want more general audiences, to break down cultural barriers," he said. "But then they come up with some very snooty(目中无人的) thing that makes you crazy."

Greenberg认为需要利用那种年轻的活力。指挥不必傲慢和高不可攀——他们可以是平易近人的。他建议,甚至可以在他们身上有"一点幽默感",并在高雅艺术机构内部放弃矫揉造作。他说:"一方面,这些组织都在说同样的话:我们想要更多的普通观众,打破文化障碍。"但随后他们又想出一些非常目中无人的东西,让你抓狂。"

- M) John Terauds, a critic who has covered Toronto's classical music scene extensively, also wants to do away with the stuffiness. He suggested that the warmer an audience is, the better the musicians themselves will respond. "But the producer or organizer has to let everyone know it's OK," he said. "It's OK to enjoy yourself." At the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, for example, conductor Peter Oundjian often stops between pieces, taking a moment to talk about the composer or the music in a very amiable way. And some nights, Terauds said, "at least a third" of the audience consists of students who have purchased cheaper tickets. On these nights, the energy of the room drastically shifts. It becomes a less intimidating place.

广泛报道多伦多古典音乐界的评论家John Terauds也想消除拘谨。他建议,观众越热情,音乐家们自己的反应就会越好。他说:"但制作人或组织者必须让每个人知道这是可以的。""享受自己是可以的。"例如,在多伦多交响乐团,指挥Peter Oundjian经常在曲目之间停下来,花点时间以非常友好的方式谈论作曲家或音乐。Terauds说,有些晚上,"至少三分之一"的观众是购买了便宜票的学生。在这些晚上,房间里的氛围会发生巨大转变。它变成了一个不那么令人生畏的地方。

- N) Back in February, Terauds wrote on his blog about how going to classical performances can be intimidating. Certain people "think they have to dress up," he wrote. "They think they have to know something about the music before they go. And, I'm sure, sitting in a seat, trembling in fear that this might be the wrong time to applaud, is also one of the factors."

今年2月,Terauds在他的博客上写道,去观看古典演出可能会令人生畏。某些人"认为他们必须盛装打扮",他写道。"他们认为在去之前必须对音乐有所了解。而且,我确信,坐在座位上,担心害怕这可能是鼓掌的错误时机,这也是因素之一。"

- O) Everyone in the classical world agrees on the need for increased "accessibility," but achieving it is often easier said than done. Nowadays, there are unknown, unorthodox opera singers wowing(博得.....的喝彩) viewers on TV programs like "America's Got Talent" and "The Voice". What can higher institutions do with any of that? And if they appeal to these outlets, do they risk compromising the integrity or the intelligence of the music?

古典音乐界的每个人都同意需要增加"可及性",但实现它往往说起来容易做起来难。如今,有一些不知名的、非正统的歌剧演唱者在《美国达人秀》和《美国之声》等电视节目上博得观众的喝彩。高等机构能对此做些什么?如果他们迎合这些平台,他们是否有损害音乐的完整性或智慧性的风险?

- P) Vulgamore seems to understand this. She thinks an organization can have it both ways, claiming the new while keeping the old. And as she reorganizes the Philadelphia Orchestra, she will attempt to do

just that. "The world's most respected musicians brought together as an orchestra will always exist," she said. "But it's essential that we be willing to experiment and fail."

Vulgamore似乎理解这一点。她认为一个组织可以两者兼得,在保留旧事物的同时主张新事物。当她重组费城管弦乐团时,她将尝试做到这一点。她说:"世界上最受尊敬的音乐家们作为一个管弦乐团聚集在一起将永远存在。""但至关重要是,我们愿意尝试和失败。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It was not a rare occurrence that audiences behaved wildly while listening to classical music.

观众在聆听古典音乐时表现狂热并非罕见现象。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 观众行为狂野并不罕见

【定位】 The truth is that classical music audiences weren't always so polite. Robert Greenberg, an award-winning composer, said that when Beethoven first performed his 7th Symphony, audiences forced the orchestra to perform encores(重演) of certain movements immediately, applauding wildly. And in the last few decades, he said, many audiences at opera performances have abandoned pretenses, yelling "Bravo" when they feel like it.

事实是古典音乐的观众并非一直这么有礼貌。获奖作曲家罗伯特·格林伯格说,贝多芬首演第七交响曲时,观众逼着乐团当场重演某些乐章、狂热鼓掌;他还说近几十年里许多歌剧观众也撕下了正经的面子,想喊就喊 Bravo。

【改写】 It was not a rare occurrence that audiences behaved wildly while listening to classical music. ↔ audiences forced the orchestra to perform encores(重演) of certain movements immediately, applauding wildly

否定双重转正后同义重合

【辨邻】 A In 1913, classical music sparked a riot in Paris 只是孤例,而题干要求 not a rare occurrence——多次、常见, A段无法支撑这一概括。

In 1913, classical music sparked a riot in Paris

37. Some high-art institutions don't actually mean it when they say they want more general audiences.

一些高雅艺术机构在表示希望吸引更多普通观众时并非真心实意。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高雅机构口是心非要更广观众

【定位】 "On one hand, these organizations are all saying the same thing: we want more general audiences, to break down cultural barriers," he said. "But then they come up with some very snooty(目中无人的) thing that makes you crazy."

他说:一方面,这些机构嘴上都讲同一套话——我们想要更多大众观众、想打破文化壁垒;另一方面,他们又会做出一些非常目中无人的事,让你抓狂。

【改写】 Some high-art institutions don't actually mean it when they say they want more general audiences.

↔

these organizations are all saying the same thing: we want more general audiences, to break down cultural barriers

口号与反向行动并置即言行不一

【辨邻】 **H** it's about opening up "access." 是正面陈述如何打开通道，没有 don't actually mean it 那种揭穿言行不一的转折结构。

Rather, it's about opening up "access."

38. The theatre was in chaos when an unconventional ballet was first put on stage in the capital of France.

当一部非传统芭蕾舞剧首次在法国首都上演时,剧院一片混乱。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 法国首都首演非常规芭蕾引混乱

【定位】 In 1913, classical music sparked a riot in Paris. Igor Stravinsky was introducing his revolutionary "Rite of Spring" ballet to the world, with its discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography(编舞), and the purists in the crowd expressed their disapproval loud and clear.

1913年, 古典音乐在巴黎引发了一场骚乱。伊戈尔·斯特拉文斯基正在向世界推出他革命性的《春之祭》芭蕾舞剧, 其中有不和谐的旋律与非常规的编舞, 人群里的纯粹派把他们的不满表达得清清楚楚、震天响地。

【改写】 in the capital of France ↔ **in Paris**

上义短语指代专名

an unconventional ballet ↔

his revolutionary "Rite of Spring" ballet to the world, with its discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography(编舞)

同义形容词替换

The theatre was in chaos ↔ **The noise, fighting, and shouting in the audience got so loud**

上位名词概括场面

39. According to one critic, the audience's warm response would encourage the musicians to do a better job.

据一位评论家称,观众的热烈反应会鼓励音乐家们更好地完成演出。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 评论家说观众热情回应能激励乐手

【定位】 He suggested that the warmer an audience is, the better the musicians themselves will respond.

他指出，观众越热情，乐手自己就会回应得越好。

【改写】 the audience's warm response would encourage the musicians to do a better job ↔

the warmer an audience is, the better the musicians themselves will respond

越...越... 即正向因果

According to one critic ↔

John Terauds, a critic who has covered Toronto's classical music scene extensively

身份直接对应

【辨邻】 **F** Greenberg 在文中是 Robert Greenberg, an award-winning composer 的作曲家身份，与题干 one critic 不符。

I don't think there's anything wrong with an audience showing their enthusiasm for a proper moment by applauding, showing their joy

40. Many commenters argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly.

许多评论者主张观众应安静地欣赏古典音乐。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 众多评论者主张安静聆听

【定位】 The Huffington Post recently ran a Great Debate on this issue and many commenters came out on the side of silence. "There is no more rewarding experience in life than being part of an audience where everybody is leaning forward in silence, thoroughly carried away by a great performance of a masterpiece," one commenter wrote.

《赫芬顿邮报》最近就这一问题发起了一场大讨论，许多留言者站在沉默一边。一位留言者写道：人生最有回报的体验，莫过于成为一群观众中的一员——每个人都向前倾着身体、屏息凝神，被一首杰作的伟大演奏彻底带走。

【改写】 Many commenters argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly. ↔

many commenters came out on the side of silence

argue for 与 came out on the side of 同义

【辨邻】 **B** many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way 描述的是古典乐拥护者一般态度，并非 Many commenters 这种公开发表评论的人。

many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way

41. What appears on the seatback screen makes it unnecessary for the audience to study the works beforehand.

座椅靠背屏幕上显示的内容使观众无需事先研习作品。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】椅背屏幕字幕免去事先研习

【定位】When operas first instituted subtitles(字幕) during shows, he said, many purists didn't like the idea, believing that the audience should instead study the works before attending. But now it's commonplace to find titles on the seatback in front of you—choose a language, sit back, and understand what's going on.

他说，当歌剧最初在演出中引入字幕时，许多纯粹派并不喜欢这个主意，他们认为观众应当事先研习作品；但如今前排椅背上配有字幕已经是寻常事——选一种语言、坐回去、就能看懂整场。

【改写】What appears on the seatback screen ↔ **find titles on the seatback in front of you**

同义短语指代字幕

makes it unnecessary for the audience to study the works beforehand ↔

many purists didn't like the idea, believing that the audience should instead study the works before attending

对比转折显示已不必要

【辨邻】**I** where people like to learn 是泛泛而谈互动学习，并未与 seatback screen 字幕相关联。

We are an interactive society now, where people like to learn

42. It is generally accepted that there should be no disturbance from the audience during classical music performance.

人们普遍认为古典音乐演出期间观众不应发出干扰。

【答案】**B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】普遍接受演出时观众不应打扰

【定位】It's difficult to imagine a similar disturbance occurring today within America's sacred symphony halls. In fact, it's hard to picture any kind of disruptive activity at all (unless someone's cell phone happens to go off, and then you'd better watch your back). A mannerly aura(氛围) hangs over most classical proceedings, and many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way.

很难想象今天美国神圣的交响乐厅里会发生类似的骚动，事实上几乎任何形式的扰乱都难以想象（除非有人手机响起来，那你就要小心后果了）。一种讲究礼仪的氛围弥漫在大多数古典音乐演出中，这一行当最大的拥护者们也乐于让它保持原样。

【改写】there should be no disturbance from the audience during classical music performance ↔

it's hard to picture any kind of disruptive activity at all

同根同义否定

It is generally accepted ↔ **many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way**
全称式认同等价普遍接受

【辨邻】 D many commenters came out on the side of silence 只是评论区里一派意见，并非 generally accepted 所要求的全场共识。

many commenters came out on the side of silence

43. Higher institutions will be concerned about compromising the integrity of classical music if they have to resort to the television medium.

如果高等机构不得不借助电视媒介,它们会担心损害古典音乐的完整性。

【答案】 O 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 借助电视渠道可能折损音乐完整性

【定位】 Nowadays, there are unknown, unorthodox opera singers wowing(博得.....的喝彩) viewers on TV programs like "America's Got Talent" and "The Voice". What can higher institutions do with any of that? And if they appeal to these outlets, do they risk compromising the integrity or the intelligence of the music?

如今电视节目如《美国达人秀》和《好声音》里,有些名不见经传的非正统歌剧选手赢得了观众喝彩。高雅机构能拿这些做什么?而如果它们去借助这些渠道,会不会冒着损害音乐的完整性或智识水准的风险?

【改写】 Higher institutions will be concerned about compromising the integrity of classical music ↔

do they risk compromising the integrity or the intelligence of the music

反问表担忧等价陈述

if they have to resort to the television medium ↔ if they appeal to these outlets

outlets 指代 TV programs

【辨邻】 C how the medium can weave itself into the 21st century's cultural fabric without sacrificing its integrity 没有涉及 television medium 这一具体渠道。

how the medium can weave itself into the 21st century's cultural fabric without sacrificing its integrity

44. Heavily discounted rush tickets help attract many young students to attend classical concerts.

大幅折扣的即时票帮助吸引许多年轻学生参加古典音乐会。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大幅打折的尾票吸引学生

【定位】 The orchestra also continues to offer \$25 annual memberships to Philadelphia students, who can buy rush tickets to every concert on the schedule. "Students line up for the concerts they want, and we get roughly 300 or 350 kids a night coming to these. They take any of the open seats available, 5 minutes before the concert starts," Vulgamore said.

乐团还持续向费城的学生提供25美元的年度会籍,凭这个会籍他们可以购买每场演出的尾票。瓦尔加莫尔说:学生们为他们想看的音乐会排队,我们每晚大约迎来三百到三百五十名孩子。他们在开场前五分钟拿走任何还空着的座位。

【改写】 Heavily discounted rush tickets ↔

\$25 annual memberships to Philadelphia students, who can buy rush tickets to every concert on the schedule

数字 + 尾票即重折扣

attract many young students to attend classical concerts ↔

we get roughly 300 or 350 kids a night coming to these

三百多名孩子每晚到场即大量吸引

【辨邻】 G more likely to head to Central Park to watch a free performance with a bottle of wine and their friends 说的是免费户外演出，与 Heavily discounted rush tickets 指向不同渠道。

They're probably more likely to head to Central Park to watch a free performance with a bottle of wine and their friends

45. The formalities of high-art theatres can intimidate some people attending a performance.

高雅艺术剧院的各种礼节可能会令一些观演者感到拘束。

【答案】 N 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 高雅剧院的规矩让人望而生畏

【定位】 Back in February, Terauds wrote on his blog about how going to classical performances can be intimidating. Certain people "think they have to dress up," he wrote. "They think they have to know something about the music before they go. And, I'm sure, sitting in a seat, trembling in fear that this might be the wrong time to applaud, is also one of the factors."

二月时，特劳兹在博客里写过，去古典音乐演出会让人望而生畏。他写道：某些人觉得他们必须盛装出席。他们觉得必须事先了解音乐。我也相信，坐在座位上、生怕这一刻鼓掌是错的而瑟瑟发抖，也是原因之一。

【改写】 The formalities of high-art theatres ↔ **think they have to dress up**

上位名词概括形式规矩

can intimidate some people attending a performance ↔

going to classical performances can be intimidating

同根同义

【辨邻】 C Western audiences for classical music and opera and ballet are almost always well dressed, older, respectful, achingly silent and often very wealthy 只是事实画像，并未表达 intimidate 这一情绪结论。

Western audiences for classical music and opera and ballet are almost always well dressed, older, respectful, achingly silent and often very wealthy

16 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 以1913年斯特拉文斯基《春之祭》在巴黎首演引发骚乱开篇，描述当时观众对不和谐旋律与非常规编舞的强烈不满，喧闹到编舞要喊号子给舞者听。

信息指纹 1913年巴黎《春之祭》首演骚乱

- B 今天美国音乐厅里几乎不可能再发生类似骚乱，整个氛围以礼貌、安静为基调，许多古典乐拥护者也乐于维持现状。

信息指纹 今日音乐厅礼貌氛围之常态

- C 今日西方古典/歌剧/芭蕾观众普遍衣着讲究、年长、安静且富有；与此同时高雅艺术机构财务吃紧，费城交响乐团破产又复苏即是一例，业内开始思考如何融入21世纪文化又不失风骨。

信息指纹 高雅机构财务困局与费城交响破产复苏

- D 围绕古典音乐演出中能否鼓掌一事，《赫芬顿邮报》发起大讨论；很多留言者站在沉默一边，认为静默中沉浸的体验最珍贵。

信息指纹 评论者支持安静聆听一方

- E 其实古典乐观众并非一直如此礼貌：贝多芬第七交响首演时观众强烈要求乐团当场重演某些乐章；近几十年歌剧观众也常常想喊就喊。

信息指纹 贝多芬第七交响首演返场与歌剧观众随性喊好

- F 格林伯格本人态度：在合适时刻鼓掌、表达喜悦没问题，反对音乐厅里的呆板拘谨，主张每隔几分钟就能释放热情。

信息指纹 格林伯格不解音乐厅之拘谨

- G 在着装与行为规矩改变之前，很难想象大批年轻人主动走进音乐厅；他们更愿意去中央公园拿瓶酒和朋友看免费演出；格林伯格希望任何人按自己喜欢的方式来听都行。

信息指纹 年轻人更愿意去中央公园听免费演出

H 格林伯格强调不是要降低品位，而是要打开通道；以歌剧字幕为例，过去纯粹派反对、要求观众事先研习，如今椅背字幕已成常态，选语言坐下就能看懂。

信息指纹 椅背字幕让事前研习变得不必要

I 费城交响乐团总裁瓦尔加莫尔着眼未来：经典曲目专场会一直在，但并非每场都必须演贝多芬、勃拉姆斯，也不一定有舞台和座位；要尝试不同形式的音乐会。

信息指纹 瓦尔加莫尔登场，提多元音乐会形式

J 费城交响在走出财务困境的同时尝试创新但不疏远老乐迷：例如与杂耍演员合作的 Cirque de la Symphonie，以及即将与纽约 Ridge Theatre 合作的悬浮舞蹈装置等剧场化呈现。

信息指纹 Cirque de la Symphonie 与 Ridge Theatre 合作

K 乐团向费城学生提供25美元年度会籍，凭此可在开场前5分钟抢购任何场次的尾票；每场约有300到350名学生进场，开门那一刻像奔牛节般有冲劲。

信息指纹 25美元学生会籍换尾票

L 格林伯格认为应把年轻人的活力吸纳进来；指挥可以放下高冷甚至带点幽默；他批评高雅机构嘴上喊着要更广大观众，做出来的事却很傲慢，让人抓狂。

信息指纹 高雅机构口是心非要更广观众

M 多伦多乐评人特劳兹也想破除拘谨：观众越热情，乐手回应得越好；他举多伦多交响指挥 Oundjian 在曲目间亲切讲解作曲家或乐曲为例；学生票之夜场内氛围会大不一样，威慑感大减。

信息指纹 Terauds 与多伦多交响 Oundjian 亲切讲解

N 特劳兹在二月的博客里写到，去古典音乐演出会让人望而生畏：觉得必须盛装，必须事先了解音乐，连什么时候鼓掌都怕错。

信息指纹 古典演出令人望而生畏的若干理由

O 古典乐界都同意要提高可及性，但实施很难；如今电视节目里有非正统歌剧选手赢得喝彩，高雅机构若借助这些渠道，是否会牺牲音乐的完整性或智识？

信息指纹 借助电视渠道是否折损音乐完整性的两难

P

瓦尔加莫尔总结：组织可以既守住旧的又拥抱新的；世界上最受尊敬的乐团会一直存在，但必须愿意尝试、愿意失败。

信息指纹 瓦尔加莫尔愿意尝试与失败的总结

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。

It might have been classical music's version of the time Bob Dylan went electric at the Newport Folk Festival.

A段，第3句

本句涵盖主系表结构、情态动词谓语、名词所有格定语、介词短语后置定语、限制性定语从句（省略关系副词）、地点状语等多种成分，成分种类丰富。主句表语是复杂名词短语，包含多层修饰关系；定语从句的省略关系副词是易错点，学生需要通过先行词 the time 和后续完整主谓结构来识别从句边界。此外，It 作实义主语（而非形式主语）也是一个辨析点。作为成分划分练习句，收益较高。

"The noise, fighting, and shouting in the audience got so loud," NPR's music reporter Miles Hoffman said of the Stravinsky debut, "that the choreographer had to shout out the numbers to the dancers so that they knew what they were supposed to do."

A段，第4句

这是非常典型的真题句式：'某人说' + '长引语'，且引语中包含 'so...that' 和 'so that' 这类高频考点连接词。

In fact, it's hard to picture any kind of disruptive activity at all (unless someone's cell phone happens to go off, and then you'd better watch your back).

B段，第2句

句中涵盖形式主语识别、主系表结构、不定式作真正主语、及物动词带宾语、状语从句、并列分句等多种成分；形式主语和 had better 结构是易错点，状语从句内的并列分句也值得练习，成分种类丰富且有代表性。

For example, should we feel OK "clapping" during classical music events, even if nobody else is?

D段，第1句

本句包含情态动词疑问句和 even if 引导的让步状语从句，这两种结构都是四六级和考研常考句式；情态动词 should 表建议的用法、让步状语的逻辑关系、从句承前省略等都是典型考点，学习后可在大量真题中复用

"There is no more rewarding experience in life than being part of an audience where everybody is leaning forward in silence, thoroughly carried away by a great performance of a masterpiece," one commenter wrote.

D段，第4句

覆盖了主谓宾、there be 句型的主系结构、宾语从句、定语从句、比较结构、状语（方式状语、过去分词短语作状语）等多种成分和结构，尤其是 there be 句型中主语的识别、宾语从句充当宾语、定语从句的嵌套修饰，都是学生容易混淆的考点，训练价值较高

Until the rules about behavior and clothing change, it's hard to imagine multitudes of young people filling concert halls on their own accord.

G段，第1句

本句的 it is + 形容词 + to do 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，Until 引导的时间状语从句也是常考结构。这种复合句模式在真题中反复出现，掌握后迁移性强

They're probably more likely to head to Central Park to watch a free performance with a bottle of wine and their friends.

G段，第2句

本句包含主语、系动词谓语、表语、多个状语（程度状语 probably/more、目的状语 to head/to watch、方式状语 with 短语），成分种类较丰富。but likely 是形容词作表语，容易被误认为副词；两个不定式短语的层级关系（目的状语修饰前一个不定式）需仔细区分。可作为主系表结构与不定式状语的入门练习句，但无复杂易错点，训练价值中等。

"I think anyone should be able to come into a performance dressed any way they like, and be comfortable any way they like, sitting in that seat ready to enjoy themselves," Greenberg said.

G段，第3句

本句成分丰富：包含并列谓语、宾语从句、限制性定语从句（关系代词省略）、分词短语作状语、介词短语作状语等。特别是并列谓语配合多个修饰成分、以及定语从句中关系代词省略，是学生容易混淆的点，训练价值较高。

Greenberg stressed that he doesn't want people to start respecting the music less, and he's not suggesting that we "dumb down" the experience.

H段，第1句

本句覆盖主语、并列谓语、宾语从句、宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分，尤其 "want sb to do" 结构和双宾语从句的划分是常考易错点。第一个宾语从句内部的不定式和动名词层层嵌套，适合练习复杂宾语补足语的识别，训练价值较高。

She says certain "classics concerts" dedicated to the old masters will always exist, but not every program has to feature Beethoven and Brahms—or even a stage and seats.

I段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句(从句内含并列转折)"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。says 引出观点、but 连接转折、情态动词表达态度,这些都是真题常见模式。过去分词短语作定语和省略 that 的宾语从句也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后,可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析,代表性很强。

"We're trying to introduce different kinds of concerts in different ways," she said.

I段，第3句

直接引语 + she said 是四六级阅读和听力中的高频句式，考试常考引述动词的宾语从句；现在进行时 + 不定式 (be trying to do) 也是典型搭配。掌握后可大量复用于新闻报道、对话场景的句子分析。

An upcoming collaboration with New York City's Ridge Theatre, meanwhile, will feature a "suspended dance installation" and other theatrical elements occurring in conjunction with an orchestral piece.

J段，第3句

涵盖主谓宾基本结构，且宾语为并列形式、带有现在分词后置定语修饰，可练习识别并列宾语、区分定语与状语、定位分词短语的归属，成分种类中等丰富，有一定练习价值但不属于坑点密集型。

The orchestra also continues to offer \$25 annual memberships to Philadelphia students, who can buy rush tickets to every concert on the schedule.

K段，第1句

主句 "continue to do" 结构和非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且定语从句补充说明前置名词的用法非常典型,掌握后可广泛迁移至其他长难句。

"On one hand, these organizations are all saying the same thing: we want more general audiences, to break down cultural barriers," he said.

L段，第4句

引导句 + 同位语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，同位语从句对抽象名词的解释用法极为典型，该结构的训练可迁移性强，实用价值较高。

"But then they come up with some very snooty(目中无人的) thing that makes you crazy."

L段，第5句

限制性定语从句修饰名词，以及使役动词 make 加宾补的结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

John Terauds, a critic who has covered Toronto's classical music scene extensively, also wants to do away with the stuffiness.

M段，第1句

主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、状语和同位语,定语从句包含关系代词作主语、谓语、宾语和状语,成分种类丰富;同位语中嵌套定语从句是一个值得练习的结构,且不定式作宾语也是常见考点

He suggested that the warmer an audience is, the better the musicians themselves will respond.

M段，第2句

本句覆盖了宾语从句、the 比较级 the 比较级结构、主谓宾和主系表两种基本句型、状语成分、同位语 (themselves) 等多种成分，且 the 比较级句式的倒装和成分划分是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 106 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。

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇18次 · 真题 52 句

classical B2

adj. 古典的

本篇17次 · 真题 33 句

orchestra B1

n. 管弦乐队

本篇8次 · 真题 9 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇7次 · 真题 98 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇5次 · 真题 52 句

musician A2

n. 音乐家;演奏者

本篇4次 · 真题 21 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

attend A2

v. 出席，参加（会议、活动等）

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

integrity C1

n. 正直

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

ok A1

adj. 可以的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 205 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题 73 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次·真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇2次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次·真题 61 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 55 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次·真题 34 句

stage A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题 31 句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本篇2次·真题 10 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇2次·真题 10 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 171 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 111 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

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

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 35 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 32 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇1次·真题 30 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

interactive B2

adj. 交互式的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本篇1次·真题 27 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可达到的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

viewer B1

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本篇1次·真题 15 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 14 句

classic B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

contemporary B2

adj. 当代的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次·真题 12 句

barrier B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题 12 句

outlet B2

n. 商店

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本篇1次·真题 11 句

humor B1

n. 幽默

本篇1次·真题 11 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

spark B1

n. 火花

本篇1次·真题 10 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

melody B2

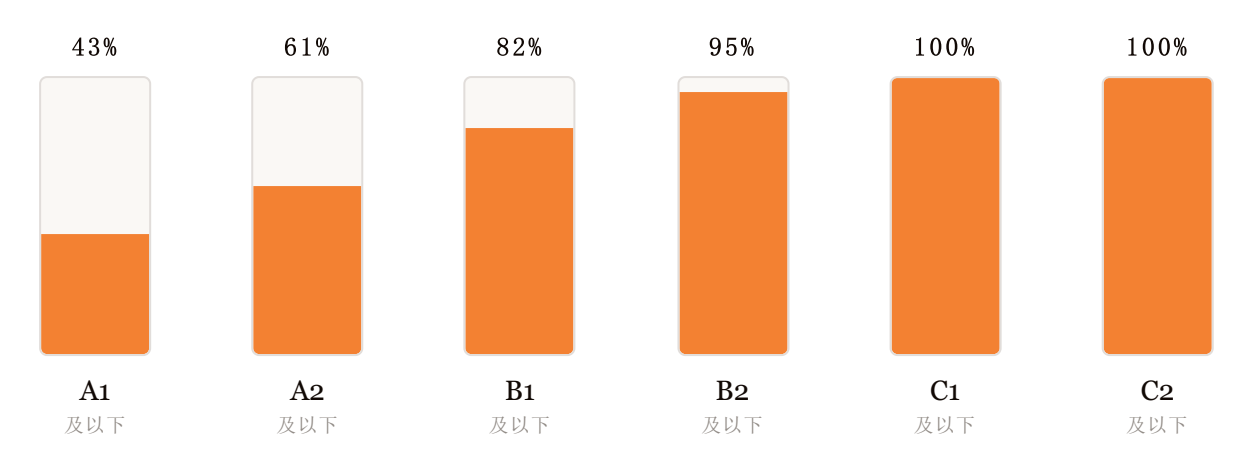
n. 旋律, 曲调

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 453 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **453** 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 23 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 453 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

453

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2022年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1–P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2022-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 How can one person enjoy good health, while another person looks old before her time? Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years, and recently, it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists that the differences between people's rates of aging lie in the complex interactions among genes, social relationships, environments and lifestyles. Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves. Some lifestyle factors may even turn genes on or shut them off.

为什么有人能够享有良好的健康,而另一个人却未老先衰?人类几千年来一直在追问这个问题,而最近,科学家们越来越清楚地认识到,人们衰老速度的差异在于基因、社会关系、环境和生活方式之间复杂的相互作用。尽管你生来就带有一组特定的基因,但你的生活方式可以影响它们的表达方式。某些生活方式因素甚至可能开启或关闭基因。

P2 Deep within the genetic heart of all our cells are telomeres, or repeating segments of noncoding DNA that live at the ends of the chromosomes(染色体). They form caps at the ends of the chromosomes and keep the genetic material together. Shortening with each cell division, they help determine how fast a cell ages. When they become too short, the cell stops dividing altogether. This isn't the only reason a cell can age—there are other stresses on cells we don't yet understand very well—but short telomeres are

one of the major reasons human cells grow old. We've devoted most of our careers to studying telomeres, and one extraordinary discovery from our labs is that telomeres can actually lengthen.

在我们所有细胞的遗传核心深处是端粒,即位于染色体末端的非编码DNA重复片段。它们在染色体末端形成帽状结构并将遗传物质维系在一起。端粒随着每次细胞分裂而缩短,它们帮助决定细胞衰老的速度。当它们变得太短时,细胞就会完全停止分裂。这并非细胞衰老的唯一原因——细胞还承受着其他我们尚未充分理解的压力——但端粒缩短是人类细胞老化的主要原因之一。我们职业生涯的大部分时间都致力于研究端粒,而我们实验室的一项非凡发现是端粒实际上可以延长。

P3 Scientists have learned that several thought patterns appear to be unhealthy for telomeres, and one of them is cynical hostility. Cynical hostility is defined by high anger and frequent thoughts that other people cannot be trusted. Someone with hostility doesn't just think, "I hate to stand in long lines"; they think, "Others deliberately sped up and beat me to my rightful position in the line!"—and then get violently agitated. People who score high on measures of cynical hostility tend to get more heart disease, metabolic disease and often die at younger ages. They also have shorter telomeres. In a study of British civil servants, men who scored high on measures of cynical hostility had shorter telomeres than men whose hostility scores were low. The most hostile men were 30% more likely to have short telomeres.

科学家们已经了解到,有几种思维模式似乎对端粒不健康,其中之一是愤世嫉俗的敌意。愤世嫉俗的敌意的特征是高度愤怒和频繁认为他人不可信任的想法。具有敌意的人不只是想"我讨厌排长队",他们会想"别人故意加快速度抢了我在队伍中的合理位置!"——然后变得极度激动。在愤世嫉俗的敌意测量中得分高的人往往更容易患心脏病、代谢疾病,并且常常在更年轻的年龄死亡。他们的端粒也更短。在一项针对英国公务员的研究中,在愤世嫉俗的敌意测量中得分高的男性比敌意得分低的男性端粒更短。敌意最强的男性端粒较短的可能性高出30%。

P4 What this means: aging is a dynamic process that could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed. To an extent, it has surprised us and the rest of the scientific community that telomeres do not simply carry out the commands issued by your genetic code. Your telomeres are listening to you. The foods you eat, your response to challenges, the amount of exercise you get, and many other factors appear to influence your telomeres and can prevent premature aging at the cellular level. One of the keys to enjoying good health is simply doing your part to foster healthy cell renewal.

这意味着:衰老是一个动态过程,可能被加速或减缓——而且在某些方面甚至可以逆转。在某种程度上,端粒不仅仅执行你的遗传密码发出的指令,这让我们和科学界的其他人感到惊讶。你的端粒在倾听你。你吃的食物、你对挑战的反应、你获得的运动量以及许多其他因素似乎都会影响你的端粒,并能够在细胞层面防止过早衰老。享受良好健康的关键之一就是尽你的本分来促进健康的细胞更新。

题目与逐题解析

46. What have scientists come to know better today?

- A) Why people age at different rates.
- B) How genes influence the aging process.
- C) How various genes express themselves in aging.
- D) Why people have long been concerned about aging.

科学家们今天对什么有了更深入的了解?

- A) 人们为什么以不同速度衰老。 B) 基因如何影响衰老过程。 C) 各种基因在衰老中如何表达。

D) 人们为什么长期以来一直关注衰老。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What have scientists come to know better today?问的是科学家"已经"了解到的客观事实，要求回原文找事实句，不需要推断。

【拆句】 结构平铺直叙：主语scientists + 谓语have come to know ("逐渐了解到"，动词短语作完成时) + 比较级状语better today。无陷阱，唯一要注意的是come to know是"逐渐认识到"，非"来认识"。

【定位】 Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years, and recently, it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists that the differences between people's rates of aging lie in the complex interactions among genes, social relationships, environments and lifestyles.

几千年来人类一直在问这个问题，而最近，科学家越来越清楚地认识到：人与人之间衰老速度的差异，源于基因、社会关系、环境和生活方式之间的复杂互动。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

the differences between people's rates of aging ↔ **Why people age at different rates**

it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists ↔ **come to know better**

预判"为何人们衰老速度不同"与Why people age at different rates逐词同义对应，且A完整覆盖了定位句的核心信息（差异+原因）。

B) 过度推断

定位句只说"差异源于基因等多因素互动"，并未具体阐述"基因如何影响衰老过程"；选项How genes influence the aging process问的是机制原理，是原文没展开的内容。

C) 无中生有

定位句只点名"基因等因素互动"，原文Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves.虽提到基因表达，但并未说"各种基因如何在衰老中表达自己"——选项C说的various genes在衰老中"各自如何表达"原文未有此层级讨论。

D) 答非所问

Why people have long been concerned about aging问的是"人们为何长期关注衰老"，对应原文Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years提到的"已问数千年"——但这是背景，不是"科学家最近搞清楚的事"，与题干come to know better today错位。

47. Why are some lifestyle factors considered extremely important?

A) They may shorten the process of cell division.

B) They may determine how genes function.

C) They may affect the lifespan of telomeres.

D) They may account for the stresses on cells.

为什么某些生活方式因素被认为极其重要？

A) 它们可能缩短细胞分裂的过程。 B) 它们可能决定基因如何发挥作用。

c) 它们可能影响端粒的寿命。 D) 它们可能是细胞承受压力的原因。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Why are some lifestyle factors considered extremely important?问的是被认定为重要的客观理由，在原文有对应解释句。

【拆句】 被动语态主干lifestyle factors are considered extremely important, 相当于"people consider lifestyle factors extremely important"。注意被动里considered是"被认为", 不是"考虑", 读出主动意思即可。

【定位】 Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves. Some lifestyle factors may even turn genes on or shut them off.

尽管你生来就带着一套特定的基因，但你的生活方式可以影响这些基因如何表达。某些生活方式因素甚至能把基因"打开"或"关闭"。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文从未提及生活方式与"细胞分裂过程的缩短"有关; shorten the process of cell division中的"cell division"虽在P2出现，但与lifestyle factors并无原文连接。

B) **✓ 正确**

turn genes on or shut them off ↔ **determine how genes function**

the way you live can influence how they express themselves ↔

determine how genes function

预判"能决定基因的工作方式"与determine how genes function逐词对应; 且原文"开关基因"这一极端动作正是"决定基因如何工作"的最强佐证。

C) **张冠李戴**

affect the lifespan of telomeres说"影响端粒寿命", 但定位句在P1, 此处尚未引入telomeres概念; telomeres是P2才出现的话题, 与第47题对接的lifestyle factors考点句不在同一区间。

D) **与原文相反**

account for the stresses on cells说生活方式"解释了细胞所受的压力", 但原文there are other stresses on cells we don't yet understand very well明确说细胞的其他压力"我们还不太了解"——既然还没搞清楚, 就谈不上由生活方式"解释"。

48. What have the author and his colleagues discovered about telomeres?

A) Their number affects the growth of cells.

B) Their length determines the quality of life.

C) Their shortening process can be reversed.

D) Their health impacts the division of cells.

作者和他的同事们关于端粒发现了什么?

A) 它们的数量影响细胞的生长。 B) 它们的长度决定生活质量。 C) 它们的缩短过程可以逆转。

D) 它们的健康状况影响细胞的分裂。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What have the author and his colleagues discovered about telomeres?问的是已经"发现"了的客观结论，原文必有对应陈述。

【拆句】 现在完成时疑问句，主干the author and his colleagues have discovered后接介词短语about telomeres限定话题。结构无陷阱，重点是发现的内容（discovered的宾语，需到原文找）。

【定位】 We've devoted most of our careers to studying telomeres, and one extraordinary discovery from our labs is that telomeres can actually lengthen.

我们把职业生涯的大部分时间都投入到对端粒的研究中，而我们实验室一个非凡的发现是：端粒其实可以延长。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文从未提及"端粒的"数量"(number)影响细胞生长"；端粒只谈"长短"，未谈"多少"。

B) 过度推断

原文谈端粒影响"细胞衰老速度"和"人类细胞何时停止分裂"，但从未上升到the quality of life (生活质量)这一宏观概念——"生活质量"是远超细胞机制的延伸推断。

C) ✓ 正确

telomeres can actually lengthen ↔ Their shortening process can be reversed

one extraordinary discovery from our labs ↔ the author and his colleagues discovered

预判"端粒缩短的趋势可被逆转"与Their shortening process can be reversed核心动词reverse直接对应；且"端粒能变长"在本段"只会变短"的基线之上，唯一合理解读就是"缩短可被逆转"。

D) 无中生有

原文是"端粒变短到一定程度，细胞就停止分裂"——细胞分裂决定于端粒长度，而非端粒"健康"影响细胞分裂。选项Their health impacts the division of cells把端粒"健康状态"当原因，且"健康"本身原文未提及。

49. What have scientists learned about cynical hostility?

A) It may lead to confrontational thought patterns.

B) It may produce an adverse effect on telomeres.

C) It may cause people to lose their temper frequently.

D) It may stir up agitation among those in long lines.

科学家们对愤世嫉俗的敌意了解到了什么？

A) 它可能导致对抗性思维模式。 B) 它可能对端粒产生不利影响。 C) 它可能导致人们经常发脾气。

D) 它可能在排长队的人群中引发骚动。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What have scientists learned about cynical hostility?问的是科学家研究后得出的客观结论，归细节题。

【拆句】 现在完成时疑问句，结构与第48题同型。注意cynical意为"愤世嫉俗的、玩世不恭的"，hostility是"敌意"，合起来指一种带不信任色彩的敌意性格。

【定位】 Scientists have learned that several thought patterns appear to be unhealthy for telomeres, and one of them is cynical hostility.

科学家发现，有几种思维模式似乎对端粒有害，其中之一就是"愤世嫉俗式敌意"。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

lead to confrontational thought patterns说cynical hostility"导致对抗性思维模式"——但cynical hostility本身就是一种thought pattern（思维模式），不存在"导致另一思维模式"的链条；题干问的是其后果，A把因果维度错位。

B) ✓ 正确

unhealthy for telomeres ↔ produce an adverse effect on telomeres

They also have shorter telomeres. ↔ produce an adverse effect on telomeres

预判"对端粒有害"与produce an adverse effect on telomeres词义直接对应；且后文had shorter telomeres的实证数据更强化了这一判断。

C) 因果颠倒

cause people to lose their temper frequently说敌意"导致人们频繁发脾气"，但原文里"经常的愤怒"(frequent anger)是cynical hostility的定义性特征，是"因"不是"果"——发脾气是这种心态的表现，不是它造成的后果。

D) 以偏概全

stir up agitation among those in long lines说敌意"在排长队的人中引发激动"——原文里long lines只是个举例（举例说明带敌意者的思维特征），并非科学家研究的结论；把例子当作结论是典型以偏概全。

50. What do we learn from the last paragraph about the process of aging?

A) It may vary from individual to individual.

B) It challenges scientists to explore further.

C) It depends on one's genetic code.

D) It may be controlled to a degree.

我们从最后一段关于衰老过程了解到什么？

A) 它可能因人而异。 B) 它促使科学家们进一步探索。 C) 它取决于个人的遗传密码。

D) 它可能在一定程度上得到控制。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 题干是回末段问"我们了解到aging的什么"，本质上是末段的细节信息题，不是问全文主旨。

【拆句】 结构平铺，主干What do we learn，介词短语from the last paragraph限定信息来源，about the process of aging限定话题。无陷阱。

【定位】 What this means: aging is a dynamic process that could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed.

这意味着：衰老是一个动态过程，可以被加速或减缓——而且，在某些方面，甚至可以被逆转。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

vary from individual to individual说衰老"因人而异"——这是首段the differences between people's rates of aging的话题，不是末段重点；末段讲的是衰老"可调控"，不是"个体差异"。

B) 无中生有

challenges scientists to explore further说衰老"促使科学家进一步探索"——末段从未表达"号召科学家继续研究"的意思，整段是给出已得出的结论。

C) 与原文相反

depends on one's genetic code说衰老"取决于基因密码"——但末段telomeres do not simply carry out the commands issued by your genetic code恰好明确反对"完全由基因决定"的观点；末段的核心就是"超越基因决定论"。

D) ✓ 正确

could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed ↔

It may be controlled to a degree

Your telomeres are listening to you. ↔ **It may be controlled to a degree**

预判"衰老在某种程度上可被控制"与It may be controlled to a degree逐词对应；尤其may+to a degree精准对应原文possibly+in some aspects的限定，是六级阅读"程度词不能改"的典型考察点。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

How can one person enjoy good health, while another person looks old before her time?

第1段，第1句

特殊疑问句加对比状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是用 "while" 引出对比的句式。掌握这种结构后,可以迁移到许多类似的对比或让步句型,具有较高的复用价值

Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years, and recently, it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists that the differences between people's rates of aging lie in the complex interactions among genes, social relationships, environments and lifestyles.

第1段，第2句

形式主语 it + be + 形容词 + that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，并列主句 + 嵌套从句的组合也非常典型，掌握后可大量复用于理解长难句；整体结构具有很强的代表性

Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves.

第1段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 宾语从句，是四六级、考研阅读中常见的复合句结构。尤其 "the way you live" 这种省略关系词的定语从句、"can influence how ..." 这种情态动词 + 宾语从句的搭配，都是高频句式，掌握后可大量迁移。

Deep within the genetic heart of all our cells are telomeres, or repeating segments of noncoding DNA that live at the ends of the chromosomes(染色体).

第2段，第1句

本句涵盖倒装结构(地点状语前置引发的完全倒装)、同位语、限制性定语从句、关系代词充当从句主语等多个成分类型,且同位语内部嵌套定语从句,层次丰富。倒装结构是易错点,需要学生识别并还原语序才能正确划分主谓,具有较高的训练价值。

When they become too short, the cell stops dividing altogether.

第2段，第4句

"When 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。stop doing 这个固定搭配也是常考点。学会分析这个句子后，学生可以轻松迁移到大量类似的 when/while/before/after 引导的复合句，实用性很强

We've devoted most of our careers to studying telomeres, and one extraordinary discovery from our labs is that telomeres can actually lengthen.

第2段，第6句

并列句 + 表语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。表语从句由 "that" 引导，说明主语内容，是典型的名词性从句考点。主语含后置定语修饰 ("from our labs") 也是常见结构。学生掌握后可大量复用。

In a study of British civil servants, men who scored high on measures of cynical hostility had shorter telomeres than men whose hostility scores were low.

第3段，第6句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表、定语从句主语识别、比较从句谓语省略、介词短语作状语等多种成分，且定语从句的 "who" 和 "whose" 用法不同，比较从句中省略谓语需补出，成分种类丰富且含实用易错点，作为划分练习句价值较高。

The most hostile men were 30% more likely to have short telomeres.

第3段，第7句

主系表结构搭配比较级和不定式是学术英语中的常见句式，尤其在描述研究结果时频繁出现（如 "某群体 be more likely to do"），具有一定代表性，但整体结构较简单，不如复合句或复杂定语从句典型。

What this means: aging is a dynamic process that could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed.

第4段，第1句

"主语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句" 的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。冒号用于解释说明，限制性定语从句修饰名词，情态动词加被动语态表可能性，这些都是典型考点，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

To an extent, it has surprised us and the rest of the scientific community that telomeres do not simply carry out the commands issued by your genetic code.

第4段，第2句

典型的 "It + v. + obj. + that clause" 结构，是学术英语和各类考试（如四六级、考研）中的高频句式。

They may account for the stresses on cells.

第47题，D

简单句 + 情态动词 + 介词短语作后置定语的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中属于常见的基础句式，掌握后可迁移到类似结构的句子；但因过于简单，不如复合句、长难句那样具有代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 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。

telomere C2

n. 端粒（染色体末端的保护性结构）

本篇14次 · 真题 13 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇12次 · 真题 47 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇7次 · 真题 17 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇7次 · 真题 16 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇6次 · 真题 43 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇5次 · 真题 126 句

cynical C1

adj. 愤世嫉俗的

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇4次 · 真题 38 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇3次 · 真题 108 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇3次 · 真题 62 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 27 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

civil B2

adj. 公民的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

altogether B2

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

command B1

n. 命令

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

dynamic B2

adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

lifespan B2

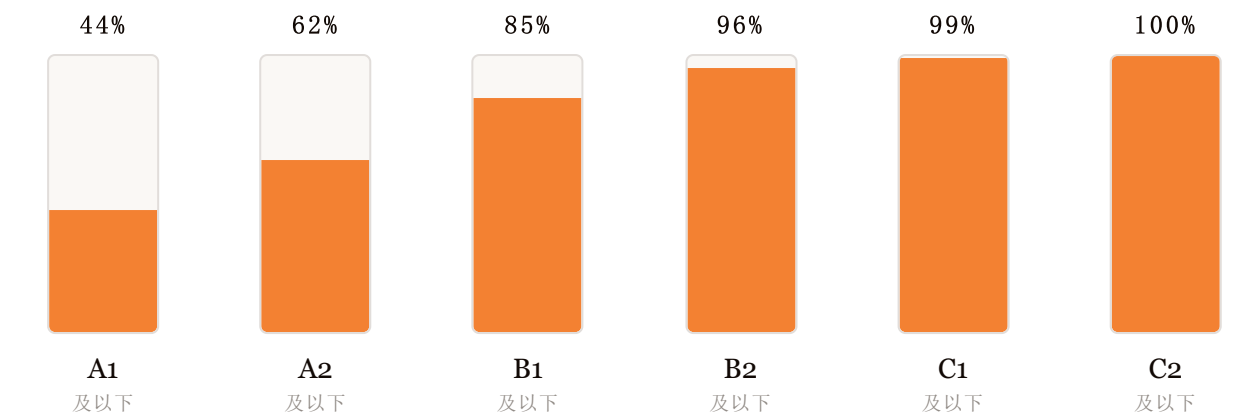
n. 寿命

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

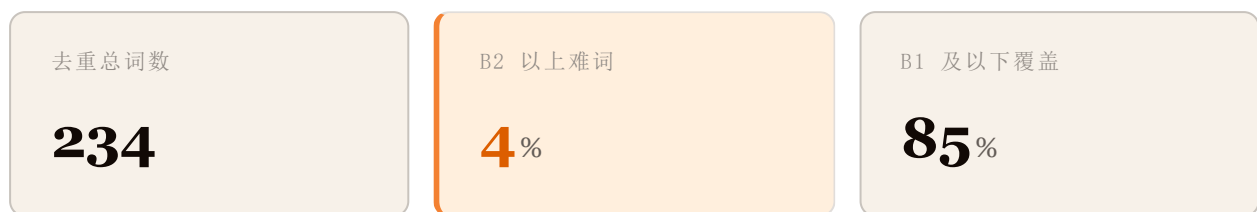
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 234 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 234 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 10 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 234 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2022年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2022年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2022-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Scientists have created by accident an enzyme(酶) that breaks down plastic drinks bottles. The breakthrough could help solve the global plastic pollution crisis by enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles.

科学家们意外创造出一种能够分解塑料饮料瓶的酶。这一突破可能有助于解决全球塑料污染危机,首次实现瓶子的完全回收利用。

P2 The new research was spurred by the discovery in 2016 of the first bacterium that had naturally evolved to eat plastic at a waste dump in Japan. Scientists have now revealed the detailed structure of the crucial enzyme produced by the bug.

这项新研究的起因是2016年在日本一个垃圾场发现的首个自然进化出能够吃塑料的细菌。科学家们现已揭示了这种细菌产生的关键酶的详细结构。

P3 An international team then adjusted the enzyme to see how it had evolved, but tests showed they had accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic used for drinks bottles. "What actually turned out was we improved the enzyme, which was a bit of a shock," said head researcher Prof. McGeehan, at the University of Portsmouth, UK.

一个国际团队随后对这种酶进行了调整以观察其进化过程,但测试显示他们意外地使这种分子在分解饮料瓶所用塑料方面变得更加有效。英国Portsmouth大学首席研究员McGeehan教授说:"实际结果是我们改进了这种酶,这让人有点震惊。"

P4 Currently, the enzyme takes a few days to start breaking down the plastic, far faster than the centuries it takes in the oceans, but the researchers are optimistic this can be speeded up even further and become a viable large-scale process.

目前,这种酶需要几天时间才能开始分解塑料,远快于在海洋中需要数个世纪的时间,但研究人员乐观地认为这一过程可以进一步加快,并成为一个可行的大规模工艺。

P5 "What we are hoping to do is use this enzyme to turn this plastic back into its original components, so we can literally recycle it back to plastic," said McGeehan. "It means we won't need to dig up any more oil and, fundamentally, it should reduce the amount of plastic in the environment."

McGeehan说:"我们希望做的是利用这种酶将塑料转化回其原始成分,这样我们就可以真正将其回收再制成塑料。这意味着我们不需要再开采石油,从根本上说,它应该能减少环境中的塑料量。"

P6 About 1 million plastic bottles are sold each minute around the globe and, with just 14% recycled, many end up in the oceans where they have polluted even the remotest parts, harming marine life and potentially people who eat sea food. "Plastic is incredibly resistant to degradation," said McGeehan. "It is one of these wonder materials that has been made a little bit too well."

全球每分钟售出约100万个塑料瓶,而其中只有14%被回收,许多最终流入海洋,污染了甚至最偏远的地区,危害海洋生物以及可能食用海鲜的人类。McGeehan说:"塑料对降解具有令人难以置信的抵抗力。它是这些被制造得有点太完美的神奇材料之一。"

P7 Currently those bottles that are recycled can only be turned into opaque fibres for clothing or carpets, while the new enzyme indicates a way to recycle old clear plastic bottles back into new clear plastic bottles.

目前那些被回收的瓶子只能被转化为用于衣物或地毯的不透明纤维,而这种新酶则显示了一种将旧的透明塑料瓶回收再制成新的透明塑料瓶的方法。

P8 "You are always up against the fact oil is cheap, so plastic is cheap," said McGeehan. "It is so easy for manufacturers to generate more of that stuff, rather than even try to recycle, but I believe there is a public interest here: perception is changing so much that companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles."

McGeehan说:"你总是面临这样的事实:石油便宜,所以塑料便宜。对制造商来说,生产更多那种东西是如此容易,而不是尝试回收,但我相信这里存在公共利益:认知正在发生巨大变化,以至于企业开始研究如何能够适当地回收这些瓶子。"

P9 Prof. Adisa Azapagic, at the University of Manchester in the UK, agreed the enzyme could be useful but added: "A full life-cycle assessment would be needed to ensure that the technology does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions."

英国Manchester大学的Adisa Azapagic教授同意这种酶可能有用,但补充说:"需要进行完整的生命周期评估,以确保该技术不会以牺牲其他问题(包括额外的温室气体排放)为代价来解决一个环境问题——废物。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn from the passage about an enzyme scientists have created?

- A) It was identified during a lab experiment accident.
- B) It may make full recycling of plastic bottles a reality.
- C) It was a breakthrough made with persistent efforts.
- D) It may initiate a radical reform in plastic industry.

从文章中我们了解到科学家创造的一种酶有什么特点？

- A) 它是在一次实验室实验事故中被发现的。 B) 它可能使塑料瓶的完全回收成为现实。
- C) 它是通过持续努力取得的突破。 D) 它可能引发塑料行业的根本性变革。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the passage about an enzyme scientists have created? 是 What do we learn about X 的标准客观陈述问法，不含 infer / imply，不问 main idea / attitude，属细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干为 What do we learn from the passage about an enzyme, about 引导的介词短语限定 learn 的对象；其后 scientists have created 是省略 that 的定语从句修饰 enzyme，结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 The breakthrough could help solve the global plastic pollution crisis by enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles.

这一突破有望首次实现塑料瓶的完全回收，从而帮助解决全球塑料污染危机。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

identified during a lab experiment accident 偷换了原文 created by accident——原文意思是"偶然创造出"，A 项却说成"在一次实验事故中被识别 (identified) 出来"，identified (识别) ≠ created (创造)，且 lab experiment accident (实验事故) 也无原文支撑。

B) **✓ 正确**

enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles ↔

may make full recycling of plastic bottles a reality

the full recycling of bottles ↔ **full recycling of plastic bottles**

B 项既覆盖"完全回收"又保留"可能性"语气，与定位句 could help...by enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles 严格对应，是定位句的同义改写。

C) **与原文相反**

breakthrough made with persistent efforts 与原文 created by accident 直接相反；同段还点明 a bit of a shock 进一步坐实"意外性"。

D) **无中生有**

initiate a radical reform in plastic industry 中的 radical reform (根本性改革) 在原文中无任何对应句；原文谈的是"帮助解决污染"和"完全回收"，并未谈及行业改革。

52. What does the passage say about the bug that produces the important enzyme?

- A) It has a natural ability to consume plastics.
- B) It is a bacterium that reproduces at a high rate.
- C) It is essential to the recycling of plastic bottles.
- D) It has a chemical structure unknown to scientists.

关于产生这种重要酶的微生物,文章说了什么?

- A) 它具有消耗塑料的天然能力。 B) 它是一种高速繁殖的细菌。 C) 它对塑料瓶的回收至关重要。
- D) 它具有科学家未知的化学结构。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about the bug that produces the important enzyme? 用 say about 直接索取原文对 the bug 的客观陈述, 不含推断词, 属细节题。

【拆句】 the bug that produces the important enzyme 中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 bug; 六级考生需看清 produces 的主语是 the bug 而非更靠近的 enzyme, 即所问对象是 bug 本身的特征。

【定位】 The new research was spurred by the discovery in 2016 of the first bacterium that had naturally evolved to eat plastic at a waste dump in Japan.

这项新研究的契机是 2016 年在日本一处垃圾场发现的首个自然进化出能吃塑料能力的细菌。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

naturally evolved to eat plastic ↔ **natural ability to consume plastics**

A 项把定位句的动词陈述(自然进化出去吃塑料)改写为名词陈述(具有自然消化塑料的能力), 是该细菌核心特征的客观转述。

B) 无中生有

reproduces at a high rate (高速繁殖) 在原文中没有任何对应句; 原文只说该细菌"自然进化"且"吃塑料", 没有谈论其繁殖速度。

C) 偷换概念

essential to the recycling of plastic bottles 把所问对象(bug 本身的属性)偷换成"对回收的必要性"——这是对其衍生用途的评价, 而非对 bug 本身的描述; 且原文也未声称 bug 对回收"必不可少"。

D) 与原文相反

chemical structure unknown to scientists 与原文 Scientists have now revealed the detailed structure of the crucial enzyme produced by the bug. 相反; 原文明确"已揭示详细结构", 选项却说"科学家不知道"。

53. By adjusting the enzyme produced by the bug, the scientists_____.

- A) made it more effective by chance
- B) discovered an extraordinary chemical
- C) altered its basic molecular composition
- D) found its evolutionary process sped up

通过调整该微生物产生的酶,科学家们_____。

- A) 偶然使它变得更有效 B) 发现了一种非凡的化学物质 C) 改变了它的基本分子组成
D) 发现它的进化过程加快了

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干是不完整陈述 By adjusting the enzyme produced by the bug, the scientists_____, 要选项补全, 问的是科学家做了什么的客观结果, 不含推断动词。

【拆句】 By adjusting the enzyme produced by the bug, the scientists_____. 主干是 the scientists ____; By 引导方式状语, produced by the bug 是过去分词短语后置定语修饰 enzyme, 结构清晰。

【定位】 An international team then adjusted the enzyme to see how it had evolved, but tests showed they had accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic used for drinks bottles.

国际团队随后调整了该酶以观察其进化过程, 但实验表明他们意外地让这一分子分解饮料瓶塑料的能力变得更强了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic ↔

made it more effective by chance

A 项 made it more effective 复述 even better at breaking down, by chance 复述 accidentally, 正好等值改写定位句两个核心要素。

B) 无中生有

discovered an extraordinary chemical 中 extraordinary chemical 在原文无出处; 研究者操作的是已知酶分子, 并非"发现一种新化学物质"。

C) 过度推断

altered its basic molecular composition 中 basic molecular composition (基本分子组成) 属于结构层级更深的概念, 原文只说 adjusted the enzyme (调整酶), 未说改变其"基本组成"。

D) 偷换概念

found its evolutionary process sped up 中 sped up (加速) 与原文 to see how it had evolved (观察其如何进化) 不一致; 原文目的是观察, 并未发现进化过程被加速。

54. What does Prof. McGeehan say about the recycling of plastic bottles?

- A) Manufacturers are implementing it on an increasingly larger scale.
- B) It generates huge business opportunities for plastic manufacturers.
- C) It has aroused persistent interest among the general public.
- D) Manufacturers are beginning to explore ways of doing it.

McGeehan教授关于塑料瓶回收说了什么？

- A) 制造商正在越来越大的规模上实施它。 B) 它为塑料制造商创造了巨大的商业机会。
- C) 它在公众中引起了持续的兴趣。 D) 制造商正开始探索实施它的方法。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does Prof. McGeehan say about the recycling of plastic bottles? 索取 McGeehan 关于回收的客观说法，属细节题。

【拆句】 What does Prof. McGeehan say about the recycling of plastic bottles? 标准 Wh- 疑问句，about 短语限定 say 的话题对象，无陷阱。

【定位】 perception is changing so much that companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles.

公众观念变化如此之大，以至于企业正开始研究如何妥善回收这些瓶子。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

implementing it on an increasingly larger scale 中 implementing on a larger scale (大规模实施) 远超 starting to look at (开始研究) 的程度——原文是观念转变后的初始阶段，并未谈到任何实施规模。

B) **无中生有**

generates huge business opportunities for plastic manufacturers 中 huge business opportunities (巨大商业机会) 原文未提；McGeehan 谈的是企业态度转变，不是回收带来的商机。

C) **偷换概念**

aroused persistent interest among the general public 中 persistent interest (持续 / 长期兴趣) 与原文 perception is changing so much (观念正在巨大变化) 不一致——原文说"正在变化"，C 说"已激起且持续"；且讨论对象是公众而非回收行为本身，与题干 about the recycling of plastic bottles 错位。

D) **✓ 正确**

companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles ↔

Manufacturers are beginning to explore ways of doing it

companies ↔ **Manufacturers**

D 项把"才刚开始"和"探索如何回收"两个核心信息都对齐原文，是定位句的精准同义改写。

55. What is Prof. Adisa Azapagic's advice concerning the application of the enzyme?

- A) Developing technologies to address greenhouse gas emissions.
- B) Considering the extra cost involved in producing the enzyme.
- C) Assessing its possible negative impact on the environment.
- D) Studying the full life cycle of the enzyme as the first step.

Adisa Azapagic教授对这种酶的应用有什么建议?

- A) 开发应对温室气体排放的技术。 B) 考虑生产这种酶所涉及的额外成本。
C) 评估它对环境可能产生的负面影响。 D) 将研究该酶的完整生命周期作为第一步。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is Prof. Adisa Azapagic's advice concerning the application of the enzyme? 索取该专家的具体建议, 属细节题。

【拆句】 What is Prof. Adisa Azapagic's advice concerning the application of the enzyme? 中 concerning the application of the enzyme 是介词短语修饰 advice, limit 范围为"针对酶的应用", 结构清晰。

【定位】 A full life-cycle assessment would be needed to ensure that the technology does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions.

需要进行一次完整的生命周期评估, 以确保该技术不会以制造其他环境问题 (包括额外的温室气体排放) 为代价来解决一个环境问题 (废弃物) 。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Developing technologies to address greenhouse gas emissions 中 developing technologies 与原文 assessment (评估) 不同——原文建议"评估", 并非"开发新技术"去解决排放问题。

B) 无中生有

Considering the extra cost involved in producing the enzyme 中 extra cost in producing the enzyme (生产酶的额外成本) 原文无出处; Adisa Azapagic 的建议是评估环境影响而非经济成本。

C) ✓ 正确

does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions

↔ **Assessing its possible negative impact on the environment**

A full life-cycle assessment would be needed ↔ **Assessing**

C 项的 Assessing 对应 assessment, possible negative impact on the environment 对应 not solve...at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions; 正答完整覆盖建议的两个语义要点。

D) 偷换概念

Studying the full life cycle of the enzyme as the first step 中 the full life cycle of the enzyme (酶本身的生命周期) 与原文 A full life-cycle assessment (针对技术应用的全生命周期评估) 所指不同——原文评估的是技术对环境的全周期影响, 并非"酶的寿命周期"; 另外 as the first step (作为第一步) 原文亦无对应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Scientists have created by accident an enzyme(酶) that breaks down plastic drinks bottles.

第1段, 第1句

典型的主句加限制性定语从句结构, 关系代词that在从句中作主语, 这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。定语从句修饰宾语的模式在真题中反复出现, 掌握后迁移价值高。

An international team then adjusted the enzyme to see how it had evolved, but tests showed they had accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic used for drinks bottles.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且具有典型性。第一个主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、目的状语（不定式结构）和嵌套的宾语从句；第二个主句包含主语、谓语、宾语从句，从句内部又有主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补语、方式状语，以及作后置定语过去分词短语。覆盖了常见核心成分和非谓语形式，适合练习主干提取、成分划分和从句识别。

"What actually turned out was we improved the enzyme, which was a bit of a shock," said head researcher Prof. McGeehan, at the University of Portsmouth, UK.

第3段，第2句

涵盖主谓宾、主系表双重句型；包含主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、非限定性定语从句多种从句；关系代词 which 在从句内充当主语，疑问代词 What 既是引导词又是主语，成分识别点丰富且有易错陷阱（如倒装主语、从句嵌套的归属判断），训练价值高

Currently, the enzyme takes a few days to start breaking down the plastic, far faster than the centuries it takes in the oceans, but the researchers are optimistic this can be speeded up even further and become a viable large-scale process.

第4段，第1句

本句主干不算最难，但包含多种高频结构，既能训练成分切分，也能训练情态与被动的识别，适合作为结构和时态综合练习材料。对需要提升长句分析稳定性的学习者，优先度较高。

"What we are hoping to do is use this enzyme to turn this plastic back into its original components, so we can literally recycle it back to plastic," said McGeehan.

第5段，第1句

成分丰富且含多个易混点：主句是倒装引述结构，宾语从句内主语是从句（容易误判为主语），系表结构中表语是不定式短语（易与谓语混淆），表语内还有目的状语 to turn，状语从句中有宾补 back to plastic。涵盖主谓宾、系表、宾补、目的状语、主语从句、宾语从句、状语从句等多种成分和结构，训练价值高。

About 1 million plastic bottles are sold each minute around the globe and, with just 14% recycled, many end up in the oceans where they have polluted even the remotest parts, harming marine life and potentially people who eat sea food.

第6段，第1句

成分种类丰富：包含被动语态主语（bottles）、不及物动词短语（end up）、多种状语类型（时间、地点、方式、结果）、独立主格结构（with 14% recycled）、现在分词短语作状语（harming）、两个定语从句（where 和 who）；易错点密集，如识别 many 作主语、区分 where 和 who 在从句中的成分、判断分词短语和独立主格的作用，是优质的成分划分练习材料。

"It is one of these wonder materials that has been made a little bit too well."

第6段，第3句

主系表结构搭配限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰表语名词的用法非常典型，掌握后可大量迁移应用。

"You are always up against the fact oil is cheap, so plastic is cheap," said McGeehan.

第8段，第1句

直接引语倒装结构在新闻和学术文献中高频出现，同位语从句解释抽象名词也是常考句式，并列连词 so 表因果在考试中常见，整体结构具有较强代表性和复用价值。

"It is so easy for manufacturers to generate more of that stuff, rather than even try to recycle, but I believe there is a public interest here: perception is changing so much that companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles."

第8段，第2句

"It is + 形容词 + for sb to do" 结构、"so...that..." 结果状语从句、宾语从句的省略引导词和疑问词引导，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可广泛应用于长难句分析，具有很强的迁移价值

Prof. Adisa Azapagic, at the University of Manchester in the UK, agreed the enzyme could be useful but added: "A full life-cycle assessment would be needed to ensure that the technology does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions."

第9段，第1句

本句成分丰富：主句有插入的同位语，两个并列谓语各带宾语从句；宾语从句中包含主系表结构、被动结构、目的状语、同位语、方式状语、补充说明成分等。特别是宾语从句嵌套、同位语的识别（包括破折号形式）、目的状语中再嵌套宾语从句，这些都是易错点。作为划分句子成分的练习句，覆盖面广，训练价值高。

It is a bacterium that reproduces at a high rate.

第52题，B

主系表加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，定语从句紧跟名词修饰的结构在真题中出现频繁，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 86 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。

enzyme C1

n. 酶

本篇14次 · 真题 14 句

recycle B1

v. 回收利用（废品）

本篇6次 · 真题 12 句

manufacturer B2

n. 制造商

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

chemical

B1

adj. 化学的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

currently

B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

generate

B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

structure

B1

n. 结构

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

bacterium

B2

n. 细菌

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

breakthrough

B2

n. 重大进展

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

persistent

B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

global B2

adj. 全球的
本篇1次·真题 140 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)
本篇1次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的
本篇1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础
本篇1次·真题 126 句

million A2

num. 一百万
本篇1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度
本篇1次·真题 121 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会
本篇1次·真题 115 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的
本篇1次·真题 112 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的
本篇1次·真题 94 句

amount A2

n. 数量
本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含
本篇1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地
本篇1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地
本篇1次·真题 78 句

identify B1

v. 识别
本篇1次·真题 75 句

enable B1

v. 使能够
本篇1次·真题 68 句

material B1

n. 材料
本篇1次·真题 66 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次·真题29句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题28句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题26句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本篇1次·真题26句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇1次·真题26句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题25句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题24句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇1次·真题24句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题23句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题22句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题22句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题21句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题20句

reform B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题20句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题20句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题18句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

dump B1

v. 倾倒

本篇1次·真题 15 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

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

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本篇1次·真题 14 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇1次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

reproduce B2

v. 复制

本篇1次·真题 12 句

initiate C1

v. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

detailed B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

viable C1

adj. 可行的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unknown B1

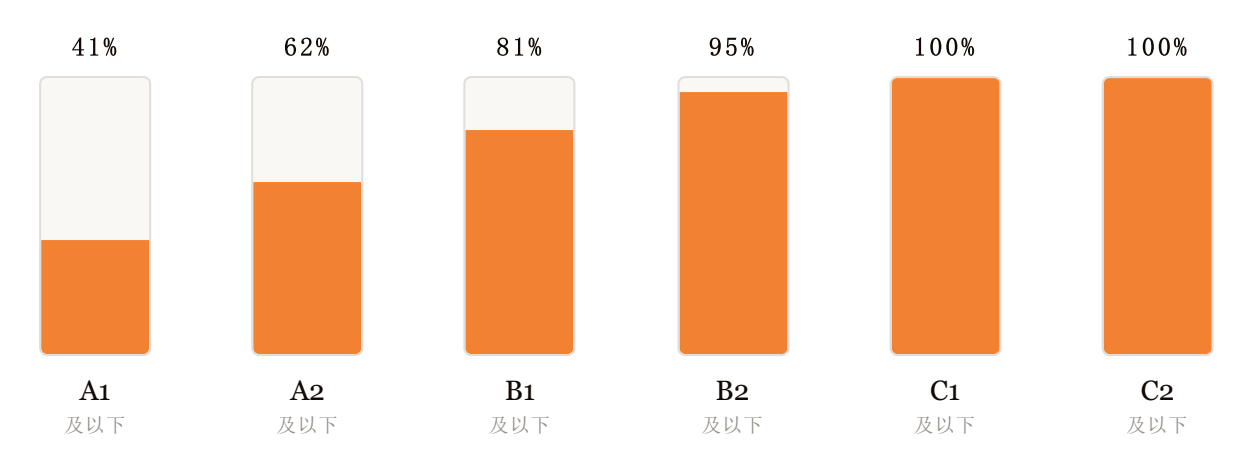
adj. 未知的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **237** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

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

去重总词数

237

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2022年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2022年12月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍云贵高原的地理与人文 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12月·第3套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2022-12) • 六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

云贵高原(the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)大部分位于云南、贵州省境内，总面积约50万平方公里，平均海拔2000-4000米，是中国第四大高原。云贵高原西高东低，河流众多，形成了许多又深又陡的峡谷(canyon)。峡谷中许多地方土壤肥沃，非常有利于多种农作物生长。云贵高原独特的自然环境造就了生物和文化的多样性。它是中国森林和矿产资源类型十分丰富的地区，也是古人类起源的重要地区。云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区，各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统。

参考译文

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

Located mostly in Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province, the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, with a total area of about 500,000 square kilometers and an average altitude of 2,000 to 4,000 meters, is the fourth largest plateau in China. High in the west and low in the east, the plateau is crisscrossed by numerous rivers, which have carved out many deep and steep canyons. In many parts of these canyons, the soil is fertile, which is highly favorable for the growth of various crops. Such a unique natural environment has given rise to rich biological and cultural diversity. It is a region rich in various types of forest and mineral resources in China, and it is also an important area for the origin of ancient humans. The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau is home to the largest number of ethnic minorities in China, where each ethnic group has preserved its own rich and colorful cultural traditions.

【衔接】第4句承上启下，用衔接词点出转折

第3句讲峡谷土壤利于农作物，第4句 云贵高原独特的自然环境造就了生物和文化的多样性 是把前面地形、土壤的描述收束、升华到'多样性'这一主题。可在第4句句首补 Such a unique natural environment... 或用 Moreover / In addition 显出递进，让'从具体地貌过渡到宏观多样性'的层次清晰。

第5句用It承接第4句的多样性话题

第5句开头 它 在英文里用 It 承接云贵高原，避免第三次重复 The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau。第4、5句同讲'多样性/丰富'，可让第5句的 forest and mineral resources、ancient humans 顺着第4句的 biological and cultural diversity 往下展开，信息流连贯。

末句回扣专名收束

全篇前面已多次用 It / the plateau 指代，末句 云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区 重新点出 The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau 全名作收束、首尾呼应，比再用一次 It 更有'结尾感'，让整篇有明确的落点。

逐句解析

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

【主旨】客观介绍云贵高原的地理与人文

全篇是一段客观的地理科普介绍，围绕云贵高原的位置、面积、海拔、地形、资源与民族文化展开，属于典型的「中国地理/文化介绍」语体。开篇 云贵高原(the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)大部分位于云南、贵州省境内，总面积约50万平方公里，平均海拔2000-4000米，是中国第四大高原就是在陈述一个长期稳定的客观事实，不是在叙述某段历史事件，这直接决定了下面的时态基调与平实的用词风格。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇都在陈述云贵高原现在仍然成立的客观特征（位置、面积、地形、资源、民族），是「描述事物现状与属性」而非「叙述过去发生的事」，所以全篇默认用一般现在时。例如 是中国第四大高原、各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统 说的都是至今仍然如此的状态。

【译法】云贵高原

原文已直接给出官方英文译名，统一用 the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau，全篇出现处一律照此，不要时而写 Yunnan-Guizhou、时而写 Yun-Gui。依据：云贵高原(the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)，括号内即约定俗成译名，照抄即可。

云南、贵州省

采用「拼音 + 通名」的约定俗成译法：Yunnan Province 与 Guizhou Province。省份名音译，Province 首字母大写。依据 大部分位于云南、贵州省境内。

峡谷

原文已给出对应词 canyon，统一用 canyon(s)。第 2 句首次出现的「许多峡谷」用复数 canyons，第 3 句回指时用 the canyons / these canyons，保持同一个词。依据 形成了许多又深又陡的峡谷(canyon)。

少数民族

统一译为 ethnic minorities（不要用带贬义争议的旧译）；「各民族」指这些少数民族，回指时用 these ethnic groups 或 each ethnic group。依据 云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区。

1. 云贵高原(the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)大部分位于云南、贵州省境内，总面积约50万平方公里，平均海拔2000-4000米，是中国第四大高原。

【主干】以高原为主语的并列陈述（主语策略：原句主语）

中文主语明确就是 云贵高原，全句围绕它陈述四项信息。可把核心立为 The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau is located in... / is China's fourth largest plateau，主语 The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau，谓语用 is located / is，宾语/表语是位置和「第四大高原」。其余「面积」「海拔」两项作补充信息处理。

【降级】数据信息降级为插入/分句

本句一口气堆了四个信息点，不能用 and 平铺成一长串。把 大部分位于云南、贵州省境内 作主干 (is mostly located in...); 总面积约50万平方公里，平均海拔2000-4000米 这两项数据降级，用 with 引导的伴随介词短语 with a total area of about 500,000 square kilometers and an average altitude of 2,000 to 4,000 meters 挂在主干后；是中国第四大高原 作收尾的并列表语，用分号或 and it is... 收束。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调，陈述客观地理事实，用一般现在时 is located / is，不要用过去时。

数字表达

50万平方公里写作 500,000 square kilometers（不是 50 万直译 fifty ten-thousand）；海拔区间 2000-4000 米写作 2,000 to 4,000 meters，用 to 表区间。

单复数与冠词

fourth largest plateau 是序数词最高级，前面必须加 the：China's fourth largest plateau 或 the fourth largest plateau in China。square kilometers、meters 复数。

【译文】 Located mostly in Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province, the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, with a total area of about 500,000 square kilometers and an average altitude of 2,000 to 4,000 meters, is the fourth largest plateau in China.

2. 云贵高原西高东低，河流众多，形成了许多又深又陡的峡谷(canyon)。

【主干】高原作主语贯穿三个分句 (主语策略：原句主语)

三个分句 西高东低，河流众多，形成了许多又深又陡的峡谷 共享同一主语'云贵高原'。最核心的动作是'形成了...峡谷'，故主干立为 The plateau has formed many canyons / many canyons have formed, 主语 The plateau, 谓语 form, 宾语 canyons; '西高东低''河流众多'是造成峡谷的背景条件。

【降级】地势与成因降级为状语

西高东低 是地势特征，可处理成主句前的状语分句 Higher in the west and lower in the east 或 With its terrain 高 in the west...; 河流众多 是密集成因，与'形成峡谷'是因果，可降级为 with numerous rivers 的伴随短语，或译成 where numerous rivers... 引出。'又深又陡'作 canyons 的前置定语 deep and steep。整句重构为：地势状语 + 主干 (众多河流形成了又深又陡的峡谷)。

【语法】时态

'形成了'虽带'了'，但描述的是至今仍存在的地貌结果，用一般现在时 forms / has formed 均可，与全篇现在时基调一致；推荐 has formed 兼顾'已形成且仍在'，但保持一般现在时 form 也对，关键是不用一般过去时 formed (会读成过去一次性事件)。

单复数

'许多峡谷'是复数 many canyons; '河流众多'是 numerous rivers, 均用复数，呼应'许多/众多'。

形容词并列

'又深又陡'两个形容词并列修饰 canyons, 用 deep and steep, 置于名词前作定语。

【译文】 High in the west and low in the east, the plateau is crisscrossed by numerous rivers, which have carved out many deep and steep canyons.

3. 峡谷中许多地方土壤肥沃，非常有利于多种农作物生长。

【主干】以土壤肥沃为主、利于生长为果 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文有明确主语 峡谷中许多地方，核心陈述是'土壤肥沃'。可立主干 The soil is fertile (主语 the soil, 系动词 is, 表语 fertile), 或以 many places 作主语 Many places... have fertile soil。'非常有利于...生长'是这肥沃带来的结果，作后续。

【降级】有利于生长降级为结果状语

非常有利于多种农作物生长 不另起一句，而降级为表结果的成分：可用 which is very favorable for the growth of various crops 定语从句，或 making it ideal for growing various crops 的现在分词结果状语挂在主干后。'多种农作物'译 various / a variety of crops。

【语法】时态

陈述土壤的客观属性，回指全篇一般现在时 is fertile / is favorable。

单复数与不可数名词

soil (土壤) 作'土壤'整体义时为不可数名词，用 the soil、不加复数；crops (农作物) 是可数，'多种'用复数 various crops。

介词搭配

'有利于'后接对象用 favorable for / beneficial to; '有利于...生长'用 favorable for the growth of... 或 for growing..., 介词不要错配成 favorable to growth。

【译文】 In many parts of these canyons, the soil is fertile, which is highly favorable for the growth of various crops.

4. 云贵高原独特的自然环境造就了生物和文化的多样性。

【主干】 环境作主语造就多样性 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文是标准的'施事 + 动作 + 宾语'结构: 主语 云贵高原独特的自然环境, 谓语'造就了', 宾语'生物和文化的多样性'。直接对译主干 The unique natural environment has created/given rise to biological and cultural diversity, 主谓宾——对应。

【降级】 本句结构简单无需大改

本句是单一主谓宾的简单句, 无多余分句要降级。唯一处理是把'独特的'作前置定语 unique 修饰 natural environment, '生物和文化的'作并列定语 biological and cultural 修饰 diversity。结构上照搬即可, 重点在选准'造就了'的英文动词。

【语法】 时态

'造就了'描述至今仍存在的多样性, 用现在完成时 has created / has given rise to 或一般现在时 creates 皆可, 与全篇基调统一, 不用一般过去时。

单复数与不可数名词

diversity (多样性) 为不可数名词, 不加 s; environment 特指这片高原的环境, 用 the unique natural environment 加 the。

并列定语

'生物和文化的多样性'即'生物多样性和文化多样性', 用 biological and cultural diversity, 两个形容词并列共享 diversity。

【译文】 The unique natural environment of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau has given rise to rich biological and cultural diversity.

5. 它是中国森林和矿产资源类型十分丰富的地区, 也是古人类起源的重要地区。

【主干】 代词它作主语的双重定性 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是承接上句的代词 它 (指云贵高原), 用 It 即可。本句是'它是 A, 也是 B'的双重定性: 主干 It is a region... (系动词 is + 表语 region), 两个'地区'用并列结构 It is... and also... 连接。

【降级】 两重身份用并列表语处理

中国森林和矿产资源类型十分丰富的地区 中'森林和矿产资源类型十分丰富'是 region 的修饰, 用 with rich types of forest and mineral resources 介词短语, 或 rich in forest and mineral resources 后置; 古人类起源的重要地区 用 an important area for the origin of ancient humans。两个'地区'用 It is... and also... 并列, 避免重复主语。

【语法】时态

客观定性，回指全篇一般现在时 It is....。

单复数

'资源类型'用 types of... resources, types 复数; forest and mineral resources 中 resources 复数; '地区'两处可用 a region / an area, 单数加冠词。

冠词

两个'地区'是泛指其中一类，用不定冠词 a region / an important area; an 用在元音音素 important 前。

【译文】 It is a region rich in various types of forest and mineral resources in China, and it is also an important area for the origin of ancient humans.

6. 云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区，各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统。

【主干】两个分句各有主语（主语策略：原句主语）

本句含两个主语不同的分句：前句 云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区，主语云贵高原（可用 It 承接），主干 It is the region with the largest number of ethnic minorities; 后句 各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统，主语换成'各民族'，主干 each ethnic group preserves its cultural traditions。两分句不共主语，需各立主谓。

【降级】后句用where从句衔接前句

前句 数量最多的地区 用最高级 the largest number of...; 后句 各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统 与前句是'在这个地区里，各民族...'的关系，最自然是用 where 引导定语从句把后句挂到 region 上: ...the largest number of ethnic minorities, where each group preserves its colorful cultural traditions。'丰富多彩的'作定语 colorful / rich and colorful。

【语法】时态

'保留了'的'了'同样指至今仍保留的状态，用一般现在时 preserves / retain 或现在完成时 have preserved，与全篇基调统一，不用一般过去时。

最高级与冠词

'数量最多'用最高级 the largest number of，前面必须加 the。

主谓一致与单复数

ethnic minorities / ethnic groups 复数; 若用 each ethnic group 作主语，each 后接单数名词、谓语用单数 preserves its...; 若用 various ethnic groups 则谓语用复数 preserve their...，主谓与代词须一致。

【译文】 The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau is home to the largest number of ethnic minorities in China, where each ethnic group has preserved its own rich and colorful cultural traditions.

英语六级 2022年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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