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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2023年3月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence **“People are now increasingly aware of the danger of ‘appearance anxiety’ or being obsessed with one’s looks.”** You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) In a restaurant.
B) In a kitchen.
C) In a food store.
D) In a supermarket.
2. A) She eats meat occasionally.
B) She enjoys cheeseburgers.
C) She is allergic to seafood.
D) She is a partial vegetarian.
3. A) Dealing with one's colleagues.
B) Changing one's eating habit.
C) Following the same diet for years.
D) Keeping awake at morning meetings.
4. A) They enjoy perfect health.
B) They are both animal lovers.
C) They only eat organic food.
D) They are cutting back on coffee.

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

5. A) The man got a poor evaluation from his colleagues.
B) The man made little contribution to the company.
C) The man paid attention to trivial things.
D) The man had an attitude problem.
6. A) They make unhelpful decisions for solving problems.
B) They favor some employees' suggestions over others.
C) They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.
D) They reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency.
7. A) It is a must for rational judgment.
B) It is more of a sin than a virtue.
C) It is a good quality in the workplace.
D) It is more important now than ever.
8. A) Smoothing relationships in the workplace.
B) Making rational and productive decisions.
C) Focusing on employees career growth.
D) Preserving their power and prestige.

Section B

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

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

9. A) They show genius which defies description.
B) They accomplish feats many of us cannot.
C) They create very high commercial value.
D) They bring great honor to their country.
10. A) They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.
B) They work in spare time to teach children sports.
C) They try to be positive role models to children.
D) They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods.
11. A) Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.
B) Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law.
C) Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems.
D) Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant.

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

12. A) They always cost more than expected.
B) They are joyous and exciting occasions.
C) They should be paid up by the attendees.
D) They are dreams coming true to the brides.
13. A) It cost \$60,000.
B) It was cancelled.
C) It had eight guests only.
D) It was held in Las Vegas.
14. A) Postpone her wedding.
B) Ask her friends for help.
C) Keep to her budget.
D) Invite more guests.
15. A) She called it romantic.
B) She welcomed it with open arms.
C) She said she would think about it.
D) She rejected it flatly.

Section C

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

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

16. A) It determines people's moods.
B) It can impact people's wellbeing.
C) It is closely related to people's emotions.
D) It can influence people's personalities.
17. A) They make people more reproductive.
B) They increase people's life expectancy.
C) They tend to produce positive feelings.
D) They may alter people's genes gradually.
18. A) The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.
B) People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.
C) People in the same geographical area may differ in personality.
D) The Americans are apparently more outgoing than the Chinese.

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

19. A) The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise.
B) Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.
C) Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health.
D) A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality.
20. A) Medication is available for treating loneliness.
B) Loneliness rarely results from living alone.
C) Being busy helps fight loneliness.
D) Loneliness is probably reversible.
21. A) Living with one's children.
B) Meeting social expectations.
C) Meaningful social contact.
D) Timely medical intervention.

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

22. A) She had a successful career in finance.
B) She wrote stories about women travelers.
C) She made regular trips to Asian countries.
D) She invested in several private companies.
23. A) Buy a ranch.
B) Start a blog.
C) Travel round the world.
D) Set up a travel agency.
24. A) Work hard to attract attention from publishers.
B) Gain support from travel advertising companies.
C) Try to find a full-time job in the travel business.
D) Create something unique to enter the industry.
25. A) Attracting sufficient investment.
B) Creating an exotic corporate culture.
C) Avoiding too much advertising early on.
D) Refraining from promoting similar products.

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.

Unthinkable as it may be, humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth. We have learned to worry about asteroids(小行星) and super volcanoes, but the more likely 26 , according to Nick Bostrom, a professor of philosophy at Oxford, is that we humans will destroy ourselves.

Professor Bostrom, who directs Oxford's Future of Humanity Institute, has argued over the course of several papers that human 27 risks are poorly understood and, worse still, 28 underestimated by society. Some of these existential risks are fairly well known, especially the natural ones. But others are 29 or even exotic. Most worrying to Bostrom is the subset of existential risks that 30 from human technology, a subset that he expects to grow in number and potency over the next century.

Despite his concerns about the risks 31 to humans by technological progress, Bostrom is no luddite(科技进步反对者). In fact, he is a longtime 32 of trans-humanism—the effort to improve the human condition, and even human nature itself, through technological means. In the long run he sees technology as a bridge, a bridge we humans must cross with great care, in order to reach new and better modes of being. In his work, Bostrom uses the tools of philosophy and mathematics, in 33 , probability theory, to try and determine how we as a 34 might achieve this safe passage. What follows is my conversation with Bostrom about some of the most interesting and worrying existential risks that humanity might 35 in the decades and centuries to come, and about what we can do to make sure we outlast them.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) advocate | I) particular |
| B) arise | J) posed |
| C) emphasized | K) scenario |
| D) encounter | L) severely |
| E) essential | M) shrewdly |
| F) evaporation | N) species |
| G) extinction | O) variety |
| H) obscure | |

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**.

San Francisco Has Become One Huge Metaphor for Economic Inequality in America

- A) The fog still chills the morning air and the cable cars still climb halfway to the stars. Yet on the ground, the Bay area has changed greatly since singer Tony Bennett left his heart here. Silicon Valley and the tech industry have led the region into a period of unprecedented wealth and innovation. But existing political and land limits have caused an alarming housing crisis and astronomical rise in social and economic difference.
- B) While the residents of most cities display pride and support for their home industries, drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry. A vocal minority is even calling on officials to punish those who are benefitting from the economic

and housing boom. If this boom and its consequences are not resolved, a drastic increase in social and economic difference may have a profound impact on the region for generations. A history and analysis of this transformation may hold invaluable insights about the opportunities. Perils of tech cities are currently being cultivated across the US, and indeed around the world.

- C) According to a recent study, San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference. The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million. This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom, which stands at \$81,094. The top 1% of the San Francisco peninsula's share of total income now extends to 30.8% of the region's income. This was a dramatic jump from 1989, where it stood at 15.8%.
- D) The region's economy has been fundamentally transformed by the technology industry springing from Silicon Valley. Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area. The city is now home to Twitter, Uber, Airbnb, Pinterest, Dropbox and others. In short, the Bay Area has become a global magnet for those with specialized skills, which has in turn helped fuel economic enthusiasm, and this economic growth has reduced unemployment to 3.4%, an admirable feat.
- E) In spite of all that, the strength of the recent job growth, combined with policies that have traditionally limited housing development in the city and throughout the peninsula, did not help ease the affordability crisis. In 2015 alone, the Bay Area added 64,000 in jobs. In the same year, only 5,000 new homes were built.
- F) With the average house in the city costing over \$1.25 million and average flat prices over \$1.11 million, the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000. Considering that the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000, it is not an exaggeration to say that the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent.
- G) For generations, the stability and prosperity of the American middle class have been anchored by home ownership. Studies have consistently shown that the value of land has overtaken overall income growth, thus providing a huge advantage to property owners as a vehicle of wealth building. When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases.
- H) If contributing factors leading to housing becoming less than affordable are not resolved over multiple generations, a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth. The result? A society where the threat of class warfare would loom large. A society's level of happiness is tied less to measures of quantitative wealth and more to measures of qualitative wealth. This means that how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors' has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living. At the same time, when a system no longer provides opportunities for the majority to participate in wealth building, it not only robs those who are excluded from opportunities, but also deprives them of their dignity.
- I) San Francisco and the Bay Area have long been committed to values which embrace inclusion and rejection of mainstream culture. To see these values coming apart so publicly adds insult to injury for a region once defined by its progressive social fabric. In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge. But deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies or real estate developers are not likely to shift the balance.

- J) The housing crisis is caused by two primary factors: the growing desirability of the Bay Area as a place to live due to its excellent economy, and our limited housing stock. Although the city is experiencing an unprecedented boom in new housing, more units are sorely needed. Protection policies were originally designed to suppress bad development and boost historic preservation in our urban areas. Now, too many developers are experiencing excessive delays. Meanwhile, there are the land limitations of the Bay Area to consider. The region is surrounded by water and mountains. Local governments need to aid development as well. This means increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process.
- K) Real estate alone will not solve the problem, of course. Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city. We need to build an effective high-speed commuting system linking the high-priced and crowded Bay Area with the low-priced and low-density Central Valley. This would dramatically reduce travel times. And based on the operating speeds of hovering trains used in countries such as Japan or Spain, high-speed rail could shorten the time to travel between San Francisco and California's capital, Sacramento, or from Stockton to San Jose, to under 30 minutes. This system would bring once distant regions within reasonable commute to heavy job centers. The city also needs to update existing transportation routes combined with smart home-building policies that dramatically increase housing density in areas surrounding high-speed rail stations. By doing so, we will be able to build affordable housing within acceptable commuting distances for a significant bulk of the workforce.
- L) Our threatening housing crisis forces the difficult question of what type of society we would like to be. Will it be one where the elite command the vast bulk of wealth and regional culture is defined by an aggressive business world? We were recently treated to a taste of the latter, when local tech employee Justin Keller wrote an open letter to the city complaining about having to see homeless people on his way to work.
- M) It doesn't have to be this way. But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern. It may take less than you might think. And in fact, the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear. We need to increase the density of housing units. We need to use existing technology to shorten travel times and break the land limits. There is a way to solve complex social and economic problems without abandoning social responsibility. This is the Bay Area's opportunity to prove that it can innovate more than just technology.
36. The higher rate of employment, combined with limited housing supply, did not make it any easier to buy a house.
37. One way to deal with the housing crisis is for the government to simplify approval procedures for housing projects.
38. Residents of the San Francisco Bay Area strongly resent the tech industry because of the economic inequality it has contributed to.
39. The fast rise in the prices of land and houses increases the economic inequality among people.
40. San Francisco city government offered tax benefits to attract tech companies to establish operations in a less developed area.
41. Innovative solutions to social and economic problems should be introduced before it is too late.

42. When people compare their own living standard with others', it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment.
43. San Francisco has been found to have the biggest income gap in California between the rich and the poor.
44. Improved transport networks connecting the city to distant outlying areas will also help solve the housing crisis.
45. Average incomes in the Bay Area make it virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The ability to make inferences from same and different, once thought to be unique to humans, is viewed as a cornerstone of abstract intelligent thought. A new study, however, has shown that what psychologists call same-different discrimination is present in creatures generally seen as unintelligent: newborn ducklings(小鸭).

The study, published Thursday in *Science*, challenges our idea of what it means to have a birdbrain, said Edward Wasserman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Iowa who wrote an independent review of the study.

"In fact, birds are extremely intelligent and our problem pretty much lies in figuring out how to get them to 'talk' to us, or tell us how smart they really are," he said.

Antone Martinho and Alex Kacelnik, co-authors of the new paper, devised a clever experiment to better test bird intelligence.

First, they took 1-day-old ducklings and exposed them to a pair of moving objects. The two objects were either the same or different in shape or color. Then they exposed each duckling to two entirely new pairs of moving objects.

The researchers found that about 70% of the ducklings preferred to move toward the pair of objects that had the same shape or color relationship as the first objects they saw. A duckling that was first shown two green spheres, in other words, was more likely to move toward a pair of blue spheres than a mismatched pair of orange and purple spheres.

Ducklings go through a rapid learning process called imprinting shortly after birth—it's what allows them to identify and follow their mothers.

These findings suggest that ducklings use abstract relationships between sensory inputs like color, shape, sounds and odor to recognize their mothers, said Dr. Kacelnik.

By studying imprinting, the authors of this study have shown for the first time that an animal can learn relationships between concepts without training, said Jeffrey Katz, an experimental psychologist at Auburn University who was not involved in the study.

Previous studies have suggested that other animals, including pigeons, dolphins, honeybees and some primates(灵长类动物), can discern same from different, but only after extensive training.

Adding ducklings to the list—particularly untrained newborn ducklings—suggests that the ability to compare abstract concepts "is far more necessary to a wider variety of animals' survival than we previously thought," Dr. Martinho said. He believes the ability is so crucial because it helps animals consider context when identifying objects in their environment.

It's clear from this study and others like it that "animals process and appreciate far more of the intricacies in their world than we've ever understood," Dr. Wasserman said. "We are in a revolutionary phase in terms of our ability to understand the minds of other animals."

46. In what way were humans thought to be unique?
- A) Being a major source of animal intelligence.
 - B) Being the cornerstone of the creative world.
 - C) Being capable of same-different discrimination.
 - D) Being able to distinguish abstract from concrete.
47. What do we learn from the study published in Science?
- A) Our understanding of the bird world was biased.
 - B) Our conception of birds' intelligence was wrong.
 - C) Our communication with birds was far from adequate.
 - D) Our knowledge about bird psychology needs updating.
48. What did the researchers discover about most ducklings from their experiment?
- A) They could associate shape with color.
 - B) They reacted quickly to moving objects.
 - C) They preferred colored objects to colorless ones.
 - D) They could tell whether the objects were the same.
49. What was novel about the experiment in the study reported in Science?
- A) The animals used received no training.
 - B) It used a number of colors and shapes.
 - C) It was conducted by experimental psychologists.
 - D) The ducklings were compared with other animals.
50. What do we learn from Dr. Wasserman's comment on the study of animal minds at the end of the passage?
- A) It is getting more and more intricate.
 - B) Research methods are being updated.
 - C) It is attracting more public attention.
 - D) Remarkable progress is being made.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The suggestion that people should aim for dietary diversity by trying to eat a variety of foods has been a basic public health recommendation for decades in the United States and elsewhere. Now, however, experts are warning that aiming for a diverse diet may actually lead to just eating more calories, and, thus, to obesity. One issue is that people may not interpret "variety" the way nutritionists intend. This problem is highlighted by new research conducted by the American Heart Association. Researchers reviewed all the evidence published related to dietary diversity and saw a correlation between dietary diversity and a greater intake of both healthy and unhealthy foods. This had implications for obesity, as researchers found a greater prevalence of obesity amongst people with a greater dietary diversity.

One author of the new study explained that their findings contradict standard dietary advice, as most dietary guidelines around the world include a statement of eating a variety of foods. But this advice does not seem to be supported by science, possibly because there is little agreement about the meaning of "dietary diversity," which is not clearly and consistently defined. Some experts measure dietary diversity by counting the number of food groups eaten, while others look at the distribution of calories across individual foods, and still others measure how different the foods eaten are from each other.

Although the findings of this new study contradict standard dietary advice, they do not come as a surprise to all of the researchers involved. Dr. Rao, one of the study authors, noted that, after 20 years of experience in the field of obesity, he has observed that people who have a regimented lifestyle and diet tend to be thinner and healthier than people with a wide variety of consumption. This anecdotal evidence matches the conclusions of the study, which found no evidence that dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight or optimal eating patterns, and limited evidence that eating a variety of foods is actually associated with consuming more calories, poor eating patterns and weight gain. Further, there is some evidence that a greater variety of food options in a single meal may delay people's feeling of fullness and actually increase how much they eat.

Based on their findings, the researchers endorse a diet consisting of a limited number of healthy foods such as vegetables, fruits, grains, and poultry. They also recommend that people simultaneously endeavor to restrict consumption of sweets, sugar and red meat. The researchers stress, however, that their dietary recommendations do not imply dietary diversity is never positive, and that, in the past, diversity in diets of whole, unprocessed food may have actually been very beneficial.

51. What has been a standard piece of dietary advice for decades?

- A) People should cultivate a healthy eating habit.
- B) People should have a well-balanced diet.
- C) People should diversify what they eat.
- D) People should limit calorie intake to avoid obesity.

52. What did the new research by the American Heart Association find?

- A) People seeking dietary diversity tend to eat more.
- B) Big eaters are more likely to become overweight.
- C) Dietary diversity is positively related to good health.
- D) Unhealthy food makes people gain weight more easily.

53. What could help to explain the contradiction between the new findings and the common public health recommendation?
- A) Most dietary guidelines around the world contradict one another.
 - B) Conventional wisdom about diet is seldom supported by science.
 - C) The methods researchers use to measure nutrition vary greatly.
 - D) There is little consensus on the definition of dietary diversity.
54. What did Dr. Rao find after 20 years of research on obesity?
- A) Dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight.
 - B) Eating patterns and weight gain go hand in hand.
 - C) Diversified food intake may not contribute to health.
 - D) There is no clear definition of optimal eating patterns.
55. What does the passage say about people who eat a great variety of food?
- A) They tend to consume more sweets, sugar and red meat.
 - B) They don't feel they have had enough until they overeat.
 - C) They don't have any problems getting sufficient nutrition.
 - D) They are more likely to eat foods beneficial to their health.

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*.

张骞(Zhang Qian)是中国第一个伟大的探险家。他无畏艰险,克服重重困难,两次出使西域,开通了同西亚和欧洲的通商关系,将中国的丝和丝织品运往西亚和欧洲,开拓了历史上著名的"丝绸之路"。同时,他又将西域的风土人情、地理文化以及特有物种等介绍到中原,极大地开阔了人们的视野。正如历史学家所指出的那样,如果没有张骞出使西域,就不可能有丝绸之路的开辟,也就不会有汉朝同西域或欧洲的文化交流。

2023年3月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2023年3月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence **“People are now increasingly aware of the danger of ‘appearance anxiety’ or being obsessed with one’s looks.”** You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文 • 169 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

People are now increasingly aware of the danger of ‘appearance anxiety’ or being obsessed with one’s looks. This uneasiness rarely appears out of nowhere. Bombarded daily by filtered images and narrow aesthetic standards on social media, many young people measure themselves against unreachable models and feel that they never look good enough. The constant comparison quietly drains their confidence and even distracts them from things that truly matter.

Yet a healthier attitude is well within our reach. The key is to shift attention from the mirror to inner value — our knowledge, kindness and abilities. I once spent hours worrying about a small scar before a presentation, until a friend reminded me that the audience remembered my ideas, not my face. That moment taught me that self-acceptance, rather than a flawless appearance, is what sets us free.

In short, looks are only a thin surface of who we are. Once we learn to value character over appearance, ‘appearance anxiety’ loses its grip, and we can live with genuine confidence.

【参考译文】

如今人们越来越意识到‘容貌焦虑’或过度在意自己外表的危害。这种不安很少凭空产生。每天被社交媒体上的滤镜图片和狭隘的审美标准所包围，许多年轻人拿自己与遥不可及的模板相比，觉得自己怎么看都不够好看。这种持续的比较悄悄消耗着他们的自信，甚至让他们分心，忽略了真正重要的事情。然而，一种更健康的心态其实触手可及。关键在于把注意力从镜子转向内在价值——我们的知识、善良与能力。我曾在一次演讲前为一道小疤痕焦虑了好几个小时，直到一位朋友提醒我：观众记住的是我的想法，而不是我的脸。那一刻让我明白，让人自由的是自我接纳，而非完美无瑕的外表。总之，外表只是我们身上薄薄

的一层。一旦我们学会看重品格胜过容貌，'容貌焦虑'便失去了它的掌控力，我们也就能带着真正的自信生活。

【第1段】抄首句并下钻成因。首句逐字照抄给定句，紧接 'This uneasiness rarely appears out of nowhere.' 承接，再用 'Bombarded daily by filtered images...' 展开成因、'The constant comparison quietly drains...' 点出危害，落实'承接首句下钻'与 make comments。

【第2段】转折加经历落地。'Yet a healthier attitude...' 完成从问题到对策的转折，'I once spent hours worrying about a small scar...' 用具体经历兑现 use your personal experiences to develop your essay，末句 'self-acceptance, rather than a flawless appearance...' 回扣内在价值，正是'以例证代空喊'。

【第3段】比喻收束定立场。'looks are only a thin surface...' 定调，'Once we learn to value character over appearance...' 把看重内在与焦虑消退因果绑定，给出'所以怎样'的落点，落实'回扣中心收尾'。

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

续写容貌焦虑议论文

本题任务动词是 write，写作对象是一篇 essay，且要求 begins with the sentence，即把给定首句 People are now increasingly aware of the danger of '容貌焦虑' 这句话续写成一篇完整议论文——就'容貌焦虑'表明态度并论证，而不是复述现象。展开手段题目也给了：make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences，三选一二即可。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论 essay，没有具体收信人或身份设定，write an essay 默认面向阅卷人，用正式、客观的书面语即可：不用称呼、不用落款，避免 gonna、a lot of 这类口语和缩写，保持第三人称为主、必要时用 I 引出个人经历。

中心立意

看轻容貌、看重内在

承接首句 being obsessed with one's looks 的危害，把中心立成：容貌焦虑源于外部审美绑架，我们应把注意力从外表转向内在价值，学会自我接纳，才能摆脱它。这是一个鲜明可辩护的立场，避免只停在'焦虑很普遍'这种无态度的描述。

要展开的要点

1. 成因与危害

焦虑从何而来、伤在哪里：社交媒体的滤镜图与狭隘审美标准让人不断比较，悄悄消耗自信、分散精力。这一点回应 make comments 中'评论'的要求。

2. 理性应对

给出对策：把关注点从镜子转向知识、善良、能力等内在价值，用自我接纳代替对完美外表的追逐，并用一段个人经历佐证，落实 use your personal experiences to develop your essay。

3. 收束升华

把立场收紧成一句：外表只是薄薄一层，看重品格胜过容貌，焦虑自然失去掌控力，让全文有明确落点而非戛然而止。

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+析成因危害

开头逐字照抄给定首句，随即承接，点明'容貌焦虑'的成因（make comments）与隐性危害。

第 2 段 给对策+个人经历

转折引出理性应对，用一段 personal experiences 让'关注内在'落地，避免空喊。

第 3 段 重申立场升华

回扣中心，用一句凝练的结论收束全文。

第 1 段 滤镜比较消耗自信

成因落到：被滤镜图和狭隘审美标准包围，年轻人不断与遥不可及的模板比较；危害落到：这种比较悄悄消耗自信、分散对真正重要之事的注意力，兑现 make comments 的评论要求。

承接首句下钻 · This ____ rarely appears out of nowhere. (用'这种...并非凭空出现'把话题接住，逼出下文成因)

由现象追成因 · Bombarded daily by ____, many ____ measure themselves against ____ and feel that ____.

点出隐性危害 · The constant ____ quietly drains ____ and even distracts them from ____.

第 2 段 一次演讲的顿悟

经历落到：演讲前为一道小疤痕焦虑数小时，朋友提醒'观众记住的是你的想法而非你的脸'，由此明白 self-acceptance 而非完美外表才让人自由——把 use your personal experiences to develop your essay 写实。

转折引出对策 · Yet a healthier attitude is well within our reach; the key is to shift attention from ____ to ____.

个人经历举证 · I once ____, until ____ reminded me that ____.

由例回扣观点 · That moment taught me that ____, rather than ____, is what ____.

第3段 重品格则焦虑失效

结论落到：外表只是薄薄一层，一旦学会看重品格胜过容貌，'容貌焦虑'便失去掌控力，人能带着真正的自信生活——正面回应首句 being obsessed with one's looks 的 danger。

比喻定调收束 · In short, ____ are only a thin surface of ____.

回扣主题升华 · Once we learn to ____, ____ loses its grip, and we can ____.

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

态度对策不可缺

本题必须就'容貌焦虑'给出明确态度与对策，并至少用 make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences 中的一两种展开，只复述现象即判内容不切题。

结构连贯

首句后要有承接句

照抄的首句后必须紧跟一句承接（如 This... rarely appears out of nowhere），第二段用 Yet 转折，第三段用 In short 收束，三段各司其职。

语言准确

话题词要用对

appearance anxiety、be obsessed with one's looks、self-acceptance、inner value、aesthetic standards 等话题词用对能加分，但别硬塞、别拼错。

字数格式

硬上下限加首句照抄

本题字数为硬性上下限（You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words），越界即扣分；且首句须逐字照抄、不可改写或省略引号内关键词。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

改写首句

反面：把开头写成 'Nowadays many people are worried about their appearance.'——这是自己重写，丢了给定首句。修正：原样照抄 People are now increasingly aware of the danger of 'appearance anxiety' or being obsessed with one's looks. 一字不改。

有现象无态度

反面：整篇只罗列'很多人不敢素颜、拼命减肥、越来越自卑'，结尾停在'这真是个大问题'。修正：加入对策句，如 We should shift our attention from the mirror to inner value and learn to accept ourselves.

空喊口号

反面：'We must be confident. We should love ourselves. Beauty is not important.' 三句都是空话。修正：换成一次经历，如 Before a presentation I once worried about a small scar, until a friend reminded me that people remembered my ideas, not my face.

中式直译

反面：'Many people very care their face and body, this let them not confident.' 逐字硬译且句子黏连。修正：Many people care too much about their looks, which makes them less confident.

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

2023年3月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2023年3月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) • 六级

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

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Thanks for inviting me out tonight. I've been wanting to try this place for weeks. I usually pass it on my way home from work but never seem to have time to stop.

M: 谢谢你今晚邀请我出来。我好几个星期都想来这家店试试了。我下班回家时通常会路过这里,但好像总是没时间停下来。

2 W: I've been dying to come here as well. I was worried that the menu might not be accommodating. But one of my close friends ate here last week. She's a vegetarian. She told me that there were a lot of options for her, and they offered alternative dishes.

W: 我也一直很想来这儿。我之前还担心菜单可能不太合适。但我有个好朋友上周在这儿吃过。她是素食主义者。她告诉我这里有很多适合她的选择,而且他们还提供替代菜品。

3 M: But you're not vegetarian, are you?

M: 但你不是素食主义者,对吧?

4 W: Well, not entirely. I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs.

W: 嗯,不完全是。我完全不吃肉,但吃鱼、海鲜或鸡蛋没问题。

5 M: Isn't that very difficult? I can't imagine giving up a premium juicy steak or bacon cheeseburgers.

M: 那不是很难吗?我无法想象放弃上等多汁的牛排或培根芝士汉堡。

6 W: I wouldn't know. My parents followed the same diet. Even when I was younger, we never had meat during meals, and I never really had a craving to try it. I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating. I tried cutting back on coffee in the morning, and it was awful. Come to think of it, it was probably even worse for my colleagues that had to deal with me at morning meetings.

W: 我不太清楚。我父母也是同样的饮食习惯。即使在我小时候,我们吃饭时也从来不吃肉,我也从来没有特别想尝试。不过我觉得放弃你习惯吃的东西肯定很难。我试过早上少喝咖啡,那真是太糟糕了。现在想想,对于早会上不得不应付我的同事们来说,可能更糟糕。

7 M: That's even harder to imagine you, without coffee. So you say your parents also followed a partially vegetarian diet? Why did they decide to do that?

M: 那更难想象了,你不喝咖啡的样子。你说你父母也遵循部分素食的饮食?他们为什么决定这样做呢?

8 W: That's an interesting question. I never thought to ask them though. My best guess is for health reasons. They're not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts, but they're serious about their health. Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise. Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick.

W: 这个问题很有意思。我从来没想过问他们。我最好的猜测是出于健康原因。他们对动物保护方面不是特别积极或了解,但他们非常注重健康。他们现在都70多岁了,但尽可能吃有机食品,定期进行体育锻炼。他们俩都没有任何健康问题,而且几乎从不生病。

9 M: In that case, I might give it a try someday.

M: 那样的话,我哪天也许会试试。

10 W: Now back to the menu. What are you going to have?

W: 现在回到菜单上。你要点什么?

1. A) In a restaurant.
- B) In a kitchen.
- C) In a food store.
- D) In a supermarket.

【题目】 Where does the conversation most probably take place?

【翻译】 对话最可能发生在哪里?

A) 在餐馆里。 B) 在厨房里。 C) 在食品店里。 D) 在超市里。

【答案】 A (推断题) In a restaurant.

【定位】 But one of my close friends ate here last week. She's a vegetarian. She told me that there were a lot of options for her, and they offered alternative dishes.

不过我一个好朋友上周在这儿吃过。她是素食者。她跟我说这里给她的选择很多,还提供替代菜品。

【信号】 menu、ate here、offered dishes 等餐厅标志词。环境标志词成串出现：第1段 I've been wanting to try this place、第2段 the menu 与 they offered alternative dishes、第10段 What are you going to have?——「菜单、上菜、点什么」只可能发生在餐厅，多个标志词共同锁定地点。

【替换】 the menu ↔ In a restaurant.
有菜单、有人上菜的场所即餐厅

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

kitchen（厨房）借的是 dishes、menu 引发的「跟做饭有关」联想，但全程是别人给两人上菜、问他们点什么，没人在自己下厨，地点不是厨房。

借用原文：they offered alternative dishes

C) 原词陷阱

food store（食品店）只是蹭了满篇的食物话题，可对话里是坐下来看菜单、被问点什么，没有任何挑选购买商品的情节，与食品店不符。

D) 原词陷阱

supermarket（超市）与 food store 错法相同，只因话题是吃就被列进来，但录音里 What are you going to have? 是点餐、不是购物，排除。

-
2. A) She eats meat occasionally.
B) She enjoys cheeseburgers.
C) She is allergic to seafood.
D) She is a partial vegetarian.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman?

【翻译】 关于这位女士我们了解到什么？

- A) 她偶尔吃肉。 B) 她喜欢吃芝士汉堡。 C) 她对海鲜过敏。
D) 她是一位部分素食者。

【答案】 D （细节题） She is a partial vegetarian.

【定位】 Well, not entirely. I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs.

嗯，不完全是。我完全不吃肉，但吃鱼、海鲜或蛋是没问题的。

【信号】 被问者应答 + not entirely 让步 + but 转折。男士问 you're not vegetarian, are you?, 女士的应答即落点；她先说 not entirely（不完全是），再用 but 把「不吃肉」和「吃鱼蛋」对接——这种「部分是、不完全是」正是 partial vegetarian 的定义。

【替换】 I don't eat meat at all, but I don't have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs ↔

She is a partial vegetarian.

「不吃肉但吃鱼蛋」概括为「部分素食者」

not entirely ↔ partial vegetarian

「不完全是」对应「部分」

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

She eats meat occasionally. (偶尔吃肉) 与原文 I don't eat meat at all (完全不吃肉) 正好相反, 把「一点都不吃」反成了「偶尔吃」。

借用原文: I don't eat meat at all

B) 张冠李戴

She enjoys cheeseburgers. 盗用了男士那句 bacon cheeseburgers, 但说舍不得汉堡的是男士、不是女士, 把男方的话安到了女方头上。

借用原文: bacon cheeseburgers

C) 原词陷阱

She is allergic to seafood. 盗用了 seafood 一词, 但原文是她「吃海鲜没问题」, 根本没提过敏, allergic 系凭空捏造且与事实相反。

借用原文: eating fish, seafood or eggs

3. A) Dealing with one's colleagues.

B) Changing one's eating habit.

C) Following the same diet for years.

D) Keeping awake at morning meetings.

【题目】 What would be a difficult thing to do according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,什么事情会比较难做到?

A) 与同事打交道。 B) 改变饮食习惯。 C) 多年保持同样的饮食。

D) 在早晨会议上保持清醒。

【答案】 B (细节题) Changing one's eating habit.

【定位】 I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating.

不过我敢说, 要放弃一样你习惯了的吃食, 是会很困难的。

【信号】 评价词 hard 直接修饰 giving up... eating。it would be hard 里的 hard (难) 直接评价后面的 giving up something you're accustomed to eating——「放弃一样你已习惯吃的东西」, 评价词紧贴的那件事就是答案, 正是「改变饮食习惯」。

【替换】 giving up something you're accustomed to eating ↔ Changing one's eating habit.

「放弃习惯吃的东西」=「改变饮食习惯」

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Dealing with one's colleagues. 盗用了 deal with me 旁边的 colleagues, 但原文是「戒咖啡后同事得忍受我很难受」, 难的是戒咖啡这件事, 不是「处理同事」。

借用原文: deal with me at morning meetings

C) 原词陷阱

Following the same diet for years. 蹭了 My parents followed the same diet, 可那是在讲她从小随父母吃同样的饭、并不觉得难, 不是被评为「难做」的事。

借用原文: My parents followed the same diet

D) 原词陷阱

Keeping awake at morning meetings. 借用了 morning meetings, 但原文只说戒咖啡让她早会上状态差、同事难受, 从没说「在早会保持清醒」是难事, 系拼凑原词。

借用原文: morning meetings

-
4. A) They enjoy perfect health.
B) They are both animal lovers.
C) They only eat organic food.
D) They are cutting back on coffee.

【题目】 What does the woman say about her parents?

【翻译】 这位女士关于她父母说了什么?

- A) 他们身体非常健康。 B) 他们都是动物爱好者。 C) 他们只吃有机食品。
D) 他们正在减少咖啡摄入量。

【答案】 A (细节题) They enjoy perfect health.

【定位】 Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise. Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick.

他们俩现在都七十多岁了, 但尽量常吃有机食品, 也定期参加体育锻炼。两人都没有任何健康问题, 也几乎从不生病。

【信号】 强否定 Neither...any + hardly ever 收束健康结论。 落点在 Neither of them has any health problems 与 they hardly ever get sick——双重否定 + hardly ever 把父母身体状况推到「完全没病、几乎不生病」的极佳状态, 这是对父母的总体定论。

【替换】 Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick ↔

They enjoy perfect health.

「都没病、几乎不生病」=「身体极佳」

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

They are both animal lovers. 借了 animal preservation 一词，但原文说父母 not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts (对动物保护既不热心也不懂)，与「都是爱动物者」相反。

借用原文：not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts

C) 偷换概念

They only eat organic food. 盗用 eat organic，却把原文的 as often as possible (尽量常吃) 偷改成 only (只吃)，范围被绝对化，不符。

借用原文：eat organic as often as possible

D) 张冠李戴

They are cutting back on coffee. 盗用了 cutting back on coffee，但戒咖啡的是女士自己 (I tried cutting back on coffee)，父母从未减咖啡，把女士的事安到了父母身上。

借用原文：I tried cutting back on coffee

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

1 W: How did your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager go? Did you get much in the way of praise?

W: 你和经理的年度绩效评估会谈怎么样?他有没有表扬你?

2 M: Next to zero. When we came to the part about discussing my areas for growth, he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem. But he wouldn't really expand on that description. He said it's the little things I do and say.

M: 几乎没有。当我们谈到需要改进的地方时,他直截了当地说我有态度问题。但他没有详细说明。他说是我做的和说的一些小事。

3 W: Did you ask him for a specific example?

W: 你有没有让他举个具体例子?

4 M: I did ask him a few more questions to try and narrow it down. He said my constant questioning of him and his decisions was the most obvious example he could give. Then our conversation was swiftly brought to a close.

M: 我确实又问了他几个问题,想把范围缩小一点。他说我不断质疑他和他的决定是他能给出的最明显的例子。然后我们的对话就迅速结束了。

5 W: I had a similar experience once. My manager told me I was too honest. In most cases, I thought my honesty was helpful, as did my colleagues, but my manager thought otherwise. Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices they have made. They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues of conflict or complaints about unfairness.

W: 我有过类似的经历。我的经理说我太诚实了。在大多数情况下,我觉得我的诚实是有帮助的,我的同事也这么认为,但我的经理不这么想。有些经理真的会采用操控性的语言来掩饰他们做出的不合理选择。他们不用理性论证的力量来解决冲突问题或关于不公平的投诉。

6 M: Right. Some employ their persuasive vocabulary and influential communication style to win workplace arguments by compelling people to perform the intended action.

M: 没错。有些人运用他们的说服力词汇和有影响力的沟通风格,通过迫使人们执行预定行动来赢得职场争论。

7 W: Exactly. Too honest? Isn't that a good thing? I thought that's surely something we should have covered earlier in the section discussing strengths and talents, but no. Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, since it made people feel uncomfortable, or at least it made the most powerful folks feel uncomfortable.

W: 就是这样。太诚实?这难道不是件好事吗?我觉得这肯定应该在前面讨论优势和才能的部分提到,但没有。诚实被认为更像是一种罪过而不是美德,因为它让人感到不舒服,或者至少让那些最有权势的人感到不舒服。

8 M: Indeed. Rhetoric is viewed by many philosophers as the method through which the powerful accumulate more power. By virtue of having the loudest voice, they're able to command greater attention and to further assert their dominance, even when what they're saying doesn't really make much sense.

M: 确实如此。许多哲学家认为修辞是权势者积累更多权力的方法。凭借最响亮的声音,他们能够获得更多关注,并进一步巩固自己的支配地位,即使他们说的话并没有多大意义。

9 W: And retaining their power and prestige is their priority.

W: 保持权力和威望是他们的首要任务。

10 M: It's what makes the most sense to a lot of them.

M: 这对他们很多人来说是最合理的。

5. A) The man got a poor evaluation from his colleagues.

B) The man made little contribution to the company.

C) The man paid attention to trivial things.

D) The man had an attitude problem.

【题目】 What was the manager's reason for giving little praise for the man's performance?

【翻译】 经理对这名男士的工作表现几乎不予赞扬的原因是什么?

A) 这名男士从同事那里得到了较差的评价。 B) 这名男士对公司贡献甚微。

C) 这名男士关注琐碎的事情。 D) 这名男士有态度问题。

【答案】 D (细节题) The man had an attitude problem.

【定位】 he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem.

他直截了当地告诉我,我有态度问题。

【信号】 被问者复述经理原话的直接引述句。女士问考评结果后,男士应答里 he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem 是对经理原话的直接转述,'他告诉我.....'这种引述就是答案信号——经理给出的原因被原原本本复述在这里。

【替换】 I had an attitude problem ↔ The man had an attitude problem.

原话第一人称 I, 选项换成第三人称 The man, 意思不变

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

原文差评出自男士的 manager(见 your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager), A 却说 a poor evaluation from his colleagues'来自同事', 张冠李戴改了评价来源, 故错。

借用原文: your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager

B) 未提及

经理给的理由是态度问题, 全程没说男士 made little contribution to the company'贡献少', 这是凭'表扬少'常识脑补出的原因, 原文无据。

C) 原词陷阱

原文经理说 it's the little things I do and say, C 的 paid attention to trivial things 用 trivial(琐碎)勾住这个 little things, 听着像。但原文 little things 指'惹经理不快的琐碎言行(即态度的体现)', 不是说男士'只关注琐事', 含义被偷换。

借用原文: it's the little things I do and say

-
6. A) They make unhelpful decisions for solving problems.
B) They favor some employees' suggestions over others.
C) They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.
D) They reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency.

【题目】 What does the woman say about some managers?

【翻译】 女士对一些管理者有什么看法?

- A) 他们在解决问题时做出无益的决定。 B) 他们偏爱某些员工的建议而非其他人的建议。
C) 他们使用操纵性语言来掩盖其不理性的选择。
D) 他们拒绝员工关于提高工作效率的合理论证。

【答案】 C (细节题) They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.

【定位】 Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices they have made.

有些经理确实会采用操控性的语言, 来掩饰他们做出的那些不合理的选择。

【信号】 女士发言中直接评价经理的核心陈述句。 女士这段以 Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices 直陈对经理的判断, 主语 Some managers、动词 adopt...to disguise 把'手段+目的'说全, 是承载答案的评价句。

【替换】 adopt manipulative language ↔ use manipulative language

adopt 换成 use, 同义动词替换

disguise the unreasonable choices ↔ mask their irrational choices

disguise→mask、unreasonable→irrational 双重同义替换

【排除】 A) 答非所问

原文批评的是经理'用话术掩盖不合理决定', 重点在'掩盖'这个语言行为; A 的 make unhelpful decisions for solving problems 只截取'决定不好'一层, 丢了'操控语言'的核心, 且 unhelpful 与原文 unreasonable 侧重不同, 未答到点上。

借用原文: disguise the unreasonable choices they have made

B) 未提及

原文没说经理 favor some employees' suggestions over others'偏心采纳某些建议', 这是凭'经理不公'的印象自造的指控, 原文无对应句。

D) 原词陷阱

原文紧接的下一句是 They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues'他们不用理性论证去解决问题', D 的 reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency 盗用 rational/arguments 这两个原词, 并自添 for work efficiency(为效率)的动机, 原文既没说'否决员工合理论点', 更没提'效率', 原词在意思被改向。

借用原文: They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues of conflict

-
7. A) It is a must for rational judgment.
B) It is more of a sin than a virtue.
C) It is a good quality in the workplace.
D) It is more important now than ever.

【题目】 According to the woman, what do some managers think of honesty?

【翻译】 根据女士的说法,一些管理者如何看待诚实?

- A) 诚实是理性判断的必要条件。 B) 诚实更像是一种罪过而非美德。
C) 诚实是职场中的一种良好品质。 D) 诚实现在比以往任何时候都更重要。

【答案】 B (态度观点题) It is more of a sin than a virtue.

【定位】 Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, since it made people feel uncomfortable.

诚实被认为更像是一种罪过而非美德, 因为它让人感到不舒服。

【信号】 评价动词 deemed 引出的定性, 是态度落点。 女士用 Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, deemed(被认为是)后面跟的 a sin(罪)就是这些经理对诚实的定性, 评价性动词后的内容正是态度题答案信号。

【替换】 more of a sin than a virtue ↔ more of a sin than a virtue

此项罕见地原句照搬, 反成正确项

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

原文把诚实判为 more of a sin than a virtue'更像罪', 是负面; A 的 It is a must for rational judgment'理性判断的必需品'是正面拔高, 极性与原文相反。

借用原文: Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue

C) 与原文相反

C 的 It is a good quality in the workplace'职场好品质'是正面评价, 而原文这些经理把诚实看作 a sin(负面), 褒贬相反; workplace 虽是全篇高频词, 但拿它包装的却是与原意相反的正面判断。

借用原文: Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue

D) 未提及

原文谈的是诚实被看作罪/还是美德, 从没说它 more important now than ever'现在比过去更重要', 时间今昔的维度原文完全没出现。

-
8. A) Smoothing relationships in the workplace.
B) Making rational and productive decisions.
C) Focusing on employees career growth.
D) Preserving their power and prestige.

【题目】 What does the woman think is the priority of many managers?

【翻译】 女士认为许多管理者的首要任务是什么?

- A) 协调职场中的关系。 B) 做出理性且富有成效的决定。 C) 关注员工的职业发展。
D) 维护他们的权力和威望。

【答案】 D (细节题) Preserving their power and prestige.

【定位】 And retaining their power and prestige is their priority.

而且, 保住他们的权力和威望, 才是他们的首要之务。

【信号】 对话收尾处带 priority 的结论句。 临近结束, 女士用 And retaining their power and prestige is their priority 直接点出 priority, 以 And 收束全段批评、给出结论, 正是答案信号——对话的总结判断落在这句。

【替换】 retaining their power and prestige ↔ **Preserving their power and prestige.**

retaining 换成 preserving, 同义动词替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文说经理首要是保权保威，从没说他们以 Smoothing relationships in the workplace'维系职场关系'为先，这是凭好印象自造的目标，原文无对应。

B) 原词陷阱

原文多处用到 rational(如 They don't use the rational power of arguments), B 的 Making rational and productive decisions'做理性高效决定'正是拿这个高频词设套；但全篇批评经理不理性、靠话术保权，把'理性决策'当成他们的首要恰恰相反。

借用原文：They don't use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues

C) 未提及

原文通篇批评经理只顾自己权威，绝没说他们以 Focusing on employees career growth'员工职业成长'为先，这与结论句的'保权'完全背离，原文无据。

Section B

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

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

1 Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do. They can hit fastballs coming at them at nearly 100 miles an hour, and leap and hang in the air, seemingly defying gravity. They get paid millions of dollars for their efforts, and their names and faces appear on everything from running shoes to advertising boards.

运动员被视为英雄，因为他们能做到我们大多数人做不到的事情。他们能击中以近100英里时速飞来的快速球，能跳跃并悬停在空中，似乎在对抗地心引力。他们的努力为他们赢得了数百万美元的报酬，他们的名字和面孔出现在从跑鞋到广告牌的各种事物上。

2 Athletes who are champions also show qualities such as perseverance, dedication, and the ability to keep their cool under pressure. Many show those same qualities off the playing field, too. Stories about superstar athletes teach us about working hard and believing in ourselves and then being passionate about what we do. Although it's usually bad behavior that gets an athlete a spot on the six o'clock news, many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children. They raise money for charities and act as mentors, talking to student groups and volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school.

成为冠军的运动员还展现出诸如毅力、奉献精神以及在压力下保持冷静的能力等品质。许多人在赛场外也展现出同样的品质。关于超级明星运动员的故事教会我们努力工作、相信自己，然后对我们所做的事情充满热情。尽管通常是不良行为让运动员登上六点钟新闻，但许多知名球员努力成为儿童的正面榜样。他们为慈善事业筹款，担任导师，向学生团体演讲，并自愿将时间投入到帮助儿童远离毒品和留在学校的项目中。

3 Still, even the greatest champions have flaws. Just because an athlete has the perfect golf swing doesn't mean he is the perfect parent, friend or spokesperson. They also make mistakes. Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives can be tough. When a sports star gets in trouble with the law, or does something wrong in their private life, fans are often left disappointed. Before he died, baseball star Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems, told young ballplayers and the fans who admired him "to play like me, don't be like me."

然而，即使是最伟大的冠军也有缺陷。仅仅因为一名运动员拥有完美的高尔夫挥杆动作，并不意味着他是完美的父母、朋友或代言人。他们也会犯错。将运动员的职业生活和个人生活分开可能很困难。当体育明星触犯法律或在私人生活中做错事时，粉丝们往往会感到失望。棒球明星Mickey Mantle深受酗酒问题困扰，在他去世前，他告诉年轻球员和崇拜他的粉丝们'像我一样打球，但不要像我一样做人'。

9. A) They show genius which defies description.
B) They accomplish feats many of us cannot.
C) They create very high commercial value.
D) They bring great honor to their country.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say athletes are often viewed as heroes?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说运动员常被视为英雄？

- A) 他们展现了难以言表的天赋。 B) 他们完成了我们许多人无法做到的壮举。
C) 他们创造了非常高的商业价值。 D) 他们为国家带来巨大荣誉。

【答案】 B (细节题) They accomplish feats many of us cannot.

【定位】 Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do.

运动员被视为英雄，是因为他们能做到我们多数人做不到的事。

【信号】 because 后紧跟原因。 答案信号是因果连词 because，它后面 they can do things that most of us can't do 正是录音给出的理由，因果词后那一句就是答案落点。

【替换】 do things that most of us can't do ↔ accomplish feats many of us cannot

同义改写：do things=accomplish feats

【排除】 A) 未提及

They show genius which defies description. 的天赋/无法描述在录音里没有对应表述；录音说的是做到常人做不到的事，并未夸张到天才到无法形容，属拔高式编造。

C) 原词陷阱

They create very high commercial value. 借了录音里 They get paid millions of dollars 和广告板出现这层商业画面来诱选，但那是顺带描述、并非说话人给出的成为英雄的原因；题问 Why are they heroes，答案是能力而非商业价值，听到钱就选会中招。

借用原文：They get paid millions of dollars for their efforts

D) 未提及

They bring great honor to their country. 的 country/为国争光在整段录音里没出现过，是听力惯用的拔高型干扰，第一步预读时已提醒要警惕 country 是否真被提到。

10. A) They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.
B) They work in spare time to teach children sports.
C) They try to be positive role models to children.
D) They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods.

【题目】 What does the speaker say many high-profile players do?

【翻译】 说话者说许多知名球员会做什么？

- A) 他们参加孩子们的课外活动。 B) 他们利用业余时间教孩子们体育运动。
C) 他们努力成为孩子们的积极榜样。 D) 他们担任奢侈品的代言人。

【答案】 C (细节题) They try to be positive role models to children.

【定位】 They raise money for charities and act as mentors, talking to student groups and volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school.

他们为慈善募款、担任导师，与学生群体交流，并把时间投入到帮助孩子远离毒品、留在学校的项目中。

【信号】 主语承接后的行为列举。答案句承接上句 many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children，紧接着用 volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school 具体列举其作为，行为列举处即题问的落点。

【替换】 help children keep off drugs and stay in school ↔

Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems

keep off=keep away from 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities. 借录音里频繁出现的 children/student groups 这层与孩子相关的画面诱选，但录音说的是 talking to student groups、volunteering，并非 take part in 课外活动，动作对不上。

借用原文：talking to student groups

B) 未提及

They work in spare time to teach children sports. 利用录音里 children 一词及对孩子的帮助来诱选，但录音从未说他们利用业余时间教孩子体育，teach ... sports 与 spare time 都是录音没有的添加。

借用原文：help children keep off drugs and stay in school

D) 与原文相反

They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods. 把这群正面榜样说成代言奢侈品，方向与录音里 work hard to be positive role models to children 的公益形象相反，且 luxury goods 录音未提。

11. A) Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.
B) Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law.
C) Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems.
D) Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant.

【题目】 What does the speaker say can be difficult?

【翻译】 说话者说什么可能很困难？

- A) 将运动员的职业生活与个人生活分开。 B) 防止某些运动员触犯法律。
C) 让运动员远离毒品或酒精问题。 D) 成为超级体育明星而不显得傲慢。

【答案】 A (细节题) Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.

【定位】 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives can be tough.

把运动员的职业生活与私人生活分开，可能很难。

【信号】 tough 这一难易判断词。答案信号是 can be tough 里的 tough，它正是题干 difficult 的同义词，与它搭配的 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives 即题问的那件难事。

【替换】 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives ↔

Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life

几乎原句，仅句式微调

can be tough ↔ can be difficult

tough=difficult

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law. 直接搬录音里 gets in trouble with the law 的原话诱选，但录音是把触犯法律当作运动员会犯错的举例，并没说防止其触法是件难事，问的难事是分开两种生活。

借用原文：When a sports star gets in trouble with the law

C) 原词陷阱

Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems. 借录音 plagued with alcohol problems 的醒目词诱选，但那是 Mickey Mantle 个人遭遇的举例，录音没把远离毒品酒精说成困难，与 tough 搭配的并非此事。

借用原文：Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems

D) 未提及

Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant. 的不显傲慢在录音里没有任何对应，arrogant 一词及相关意思整段未出现，属凭空编造的难处。

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

1 We don't need to tell you that weddings can get expensive. Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur. While most brides tend to accept this as fact, one Canadian

woman, who is only known as Susan, attempted to avoid all wedding costs. She did this by asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding. It went about as well as you'd expect. Susan is causing quite the debate online after posting a bizarre Facebook complaint about her now-cancelled wedding.

我们无需告诉你婚礼可能会很昂贵。即使预算再精细,也难免会出现一些意外开支。虽然大多数新娘倾向于接受这一事实,但一位名叫Susan的加拿大女性试图避免所有婚礼费用。她的做法是要求她的朋友和家人付费参加她的婚礼。结果正如你所料。Susan在Facebook上发布了一则关于她现已取消婚礼的古怪抱怨后,在网上引发了相当大的争议。

2 Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows. Since their guests refused to pay the \$1,500 attendance fee, the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold. In her long explanation filled with cursing and swearing, the bride accused her friends and family of ruining her marriage and her life. She stated that each guest would only need to pay \$1,500 while she sacrificed everything for the day. Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget, as she was asking too much from her guests. But Susan ignored her. Not surprisingly, only eight people responded positively to the wedding invitations and money requests.

是的,这对夫妇在婚礼誓言前几天取消了婚礼。由于宾客拒绝支付1500美元的参加费,这场6万美元的梦想婚礼被永久搁置。在她充满脏话和咒骂的长篇解释中,新娘指责她的朋友和家人毁了她的婚姻和生活。她表示每位宾客只需支付1500美元,而她为这一天牺牲了一切。她的伴娘告诉她要遵守预算,因为她对宾客的要求太高了。但Susan不予理会。不出所料,只有八个人对婚礼邀请和金钱要求做出了积极回应。

3 Realizing they would not be able to afford their dream wedding, Susan's future husband suggested getting married in Las Vegas. The bride quickly shut down the idea, saying she did not want a wedding of gambling and heavy drinking. It seems her dream wedding has now become a nightmare.

意识到他们无法负担梦想婚礼后,Susan的未婚夫建议去Las Vegas结婚。新娘迅速否决了这个想法,说她不想要一场充斥着赌博和酗酒的婚礼。看来她的梦想婚礼现在已经变成了一场噩梦。

12. A) They always cost more than expected.

B) They are joyous and exciting occasions.

C) They should be paid up by the attendees.

D) They are dreams coming true to the brides.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about weddings?

【翻译】 说话者关于婚礼说了什么?

A) 婚礼的花费总是超出预期。 B) 婚礼是欢乐和激动人心的场合。

C) 婚礼应该由参加者付费。 D) 婚礼是新娘梦想成真的时刻。

【答案】 A (细节题) They always cost more than expected.

【定位】 We don't need to tell you that weddings can get expensive. Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur.

不用我们说你也知道,婚礼会变得很烧钱。哪怕预算做得再精细,也难免冒出一些意料之外的开销。

【信号】 开篇总起句直接定调。篇章第一句 weddings can get expensive 就是开门见山的总起，紧接着 a few unexpected costs are bound to occur 进一步坐实"花费会超出预料"。开头总起句是篇章题最常见的答案信号，听到第一句定性就该锁定。

【替换】 a few unexpected costs are bound to occur ↔ cost more than expected
unexpected costs = cost more than expected

【排除】 B) 未提及

They are joyous and exciting occasions. (欢乐激动的场合) 听起来像婚礼常识，很诱人，但说话人开篇的定性是"烧钱、超预算"，全篇也是讲婚礼黄掉的糟心事，根本没说婚礼欢乐。这是用生活常识代替原文的典型坑。

C) 原词陷阱

They should be paid up by the attendees. (该由出席者付费) 盗用了原文 asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding 里的 pay up、attend——但那是 Susan 一个人的荒唐做法，不是 speaker 对"婚礼"的普遍看法。听到 pay up 就选，正中原词陷阱。

借用原文：asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding

D) 原词陷阱

They are dreams coming true to the brides. 借用了原文反复出现的 dream wedding、brides，听着顺耳。但原文的 dream wedding 是讽刺 Susan 那场最终变 nightmare 的婚礼，绝非说"婚礼是新娘美梦成真"。这是把后文的反讽细节误当成开篇定性。

借用原文：the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold

13. A) It cost \$60,000.

B) It was cancelled.

C) It had eight guests only.

D) It was held in Las Vegas.

【题目】 What do we learn about the wedding of the Canadian woman Susan?

【翻译】 关于加拿大女性Susan的婚礼,我们了解到什么?

A) 婚礼花费了60000美元。 B) 婚礼被取消了。 C) 婚礼只有八位宾客。

D) 婚礼在Las Vegas举行。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was cancelled.

【定位】 Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows. Since their guests refused to pay the \$1,500 attendance fee, the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold.

是的，这对新人在交换结婚誓言前几天取消了婚礼。由于宾客拒付 1500 美元的出席费，这场 6 万美元的梦想婚礼被永久搁置了。

【信号】结局动词 **called off / put on permanent hold**。答案落在表"取消"的动作上：the couple called off the wedding 与 put on permanent hold 直接交代了婚礼的最终结局。问"这场婚礼怎么了"，结局性动词就是定位信号，盖过其中的数字干扰。

【替换】the couple called off the wedding ↔ **It was cancelled.**
called off = was cancelled

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

It cost \$60,000. 里的 6 万美元录音确实念到了——the \$60,000 dream wedding——但原文是说这场"标价 6 万"的梦想婚礼被搁置，并不是说它"真的花掉了 6 万"（婚礼根本没办成）。听到 \$60,000 就选，正中数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold

C) **原词陷阱**

It had eight guests only. 借了原文 only eight people responded positively 里的 eight。但那"八个人"是"积极回应邀请和付费要求的人数"，而婚礼根本取消了、压根没有出席的宾客。把"回应的八人"偷换成"到场八位宾客"，是细节偷换。

借用原文：only eight people responded positively to the wedding invitations and money requests

D) **原词陷阱**

It was held in Las Vegas. 盗用了原文地名 getting married in Las Vegas。但拉斯维加斯只是未婚夫"提议"的地点，且 Susan 当场否决了，婚礼根本没在那办、也没办成。地名被搬到错误的事实上，是张冠李戴式原词陷阱。

借用原文：Susan's future husband suggested getting married in Las Vegas

14. A) Postpone her wedding.

B) Ask her friends for help.

C) Keep to her budget.

D) Invite more guests.

【题目】What did Susan's maid of honor advise her to do?

【翻译】Susan的伴娘建议她做什么？

A) 推迟她的婚礼。 B) 向她的朋友寻求帮助。 C) 遵守她的预算。 D) 邀请更多宾客。

【答案】C (细节题) Keep to her budget.

【定位】Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget, as she was asking too much from her guests.

她的伴娘劝她守住预算，因为她对宾客的要求太过分了。

【信号】建议信号 **told her to**。Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget 中的 told her to 就是"建议"信号，信号后紧跟的动作 stick to the budget 即答案所在。听建议题，认准 told sb to / advised 这类信号，落点就在其后的动词短语。

【替换】stick to the budget ↔ **Keep to her budget**
stick to = keep to

【排除】A) 未提及

Postpone her wedding. 听着合理（婚礼出问题了，推迟很常见），但伴娘说的是守预算，从没提推迟。婚礼最后是被取消（called off）而非推迟，考生易把“取消”的印象误当成伴娘建议“推迟”。

B) 与原文相反

Ask her friends for help. 恰恰反了：原文里 Susan 正是因为 asking too much from her guests（向宾客 / 朋友要太多）才闹崩，伴娘是劝她“别再这么要了、守预算”，而非劝她“找朋友帮忙”。方向完全相反。

借用原文：she was asking too much from her guests

D) 与原文相反

Invite more guests. 与伴娘的本意相悖。伴娘嫌 Susan 对宾客要求太多、要她收着点（守预算），怎会让她再多邀客人？这是把建议方向取反的干扰项。

借用原文：Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget

15. A) She called it romantic.

B) She welcomed it with open arms.

C) She said she would think about it.

D) She rejected it flatly.

【题目】How did Susan respond to her future husband's suggestion?

【翻译】Susan如何回应她未婚夫的建议？

- A) 她称这个建议很浪漫。 B) 她张开双臂欢迎这个建议。 C) 她说她会考虑一下。
D) 她断然拒绝了。

【答案】D （态度观点题） She rejected it flatly.

【定位】The bride quickly shut down the idea, saying she did not want a wedding of gambling and heavy drinking.

新娘很快否决了这个主意，说她不想要一场满是赌博和酗酒的婚礼。

【信号】强否定动作 **shut down** + 理由。The bride quickly shut down the idea 里 shut down（直接否决）加上副词 quickly，语气强烈而干脆；后面 she did not want 的否定理由再次坐实拒绝。态度题就抓这种强否定动作 + 否定理由作为信号。

【替换】quickly shut down the idea ↔ **rejected it flatly**

quickly shut down = rejected flatly

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

She called it romantic. (说它浪漫) 是正面反应, 与原文 shut down the idea 的干脆否决完全相反。原文里浪漫一词根本没出现, 是凭"婚礼"联想出的诱选。

借用原文: The bride quickly shut down the idea

B) 与原文相反

She welcomed it with open arms. (张开双臂欢迎) 是强烈接受, 恰与 Susan 的强烈拒绝相对。这是把态度光谱拨到了相反一端的干扰。

借用原文: quickly shut down the idea

C) 偷换概念

She said she would think about it. (说她会考虑) 是夹在接受与拒绝之间的中间态度, 最像"温和版"答案。但原文是 quickly shut down——又快又决绝, 没有任何"再想想"的余地。把强否定弱化成"考虑", 是程度偷改。

借用原文: The bride quickly shut down the idea

Section C

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

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

1 It has long been scientifically established that weather changes can affect people's moods. Now, a new study has provided evidence that temperature can influence people's personalities. This study of over 1.6 million people revealed that 22 degrees Celsius is the perfect air temperature to live in. A city with an average annual temperature closer to 22 tends to have a population who are more agreeable, conscientious, emotionally stable, and outgoing. It is the least taxing temperature for the body to regulate its own temperature.

长期以来,科学已经证实天气变化会影响人们的情绪。现在,一项新研究提供了证据表明温度可以影响人们的性格。这项针对160多万人的研究显示,22摄氏度是最理想的生活气温。年平均气温接近22度的城市,其人口往往更随和、更尽责、情绪更稳定、更外向。这是身体调节自身温度负担最小的温度。

2 The study was observational and didn't show cause and effect, but the scientists behind it theorized that better weather leads people to leave their home more often. This, in turn, leads to more social interaction, which encourages them to develop a friendlier and socially more acceptable personality. Warmer climates also make people feel more positive in general. They tend to be more agreeable and conscientious.

该研究是观察性的,并未显示因果关系,但背后的科学家们提出理论认为,更好的天气会导致人们更频繁地离开家。这反过来又会带来更多的社交互动,从而鼓励他们发展出更友好、社会上更容易被接受的性格。更温暖的气候也会让人们总体上感觉更积极。他们往往更随和、更尽责。

3 The findings might help explain why colder and warmer countries tend to produce people with different personalities. Roughly speaking, about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes, the other 60% by their environment. It was already well-known that personality traits vary across geographic regions. Scientists also knew that these geographic personality traits are associated with a broad range of consequential outcomes. These outcomes include economic activity, for example, entrepreneurial start-up rates, and also crime rates, health behaviors, and health outcomes.

这些发现可能有助于解释为什么较冷和较暖的国家往往会培养出性格不同的人。大致来说,一个人的性格约40%由基因决定,另外60%由环境决定。人们早已知道性格特征在不同地理区域之间存在差异。科学家们也知道这些地理性格特征与一系列重要结果相关。这些结果包括经济活动,例如创业启动率,以及犯罪率、健康行为和健康结果。

4 And it is well established that personality traits differ between countries. The research team speculated the two might be linked. To test this, they gave online personality tests to 5,587 Chinese students and 1.66 million Americans. They then compared the results with the average annual temperature where they grew up. The tests measured personality along five well-studied characteristics. The five were agreeability, conscientiousness, emotional stability, outgoingness, and openness to new experiences. In both groups, the researchers found the closer a town's average annual temperature was to 22 degrees, the more its population exhibited those personality characteristics.

性格特征在不同国家之间存在差异已是公认的事实。研究团队推测两者可能存在联系。为了验证这一点,他们对5587名中国学生和166万美国人进行了在线性格测试。然后将结果与这些人成长地的年平均气温进行比较。这些测试沿着五个经过充分研究的特征来衡量性格。这五个特征是随和性、尽责性、情绪稳定性、外向性和对新体验的开放性。在两组人群中,研究人员发现,一个城镇的年平均气温越接近22度,其人口就越表现出这些性格特征。

5 However, the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied, which suggests that though temperature plays a role, it does not play a dominant role. The effects are fairly weak. It's unlikely to lead to many arguments over the temperature setting of the office air conditioner. 然而,这些发现在中国群体中比在所研究的美国人中要强得多,这表明虽然温度起作用,但它并不起主导作用。这些影响相当微弱。它不太可能导致人们对办公室空调温度设置产生太多争论。

16. A) It determines people's moods.
B) It can impact people's wellbeing.
C) It is closely related to people's emotions.
D) It can influence people's personalities.

【题目】 What has a new study revealed about temperature?

【翻译】 一项新研究揭示了关于温度的什么信息?

- A) 它决定人们的心情。 B) 它会影响人们的幸福感。 C) 它与人们的情绪密切相关。
D) 它会影响人们的性格。

【答案】 D (细节题) It can influence people's personalities.

【定位】 Now, a new study has provided evidence that temperature can influence people's personalities.

如今，一项新研究提供了证据，表明温度能够影响人的性格。

【信号】 Now 引出新结论。前一句说"天气影响情绪"早已是定论，紧接 Now, a new study has provided evidence 用 "Now"（如今）把新旧对照开来——"Now+新研究"正是答案信号，新研究的新发现就在这句，落点是 temperature can influence people's personalities.

【替换】 temperature can influence people's personalities ↔ **It can influence people's personalities.**
近乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A"决定人的情绪 moods"盗用了原文 weather changes can affect people's moods 里的 moods，但那是"早已确立的旧定论"、且用的是 affect（影响）不是 determine（决定），并非"新研究的发现"，听到 moods 就选会掉进时间错位的坑。

借用原文：weather changes can affect people's moods

B) 未提及

B 说温度"影响人的福祉 wellbeing"，可原文新研究讲的是影响"personalities 性格"，从没出现 wellbeing 这层；属凭"听着合理"硬填，原文无据。

C) 答非所问

C"与情绪密切相关 closely related to emotions"对应的是 weather changes can affect people's moods 那条"早已确立"的旧知识，不是"new study revealed"的新发现；既错在时间（旧非新），"closely"也夸大了原文 affect 的程度。

借用原文：It has long been scientifically established that weather changes can affect people's moods.

-
17. A) They make people more reproductive.
B) They increase people's life expectancy.
C) They tend to produce positive feelings.
D) They may alter people's genes gradually.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about warmer climates?

【翻译】 说话者关于较温暖的气候说了什么？

- A) 它们使人们更具生殖能力。 B) 它们延长人们的预期寿命。
C) 它们往往会产生积极的情绪。 D) 它们可能会逐渐改变人们的基因。

【答案】 C（细节题） They tend to produce positive feelings.

【定位】 Warmer climates also make people feel more positive in general.
温暖的气候总体上还会让人感觉更积极。

【信号】**主语直点 warmer climates**。这句主语就是题干路标词 Warmer climates，谓语 "make people feel more positive" 正面回答"温暖气候使人怎样"，是直接应答式的答案句，无需转折也无需推断。

【替换】make people feel more positive in general ↔ **They tend to produce positive feelings.**
使人感觉积极=产生积极感受

【排除】A) **未提及**

A"使人更能生育 reproductive"原文从未提及生育这一层，是凭"暖→繁衍"的常识硬推，无原文依据。

B) **未提及**

B"延长寿命 life expectancy"听着像健康类结论，但原文谈温暖气候只说让人更积极、更友善，从未涉及寿命；属合理却无据。

D) **张冠李戴**

D"逐渐改变人的基因 genes"盗用了原文 about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes 里的 genes，但原文 genes 是讲"基因决定四成性格"，根本不是说"温暖气候改变基因"；把别处的词安到本题对象上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes

-
18. A) The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.
B) People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.
C) People in the same geographical area may differ in personality.
D) The Americans are apparently more outgoing than the Chinese.

【题目】**What did the online personality tests suggest?**

【翻译】在线性格测试表明了什么？

- A) 温度与性格之间的联系相当微弱。 B) 尽管国籍不同,人们有许多共同的性格特征。
C) 同一地理区域的人在性格上可能有所不同。 D) 美国人显然比中国人更外向。

【答案】**A** (细节题) The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.

【定位】However, the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied, which suggests that though temperature plays a role, it does not play a dominant role. The effects are fairly weak.

然而，对中国组的研究结果比对所研究的美国人要强得多，这表明温度虽起作用，但并不起主导作用。其影响相当微弱。

【信号】**However 转折收束**。However 这个转折词把前文"温度越接近22度、性格越明显"的正面铺陈一收，转折后的 it does not play a dominant role 和 The effects are fairly weak 才是研究的真正定论——转折后才是落点，正是答案信号。

【替换】 The effects are fairly weak ↔ **The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.**

影响弱=关联弱

it does not play a dominant role ↔ **fairly weak**

非主导=弱

【排除】 B) **与原文相反**

B"人们尽管国籍不同却共享许多性格特质", 但原文 the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans 恰恰强调中美两组结果差别很大(中国组强得多), 方向与"跨国籍相似"相反。

借用原文: the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied

C) **答非所问**

C"同一地理区域的人性格可能不同"借用了原文 personality traits vary across geographic regions 关于地区差异的说法, 但那是第三段的背景旧知识, 且讲的是"跨地区"差异, 不是"测试 suggest"的结论; 本题问 tests 说明了什么, 答案在第五段的强弱定性, 不在这里。

借用原文: personality traits vary across geographic regions

D) **原词陷阱**

D"美国人显然比中国人更外向"盗用了原文测过的性格维度 outgoingness 和 Chinese/Americans 这些原词, 但原文只说中国组的研究结果"更强", 从未比较两国谁更外向; 是把听过的词拼成一个原文没下的结论。

借用原文: outgoingness

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

1 Today, we are talking about loneliness. Loneliness and social isolation are growing public health concerns for people of all ages in the United States, from adolescence to the elderly. Public health experts are worried because loneliness seems to be on the rise, and studies have long found correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions that threaten health and longevity.

今天, 我们要谈论孤独问题。孤独和社会隔离正在成为美国各年龄段人群日益关注的公共健康问题, 从青少年到老年人都受到影响。公共健康专家感到担忧, 因为孤独似乎呈上升趋势, 而且研究长期以来发现孤独与威胁健康和寿命的各种医学状况之间存在关联。

2 The problem of loneliness may be even greater than we thought. A new national poll found that about a third of older Americans are lonely, and almost as many seniors feel isolated. This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens. That's because it can impair older adults' memory and damage their physical and mental health. Chronic loneliness even impacts the life expectancy of seniors, increasing their risk of early mortality.

孤独问题可能比我们想象的更严重。一项新的全国性民意调查发现, 约三分之一的美国老年人感到孤独, 几乎同样多的老年人感到孤立。这是一个严重的问题, 因为研究表明慢性孤独对老年人尤其有害。这是因为它会损害老年人的记忆力, 损害他们的身心健康。慢性孤独甚至影响老年人的预期寿命, 增加他们早逝的风险。

3 Let's take a closer look at that poll now. More than a third of seniors in the poll said they felt lonely at least some of the time, and 27% said they sometimes or often felt isolated. This reflects how much time the seniors spent with others. Almost 30% said they socialized with friends, family or neighbors once a week or less. Women were more likely than men to report loneliness.

现在让我们仔细看看这项民意调查。调查中超过三分之一的老年人表示他们至少有时感到孤独，27%的人表示有时或经常感到孤立。这反映了老年人与他人相处的时间。近30%的人表示他们每周与朋友、家人或邻居社交一次或更少。女性比男性更容易报告感到孤独。

4 But there is good news. It looks like loneliness can be reversed. But researchers are still trying to determine the best way to do so. Why is that? Resolving the problem of loneliness among seniors often isn't as simple as getting them together with others or moving them in with their children. In fact, the poll found that seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely than those who didn't. This may be because loneliness refers to the discrepancy between actual and desired relationships. So it's possible that someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition, while someone in a house full of busy people does.

但也有好消息。看起来孤独是可以逆转的。但研究人员仍在试图确定最佳方法。为什么呢？解决老年人孤独问题往往并不像让他们与他人聚在一起或让他们与子女同住那么简单。事实上，调查发现与子女同住的老年人比不与子女同住的老年人更容易报告感到孤独。这可能是因为孤独指的是实际关系与期望关系之间的差异。因此，独居的人可能不符合这个定义，而住在满是忙碌人群的房子的人却符合。

5 How can we solve the problem? Well, the researchers assert that it's important to address each person's underlying cause of loneliness, whether it's the death of a spouse, medical problems, or social expectations that haven't been fulfilled. It's noteworthy that there is one general recommendation. While finding solutions for loneliness is highly personal, research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact at least once a week. Depending on the person, that could mean volunteering, seeing an old friend or something else.

我们如何解决这个问题？研究人员断言，重要的是要解决每个人孤独的根本原因，无论是配偶的去世、医疗问题，还是未实现的社会期望。值得注意的是，有一个总体建议。虽然寻找孤独的解决方案是高度个人化的，但研究表明最好的干预措施是那些涉及每周至少一次有意义的社交接触的措施。根据个人情况，这可能意味着做志愿者、拜访老朋友或其他活动。

19. A) The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise.
B) Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.
C) Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health.
D) A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say the finding of a new national poll reveals a serious problem?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说一项新的全国民意调查的发现揭示了一个严重的问题？

- A) 独居的美国老年人数量正在上升。 B) 慢性孤独尤其对老年人造成伤害。
C) 孤独与健康不佳之间已被发现存在关联。 D) 越来越多的美国老年人面临早死的风险。

【答案】 B (细节题) Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.

【定位】 This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens.

这是个严重的问题，因为研究显示长期的孤独对老年人尤其有害。

【信号】 原句直说 **serious problem** 加 **as 因果**。录音里 This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens 用 a serious problem 直接呼应题干的 serious problem，再用 as（因为）引出原因——题干问 Why，答案就在这个 as 因果句里。

【替换】 chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens ↔

Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular

近义改写：harmful 换 does harm，particularly 换 in particular

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音第1段确实念过 loneliness seems to be on the rise，选项 The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise 顺手借了 on the rise 制造耳熟，但录音说的是孤独在上升，不是独居老人人数在上升，且这不是题干问的为何是严重问题，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：loneliness seems to be on the rise

C) **原词陷阱**

第1段念过 correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions，选项 Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health 借此造耳熟。但这是讲座开场的背景铺垫，题干问的是新民调揭示的严重问题，那条具体落在第2段的尤其伤害老人，C 答非所问。

借用原文：studies have long found correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions

D) **原词陷阱**

第2段念过 increasing their risk of early mortality，选项 A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality 借走 early mortality 与 risk。但录音说的是长期孤独提高了老人早亡风险，并没说越来越多老人面临早亡风险（人数增长），D 把风险升高偷换成人数增多，答非所问。

借用原文：increasing their risk of early mortality

20. A) Medication is available for treating loneliness.

B) Loneliness rarely results from living alone.

C) Being busy helps fight loneliness.

D) Loneliness is probably reversible.

【题目】 What is the good news the speaker talks about?

【翻译】 说话者谈到的好消息是什么？

A) 有药物可用于治疗孤独。 B) 孤独很少是独居造成的。 C) 忙碌有助于对抗孤独。

D) 孤独可能是可逆的。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Loneliness is probably reversible.

【定位】 But there is good news. It looks like loneliness can be reversed.

但有个好消息。看起来孤独是可以被逆转的。

【信号】 **转折 But 加提示词 good news**。录音 But there is good news 用转折 But 加题干同词 good news 双重提示，紧接的 loneliness can be reversed 就是好消息的内容——转折后/提示词后的那句才是真正落点。

【替换】 loneliness can be reversed ↔ **Loneliness is probably reversible**

词性转换：can be reversed 换 reversible

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

录音第5段提到 medical problems，选项 Medication is available for treating loneliness 借 medical 的耳熟造出有药可治。但录音只把 medical problems 列为孤独的诱因之一，从没说有药物能治疗孤独，属无中生有的原词陷阱。

借用原文：medical problems

B) 原词陷阱

第4段念过 someone who lives alone，选项 Loneliness rarely results from living alone 借 living alone 造耳熟。录音确实暗示独居未必孤独，但用 rarely（很少）把它说成了绝对判断，且这不是题干问的好消息那一句，答非所问。

借用原文：someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition

C) 与原文相反

第4段念过 a house full of busy people，选项 Being busy helps fight loneliness 借 busy 造耳熟。可录音恰恰是说住在一屋子忙人中间的人反而可能孤独，busy 在原文是孤独的反例，C 把它反着用成忙碌能对抗孤独，与原文相反。

借用原文：someone in a house full of busy people does

21. A) Living with one's children.

B) Meeting social expectations.

C) Meaningful social contact.

D) Timely medical intervention.

【题目】 **What is the key to solving the loneliness problem according to the speaker?**

【翻译】 根据说话者的说法，解决孤独问题的关键是什么？

A) 与子女同住。 B) 满足社会期望。 C) 有意义的社交接触。 D) 及时的医疗干预。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Meaningful social contact.

【定位】 While finding solutions for loneliness is highly personal, research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact at least once a week.

尽管为孤独寻找解决办法因人而异，但研究表明，最好的干预是那些每周至少有一次有意义社交接触的方式。

【信号】推荐信号 **research suggests the best**。录音 research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact 用 suggests 加 the best (最佳) 双重推荐信号点名办法——题干问 the key, 答案就在这个给推荐的句子里。

【替换】meaningful social contact at least once a week ↔ **Meaningful social contact**

概括截取：选项是原句的核心保留

【排除】A) **与原文相反**

第4段念过 moving them in with their children, 选项 Living with one's children 借 children 造耳熟。但录音明说和子女同住的老人反而更易孤独, 把它当解决办法正好相反, 是听到熟词就选的陷阱。

借用原文: seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely

B) **原词陷阱**

第5段念过 social expectations that haven't been fulfilled, 选项 Meeting social expectations 借 social expectations 造耳熟。但录音把它列为孤独的诱因之一, 不是解决孤独的关键, B 答非所问。

借用原文: social expectations that haven't been fulfilled

D) **原词陷阱**

录音念过 the best interventions 和第5段的 medical problems, 选项 Timely medical intervention 拼合 medical 与 intervention 造耳熟。但录音说最佳 intervention 是有意义的社交接触, 不是医疗干预; medical 在原文是诱因, D 张冠李戴。

借用原文: the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact

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

1 Hello, I'm co-founder of the popular female travel community We Are Travel Girls. We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world. We promote women's blogs; we host meetings and events and are getting ready to launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan and Malawi.

你好,我是广受欢迎的女性旅行社区We Are Travel Girls的联合创始人。我们收集并发布来自世界各地旅行女性的故事。我们推广女性博客,举办聚会和活动,并正准备在巴厘岛、日本和马拉维推出我们的Travel With Us旅行项目。

2 Before I started We Are Travel Girls, I had a successful 10-year career in finance in London, where I advised private clients on their investments. Having always had a huge love for travel, I finally took the leap and left finance to pursue my dream of starting a travel company.

在创办We Are Travel Girls之前,我在伦敦金融行业有着成功的十年职业生涯,为私人客户提供投资建议。由于一直对旅行怀有巨大的热爱,我最终迈出了这一步,离开金融行业去追求创办旅行公司的梦想。

3 For as long as I can remember, I wanted to be a travel writer. Before blogs existed and everything we read was online, I would go to travel writing seminars by writers who were published in travel magazines. I was desperate to write for one of those magazines, but didn't know how to break into that

industry. After university, I ended up working in finance, but always had a desire to travel and write about it.

从我记事起,我就想成为一名旅行作家。在博客出现之前,我们阅读的所有内容都还在网上之前,我会去参加那些在旅行杂志上发表作品的作家举办的旅行写作研讨会。我非常渴望为那些杂志中的一本撰稿,但不知道如何进入那个行业。大学毕业后,我最终在金融行业工作,但始终怀有旅行并写作的愿望。

4 In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog. But when we started creating it, we realized that was the same thing every girl was doing. So we turned our attention to creating a community among these women. This led us to start We Are Travel Girls, which has now grown into a community of over 200,000 followers.

2015年,我在寻找离开金融行业的途径,我最好的朋友Vanessa——她在加利福尼亚中央海岸的一个牧场长大——建议开设一个博客。但当我们开始创建它时,我们意识到这和每个女孩都在做的事情一样。于是我们把注意力转向在这些女性之间建立一个社区。这促使我们创办了We Are Travel Girls,现在它已经发展成为一个拥有超过20万粉丝的社区。

5 To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry. There are a lot of travel writers now and it can be hard to stand out from the crowd, which is really why we started We Are Travel Girls. Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business, and try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience. The size of your audience doesn't necessarily need to be huge, but you want them to be engaged. If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off.

对于任何考虑成为旅行作家的人,我建议他们首先尝试寻找一种独特的方式进入这个行业。现在有很多旅行作家,很难从人群中脱颖而出,这确实是我们创办We Are Travel Girls的原因。如果你想把它变成一项全职事业,要做好努力工作的准备,并且在建立起忠实的受众之前,尽量不要急于出售广告位。你的受众规模不一定需要很大,但希望你他们有参与度。如果你在早期发布太多推广内容,会让很多人反感。

22. A) She had a successful career in finance.
B) She wrote stories about women travelers.
C) She made regular trips to Asian countries.
D) She invested in several private companies.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speaker before she created the community We Are Travel Girls?

【翻译】 在创建 We Are Travel Girls 社区之前,我们对说话者有什么了解?

- A) 她在金融领域有一份成功的职业。 B) 她撰写关于女性旅行者的故事。
C) 她定期前往亚洲国家旅行。 D) 她投资了几家私营公司。

【答案】 A (细节题) She had a successful career in finance.

【定位】 Before I started We Are Travel Girls, I had a successful 10-year career in finance in London, where I advised private clients on their investments.

在创办 We Are Travel Girls 之前，我在伦敦有过一段成功的、长达十年的金融职业生涯，在那里我为私人客户提供投资建议。

【信号】 时间信号 Before...对上题干。 答案句以 Before I started We Are Travel Girls 开头，与题干的 before she created the community 时间状语完全对应，这个『Before...』就是定位信号，它领出的那句正是讲她创办社区之前的身份。

【替换】 a successful 10-year career in finance ↔ a successful career in finance

几乎原句，只省去年限

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

选项 She wrote stories about women travelers. 盗用了录音第一段 We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world 里的 stories 与 women，但那是她现在做的社区业务、且是『收集发布』而非她个人『写』，题目问的是『创办社区之前』，时间和动作都对不上。

借用原文：We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world

C) 原词陷阱

选项 She made regular trips to Asian countries. 借了录音 launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan 里的 trips 和亚洲地名，但那是社区『正准备推出』的旅行项目（未来），不是她个人过去定期去亚洲，与题目问的『之前』不符。

借用原文：launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan and Malawi

D) 偷换概念

选项 She invested in several private companies. 盗用录音 I advised private clients on their investments 里的 private 和 invest，但原文是她『为私人客户提供投资建议』，主语和动作都被偷换成『她自己投资了几家私人公司』，意思已变。

借用原文：I advised private clients on their investments

23. A) Buy a ranch.

B) Start a blog.

C) Travel round the world.

D) Set up a travel agency.

【题目】 What did the speaker's friend suggest they do in 2015?

【翻译】 说话者的朋友在2015年建议她们做什么？

A) 购买一个牧场。 B) 创建一个博客。 C) 环游世界。 D) 成立一家旅行社。

【答案】 B （细节题） Start a blog.

【定位】 In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog.

2015 年，我正在寻找离开金融业的办法，我最好的朋友 Vanessa——她在加州中央海岸的一个牧场长大——建议（我们）开一个博客。

【信号】 年份 In 2015 + suggested 双信号。答案句同时出现题干两个关键信号：In 2015 对上题干的 in 2015, suggested starting a blog 里的 suggested 正对题干的 suggest, 年份加建议动词双重锁定，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 suggested starting a blog ↔ Start a blog

动词词形变化，意思不变

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Buy a ranch. 盗用录音 who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California 里的 ranch, 但 ranch 只是描述朋友在牧场长大的背景，没人提议『买牧场』，纯属听到 ranch 就选的陷阱。

借用原文：who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California

C) 未提及

选项 Travel round the world. 借了本篇反复出现的 travel 主题氛围，但录音里朋友 2015 年的提议是开博客，从未提议『环游世界』，属未提及。

D) 偷换概念

选项 Set up a travel agency. 蹭了 travel 这个高频词，但录音里朋友提议的是 blog, 后来她们转做 creating a community (社区)，从没说要开『旅行社』，动作对不上。

借用原文：we turned our attention to creating a community among these women

-
24. A) Work hard to attract attention from publishers.
B) Gain support from travel advertising companies.
C) Try to find a full-time job in the travel business.
D) Create something unique to enter the industry.

【题目】 What does the speaker advise people to do if they want to become travel writers?

【翻译】 如果人们想成为旅行作家,说话者建议他们做什么?

- A) 努力工作以吸引出版商的关注。 B) 获得旅游广告公司的支持。
C) 尝试在旅游行业找到一份全职工作。 D) 创造独特的东西以进入该行业。

【答案】 D (细节题) Create something unique to enter the industry.

【定位】 To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry.

对任何想成为旅行作家的人，我建议他们首先去寻找一种独特的方式进入这个行业。

【信号】建议信号 I would suggest. 答案句以 I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry 给出, I would suggest 是明确的建议信号词, 对上题干的 advise, suggest 引出的内容就是她的忠告。

【替换】look for a unique way to enter the industry ↔ Create something unique to enter the industry
find a way 概括为 create something

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

选项 Work hard to attract attention from publishers. 借了录音另一句建议 Be prepared to work hard 里的 work hard, 但她说努力是为了把它变成全职生意, 根本没提『吸引出版商注意』, 是把真实出现的 work hard 嫁接到没说过的目的上。

借用原文: Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business

B) 与原文相反

选项 Gain support from travel advertising companies. 盗用录音 try not to rush to selling advertising spaces 里的 advertising, 但原文是劝人『别急着卖广告位』, 方向与『争取广告公司支持』相反, 意思被反着用。

借用原文: try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience

C) 偷换概念

选项 Try to find a full-time job in the travel business. 蹭了录音 turn it into a full-time business 里的 full-time, 但原文说的是把事业做成全职生意, 不是叫人去找一份旅行业的全职工作, 且这并非她对『如何入行』的核心建议。

借用原文: if you want to turn it into a full-time business

25. A) Attracting sufficient investment.

B) Creating an exotic corporate culture.

C) Avoiding too much advertising early on.

D) Refraining from promoting similar products.

【题目】What is the speaker's advice on winning a loyal audience?

【翻译】关于赢得忠实受众,说话者的建议是什么?

A) 吸引足够的投资。 B) 创建一种异国情调的企业文化。 C) 早期避免过多广告。

D) 避免推广类似产品。

【答案】C (细节题) Avoiding too much advertising early on.

【定位】Try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience. If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off.

在你培养起一批忠实受众之前, 不要急着去卖广告位。如果你早期发太多推广, 会让很多人反感离开。

【信号】否定建议 **try not to + early on**。答案句是 Try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience 和 If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off, try not to 这个否定建议信号配合 early on（早期），正是讲如何留住受众的关键句。

【替换】try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience ↔

Avoiding too much advertising early on

try not to 等于 avoiding，时机对应 early on

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Attracting sufficient investment. 里 investment 让人联想第二段她的金融/投资背景 advised private clients on their investments，但讲『赢得受众』的这段从未谈吸引投资，属拿别处话题词来干扰。

借用原文：I advised private clients on their investments

B) **未提及**

选项 Creating an exotic corporate culture. 没有任何录音原句支撑，exotic corporate culture（异域企业文化）是凭旅行主题臆造出来的，与赢得受众的建议无关，属未提及。

D) **偷换概念**

选项 Refraining from promoting similar products. 盗用录音 post too many promotions 里的 promotion，但原文劝的是『别在早期发太多推广』，问题在数量与时机，不是『别推类似产品』，similar products 是录音没有的偷换。

借用原文：If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

34 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。

I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you're accustomed to eating.

第6段，第4句

本句结构层级清楚，既包含常见句型，又有容易误判的成分归属和时态判断点，适合作为结构与时态结合训练的材料。难度中等偏上，练完后可迁移到大量类似句子。

They're not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts, but they're serious about their health.

第8段，第4句

转折并列句是常见句式，但本句两个分句都是主系表结构且都用 be 动词，结构过于相似，缺少动宾结构、复合谓语等更典型的变化形式，代表性中等偏下。

Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise.

第8段，第5句

本句涵盖并列谓语（三个谓语共享主语）、系表结构（"are in their 70s"）、及物动词宾语（"eat organic"）、动词短语宾语（"take part in exercise"）、时间状语（"now"）和方式状语（"as often as possible"），成分种类较为丰富，适合训练并列谓语和多状语识别。

M: In that case, I might give it a try someday.

第9段，第1句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、双宾语（间接宾语 it + 直接宾语 a try）、条件状语、时间状语等多种成分，且 "give it a try" 的双宾语结构是易错点（学生可能只识别出一个宾语），适合用于练习成分划分和固定搭配辨析。

M: I did ask him a few more questions to try and narrow it down.

第4段，第1句

双宾语结构和不定式作目的状语都是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式。did 强调形式虽不算最高频，但在口语和强调语境中经常出现。整体句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

In most cases, I thought my honesty was helpful, as did my colleagues, but my manager thought otherwise.

第5段，第3句

句子包含并列主句、宾语从句、状语从句，这些都是考试中常见的句式结构。尤其是 but 连接的转折并列、省略 that 的宾语从句、as 引导的倒装状语从句，都是典型的书面语句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现。掌握这个句子的结构分析方法后，可以应用到大量类似句型。

By virtue of having the loudest voice, they're able to command greater attention and to further assert their dominance, even when what they're saying doesn't really make much sense.

第8段，第3句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练要点：介词短语作方式状语、并列不定式作宾语、让步状语从句、主语从句在从句内部充当主语、连接代词 "what" 的双重功能（引导词兼宾语）。这些都是四六级和考研常考点，且容易混淆（如 "what" 的成分归属、状语从句的识别），作为划分练习句收益高

The man paid attention to trivial things.

第5题，C

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语三个基本成分，可用于初学者识别最基础的主谓宾结构，但成分种类单一，无定语从句、状语从句、补语等复杂成分，缺乏易错点和进阶训练价值。

Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can't do.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：被动语态主句 + because原因状语从句 + 定语从句修饰从句宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。被动语态表达客观评价、原因从句解释现象、定语从句限定名词，这种组合在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Many show those same qualities off the playing field, too.

第2段，第2句

简单句在考试中常作为复杂句的对比材料或过渡句出现，但本句结构过于简单、未包含常考的从句或特殊句式，作为真题句式代表性一般，学了之后可迁移的场景不多。

Although it's usually bad behavior that gets an athlete a spot on the six o'clock news, many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children.

第2段，第4句

让步状语从句 + 主句的对比结构、强调句 "it is ... that" 框架、双宾语结构 "get sb sth" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。全句整合了多个典型考点，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可大量复用到类似结构的句子分析中。

Still, even the greatest champions have flaws.

第3段，第1句

本句涉及基本的主谓宾成分、句首状语、程度状语、定语等常见成分，成分种类有一定丰富度。但所有成分都按标准位置排列，没有特殊的易错点（如形式主语、分隔、倒装），训练价值中等偏下。适合用于巩固基础成分识别，但缺乏进阶挑战。

Before he died, baseball star Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems, told young ballplayers and the fans who admired him "to play like me, don't be like me."

第3段，第6句

涵盖双宾语结构（told sb sth）、同位语（baseball star）、两类定语从句（限制性与非限制性）、时间状语从句、直接引语作宾语，成分类型丰富，且双宾语和两类定语从句对比明显，训练价值高。

They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.

第10题，A

主谓宾简单句是英语最基础句式，take part in 是常考固定搭配，具有一定代表性；但此句过于简单，不含四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套等典型难点结构，作为应试训练材料的针对性不强。

Susan is causing quite the debate online after posting a bizarre Facebook complaint about her now-cancelled wedding.

第1段，第6句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语和时间状语五种成分，成分种类较为丰富。时间状语内部嵌套了动名词结构和多层定语，可以训练学生识别介词短语作状语以及区分状语与从句的能力。但缺少从句、复合宾语、表语等更复杂成分，训练广度有限。

Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows.

第2段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语、时间状语四种成分，覆盖基本句型的核心要素。短语动词 "called off" 是一个值得练习的点，学生需要识别动词 + 副词小品词的组合。但整体成分种类较少，没有定语从句、补语、同位语等更复杂的成分类型，训练价值中等偏下。

Since their guests refused to pay the \$1,500 attendance fee, the \$60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold.

第2段，第2句

"Since + 原因状语从句,主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的因果复合句式,被动语态结合原因状语也是典型考点结构,掌握后可迁移至大量同类句子,代表性较强。

In her long explanation filled with cursing and swearing, the bride accused her friends and family of ruining her marriage and her life.

第2段，第3句

涵盖主谓宾基本成分，还包含介词短语作状语、过去分词短语作后置定语、动名词作介词宾语等多种成分类型，适合练习区分谓语动词与非谓语形式，以及识别被状语分隔的主干

What did Susan's maid of honor advise her to do?

第14题 题干

句式具有较高代表性：疑问句 + 双宾语结构 + 不定式作宾补的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"advise/tell/ask sb to do" 类句型是典型考查对象，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

This, in turn, leads to more social interaction, which encourages them to develop a friendlier and socially more acceptable personality.

第2段，第2句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句结果、形成因果链条的句式在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,尤其是议论文和说明文。本句结构清晰、逻辑典型,掌握后可大量复用到类似语境中。

Roughly speaking, about 40% of a person's personality is determined by their genes, the other 60% by their environment.

第3段，第2句

被动语态 + by引导施动者的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见，尤其是在陈述客观规律或科学结论时。并列结构及谓语省略也是真题中的高频句式。本句的结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

They then compared the results with the average annual temperature where they grew up.

第4段，第4句

包含限制性定语从句修饰名词的结构在考试阅读中较常见，且 where 引导的定语从句也是典型考点。整体句式有一定代表性，但不是特别复杂或高频的经典句式。

People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.

第18题，B

简单句加介词短语状语是常见句式，但在四六级和考研真题中，此类结构通常会嵌入从句或与其他复杂成分结合，单独的简单句代表性较低，学生掌握后可迁移的场景有限。

In fact, the poll found that seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely than those who didn't.

第4段，第6句

宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构、比较结构 more likely ... than、关系代词 who 在从句中作主语，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的结构分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

So it's possible that someone who lives alone doesn't meet that definition, while someone in a house full of busy people does.

第4段，第8句

本句结构不算过难，但覆盖了多个高频且实用的结构识别点，尤其适合做主干、从句层级和省略恢复训练。对结构与时态的综合练习价值较高，值得优先学习。

Well, the researchers assert that it's important to address each person's underlying cause of loneliness, whether it's the death of a spouse, medical problems, or social expectations that haven't been fulfilled.

第5段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套状语或定语的多层复合句，且使用形式主语后置真正主语的写法，都是高频考查句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接复用到大量真题长难句中。

Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.

第19题，B

简单句中使用助动词强调是常见手法，"do/does/did + 动词原形" 结构在考试中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但因句式过于简单，整体典型性中等

Loneliness rarely results from living alone.

第20题，B

"主语 + 不及物动词 + from 引导的来源状语" 是常见句型，在表达因果或来源关系时较为典型。但简单句本身在四六级或考研阅读中占比不高，复杂长难句更具代表性，因此本句的结构典型性处于中等水平。

For as long as I can remember, I wanted to be a travel writer.

第3段，第1句

这句结构不复杂，但非常适合训练“先抓主干、再处理句首从属部分”的稳定步骤，同时还能练一个基础过去时和一个情态动词结构，适合作为入门到进阶之间的过渡材料。

Before blogs existed and everything we read was online, I would go to travel writing seminars by writers who were published in travel magazines.

第3段，第2句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（隐含）、表语、状语、定语等多种成分，且包含关系代词省略（"we read"）和 "who" 在从句中作主语两种定语从句形式，以及被动语态的成分划分，训练价值较高。

In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog.

第4段，第1句

并列句加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，是典型的叙事句式。过去进行时 "was looking" 也是常考时态。学生掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似并列叙事句的分析中。

To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry.

第5段，第1句

本句体现了 suggest 类动词后接虚拟语气宾语从句的典型用法,以及情态动词 would 表达委婉建议的常见句式,这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读写作中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有很高的代表性

Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business, and try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience.

第5段，第3句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的典型性:祈使句表达建议或劝告、条件和时间状语从句修饰主句、并列句通过连词连接,都是常考句式。特别是时间状语从句中使用现在完成时表示将来某时间前完成的动作,这是考试中常见的时态用法。掌握这种结构后,学生可以复用到许多类似的建议类、说明类句子中。

Set up a travel agency.

第23题，D

祈使句在日常交际和应用文中常见(如说明书、广告语、指示)，但在四六级或考研阅读的长难句中出現频率较低，典型性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 269 个英语六级真题高频词

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

loneliness B2

n. 孤独感

本卷20次·真题 28 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本卷15次·真题 46 句

wedding A2

n. 婚礼

本卷13次·真题 17句

athlete B1

n. 运动员

本卷10次·真题 49句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷9次·真题 568句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷9次·真题 52句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷5次·真题 170句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷5次·真题 23句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本卷5次·真题 12句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷4次·真题 163句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷4次·真题 144句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本卷4次·真题 139句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷4次·真题 128句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷4次·真题 98句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷4次·真题 84句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷4次·真题 51句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷4次·真题 39句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷4次·真题 25句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷3次·真题 190句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次·真题 126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷3次·真题 121句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题 112句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷3次·真题 106句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷3次·真题 82句

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本卷3次·真题 72句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷3次·真题 70句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷3次·真题 62句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷3次·真题 54句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷3次·真题 54句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷3次·真题 52句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本卷3次·真题 40句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷3次·真题 33句

chronic B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本卷3次·真题 27 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本卷3次·真题 22 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本卷3次·真题 14 句

virtue B2

n. 美德

本卷3次·真题 14 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 185 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题 171 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷2次·真题 168 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题 167 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题 134 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题 121 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 104 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 91 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 82 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 64 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷2次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 53 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷2次·真题 52 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 50 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本卷2次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 42 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷2次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本卷2次·真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本卷2次·真题 39 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷2次·真题 38 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷2次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 36 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷2次·真题 26 句

differ B1

v. 不同，有区别

本卷2次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本卷2次·真题 22 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本卷2次·真题 21 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷2次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决（问题、困难）

本卷2次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本卷2次·真题 20 句

outgoing B2

adj. 外向的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

evaluation B2

n. 评估

本卷2次·真题 11 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本卷2次·真题 10 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本卷2次·真题 10 句

prestige C1

n. 威望

本卷2次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 271 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 158 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本卷1次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 80 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本卷1次·真题 66 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本卷1次·真题 66 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本卷1次·真题 57 句

launch

B1

v. 推出

本卷1次·真题 56 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 53 句

debate

B2

n. 辩论

本卷1次·真题 52 句

emotional

B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本卷1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本卷1次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本卷1次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本卷1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本卷1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本卷1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷1次·真题 36 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本卷1次·真题 35 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本卷1次·真题 33 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷1次·真题 33 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本卷1次·真题 32 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷1次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本卷1次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本卷1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本卷1次·真题 25 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本卷1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 22 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本卷1次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

traveler A2

n. 旅行者

本卷1次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本卷1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

accomplish B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本卷1次·真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本卷1次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次·真题 17 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本卷1次·真题 17 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本卷1次·真题 16句

corporate B2

adj. 公司的

本卷1次·真题 16句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本卷1次·真题 16句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本卷1次·真题 16句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16句

compel B2

v. 强迫;迫使

本卷1次·真题 15句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本卷1次·真题 15句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本卷1次·真题 14句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 14句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本卷1次·真题 14句

section B1

n. 部分

本卷1次·真题 14句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本卷1次·真题 14句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本卷1次·真题 13句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13句

emotionally B2

adv. 在情感上

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 13 句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

drinking A1

n. 饮酒

本卷1次·真题 12 句

genius B2

n. 天才

本卷1次·真题 12 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

premium B2

n. 保险费

本卷1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

accuse B2

v. 指控

本卷1次·真题 11 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrational C1

adj. 不合理的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11 句

medication

B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

preservation

B2

n. 保护

本卷1次·真题 11 句

spouse

B2

n. 配偶

本卷1次·真题 11 句

stable

B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

advertise

B1

v. 为...做广告

本卷1次·真题 10 句

folk

B1

n. 人们

本卷1次·真题 10 句

publisher

B2

n. 出版商

本卷1次·真题 10 句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

socialize

B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10 句

surprisingly

B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

assortment

B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本卷1次·真题 9 句

bound

B1

adj. 一定会

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本卷1次·真题 9 句

follower

B1

n. 追随者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行（承诺、义务、职责等）

本卷1次·真题9句

isolation

B2

n. 隔离

本卷1次·真题9句

openness

B2

n. 坦率

本卷1次·真题9句

acceptable

B1

adj. 可接受的

本卷1次·真题8句

command

B1

n. 命令

本卷1次·真题8句

discrepancy

C1

n. 差异

本卷1次·真题8句

entrepreneurial

C1

adj. 创业的

本卷1次·真题8句

plague

B2

n. 瘟疫

本卷1次·真题8句

speculate

C1

v. 推测，猜测

本卷1次·真题8句

stability

B2

n. 稳定（性）

本卷1次·真题8句

vocabulary

B1

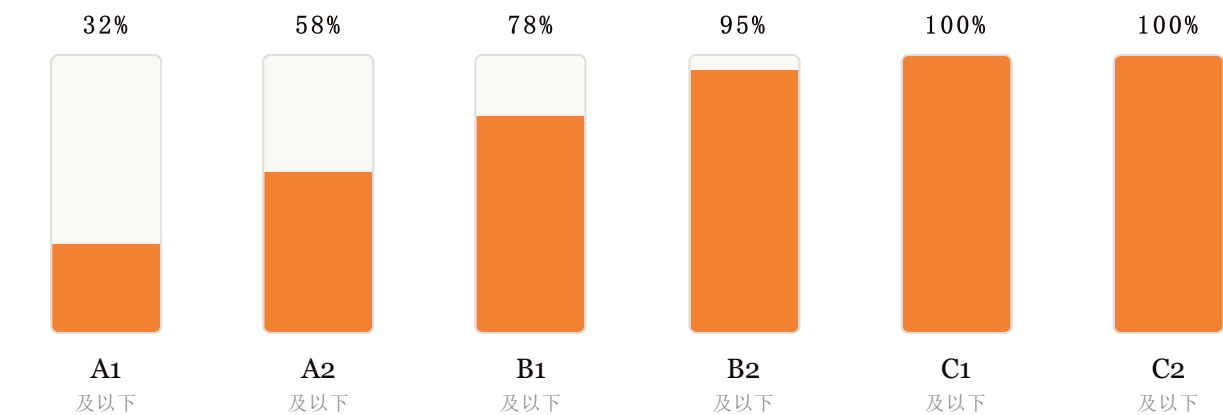
n. 词汇量

本卷1次·真题8句

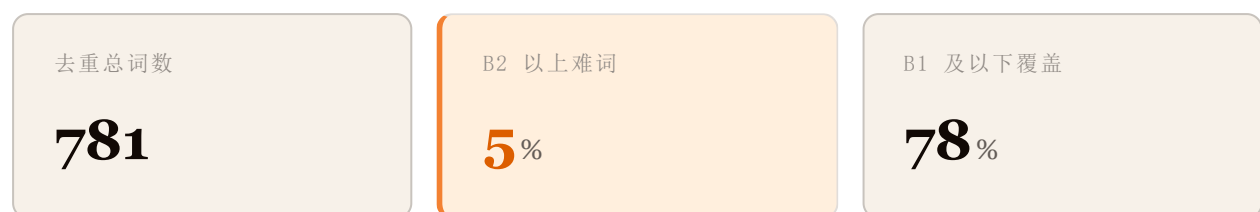
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 781 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **781** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本卷共 38 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 781 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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 →

2023年3月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2023年3月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) · 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.

Unthinkable as it may be, humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth. We have learned to worry about asteroids(小行星) and super volcanoes, but the more likely 26, according to Nick Bostrom, a professor of philosophy at Oxford, is that we humans will destroy ourselves.

尽管这难以想象,但人类,每一个人,总有一天可能会从地球表面上被彻底抹去。我们已经学会担心小行星和超级火山,但根据牛津大学哲学教授Nick Bostrom的观点,更有可能出现的情景是我们人类将自我毁灭。

Professor Bostrom, who directs Oxford's Future of Humanity Institute, has argued over the course of several papers that human 27 risks are poorly understood and, worse still, 28 underestimated by society. Some of these existential risks are fairly well known, especially the natural ones. But others are 29 or even exotic. Most worrying to Bostrom is the subset of existential risks that 30 from human technology, a subset that he expects to grow in number and potency over the next century.

Bostrom教授领导着牛津大学人类未来研究所,他在多篇论文中论证,人类灭绝风险被人们理解得很差,更糟糕的是,被社会严重低估了。其中一些存在性风险相当为人所知,尤其是自然风险。但其他风险则晦涩难懂甚至奇特异常。最令Bostrom担忧的是由人类技术引发的存在性风险这一子集,他预计这一子集的数量和威力将在下个世纪不断增长。

Despite his concerns about the risks 31 to humans by technological progress, Bostrom is no luddite(科技进步反对者). In fact, he is a longtime 32 of trans-humanism—the effort to improve the human condition, and even human nature itself, through technological means. In the long run he sees technology as a bridge, a bridge we humans must cross with great care, in order to reach new and better modes of being. In his work, Bostrom uses the tools of philosophy and mathematics, in 33,

probability theory, to try and determine how we as a 34 might achieve this safe passage. What follows is my conversation with Bostrom about some of the most interesting and worrying existential risks that humanity might 35 in the decades and centuries to come, and about what we can do to make sure we outlast them.

尽管Bostrom对技术进步给人类带来的风险感到担忧,但他并非科技进步反对者。事实上,他长期以来一直是超人类主义的倡导者——超人类主义致力于通过技术手段改善人类状况,甚至改善人类本性。从长远来看,他将技术视为一座桥梁,一座我们人类必须极其谨慎地通过的桥梁,以便达到新的更好的存在模式。在他的研究中,Bostrom运用哲学和数学工具,特别是概率论,试图确定我们人类作为一个物种如何才能实现这种安全通过。接下来是我与Bostrom关于人类在未来几十年和几个世纪可能遇到的一些最有趣和最令人担忧的存在性风险,以及关于我们能做些什么来确保我们比这些风险存续更久的对话。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) advocate | I) particular |
| B) arise | J) posed |
| C) emphasized | K) scenario |
| D) encounter | L) severely |
| E) essential | M) shrewdly |
| F) evaporation | N) species |
| G) extinction | O) variety |
| H) obscure | |

26. the more likely (26), according to Nick Bostrom, ... is that we humans will destroy ourselves

【答案】 **K) scenario** (名词)

【词性槽】 the more likely : 形容词比较级后接单数名词作主语中心词

【依据】 **scenario = 可能发生的情景, 对应"我们自我毁灭"这种假设性结局**

the more likely (26), ... is that we humans will destroy ourselves: 与小行星、超级火山"可能发生的情景"作比较, "可能性更大的情景"就是人类自毁, 是 scenario 的典型用法 (the more likely scenario is that...) 。

【竞争词】 F) evaporation evaporation 与上下文"灾难情景"无关

evaporation 指物理"蒸发", 无法与 asteroids、super volcanoes 这些"可能事件"作平行比较。

O) variety the more likely variety 不构成自然搭配

variety 表"种类、多样性", 是分类词, 不指向某个"具体可能事件", 与 is that 引导的同位语从句"具体事件"不匹配。

27. human __(27)__ risks are poorly understood

【答案】 **G) extinction** (名词)

【词性槽】 human __ risks: 两名词之间夹一空, 作 noun adjunct 修饰 risks

【依据】 **human extinction risks = 人类灭绝风险**, 呼应全文 **wiped from the face of the Earth** 的主旨

首段 humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth 已把全文核心议题定为"人类灭绝"; human extinction risks 是该议题在学术语篇里的标准表达, 与 human __(27)__ risks are poorly understood 中"被理解得很差"的对象完全吻合; extinction 作 noun adjunct 前置修饰 risks, 语法上完全合法 (参照 climate change risks 同类构造)。

【竞争词】 **E) essential essential risks 语义模糊、不切主题**

essential 意为"必不可少的", essential risks 不构成有意义的表达, 更无法对应下文反复出现的 existential risks (生存性风险) 这一主题词。

F) evaporation human evaporation 与主题不符

evaporation 表"蒸发", 与 human 组合无主流学术意义, 也不与下文"existential risks"形成对应。

H) obscure obscure 留给 29 题、且不修饰本句主语

下文 But others are __(29)__ or even exotic 才会用到"鲜为人知"这层意思; 本句要刻画的是"人类面临的何种类别的风险被低估", 应是题材性限定 (灭绝), 而非性质性修饰 (模糊)。

O) variety human variety risks 不成立

variety 几乎只能用在 a variety of 结构中, 无法作 noun adjunct 给 risks 加题材限定。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— essential risks 听着像"关键风险"很诱人。human __(27)__ risks are poorly understood 处若只看本句、不回主旨, 很容易误选 essential"本质风险"; 防坑: 始终回到首段 humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth 这句话定题材, 与 extinction 一一对应。

28. human __(27)__ risks are poorly understood and, worse still, __(28)__ underestimated by society

【答案】 **L) severely** (副词)

【词性槽】 worse still, __ underestimated: 修饰过去分词 underestimated

【依据】 **severely underestimated = 被严重低估, 与 poorly understood 程度副词平行**

poorly understood and, worse still, __(28)__ underestimated by society: 前后并列结构, 副词位都修饰被动分词, 描述"理解不充分"与"低估"的负面程度; severely 与 poorly 同色调、加重语气, 呼应 worse still。

【竞争词】 M) shrewdly shrewdly 是褒义"精明地", 与 underestimated 的负面语境冲突

shrewdly underestimated 等于说"精明地低估了", 自相矛盾, 且与 worse still 表示的"更糟"色调相反。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 M) —— shrewdly 与 severely 都是副词, 词性对、易混。worse still, __(28)__ underestimated by society 处考生若只卡词性、不看色调, 可能误选 shrewdly; 防坑: 紧盯 worse still 这一句间连接词, 色调一负到底。

29. But others are __(29)__ or even exotic

【答案】 **H) obscure** (形容词)

【词性槽】 others are __ or even exotic: 系动词 are 后接形容词作表语

【依据】 **obscure 与 exotic 同色调: 鲜为人知 → 甚至怪异**

But others are __(29)__ or even exotic 与上句 Some of these existential risks are fairly well known 形成"有些众所周知, 但另一些则....."的转折; 空处需与 "well known" 反义, 与 exotic 同向, 先"鲜为人知"再"怪异"层层递进, 正是 obscure。

【竞争词】 E) essential essential 与 exotic 不同色、且与 well known 不构成反义

essential 意为"本质的、必要的", 既无法与 exotic 形成程度递进, 也无法与上句 well known 构成转折, 逻辑链断裂。

30. the subset of existential risks that __(30)__ from human technology

【答案】 **B) arise** (动词)

【词性槽】 risks that __ from: that 引导的定语从句中作谓语, 后接 from

【依据】 **arise from = 源自、由.....产生, 对应"来自人类技术的风险"**

the subset of existential risks that __(30)__ from human technology 表达"源自人类技术的那一类生存风险", arise from 是英语描述"源自/由.....引起"的固定搭配, 与主语 risks 复数原形相配。

31. Despite his concerns about the risks __(31)__ to humans by technological progress

【答案】 **J) posed** (动词)

【词性槽】 risks __ to humans by ...: 名词后接非谓语作后置定语

【依据】 **pose a risk to sb by sth = 由某物对某人造成风险**

the risks __(31)__ to humans by technological progress: pose 与 risk/threat/challenge 是英语里"造成.....威胁/风险"的强搭配, 且 to humans 与 by technological progress 分别充当 pose 的间接宾语方向与施事, 被动式 posed 一招到位。

【竞争词】 c) emphasized emphasize 与 risk 不构成"造成风险"的语义

emphasize 意为"强调", emphasized to humans by 表达不出"由技术进步带给人类的风险"的因果关系; 且 risks emphasized to humans 在逻辑上与"Bostrom 担忧技术造成的风险"主线偏离。

32. he is a longtime __(32)__ of trans-humanism

【答案】 **A) advocate** (名词)

【词性槽】 a longtime __ of: a 后接单数可数名词, of 引出对象

【依据】 **an advocate of X = X 的倡导者, 与上下文呼应**

he is a longtime __(32)__ of trans-humanism—the effort to improve the human condition...through technological means, 前句 Bostrom is no luddite 说他不是科技进步反对者, 正面身份就是"长期倡导者", an advocate of trans-humanism 是固定搭配。

【竞争词】 d) encounter encounter 作名词义为"遭遇", 不指人

a longtime encounter of trans-humanism = "超人类主义的一段长期遭遇", 既不指人也无法被 of 紧跟一个学说作宾语, 与前句"他不是反对者"的逻辑承接不上。

f) evaporation evaporation 是物理过程词、不指人

evaporation of trans-humanism 无意义, 且无法承接"he is"的身份判定。

o) variety a longtime variety of ... 不指人, 逻辑也不通

variety of 通常表".....的多种类型", 无法与 he is 构成身份关系。

33. Bostrom uses the tools of philosophy and mathematics, in __(33)__, probability theory

【答案】 **I) particular** (形容词)

【词性槽】 in __ 介词后接名词或形容词，与 in particular 构成固定短语

【依据】 in particular = 尤其，引出后面的具体例子 probability theory

in __(33)__, probability theory 后半段对前半句 the tools of philosophy and mathematics 中的 mathematics 作"尤其是"的细化举例，正是 in particular 的典型用法。

【竞争词】 E) essential in essential 不是英语固定搭配

essential 意为"本质的"，常说 in essence (本质上) 而非 in essential；放进 in __(33)__, probability theory 既无搭配支撑、语义上也不能引出举例。

H) obscure in obscure 不成搭配且语义反向

obscure 是"模糊/鲜为人知的"，在此既无固定短语，也与 Bostrom"明确使用概率论"的语境冲突。

34. how we as a __(34)__ might achieve this safe passage

【答案】 **N) species** (名词)

【词性槽】 we as a __: as a 后接单数可数名词，we 的同位

【依据】 we as a species = 我们作为一个物种，与全文"人类整体存亡"主旨严丝合缝

how we as a __(34)__ might achieve this safe passage 的语境是讨论"人类作为一个整体如何安全跨越技术之桥"，species (物种) 正是把"全人类"集合化的标准学术用语，与首段 humanity, every last person 的视角一致。species 单复数同形，符合 as a 单数要求。

【竞争词】 F) evaporation evaporation 是"蒸发"，不能作 we 的同位身份

evaporation 描述物理/抽象过程，与"我们作为一个 X"的身份位完全不搭。

K) scenario scenario 留给 26 题且语义不通

scenario 是"情景"，we as a scenario 不构成意义；并且 26 题 (the more likely __) 正是为 scenario 量身定做的位置。

O) variety we as a variety 不成立

variety 指"多样性、种类"，搭配上多说 a variety of，无法独立作 we 的身份同位；且 a variety 在此既无具体所指也偏离主题。

35. about some of the most interesting and worrying existential risks that humanity might __(35)__ in the decades and centuries to come

【答案】 **D) encounter** (动词)

【词性槽】 humanity might __: 情态动词 might 后接动词原形

【依据】 **encounter risks = 遭遇风险，是及物动词，宾语正是先行词 risks**

existential risks that humanity might __(35)__ in the decades and centuries to come
中，空是定语从句的谓语动词、需要及物动词以"risks"为宾语；encounter 正是"遭遇/碰到(风险/困难)"的标准搭配。

【竞争词】 B) **arise** arise 是不及物动词，不能直接带宾语 risks

arise 意为"产生、出现"，是不及物动词 (risks arise, 而不是 humanity arise risks)；放进"humanity might arise risks"语法立刻不成立。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

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

A) **advocate** (名词) (动词)

(名) 倡导者、拥护者；(动) 提倡、支持
用于第 32 空

B) **arise** (动词)

出现、产生、兴起 (不及物，常接 from)
用于第 30 空

C) **emphasized** (动词) (形容词)

强调 (过去式/过去分词)，被强调的
干扰词 · 未选用

D) **encounter** (动词) (名词)

遭遇、遇到 (困难、风险等)
用于第 35 空

E) **essential** (形容词) (名词)

本质的、必不可少的
干扰词 · 未选用

F) **evaporation** (名词)

蒸发、消失
干扰词 · 未选用

G) **extinction** (名词)

灭绝、消亡
用于第 27 空

H) **obscure** (形容词) (动词)

(形) 模糊的、鲜为人知的；(动) 使模糊
用于第 29 空

I) **particular** 形容词 名词

特别的; in particular = 尤其、特别地
用于第 33 空

J) **posed** 动词 形容词

(pose 的过去分词) 造成、构成 (威胁/风险)
用于第 31 空

K) **scenario** 名词

情景、设想、可能发生的情况
用于第 26 空

L) **severely** 副词

严重地、严厉地
用于第 28 空

M) **shrewdly** 副词

精明地、敏锐地
干扰词 · 未选用

N) **species** 名词

物种 (单复数同形)
用于第 34 空

O) **variety** 名词

多样性、种类
干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

牛津哲学家警告：最可能毁灭人类的是人类自己（尤其是技术风险）

全文围绕牛津大学未来人类研究所所长 Nick Bostrom 的观点展开——比起小行星、超级火山，更可能让人类灭亡的是人类自身，尤其是技术所带来的生存风险。开篇即定调：the more likely __(26)__, according to Nick Bostrom, a professor of philosophy at Oxford, is that we humans will destroy ourselves; 后文进一步聚焦 the subset of existential risks that __(30)__ from human technology, 并交代 Bostrom 仍是 trans-humanism 的倡导者、用哲学与概率论寻找人类安全通过技术之桥的方法。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

C) **emphasized** 最容易冒充 31 题 posed

考生在 the risks __(31)__ to humans by technological progress 处可能想到"被强调", 但 emphasized 与 risk 的搭配不指"造成", 只表"被强调", 逻辑与 by technological progress 这一施事不通; 识破法: 看是否构成"造成型"语义。

E) **essential** 最像 27 题与 29 题的形容词位

形容词位 (如 human __(27)__ risks 与 others are __(29)__ or even exotic) 都可能让人误填 essential"本质的", 但与上下文"灭绝"主题、与 exotic 的同向递进都不匹配; 识破法: 回到第一句主旨与连接词判色调。

F) **evaporation** 形近"消失"诱惑 26 题

26 题 the more likely __(26)__ 谈"人类被抹去", 考生看到 evaporation"蒸发"会误以为隐喻"消亡", 但搭配上不能与 is that 同位语从句连用, 且与 asteroids、super volcanoes 这类"情景"平行不上; 识破法: 看后面的 is that 从句要解释的是"事件"还是"过程"。

M) **shrewdly** 唯一未用副词, 冒充 28 题 severely

副词位 __(28)__ underestimated by society 只有两个副词候选, shrewdly"精明地"看似能修饰动作, 但与负面 underestimated 与 worse still 的色调对立; 识破法: 副词位先判色调, 正负分明即可秒选。

O) **variety** 可能混淆 26 题 scenario、34 题 species

考生看 the more likely __(26)__ 会想到"a variety of", 或在 we as a __(34)__ 误填 variety; 但 variety 一般需要 a variety of 框架, 且无法作 we 的同位身份; 识破法: variety 几乎只出现在 a variety of 结构里, 否则慎用。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Unthinkable as it may be, humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth.

第1段，第1句

主句包含主语、同位语、谓语(情态动词加被动)、两个状语,成分较为丰富。状语从句涉及倒装结构,表语前置,对理解系表结构和倒装用法有训练价值。同位语的识别也是常见考点。整句覆盖多种成分类型和特殊结构

We have learned to worry about asteroids(小行星) and super volcanoes, but the more likely scenario, according to Nick Bostrom, a professor of philosophy at Oxford, is that we humans will destroy ourselves.

第1段，第2句

句子结构非常典型：并列句加表语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，转折逻辑和从句嵌套都是常考句式。插入语的使用也是真题中的常见手法，掌握后可以广泛迁移。

In fact, he is a longtime advocate of trans-humanism—the effort to improve the human condition, and even human nature itself, through technological means.

第3段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、系动词、表语、同位语、宾语（包括并列宾语）、方式状语等多种成分，同位语结构对初学者有一定练习价值，不定式短语中的并列宾语也值得辨析。

In the long run he sees technology as a bridge, a bridge we humans must cross with great care, in order to reach new and better modes of being.

第3段，第3句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、定语从句、时间状语、目的状语等多种成分，且包含关系代词省略、同位语识别、see...as 固定搭配等易错点，成分丰富且有一定训练价值

What follows is my conversation with Bostrom about some of the most interesting and worrying existential risks that humanity might encounter in the decades and centuries to come, and about what we can do to make sure we outlast them.

第3段，第5句

这句在结构拆解上的训练收益很高，虽然层级较多，但主干仍可通过系统步骤找出来；时态难度中等，不会把注意力完全分散。作为“结构加时态”综合训练材料，值得优先练习。

本篇出现的 32 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。

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇5次 · 真题 167 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类（总称）

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

professor

B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

philosophy

B2

n. 哲学

本篇2次 · 真题 12 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

accord

C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇1次 · 真题 136 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 46 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次·真题 41 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 20 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题 17 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇1次·真题 16 句

super B1

adj. 极好的, 超级棒的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

wipe A2

v. 擦, 抹

本篇1次·真题 10 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mode B2

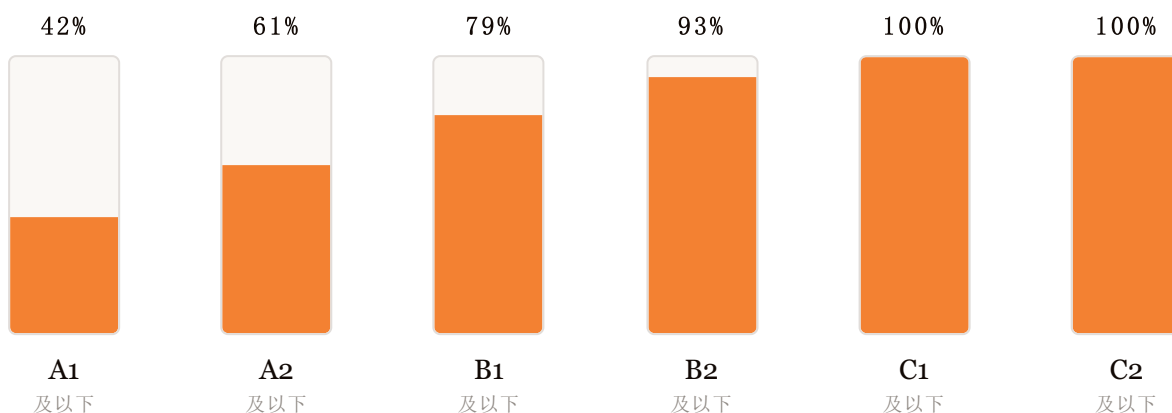
n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 121 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **121** 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 9 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 121 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

121

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年3月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2023年3月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) · 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**.

San Francisco Has Become One Huge Metaphor for Economic Inequality in America

A) The fog still chills the morning air and the cable cars still climb halfway to the stars. Yet on the ground, the Bay area has changed greatly since singer Tony Bennett left his heart here. Silicon Valley and the tech industry have led the region into a period of unprecedented wealth and innovation. But existing political and land limits have caused an alarming housing crisis and astronomical rise in social and economic difference.

晨雾依然让清晨的空气寒意逼人,缆车依然攀登至半空中的繁星。然而在地面上,自歌手托尼·班奈特把心留在这里以来,湾区已经发生了巨大变化。硅谷和科技行业引领该地区进入了一个前所未有的财富和创新时期。但现有的政治和土地限制已经造成了令人担忧的住房危机以及社会和经济差距的天文数字式增长。

B) While the residents of most cities display pride and support for their home industries, drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry. A vocal minority is even calling on officials to punish those who are benefitting from the economic and housing boom. If this boom and its consequences are not resolved, a drastic increase in social and economic difference may have a profound impact on the region for generations. A history and analysis of this transformation may hold invaluable insights about the opportunities. Perils of tech cities are currently being cultivated across the US, and indeed around the world.

虽然大多数城市的居民对本地产业表现出自豪和支持,但旧金山湾区剧烈的市场扭曲已经在该地区引发了对科技行业的强烈不满。一个声音响亮的少数群体甚至呼吁官员惩罚那些从经济和住房繁荣中受益

的人。如果这种繁荣及其后果得不到解决,社会和经济差距的急剧扩大可能会对该地区产生深远影响,延续数代人。对这一转变的历史和分析可能蕴含着宝贵的见解,关于目前正在美国各地乃至世界各地培育的科技城市的机遇和危险。

- C) According to a recent study, San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference. The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million. This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom, which stands at \$81,094. The top 1% of the San Francisco peninsula's share of total income now extends to 30.8% of the region's income. This was a dramatic jump from 1989, where it stood at 15.8%.

根据最近的一项研究,旧金山在加利福尼亚州经济差距方面排名第一。该市收入最高的1%家庭的平均收入为360万美元。这是底层家庭平均收入的44倍,后者为81094美元。旧金山半岛收入最高的1%人群在该地区总收入中的份额现已达到30.8%。这与1989年的15.8%相比是一个戏剧性的跃升。

- D) The region's economy has been fundamentally transformed by the technology industry springing from Silicon Valley. Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area. The city is now home to Twitter, Uber, Airbnb, Pinterest, Dropbox and others. In short, the Bay Area has become a global magnet for those with specialized skills, which has in turn helped fuel economic enthusiasm, and this economic growth has reduced unemployment to 3.4%, an admirable feat.

该地区的经济已经被源自硅谷的科技行业从根本上改变了。市长Ed Lee推动的政策为科技公司在该市长期被忽视的Mid-Market地区开设业务提供了税收减免。该市现在是Twitter、Uber、Airbnb、Pinterest、Dropbox等公司的所在地。简而言之,湾区已成为那些拥有专业技能人士的全球磁石,这反过来又帮助激发了经济热情,而这种经济增长已将失业率降至3.4%,这是一项令人钦佩的成就。

- E) In spite of all that, the strength of the recent job growth, combined with policies that have traditionally limited housing development in the city and throughout the peninsula, did not help ease the affordability crisis. In 2015 alone, the Bay Area added 64,000 in jobs. In the same year, only 5,000 new homes were built.

尽管如此,近期就业增长的强劲势头,加上传统上限制该市和整个半岛住房开发的政策,并没有帮助缓解可负担性危机。仅在2015年,湾区就增加了64000个工作岗位。同年,只建造了5000套新住房。

- F) With the average house in the city costing over \$1.25 million and average flat prices over \$1.11 million, the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000. Considering that the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000, it is not an exaggeration to say that the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent.

由于该市的平均房价超过125万美元,平均公寓价格超过111万美元,购买房屋的最低资格收入已增至254000美元。考虑到该市目前的平均家庭收入约为80000美元,说拥有住房的梦想现在已超出绝大多数当今租房者的能力范围并不夸张。

- G) For generations, the stability and prosperity of the American middle class have been anchored by home ownership. Studies have consistently shown that the value of land has overtaken overall income growth, thus providing a huge advantage to property owners as a vehicle of wealth building.

When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases.

几代人以来,美国中产阶级的稳定和繁荣一直以拥有住房为基础。研究一致表明,土地价值已经超过了总体收入增长,从而为房产所有者提供了巨大优势,成为财富积累的工具。当房价飙升至大多数家庭无法企及时,贫富差距就会急剧扩大。

- H) If contributing factors leading to housing becoming less than affordable are not resolved over multiple generations, a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth. The result? A society where the threat of class warfare would loom large. A society's level of happiness is tied less to measures of quantitative wealth and more to measures of qualitative wealth. This means that how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors' has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living. At the same time, when a system no longer provides opportunities for the majority to participate in wealth building, it not only robs those who are excluded from opportunities, but also deprives them of their dignity.

如果导致住房变得难以负担的促成因素在多代人的时间里得不到解决,一小部分精英将控制国家总财富的巨大份额。结果是什么?一个阶级斗争威胁迫在眉睫的社会。一个社会的幸福水平与定量财富的衡量标准关系较小,而与定性财富的衡量标准关系更大。这意味着一个人如何评判自己与邻居相比的安全感,比他们客观的生活水平对其幸福感的影响更大。同时,当一个制度不再为大多数人提供参与财富积累的机会时,它不仅剥夺了那些被排除在外的人的机会,而且剥夺了他们的尊严。

- I) San Francisco and the Bay Area have long been committed to values which embrace inclusion and rejection of mainstream culture. To see these values coming apart so publicly adds insult to injury for a region once defined by its progressive social fabric. In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge. But deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies or real estate developers are not likely to shift the balance.

旧金山和湾区长期以来一直致力于拥抱包容和拒绝主流文化的价值观。看到这些价值观如此公开地分崩离析,对于一个曾经以其进步的社会结构为特征的地区来说无异于雪上加霜。面对怨恨,想要报复是人之常情。但诸如对科技公司或房地产开发商征收重税等恶化的政策不太可能改变这种平衡。

- J) The housing crisis is caused by two primary factors: the growing desirability of the Bay Area as a place to live due to its excellent economy, and our limited housing stock. Although the city is experiencing an unprecedented boom in new housing, more units are sorely needed. Protection policies were originally designed to suppress bad development and boost historic preservation in our urban areas. Now, too many developers are experiencing excessive delays. Meanwhile, there are the land limitations of the Bay Area to consider. The region is surrounded by water and mountains. Local governments need to aid development as well. This means increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process.

住房危机是由两个主要因素造成的:由于经济出色,湾区作为居住地的吸引力不断增长,以及我们有限的住房存量。尽管该市正在经历前所未有的新住房建设热潮,但仍然迫切需要更多单元。保护政策最初旨在抑制不良开发并促进我们城市地区的历史保护。现在,太多的开发商正在经历过度的延误。与此同时,还需要考虑湾区的土地限制。该地区被水域和山脉环绕。地方政府也需要协助开发。这意味着提高整个地区的住房密度,在简化审批流程的同时向上建设。

- K) Real estate alone will not solve the problem, of course. Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city. We need to build an

effective high-speed commuting system linking the high-priced and crowded Bay Area with the low-priced and low-density Central Valley. This would dramatically reduce travel times. And based on the operating speeds of hovering trains used in countries such as Japan or Spain, high-speed rail could shorten the time to travel between San Francisco and California's capital, Sacramento, or from Stockton to San Jose, to under 30 minutes. This system would bring once distant regions within reasonable commute to heavy job centers. The city also needs to update existing transportation routes combined with smart home-building policies that dramatically increase housing density in areas surrounding high-speed rail stations. By doing so, we will be able to build affordable housing within acceptable commuting distances for a significant bulk of the workforce.

当然,仅靠房地产无法解决问题。交通也需要更新,基础设施需要延伸以连接偏远地区与硅谷和该市。我们需要建立一个有效的高速通勤系统,连接高价格和拥挤的湾区与低价格和低密度的中央谷地。这将大幅缩短旅行时间。根据日本或西班牙等国使用的悬浮列车的运行速度,高速铁路可以将旧金山与加利福尼亚州首府萨克拉门托之间,或从斯托克顿到圣何塞之间的旅行时间缩短至30分钟以内。这个系统将使曾经遥远的地区进入到主要就业中心的合理通勤范围内。该市还需要更新现有的交通路线,结合智能住房建设政策,大幅提高高速铁路站周围地区的住房密度。通过这样做,我们将能够在可接受的通勤距离内为大部分劳动力建造可负担的住房。

- L) Our threatening housing crisis forces the difficult question of what type of society we would like to be. Will it be one where the elite command the vast bulk of wealth and regional culture is defined by an aggressive business world? We were recently treated to a taste of the latter, when local tech employee Justin Keller wrote an open letter to the city complaining about having to see homeless people on his way to work.

我们面临的威胁性住房危机迫使我们思考一个困难的问题:我们想成为什么样的社会。是一个精英掌控绝大部分财富、地区文化由激进的商业世界定义的社会吗?我们最近就领略了后者的滋味,当地科技员工 Justin Keller写了一封公开信给该市,抱怨在上班路上不得不看到无家可归者。

- M) It doesn't have to be this way. But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern. It may take less than you might think. And in fact, the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear. We need to increase the density of housing units. We need to use existing technology to shorten travel times and break the land limits. There is a way to solve complex social and economic problems without abandoning social responsibility. This is the Bay Area's opportunity to prove that it can innovate more than just technology.

事情不必如此。但解决方案需要现在就实施,在愤怒的人群从麻烦发展为严重问题之前。这可能比你想象的要少。事实上,我们住房危机的解决方案已经相当清楚。我们需要提高住房单元的密度。我们需要利用现有技术来缩短旅行时间并打破土地限制。有一种方法可以在不放弃社会责任的情况下解决复杂的社会和经济问题。这是湾区证明自己不仅能在技术上创新的机会。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The higher rate of employment, combined with limited housing supply, did not make it any easier to buy a house.

较高的就业率加上有限的住房供应,并没有使购房变得更加容易。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 就业 + 住房不足却没让买房更易

【定位】 In spite of all that, the strength of the recent job growth, combined with policies that have traditionally limited housing development in the city and throughout the peninsula, did not help ease the affordability crisis.

尽管如此，近期就业增长的强劲势头，叠加传统上限制本市及整个半岛住房开发的政策，并没有帮助缓解可负担危机。

【改写】 higher rate of employment ↔ **the strength of the recent job growth**

就业率升 = 就业增长势头强

limited housing supply ↔ **policies that have traditionally limited housing development**

限制开发即压缩供给

did not make it any easier to buy a house ↔ **did not help ease the affordability crisis**

可负担危机未缓解 = 买房没变容易

【辨邻】 **F** F 段算的是 the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000 与 the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000 的差距，结论与买房难有关，但没有 higher rate of employment 这条原因要素，因此不是本题来源。

the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000

37. One way to deal with the housing crisis is for the government to simplify approval procedures for housing projects.

应对住房危机的一种方法是政府简化住房项目的审批程序。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 政府简化住房项目审批

【定位】 This means increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process.

这意味着要在整个地区提高住房密度、向上建造，同时精简审批流程。

【改写】 simplify approval procedures for housing projects ↔ **streamlining the approval process**

streamline = simplify, process = procedures

【辨邻】 **M** M 段重在 We need to increase the density of housing units 与 use existing technology to shorten travel times and break the land limits 等动作，未出现 approval 关联词，因此不是本题来源段。

the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear

38. Residents of the San Francisco Bay Area strongly resent the tech industry because of the economic inequality it has contributed to.

San Francisco 湾区的居民因科技行业造成的经济不平等而强烈不满。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】居民因贫富差距强烈憎恨科技业

【定位】While the residents of most cities display pride and support for their home industries, drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry.

尽管大多数城市的居民都为本地产业感到自豪并予以支持，旧金山湾区却因剧烈的市场扭曲，对科技业产生了强烈的怨气。

【改写】strongly resent the tech industry ↔ **boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry**
动词 resent 与名词 resentment 同根；strongly = boiling

because of the economic inequality it has contributed to ↔

drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment
市场扭曲 = 经济不平等的具体表现

【辨邻】I I 段 In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge 是对已有怨气的回应，没有把“怨气 → 科技业 → 经济不平等”这条归因链给出。

In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge

39. The fast rise in the prices of land and houses increases the economic inequality among people.

土地和房屋价格的快速上涨加剧了人们之间的经济不平等。

【答案】G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】地价/房价飙升扩大经济差距

【定位】When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases.

当房价飙升至大多数家庭难以企及时，贫富差距就会急剧扩大。

【改写】fast rise in the prices of land and houses ↔

When home prices soar above the reach of most households

fast rise = soar

increases the economic inequality among people ↔

the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases

经济不平等 = 贫富差距

【辨邻】 C 段聚焦 San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference 与 The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million 等收入差距数字，没有把“房价/地价上升”作为原因引入。

San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference

H 段 If contributing factors leading to housing becoming less than affordable are not resolved over multiple generations, a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth 是远期社会后果论，与陈述句要的直接因果不同。

a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth

40. San Francisco city government offered tax benefits to attract tech companies to establish operations in a less developed area.

San Francisco 市政府提供税收优惠以吸引科技公司在欠发达地区开展业务。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 市政府用税收优惠引科技公司去欠发达区

【定位】 Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area.

由市长 Ed Lee 推动的政策为科技公司提供税收减免，让它们在该市长期被忽视的 Mid-Market 区域开设业务。

【改写】 offered tax benefits ↔ provided tax breaks

offered = provided, benefits = breaks

to attract tech companies to establish operations ↔ for tech companies to set up shop

to attract ... to establish = for ... to set up shop

in a less developed area ↔ along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area

less developed = long-neglected

【辨邻】 I 段 deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies or real estate developers 描述的是与本题相反的政策方向，且语境是“不要这么做”。看到 tax 就选会被“正话反说”诱导。

deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies

41. Innovative solutions to social and economic problems should be introduced before it is too late.

应在为时已晚之前引入社会和经济问题的创新解决方案。

【答案】 M 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 及时引入创新解法

【定位】 But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern.

但解决方案必须立刻实施，趁愤怒的人群还没从小麻烦发展成严重问题。

【改写】 Innovative solutions to social and economic problems ↔

a way to solve complex social and economic problems without abandoning social responsibility

social and economic problems 原词复现, Innovative ↔ innovate 同根

before it is too late ↔

solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern

now + before sth gets worse = before it is too late

【辨邻】 J J 段更像问题剖析与对策列举; 陈述句“创新解法 + 趁早”是宏观呼吁, 与 M 段的尾段定位匹配。

increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process

K K 段聚焦 high-speed commuting system 这一具体方案, 无 before it is too late 这种时间紧迫性表述。

Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city

42. When people compare their own living standard with others', it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment.

当人们将自己的生活水平与他人进行比较时,这对他们的满足感有更大的影响。

【答案】 H 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 和别人比较影响幸福感

【定位】 This means that how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors' has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living.

这意味着, 一个人如何与邻居比较自己的安全感, 对其幸福感的影响要大于他客观的生活水平。

【改写】 compare their own living standard with others' ↔

how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors'

compare with others' = in comparison to neighbors'

it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment ↔

has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living

sense of contentment = happiness; greater impact = more of an impact

【辨邻】 G G 段 When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases 是经济差距视角, 缺少“幸福感/满足感”这层。

the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases

43. San Francisco has been found to have the biggest income gap in California between the rich and the poor.

San Francisco被发现是加利福尼亚州贫富收入差距最大的城市。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 加州贫富差距最大的城市

【定位】 According to a recent study, San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference.
根据最近的一项研究，旧金山在加州的经济差距方面排名第一。

【改写】 biggest income gap in California ↔

San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference

ranks first = biggest, economic difference = income gap

between the rich and the poor ↔

The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million. This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom

top 1% vs those at the bottom = rich vs poor

44. Improved transport networks connecting the city to distant outlying areas will also help solve the housing crisis.

连接城市与遥远边缘地区的改善交通网络也将有助于解决住房危机。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 改善交通连接远郊缓解住房危机

【定位】 Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city.

交通也需要升级，基础设施需要延伸，把远郊与硅谷及本市连接起来。

【改写】 Improved transport networks ↔

Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended

Improved = updated + extended

connecting the city to distant outlying areas ↔ **link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city**

connect = link, distant outlying areas = distant regions

will also help solve the housing crisis ↔

we will be able to build affordable housing within acceptable commuting distances for a significant bulk of the workforce

建可负担住房 = 帮助解决住房危机

45. Average incomes in the Bay Area make it virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home.

湾区的平均收入使得大多数租户家庭几乎不可能购买住房。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 平均收入让大多数租户买不起房

【定位】 Considering that the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000, it is not an exaggeration to say that the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent.

考虑到该市目前家庭平均收入约 8 万美元, 说“如今对绝大多数租户而言, 拥有住房的梦想已遥不可及”并不夸张。

【改写】 Average incomes in the Bay Area ↔

the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000

平均收入两端同义

virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home ↔

the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent

beyond the grasp = virtually impossible; people who rent = tenant families

【辨邻】 E E 段 did not help ease the affordability crisis 是结论性表述, 无具体收入数字、无“租户群体”指向, 与陈述句的算账型命题对不上。

did not help ease the affordability crisis

G G 段聚焦 the value of land has overtaken overall income growth 与 the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases 的宏观机制, 与陈述句的具体算账不同。

the value of land has overtaken overall income growth

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 开篇定调: 旧金山湾区因硅谷与科技业带来空前繁荣, 但既有的政治与土地限制造成了惊人的住房危机和社会经济差距。

信息指纹 旧金山湾区总体定调

B 湾区居民对科技业普遍不满，少数声音甚至呼吁惩罚受益者；若不解决，会有深远影响，本文将分析其来由。

信息指纹 居民对科技业的强烈不满

C 用具体数据说话：旧金山在加州贫富差距居首，前 1% 家庭年收入约 360 万美元，是底层 8 万多美元的 44 倍。

信息指纹 加州贫富差距第一

D 市政府用税收优惠吸引科技公司进驻长期被忽视的 Mid-Market 区，推特、优步、爱彼迎等纷至沓来，失业率降到 3.4%。

信息指纹 税收优惠引科技公司进 Mid-Market

E 强劲就业增长叠加长期限制开发的政策，并没有缓解可负担危机：一年新增 6.4 万岗位，却只新建 5000 套房。

信息指纹 就业暴增对比新房极少

F 用房价与收入数字算账：购房资格收入门槛已达 25.4 万美元，而平均家庭收入只有约 8 万，租户买房梦基本破灭。

信息指纹 购房门槛远超平均收入

G 美国中产长期靠房产积累财富；土地增值超过收入增长，房价飙升时贫富差距会急剧扩大。

信息指纹 房价飙升拉大贫富差距

H 若不可负担问题持续多代，少数精英会掌握巨额财富；人对幸福感的判断更多来自和邻居比较的相对感，体系排除多数人时还剥夺了他们的尊严。

信息指纹 幸福感更多来自横向比较

I 湾区一向标榜包容与反主流文化，眼看这些价值崩解格外刺痛；面对怨气想报复是人之常情，但重税科技公司或开发商的恶政未必管用。

信息指纹 价值崩解与重税恶政警示

J 住房危机两大根源：湾区作为宜居地越来越火，住房存量有限；保护性政策导致开发拖延；解法包括提高密度、向上建造、精简审批流程。

信息指纹 提高密度并精简审批

K 光靠房地产不够，还要升级交通、延伸基础设施：用高速通勤系统把高价拥挤的湾区与低价低密度的中央谷地连起来，把远郊纳入合理通勤范围。

信息指纹 高速通勤连接远郊

L 住房危机逼出社会形态之问；并以科技员工 Justin Keller 写公开信抱怨上班路上看到流浪汉为例，提示精英对立面的味道。

信息指纹 Justin Keller 公开信案例

M 结尾呼吁现在就行动，解决方案其实已经清楚——提高住房密度、用既有技术缩短通勤、突破土地限制；这是湾区证明自己能在科技之外创新的机会。

信息指纹 及时行动呼吁

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom, which stands at \$81,094.

C段，第3句

主系表结构 + 非限制性定语从句是英语中较为常见的句式，尤其在说明性和描述性文本中频繁出现。倍数表达 (times) 和 "which" 引导的补充说明也是考试中的常见考点，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

This was a dramatic jump from 1989, where it stood at 15.8%.

C段，第5句

主句加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,特别是用 "where" 引导从句修饰时间或抽象名词的用法具有一定代表性。但本句结构相对简单,不属于高频复杂句式,典型性中等偏上。

Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area.

D段，第2句

本句展现了典型的 "主语（含后置定语）+ 谓语 + 宾语 + 目的状语" 结构，后置定语和不定式作目的状语都是考试阅读中的高频句式，且长度和修饰层次适中，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

In short, the Bay Area has become a global magnet for those with specialized skills, which has in turn helped fuel economic enthusiasm, and this economic growth has reduced unemployment to 3.4%, an admirable feat.

D段，第4句

本句结构非常典型：并列主句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"which" 指代前面整句内容的用法也是常考点。现在完成时表达 "过去动作对现在的影响" 这一语义也是真题中的常见考查对象。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Studies have consistently shown that the value of land has overtaken overall income growth, thus providing a huge advantage to property owners as a vehicle of wealth building.

G段，第2句

本句的 '主句 + 宾语从句 + 分词短语作结果状语' 结构在学术写作和考试阅读中十分常见。动词 "show" 后接 "that" 引导宾语从句是高频句式,分词短语作状语也是典型用法,掌握后可以大量复用到其他类似句子的分析中。

At the same time, when a system no longer provides opportunities for the majority to participate in wealth building, it not only robs those who are excluded from opportunities, but also deprives them of their dignity.

H段，第6句

"not only... but also..." 并列结构、"when" 引导的时间状语从句、限制性定语从句修饰宾语、"deprive sb of sth" 固定搭配,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式,掌握后可大量迁移应用。

In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge.

I段，第3句

It is + 形容词 + 不定式 这一句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是表达评价和陈述普遍规律的典型结构。掌握该句型后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，具有较高的复用价值。

Although the city is experiencing an unprecedented boom in new housing, more units are sorely needed.

J段，第2句

"Although 从句 + 主句" 的让步转折结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且被动语态在学术表达中极为常见,该句型具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Protection policies were originally designed to suppress bad development and boost historic preservation in our urban areas.

J段，第3句

"be designed to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，表达目的的不定式用法也是典型句式；被动语态 + 目的状语的组合在学术类文本中频繁出现，具有一定代表性

Meanwhile, there are the land limitations of the Bay Area to consider.

J段，第5句

there be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，且本句带有后置定语（介词短语和不定式），体现了典型的书面语表达方式，学习后可大量迁移。

Will it be one where the elite command the vast bulk of wealth and regional culture is defined by an aggressive business world?

L段，第2句

疑问句 + 定语从句修饰代词先行词 + 从句内并列结构 + 被动语态的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。尤其是 "be one where" 这种用法（代词 + 定语从句描述抽象情况）以及从句内的主被动对比，都是真题中反复出现的句式。掌握本句结构后，可迁移应用到类似的社会、经济、文化话题句式中。

But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern.

M段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型，符合四六级和考研常考句式。主句使用 "need to be done" 表示必要性，时间状语从句用 "before" 引导表示时间限制，这种搭配在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛应用于类似语境。

And in fact, the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear.

M段，第4句

主系表结构是英语中的基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺少考试中常考的从句、非谓语、倒装等复杂结构，作为考试句式的代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 172 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。

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇 17 次 · 真题 34 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇 11 次 · 真题 167 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇11次 · 真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇10次 · 真题 78 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇9次 · 真题 94 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇7次 · 真题 112 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇7次 · 真题 73 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇7次 · 真题 62 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇5次 · 真题 103 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次 · 真题 273 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇4次 · 真题 115 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 104 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇3次 · 真题 76 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

inequality

B2

n. 不平等

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

dramatically

B2

adv. 显著地

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

distant

B1

adj. 遥远的, 远处的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

density

B2

n. 密度

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 138 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 102 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题 100 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题 77 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次·真题 54 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇2次·真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇2次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次·真题 51 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇2次·真题 50 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇2次·真题 42 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次·真题 39 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇2次·真题 37 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇2次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇2次·真题 28 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

resentment C1

n. 愤恨

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

bulk B2

n. 大部分

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 190 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 42 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变; 使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 19 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次·真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次·真题 16 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 15 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本篇1次·真题 13 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 13 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 12 句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本篇1次·真题 11 句

preservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 11 句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

feat B2

n. 功绩

本篇1次·真题 9 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇1次·真题 9 句

profound C1

adj. 深刻的
本篇1次·真题9句

regional B2

adj. 地区的
本篇1次·真题9句

rent A2

v. 租用
本篇1次·真题9句

vocal B2

adj. 直言不讳的, 大声表达的
本篇1次·真题9句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的
本篇1次·真题8句

command B1

n. 命令
本篇1次·真题8句

rob B1

v. 抢劫
本篇1次·真题8句

specialized B2

adj. 专业的;专门的
本篇1次·真题8句

stability B2

n. 稳定 (性)
本篇1次·真题8句

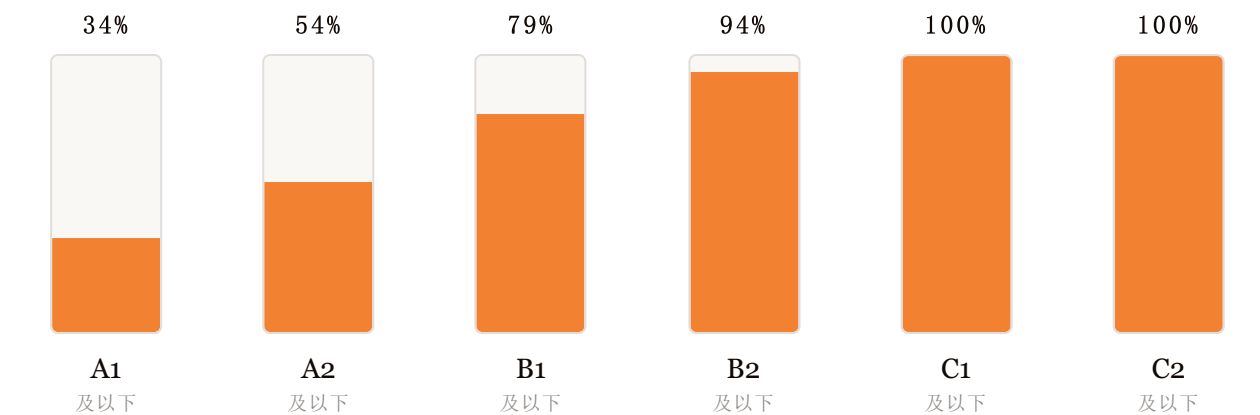
traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统
本篇1次·真题8句

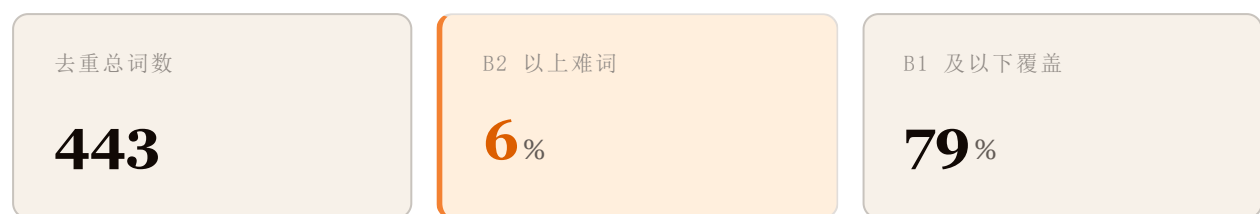
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 443 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **443** 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 26 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 443 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年3月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年3月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段原文（段首标 P1-P12 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 The ability to make inferences from same and different, once thought to be unique to humans, is viewed as a cornerstone of abstract intelligent thought. A new study, however, has shown that what psychologists call same-different discrimination is present in creatures generally seen as unintelligent: newborn ducklings(小鸭).

从相同和不同中进行推理的能力曾被认为是人类独有的,被视为抽象智能思维的基石。然而,一项新研究表明,心理学家所称的相同-不同辨别能力存在于通常被视为不聪明的生物中:新生小鸭。

P2 The study, published Thursday in Science, challenges our idea of what it means to have a birdbrain, said Edward Wasserman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Iowa who wrote an independent review of the study.

周四发表在《科学》杂志上的这项研究挑战了我们关于拥有鸟脑意味着什么的概念,爱荷华大学实验心理学家Edward Wasserman说,他为该研究撰写了一篇独立评论。

P3 "In fact, birds are extremely intelligent and our problem pretty much lies in figuring out how to get them to 'talk' to us, or tell us how smart they really are," he said.

他说:"事实上,鸟类极其聪明,我们的问题主要在于弄清楚如何让它们与我们'交谈',或者告诉我们它们到底有多聪明。"

P4 Antone Martinho and Alex Kacelnik, co-authors of the new paper, devised a clever experiment

to better test bird intelligence.

新论文的共同作者Antone Martinho和Alex Kacelnik设计了一个巧妙的实验来更好地测试鸟类智能。

P5 First, they took 1-day-old ducklings and exposed them to a pair of moving objects. The two objects were either the same or different in shape or color. Then they exposed each duckling to two entirely new pairs of moving objects.

首先,他们将出生1天的小鸭暴露于一对移动物体前。这两个物体在形状或颜色上要么相同,要么不同。然后他们让每只小鸭接触两对全新的移动物体。

P6 The researchers found that about 70% of the ducklings preferred to move toward the pair of objects that had the same shape or color relationship as the first objects they saw. A duckling that was first shown two green spheres, in other words, was more likely to move toward a pair of blue spheres than a mismatched pair of orange and purple spheres.

研究人员发现,约70%的小鸭更喜欢移向与它们最初看到的物体具有相同形状或颜色关系的那对物体。换句话说,最初看到两个绿色球体的小鸭更有可能移向一对蓝色球体,而不是一对不匹配的橙色和紫色球体。

P7 Ducklings go through a rapid learning process called imprinting shortly after birth—it's what allows them to identify and follow their mothers.

小鸭在出生后不久会经历一个称为印记的快速学习过程——这使它们能够识别并跟随母亲。

P8 These findings suggest that ducklings use abstract relationships between sensory inputs like color, shape, sounds and odor to recognize their mothers, said Dr. Kacelnik.

Kacelnik博士说,这些发现表明小鸭使用感官输入之间的抽象关系,如颜色、形状、声音和气味来识别它们的母亲。

P9 By studying imprinting, the authors of this study have shown for the first time that an animal can learn relationships between concepts without training, said Jeffrey Katz, an experimental psychologist at Auburn University who was not involved in the study.

未参与该研究的Auburn University实验心理学家Jeffrey Katz说,通过研究印记,本研究的作者首次证明动物可以在没有训练的情况下学习概念之间的关系。

P10 Previous studies have suggested that other animals, including pigeons, dolphins, honeybees and some primates(灵长类动物), can discern same from different, but only after extensive training.

先前的研究表明,包括鸽子、海豚、蜜蜂和一些灵长类动物在内的其他动物可以辨别相同和不同,但只有在经过大量训练之后。

P11 Adding ducklings to the list—particularly untrained newborn ducklings—suggests that the ability to compare abstract concepts "is far more necessary to a wider variety of animals' survival than we previously thought," Dr. Martinho said. He believes the ability is so crucial because it helps animals consider context when identifying objects in their environment.

Martinho博士说,将小鸭——特别是未经训练的新生小鸭——加入这个名单表明,比较抽象概念的能力"对更广泛的动物生存而言远比我们之前认为的更为必要"。他认为这种能力如此关键,因为它帮助动物在识别环境中的物体时考虑情境。

P12 It's clear from this study and others like it that "animals process and appreciate far more of the intricacies in their world than we've ever understood," Dr. Wasserman said. "We are in a revolutionary

phase in terms of our ability to understand the minds of other animals."

Wasserman博士说,从这项研究和其他类似研究中可以清楚地看出,"动物处理和理解其世界中的复杂性远超我们以往的认识"。"就我们理解其他动物思维的能力而言,我们正处于一个革命性的阶段。"

题目与逐题解析

46. In what way were humans thought to be unique?

- A) Being a major source of animal intelligence.
- B) Being the cornerstone of the creative world.
- C) Being capable of same-different discrimination.
- D) Being able to distinguish abstract from concrete.

人类曾被认为在哪方面具有独特性?

- A) 作为动物智能的主要来源。
- B) 作为创造性世界的基石。
- C) 能够进行相同-不同辨别。
- D) 能够区分抽象与具体。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 In what way were humans thought to be unique? 是 in what way 引导的客观信息问句, 对应原文一句话即可回答。

【拆句】 Q46 是一个被动语态的疑问句, 主干是 humans were thought to be unique, were thought 是过去时被动, 提示这一观点是过去的传统看法(呼应原文 once thought to be unique to humans 中的 once)。in what way 问的是 unique 的具体维度。

【定位】 The ability to make inferences from same and different, once thought to be unique to humans, is viewed as a cornerstone of abstract intelligent thought.

曾被认为是人类独有的、对 "同" 与 "异" 进行推断的能力, 被视为抽象智力思维的基石。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

选项 Being a major source of animal intelligence 说人类是 "动物智力的主要来源", 原文从未提出这一观点; 文章只对比人与动物的智力, 没说人是动物智力的源头。

B) 偷换概念

cornerstone of abstract intelligent thought 修饰的是 "同/异推断能力", 是 "抽象智力的基石", 不是 "创造性世界的基石"; 选项 Being the cornerstone of the creative world 把对象偷换成 the creative world。

C) ✓ 正确

make inferences from same and different ↔ same-different discrimination

once thought to be unique to humans ↔ Being capable of same-different discrimination

预判 "人类独有的是 same-different 推断能力", C 选项 Being capable of same-different discrimination 把这一信息完整还原, 且来源于原文同一句话, 是定位句的标准同义改写。

D) 无中生有

原文只提及 abstract intelligent thought, 从未提及 concrete 这一概念; 选项 Being able to distinguish abstract from concrete 把抽象与具体编造成可区分的对象。

47. What do we learn from the study published in Science?

- A) Our understanding of the bird world was biased.
- B) Our conception of birds' intelligence was wrong.
- C) Our communication with birds was far from adequate.
- D) Our knowledge about bird psychology needs updating.

我们从发表在《科学》杂志上的研究中了解到什么?

- A) 我们对鸟类世界的理解存在偏见。
- B) 我们对鸟类智能的概念是错误的。
- C) 我们与鸟类的交流远远不够充分。
- D) 我们关于鸟类心理学的知识需要更新。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the study published in Science? 限定了来源, 问该研究告诉我们什么客观结论, 对应原文该研究的总评句。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What do we learn from the study; 过去分词短语 published in Science 后置修饰 the study, 相当于定语从句 which was published in Science, 用来锁定具体哪一项研究。

【定位】 The study, published Thursday in Science, challenges our idea of what it means to have a birdbrain, said Edward Wasserman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Iowa who wrote an independent review of the study.

Wasserman 表示, 这项发表于周四《科学》杂志上的研究挑战了我们对 "birdbrain" 一词含义的认知。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

选项 Our understanding of the bird world was biased 把对象从 "鸟的智力" 扩大成 "鸟的世界"——原文只挑战对鸟智力的看法，没说我们对整个鸟类世界的理解有偏见。

B) ✓ 正确

challenges our idea of what it means to have a birdbrain ↔

Our conception of birds' intelligence was wrong

birds are extremely intelligent and our problem pretty much lies in figuring out how to get them to 'talk' to us

↔ **Our conception of birds' intelligence was wrong**

预判 "鸟脑认知被推翻", Our conception of birds' intelligence was wrong 与之严丝合缝; B 是定位句的标准同义改写。

C) 答非所问

our problem pretty much lies in figuring out how to get them to 'talk' to us 是 Wasserman 的延伸说明，不是该研究本身告诉我们的核心结论; 选项 Our communication with birds was far from adequate 误把延伸内容当作主结论。

D) 偷换概念

选项 Our knowledge about bird psychology needs updating 用 bird psychology 替换 birds' intelligence, 鸟类心理学是更广的学科范畴, 且 needs updating 改变了原文 "挑战" (即推翻) 的强度。

48. What did the researchers discover about most ducklings from their experiment?

- A) They could associate shape with color.
- B) They reacted quickly to moving objects.
- C) They preferred colored objects to colorless ones.
- D) They could tell whether the objects were the same.

研究人员从实验中发现大多数雏鸭有什么特点?

- A) 它们能够将形状与颜色联系起来。 B) 它们对移动物体反应迅速。
- C) 它们更喜欢有色物体而不是无色物体。 D) 它们能够判断物体是否相同。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did the researchers discover about most ducklings from their experiment? 直接问研究者发现了什么，是对实验结果的客观提问。

【拆句】 主干是 What did the researchers discover; about most ducklings 是 discover 的内容限定, from their experiment 是来源状语。整句无陷阱，按 "实验 → 发现 → 关于多数小鸭的结论" 这一链条去原文找即可。

【定位】 The researchers found that about 70% of the ducklings preferred to move toward the pair of objects that had the same shape or color relationship as the first objects they saw.

研究者发现，约 70% 的小鸭更倾向于走向与它们第一次看到的物体保持同种形状或颜色关系的那一对物体。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文是 the same shape or color relationship——这里 or 表示 "形状或颜色" 二者之一的关系，不是把形状和颜色 "关联起来"；选项 They could associate shape with color 是错读 or 的产物。

B) 无中生有

原文从未谈及小鸭 "反应速度"；选项 They reacted quickly to moving objects 是利用 moving objects 这一原词，凭空加上 quickly 这一速度属性。

C) 无中生有

原文只提到不同颜色 (green、blue、orange、purple) 之间的对照，从未涉及 "colorless 无色" 物体；选项 They preferred colored objects to colorless ones 凭空造出有色与无色的对比。

D) ✓ 正确

the same shape or color relationship as the first objects they saw ↔

They could tell whether the objects were the same

make inferences from same and different ↔

They could tell whether the objects were the same

预判 "小鸭能识别同异关系"，They could tell whether the objects were the same 与之精确对应；tell whether X were the same 正是 same-different discrimination 的口语化表述。

49. What was novel about the experiment in the study reported in Science?

- A) The animals used received no training.
- B) It used a number of colors and shapes.
- C) It was conducted by experimental psychologists.
- D) The ducklings were compared with other animals.

《科学》杂志报道的研究中,该实验的新颖之处是什么?

- A) 所使用的动物未接受任何训练。
- B) 实验使用了多种颜色和形状。
- C) 实验由实验心理学家进行。
- D) 雏鸭与其他动物进行了比较。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What was novel about the experiment...? 问该实验本身新颖在哪里，是对实验属性的客观提问，答案在原文有直接对应。

【拆句】 题干主干 What was novel about the experiment; 过去分词短语 reported in Science 后置修饰 the study，相当于 which was reported in Science。novel 在此意为 "前所未有的、首次的"，与原文 for the first time 直接呼应。

【定位】 By studying imprinting, the authors of this study have shown for the first time that an animal can learn relationships between concepts without training, said Jeffrey Katz, an experimental psychologist at Auburn University who was not involved in the study.

Auburn 大学的实验心理学家 Jeffrey Katz（未参与本研究）表示，通过研究印随现象，本研究作者首次证明动物可以在“无需训练”的情况下学会概念之间的关系。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

an animal can learn relationships between concepts without training ↔

The animals used received no training

untrained newborn ducklings ↔ **The animals used received no training**

预判“未受训练即首次”，The animals used received no training 与之严丝合缝；A 是 without training 与 untrained 的标准动宾化改写。

B) 答非所问

原文 two objects ... in shape or color 提到使用了不同颜色和形状，但这只是实验材料的描述，不是“新颖之处”——只是惯常做法；选项 It used a number of colors and shapes 把背景信息冒充为新颖之处。

C) 答非所问

experimental psychologist 与 experimental psychologist 只是介绍研究人员身份，从未将“实验心理学家”当作本研究的新颖之处；选项 It was conducted by experimental psychologists 把背景信息错认为答案。

D) 与原文相反

原文 Previous studies have suggested that other animals ... can discern same from different 是用来反衬本研究新颖性的，而不是说本实验“把小鸭与其他动物作了比较”；选项 The ducklings were compared with other animals 误把语段功能当成实验设计。

50. What do we learn from Dr. Wasserman's comment on the study of animal minds at the end of the passage?

- A) It is getting more and more intricate.
- B) Research methods are being updated.
- C) It is attracting more public attention.
- D) Remarkable progress is being made.

从文章结尾 Wasserman 博士对动物思维研究的评论中我们了解到什么？

- A) 研究正变得越来越复杂。
- B) 研究方法正在更新。
- C) 研究正吸引更多公众关注。
- D) 研究正取得显著进展。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from Dr. Wasserman's comment...? 限定具体人和具体位置，问其评论传达的客观信息，仍是细节题，不是推断题。

【拆句】主干 What do we learn from Dr. Wasserman's comment; on the study of animal minds 是介词短语限定 comment 的内容范围; at the end of the passage 是位置状语限定 comment 的物理位置。注意 comment on 是固定搭配, 意为 "对.....的评论"。

【定位】We are in a revolutionary phase in terms of our ability to understand the minds of other animals.

在理解其他动物心智的能力方面, 我们正处于一个 "革命性的阶段"。

【选项】A) 偷换概念

原文 far more of the intricacies in their world 说的是 "动物世界的复杂性", 不是 "研究本身越来越复杂"; 选项 It is getting more and more intricate 把 intricacies 这一原词扎根, 但用错了对象。

B) 无中生有

Wasserman 谈的是认知层面的革命, 不是方法层面的革新; 原文未提 research methods are being updated。

C) 无中生有

Wasserman 谈的是学界对动物心智认知的进展, 没有提及 "公众关注" 这一话题; 选项 It is attracting more public attention 完全偏离。

D) ✓ 正确

revolutionary phase in terms of our ability to understand the minds of other animals ↔

Remarkable progress is being made

animals process and appreciate far more of the intricacies in their world than we've ever understood

↔ **Remarkable progress is being made**

预判 "动物心智研究取得突破", Remarkable progress is being made 把 revolutionary phase 这一比喻翻译为 "显著进展", 是定位句的标准还原。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The ability to make inferences from same and different, once thought to be unique to humans, is viewed as a cornerstone of abstract intelligent thought.

第1段，第1句

本句结构是四六级和考研阅读中的典型长难句模式：带后置定语的复杂主语、被动语态表达学术观点、插入式修饰成分打断主干。这种结构在学术文本和科普文章中频繁出现，掌握后可复用于大量同类句子的理解，具有很强的典型性和实用性。

The study, published Thursday in Science, challenges our idea of what it means to have a birdbrain, said Edward Wasserman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Iowa who wrote an independent review of the study.

第2段，第1句

本句主干定位有一定难度,嵌套层次较深,成分划分考点密集,且结构在真题中很典型,而时态部分简单不会分散精力。综合来看,作为句子结构与时态的训练材料,本句难度适中、收益高,值得优先练习

First, they took 1-day-old ducklings and exposed them to a pair of moving objects.

第5段，第1句

涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、状语等基础成分,且展示了 "expose ... to ..." 的介词短语状语用法,有一定训练价值,但缺少定语从句、宾补等进阶成分,难度适中

Ducklings go through a rapid learning process called imprinting shortly after birth —it's what allows them to identify and follow their mothers.

第7段，第1句

破折号连接两个主句进行解释说明的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现;表语从句由what引导也是常考句式;过去分词作后置定语同样是典型考点;掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似长难句

Our communication with birds was far from adequate.

第47题，C

主系表结构是四六级、考研阅读中常见的基本句式之一，但本句过于简短且无从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等，学习后可理解同类简单句，但难以迁移到更复杂的真题长难句。

They preferred colored objects to colorless ones.

第48题, C

覆盖主谓宾及状语四种成分, 结构基础但完整; "prefer A to B" 句型中 "to colorless ones" 易被误判为第二个宾语, 可用于训练学生区分宾语与状语的能力; 但整体成分种类偏少, 无定语从句、复合宾语等更丰富结构。

The animals used received no training.

第49题, A

"名词+过去分词作后置定语"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构, 例如"the method used"、"the data collected"等, 本句是这类结构的标准示例, 学习后可大量复用到其他句子。

The ducklings were compared with other animals.

第49题, D

被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 尤其是科技、实验类文本中常用被动语态描述研究过程。掌握这种结构有一定的迁移价值, 但句子本身过于简短, 缺少复杂修饰和从句, 代表性略显不足。

It is getting more and more intricate.

第50题, A

"主语 + be getting + 形容词" 结构在描述事物状态变化时较为常见, 具有一定代表性, 但本句过于简短, 缺少修饰成分或从句, 作为考试长难句的典型性不足。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

duckling

A2

n. 小鸭子

本篇11次 · 真题 10 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇4次 · 真题 54 句

abstract B2

adj. 抽象的

本篇4次·真题 11 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇3次·真题 168 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇3次·真题 64 句

experimental B2

adj. 实验的

本篇3次·真题 13 句

moving A2

adj. 令人感动的

本篇3次·真题 8 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

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 94 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次·真题 75 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次·真题 54 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇2次·真题 30 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇2次·真题 16 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇2次·真题 15 句

newborn B1

adj. 新生的

本篇2次·真题 9 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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 52 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 43 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

dolphin A2

n. 海豚

本篇1次·真题 41 句

context B2

n. （事情发生的）背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 32 句

previously B1

adv. 以前，先前（指过去某个时间）

本篇1次·真题 31 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

pigeon B1

n. 鸽子

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

devise B2

v. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

extensive B2

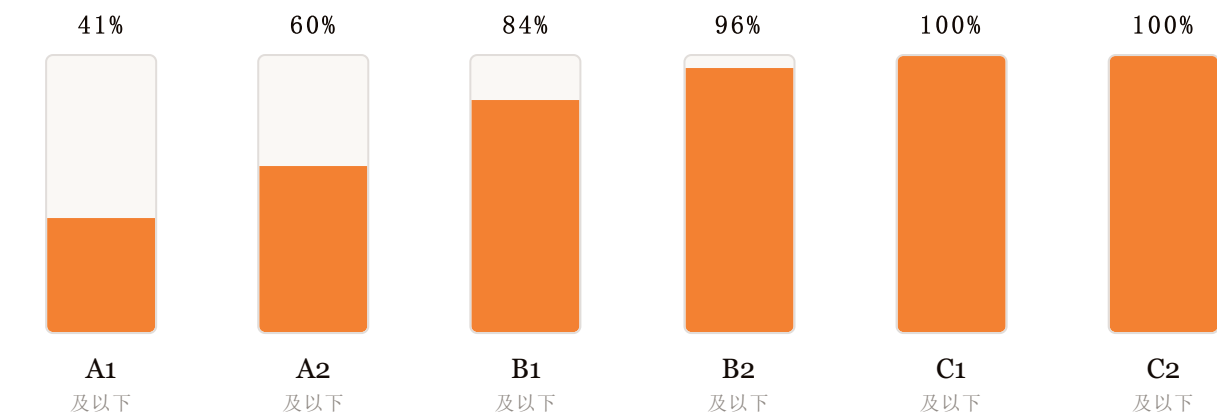
adj. 广泛的;大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

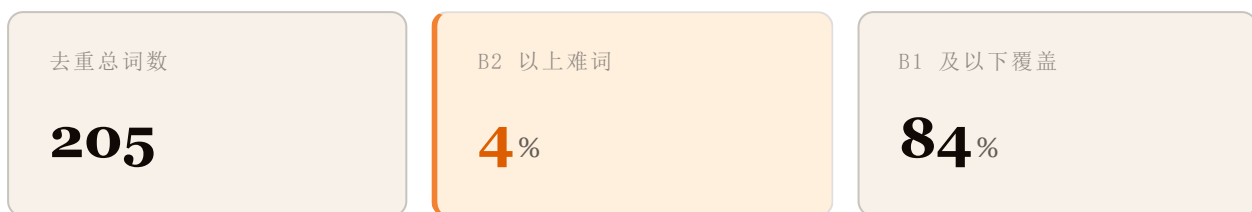
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 205 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **205** 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 9 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 205 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年3月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年3月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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1套(2023-03) · 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 The suggestion that people should aim for dietary diversity by trying to eat a variety of foods has been a basic public health recommendation for decades in the United States and elsewhere. Now, however, experts are warning that aiming for a diverse diet may actually lead to just eating more calories, and, thus, to obesity. One issue is that people may not interpret "variety" the way nutritionists intend. This problem is highlighted by new research conducted by the American Heart Association. Researchers reviewed all the evidence published related to dietary diversity and saw a correlation between dietary diversity and a greater intake of both healthy and unhealthy foods. This had implications for obesity, as researchers found a greater prevalence of obesity amongst people with a greater dietary diversity.

几十年来,在美国和其他地方,建议人们通过尝试食用多样化的食物来实现膳食多样性一直是一项基本的公共健康建议。然而现在,专家们警告说,追求多样化饮食实际上可能只会导致摄入更多卡路里,从而导致肥胖。一个问题是人们可能不会按照营养学家的意图来理解"多样性"。美国心脏协会进行的新研究突出了这一问题。研究人员回顾了所有已发表的与膳食多样性相关的证据,发现膳食多样性与健康和不健康食物摄入量增加之间存在相关性。这对肥胖有影响,因为研究人员发现膳食多样性更高的人群中肥胖患病率更高。

P2 One author of the new study explained that their findings contradict standard dietary advice, as most dietary guidelines around the world include a statement of eating a variety of foods. But this advice does not seem to be supported by science, possibly because there is little agreement about the meaning of "dietary diversity," which is not clearly and consistently defined. Some experts measure dietary diversity by counting the number of food groups eaten, while others look at the distribution of

calories across individual foods, and still others measure how different the foods eaten are from each other.

这项新研究的一位作者解释说,他们的发现与标准的饮食建议相矛盾,因为世界上大多数膳食指南都包含食用多种食物的声明。但这一建议似乎并未得到科学的支持,可能是因为对“膳食多样性”的含义几乎没有共识,它没有得到清晰和一致的定义。一些专家通过计算所食用的食物类别数量来衡量膳食多样性,而另一些专家则关注卡路里在各种食物中的分布,还有一些专家则衡量所食用的食物彼此之间的差异程度。

P3 Although the findings of this new study contradict standard dietary advice, they do not come as a surprise to all of the researchers involved. Dr. Rao, one of the study authors, noted that, after 20 years of experience in the field of obesity, he has observed that people who have a regimented lifestyle and diet tend to be thinner and healthier than people with a wide variety of consumption. This anecdotal evidence matches the conclusions of the study, which found no evidence that dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight or optimal eating patterns, and limited evidence that eating a variety of foods is actually associated with consuming more calories, poor eating patterns and weight gain. Further, there is some evidence that a greater variety of food options in a single meal may delay people's feeling of fullness and actually increase how much they eat.

尽管这项新研究的发现与标准的饮食建议相矛盾,但对所有参与研究的研究人员来说,这并不令人惊讶。研究作者之一Rao博士指出,在肥胖领域工作20年的经验中,他观察到生活方式和饮食有规律的人往往比消费种类繁多的人更瘦、更健康。这一经验证据与研究结论相符,研究发现没有证据表明膳食多样性能促进健康的体重或最佳的饮食模式,并且有限的证据表明食用多种食物实际上与摄入更多卡路里、不良饮食模式和体重增加有关。此外,有一些证据表明,一餐中食物选择的多样性可能会延迟人们的饱腹感,并实际上增加他们的进食量。

P4 Based on their findings, the researchers endorse a diet consisting of a limited number of healthy foods such as vegetables, fruits, grains, and poultry. They also recommend that people simultaneously endeavor to restrict consumption of sweets, sugar and red meat. The researchers stress, however, that their dietary recommendations do not imply dietary diversity is never positive, and that, in the past, diversity in diets of whole, unprocessed food may have actually been very beneficial.

基于他们的发现,研究人员支持由有限数量的健康食物组成的饮食,如蔬菜、水果、谷物和家禽。他们还建议人们同时努力限制甜食、糖和红肉的消费。然而,研究人员强调,他们的饮食建议并不意味着膳食多样性从来都不是积极的,而且在过去,天然、未加工食物的饮食多样性实际上可能非常有益。

题目与逐题解析

51. What has been a standard piece of dietary advice for decades?

- A) People should cultivate a healthy eating habit.
- B) People should have a well-balanced diet.
- C) People should diversify what they eat.
- D) People should limit calorie intake to avoid obesity.

几十年来的标准饮食建议是什么?

- A) 人们应该培养健康的饮食习惯。 B) 人们应该均衡饮食。 C) 人们应该多样化饮食。
- D) 人们应该限制热量摄入以避免肥胖。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What has been a standard piece of dietary advice for decades? 直接发问"几十年来标准建议是什么", 要的是文本陈述的客观事实。

【拆句】 What has been a standard piece of dietary advice for decades? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, 谓语用现在完成时 has been, 强调"从过去几十年延续至今的状态", 与 for decades 时间状语呼应; 无陷阱。

【定位】 The suggestion that people should aim for dietary diversity by trying to eat a variety of foods has been a basic public health recommendation for decades in the United States and elsewhere.

几十年来, 在美国及其他地方, 建议人们通过尝试多种食物来追求饮食多样化, 一直是一条基本的公共健康建议。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

cultivate a healthy eating habit 是合理的常识建议, 但原文标准建议特指"多样化"而非泛泛的"健康习惯"——属于范围模糊的偷换。

B) 偷换概念

well-balanced diet 在中文里和"多样化"语感相近, 但原文用的是 dietary diversity, 强调"种类多"而非"营养均衡", 两者不等值。

C) ✓ 正确

aim for dietary diversity by trying to eat a variety of foods ↔ diversify what they eat

预判要的是"使饮食多样化", C 项 diversify what they eat 就是这层意思的标准同义改写, 锁定 C。

D) 张冠李戴

limit calorie intake to avoid obesity 是文章后文 obesity 话题的延伸, 但题干问的是"几十年来的标准建议", 原文标准建议是 diversity 而非"限制热量"。

52. What did the new research by the American Heart Association find?

- A) People seeking dietary diversity tend to eat more.
- B) Big eaters are more likely to become overweight.
- C) Dietary diversity is positively related to good health.
- D) Unhealthy food makes people gain weight more easily.

美国心脏协会的新研究发现了什么?

- A) 追求饮食多样性的人往往吃得更多。
- B) 食量大的人更容易超重。
- C) 饮食多样性与良好健康呈正相关。
- D) 不健康的食物使人更容易增重。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did the new research by the American Heart Association find? 问"研究发现了什么", 找的是研究结论的客观陈述。

【拆句】 What did the new research by the American Heart Association find? 是 What 引导的一般疑问倒装，主干是 the new research found what, by 短语作后置定语；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Researchers reviewed all the evidence published related to dietary diversity and saw a correlation between dietary diversity and a greater intake of both healthy and unhealthy foods. This had implications for obesity, as researchers found a greater prevalence of obesity amongst people with a greater dietary diversity.

研究者回顾了所有已发表的与饮食多样化相关的证据，发现饮食多样化与摄入更多健康和 unhealthy 食物之间存在相关性。这对肥胖问题有重要含义，因为研究者发现，饮食多样化程度更高的人群中肥胖患病率也更高。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

a correlation between dietary diversity and a greater intake of both healthy and unhealthy foods

↔ People seeking dietary diversity tend to eat more

预判是"多样化与吃得更多相关"，A 项 People seeking dietary diversity tend to eat more 即此意，且与原文 correlation 关系无矛盾，锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

Big eaters are more likely to become overweight 的主语是"吃得多的人"，而原文论述对象是"追求多样化的人"；"吃得多一变胖"是常识，但不是本研究发现的关系。

C) 与原文相反

原文说多样化与"更多肥胖患病率"相关，是负面相关；positively related to good health 却说与"健康"正相关——意思完全相反。

D) 无中生有

Unhealthy food makes people gain weight more easily 是常识，但原文研究发现的是"多样化与吃得更多/肥胖率高"相关，并非"不健康食物本身致胖"。

53. What could help to explain the contradiction between the new findings and the common public health recommendation?

A) Most dietary guidelines around the world contradict one another.

B) Conventional wisdom about diet is seldom supported by science.

C) The methods researchers use to measure nutrition vary greatly.

D) There is little consensus on the definition of dietary diversity.

什么可以帮助解释新发现与常见公共卫生建议之间的矛盾？

A) 世界各地的大多数饮食指南相互矛盾。 B) 关于饮食的传统观念很少得到科学支持。

C) 研究人员测量营养的方法差异很大。 D) 对饮食多样性的定义几乎没有共识。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What could help to explain the contradiction 要求找原文给出的解释，答案是文本中明示的原因陈述。

【拆句】 What could help to explain the contradiction between the new findings and the common public health recommendation? 主干是 What could help to explain the contradiction, between A and B 双介短语作 contradiction 的后置定语；结构略长但平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 But this advice does not seem to be supported by science, possibly because there is little agreement about the meaning of "dietary diversity," which is not clearly and consistently defined.

但这一建议似乎并未得到科学的支持，可能是因为对于“饮食多样化”的含义，学界几乎没有共识——它本身就没有清晰一致的定义。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Most dietary guidelines around the world contradict one another 把“指南间彼此矛盾”安给原文，原文实际说的是“新研究与指南矛盾”，而不是“指南之间矛盾”。

B) **过度推断**

Conventional wisdom about diet is seldom supported by science 把原文“这条建议似乎未被科学支持”扩大为“所有饮食常识都很少被科学支持”，从个例跳到普遍规律。

C) **偷换概念**

The methods researchers use to measure nutrition vary greatly 把“测量饮食多样化的方法不同”偷换为“测量营养的方法不同”——nutrition ≠ dietary diversity，主体偏离。

D) **✓ 正确**

there is little agreement about the meaning of "dietary diversity" ↔

There is little consensus on the definition of dietary diversity.

预判“定义没共识”，D 项 little consensus on the definition of dietary diversity 是其标准同义改写，锁定 D。

54. What did Dr. Rao find after 20 years of research on obesity?

- A) Dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight.
- B) Eating patterns and weight gain go hand in hand.
- C) Diversified food intake may not contribute to health.
- D) There is no clear definition of optimal eating patterns.

Rao博士在20年的肥胖研究后发现了什么？

- A) 饮食多样性促进健康体重。 B) 饮食模式与体重增加密切相关。
- C) 多样化的食物摄入可能无助于健康。 D) 最佳饮食模式没有明确定义。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What did Dr. Rao find after 20 years of research on obesity? 锁定具体人物的具体发现，是典型的人物观点细节题。

【拆句】 What did Dr. Rao find after 20 years of research on obesity? What 引导一般疑问倒装, after 短语作时间状语; 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Dr. Rao, one of the study authors, noted that, after 20 years of experience in the field of obesity, he has observed that people who have a regimented lifestyle and diet tend to be thinner and healthier than people with a wide variety of consumption.

研究作者之一 Rao 博士指出, 凭借 20 年肥胖研究领域的经验, 他观察到饮食和生活方式有规律的人, 往往比饮食种类繁多的人更瘦、也更健康。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight 说"多样化促进健康体重", 与原文 Rao 的观察(多样化的人不如规律饮食的人瘦)方向完全相反。

B) 答非所问

Eating patterns and weight gain go hand in hand 谈"饮食模式与体重增加同步", 与原文 Rao 的观察焦点(多样化 vs 规律化的比较)不对位, 且 Rao 句中并未直接给出这一结论。

C) ✓ 正确

people who have a regimented lifestyle and diet tend to be thinner and healthier than people with a wide variety of consumption

↔ **Diversified food intake may not contribute to health.**

预判是"多样化未必有利于健康/体重", C 项 Diversified food intake may not contribute to health 用否定形式表达同义, 锁定 C。

D) 张冠李戴

no clear definition of optimal eating patterns 把 53 题里"dietary diversity 没有清晰定义"换成"optimal eating patterns 没有清晰定义", 并把这个内容安到 Rao 的发现头上——既偷换概念又移花接木。

55. What does the passage say about people who eat a great variety of food?

- A) They tend to consume more sweets, sugar and red meat.
- B) They don't feel they have had enough until they overeat.
- C) They don't have any problems getting sufficient nutrition.
- D) They are more likely to eat foods beneficial to their health.

文章对吃各种各样食物的人有什么说法?

- A) 他们往往摄入更多甜食、糖和红肉。
- B) 他们直到吃过量才觉得吃够了。
- C) 他们在获取充足营养方面没有任何问题。
- D) 他们更有可能吃对健康有益的食物。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about people who eat a great variety of food? 要求找原文对该群体的直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about people who eat a great variety of food? What 引导特殊疑问句，about 介短语后接 people who... 限定性定语从句修饰 people；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Further, there is some evidence that a greater variety of food options in a single meal may delay people's feeling of fullness and actually increase how much they eat.

此外，还有一些证据表明，一餐中食物种类越多，可能会推迟人们的饱腹感，反而让他们吃得更多。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

tend to consume more sweets, sugar and red meat 出自末段研究者建议的"少吃这些"，并不是"饮食多样的人实际吃得更多"的内容——把第四段研究者的建议张冠到第三段对群体的描述上。

B) ✓ 正确

may delay people's feeling of fullness and actually increase how much they eat ↔

They don't feel they have had enough until they overeat.

预判是"饱腹感推迟、吃过头"，B 项 don't feel they have had enough until they overeat 是这一因果链的同义改写，锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

don't have any problems getting sufficient nutrition 谈"获取营养无障碍"，原文从未涉及"营养是否充足"这个话题——属凭空捏造。

D) 与原文相反

more likely to eat foods beneficial to their health 说"更可能吃有益健康食物"，与原文 Rao 的观察（多样化者更胖更不健康）方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Now, however, experts are warning that aiming for a diverse diet may actually lead to just eating more calories, and, thus, to obesity.

第1段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句中使用动名词短语作主语、情态动词表示推测、并列结构作状语，这些都是真题中常见的典型用法，学习后可以大量复用。

One issue is that people may not interpret "variety" the way nutritionists intend.

第1段，第3句

主系表结构 + that 引导的表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，the way 引导方式状语从句也是常见搭配。本句的嵌套模式和成分组合具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以应用到大量类似句子的分析中。

This problem is highlighted by new research conducted by the American Heart Association.

第1段，第4句

被动语态加 "by + 施动者" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且分词作后置定语也是高频考点，句式代表性较强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Although the findings of this new study contradict standard dietary advice, they do not come as a surprise to all of the researchers involved.

第3段，第1句

"Although" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达转折或对比观点。本句的 "尽管.....但是....." 逻辑在学术文章和议论文中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用，典型性较高。

This anecdotal evidence matches the conclusions of the study, which found no evidence that dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight or optimal eating patterns, and limited evidence that eating a variety of foods is actually associated with consuming more calories, poor eating patterns and weight gain.

第3段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 宾语从句（说明 "evidence" 内容）是学术文献和四六级/考研阅读中的常见句式。"which" 引导非限制性定语从句补充说明研究结果、"that" 引导宾语从句阐释 "evidence" 具体内容，这种层层展开的论证结构在科技说明文和议论文中反复出现。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句子，代表性很强。

Based on their findings, the researchers endorse a diet consisting of a limited number of healthy foods such as vegetables, fruits, grains, and poultry.

第4段，第1句

简单句结构中包含句首状语和后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。特别是“名词 + 现在分词短语”的后置定语结构以及“based on”引导的原因状语，在学术文本中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。

They also recommend that people simultaneously endeavor to restrict consumption of sweets, sugar and red meat.

第4段，第2句

recommend that 结构加虚拟语气是四六级和考研中常考的句式，典型且实用。掌握后可迁移到 suggest、insist、demand 等类似动词的用法

There is no clear definition of optimal eating patterns.

第54题，D

There be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于引出主题或陈述客观情况。本句的“There is no ... of ...”结构具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句式。但相比复杂长难句，其典型性相对中等。

They don't feel they have had enough until they overeat.

第55题，B

本句的结构（主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句 + until 引导的时间状语从句）在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。感官动词后接省略 that 的宾语从句、以及 until 表示时间界限的用法都是高频考点。学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型，如 think、believe、suppose 等动词的用法，以及其他时间状语从句。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 个英语六级真题高频词

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

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的
本篇18次 · 真题 39 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性
本篇13次 · 真题 46 句

variety B1

n. 多样化
本篇7次 · 真题 66 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员
本篇6次 · 真题 363 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食
本篇6次 · 真题 82 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)
本篇6次 · 真题 34 句

evidence B1

n. 证据
本篇5次 · 真题 87 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)
本篇4次 · 真题 182 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果
本篇4次 · 真题 121 句

pattern B1

n. 模式
本篇4次 · 真题 46 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位
本篇4次 · 真题 24 句

eating A1

n. 吃
本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本篇3次 · 真题 170 句

measure B1

v. 测量
本篇3次 · 真题 100 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得
本篇3次 · 真题 96 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐
本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

intake B2

n. 摄入量

本篇3次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题264句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题228句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题120句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题114句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题103句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题82句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题57句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇2次·真题56句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇2次·真题40句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本篇2次·真题36句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇2次·真题31句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次·真题30句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇2次·真题29句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇2次·真题24句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的; 不健康的

本篇2次·真题21句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

optimal C1

adj. 最佳的;最优的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

relate B1

v. 使有联系, 把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 23 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本篇1次·真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 20 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次·真题 17 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

implication

C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

positively

B2

adv. 积极地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

endorse

C1

v. 公开支持、赞同（人或政策）

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

simultaneously

B2

adv. 同时地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

restrict

B2

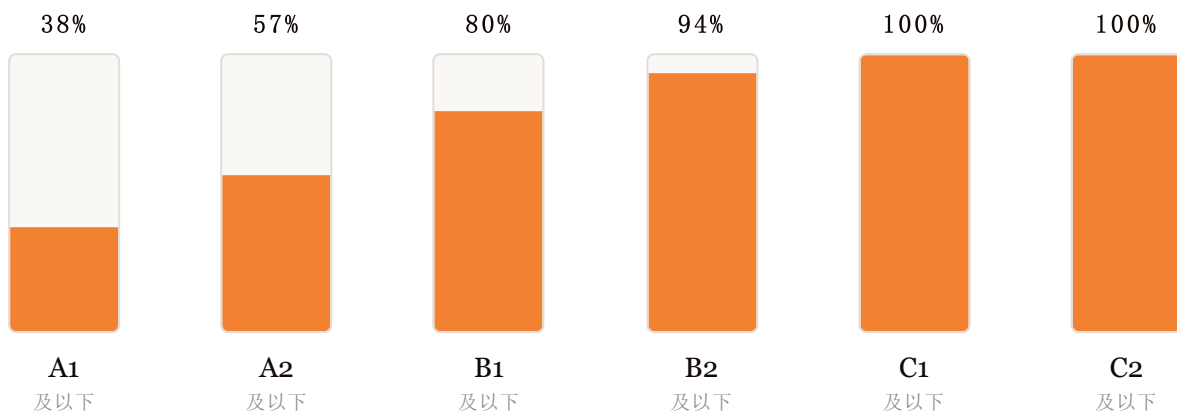
v. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **212** 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 13 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 212 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年3月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·张骞出使西域的历史人物叙述 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2023年3月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2023-03) • 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**.

张骞(Zhang Qian)是中国第一个伟大的探险家。他不畏艰险,克服重重困难,两次出使西域,开通了我国同西亚和欧洲的通商关系,将中国的丝和丝织品运往西亚和欧洲,开拓了历史上著名的"丝绸之路"。同时,他又将西域的风土人情、地理文化以及特有物种等介绍到中原,极大地开阔了人们的视野。正如历史学家所指出的那样,如果没有张骞出使西域,就不可能有丝绸之路的开辟,也就不会有汉朝同西域或欧洲的文化交流。

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。

Zhang Qian was the first great explorer in Chinese history. Braving dangers and overcoming numerous difficulties, he made two journeys to the Western Regions, opened up trade between China, West Asia and Europe, transported Chinese silk and silk fabrics there, and thereby pioneered the famous Silk Road in history. Meanwhile, he introduced the local customs, geography, culture and unique species of the Western Regions to the Central Plains, greatly broadening people's horizons. As historians have pointed out, without Zhang Qian's mission to the Western Regions, there would have been no opening of the Silk Road, nor any cultural exchanges between the Han Dynasty and the Western Regions or Europe.

【衔接】第1句到第2句：用人名引出后改用代词he承接

第1句已点出主语全名 Zhang Qian, 第2、3句继续讲他的作为, 主语改用代词 he 承接 (he made two journeys...), 不必每句重复 Zhang Qian; 指代清晰又不啰嗦。对应中文 他不畏艰险、他又将西域的风土人情 里的"他"。

第2句到第3句：补Meanwhile显并列递进

第3句句首 同时 是关键连接信号, 译为 Meanwhile (或 At the same time) 放句首, 把"打通商路"与"传播文化"两桩功绩并列起来, 让读者看出这是张骞的另一面贡献, 而非两件孤立的事。

第3句到第4句：用As historians引出总评作收束

第4句 正如历史学家所指出的那样 是对前文功绩的总评定性, 用 As historians have pointed out 起头, 把全篇从"罗列事迹"自然过渡到"历史评价", 形成首尾呼应的收尾, 整篇结构更完整。

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】张骞出使西域的历史人物叙述

这段在讲一位历史人物的功绩: 张骞(Zhang Qian)是中国第一个伟大的探险家, 随后通篇都是他做过的事——出使、开通、运送、开拓、介绍。属于典型的历史叙述语体 (讲过去发生、已经完成的事), 而非介绍某事物现状的客观说明文。这一判断直接决定下面用一般过去时作基调。

【时态】一般过去时

通篇都在讲张骞 (汉朝人) 已经做完的事: 两次出使西域, 开通了同西亚和欧洲的通商关系、开拓了历史上著名的"丝绸之路", 动作都发生在两千多年前、且已完结, 所以全篇默认用一般过去时。只有最后一句的虚拟假设 (如果没有.....就不会有.....) 要偏离基调, 改用与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。

【译法】张骞

拟定统一译法 Zhang Qian。原文已给出括注 张骞(Zhang Qian)，是官方给定的人名拼写，直接采用，全篇人名只用这一种拼写、首字母大写，不要再自造 Zhangqian 或加翻译。这是约定俗成的音译人名。

西域

拟定统一译法 the Western Regions（首字母大写、加定冠词 the）。两次出使西域 是历史专名（汉代对今新疆及中亚一带的统称），用约定俗成的意译加定冠词，全篇 4 处"西域"都用同一译法，不要一会儿 west area 一会儿 western land。

丝绸之路

拟定统一译法 the Silk Road（首字母大写、加定冠词，这是世界通用的固定专名）。开拓了历史上著名的"丝绸之路"，全篇用同一译法，不要写成 silk way / road of silk。

中原

拟定统一译法 the Central Plains（首字母大写、加定冠词、Plains 用复数）。介绍到中原 指汉朝核心地区，用约定俗成的意译，与"西域"形成地理对照。

汉朝

拟定统一译法 the Han Dynasty（the + Han + Dynasty，首字母均大写）。也就不会有汉朝同西域或欧洲的文化交流，朝代名是固定译法，全篇统一。

1. 张骞(Zhang Qian)是中国第一个伟大的探险家。

【主干】Zhang Qian was explorer（主系表）（主语策略：原句主语）

这是"A是B"的判断句，主语用原句已有的 张骞(Zhang Qian)，谓语用系动词 was，表语是 the first great explorer。主干即 Zhang Qian was the first great explorer，再把"中国"挂上去说明范围。

【降级】"中国第一个伟大的"全作前置定语

本句很短、结构简单，无需降级成从句。"第一个""伟大的"是形容词，按英文习惯叠在名词 explorer 前作前置定语：the first great explorer；"中国（的）"表范围，可处理成 in China 后置，或 in Chinese history，挂在 explorer 之后，避免一串修饰全压在名词前显得拥挤。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时，系动词用 was（张骞是古人，不是 is）。

冠词与序数词

序数词 first 前必须加定冠词 the：the first great explorer；漏掉 the 是高频硬伤。

单复数

explorer 此处特指张骞一人，用单数。

【译文】Zhang Qian was the first great explorer in Chinese history.

2. 他不畏艰险,克服重重困难,两次出使西域,开通了中国同西亚和欧洲的通商关系,将中国的丝和丝织品运往西亚和欧洲,开拓了历史上著名的"丝绸之路"。

【主干】 **He + 一串并列谓语** (主语策略: 原句主语)

本句一个主语 他(指张骞)贯穿到底,后面跟着"不畏""克服""出使""开通""运往""开拓"一连串动作。骨架定为 He, ..., made two trips / journeys to the Western Regions, 把"两次出使西域"这个核心壮举作为主干谓语,其余分句分别降级或并列安放,避免六个动词全用 and 平铺。

【降级】 **前提降级为分词、成就拆成并列分句**

"不畏艰险,克服重重困难"是出使的前提条件,降级成现在分词短语 Braving dangers and overcoming numerous difficulties 作状语,置于句首。"开通了.....通商关系""将丝和丝织品运往.....""开拓了丝绸之路"是出使带来的几项成就,因信息量大,拆成主干之后用分号或 thereby + 分词连接的并列结构: he opened up trade between China and West Asia and Europe, transported Chinese silk and silk fabrics there, and pioneered the famous Silk Road, 用一个 and 串起的并列谓语收束,避免写成六段流水。

【语法】 **时态**

回指全篇基调用一般过去时: made / opened / transported / pioneered 全用过去式。

单复数

"丝织品"是多种、用复数 silk fabrics; "困难"重重、用复数 difficulties; "两次"出使 made two journeys 用复数 journeys。

介词搭配

"开通.....通商关系"用 open up trade between A and B; "运往"用 transport ... to ... 或承前用 there; "出使(前往)西域"用 to。

专名统一

"西域"= the Western Regions、"丝绸之路"= the Silk Road, 回指 glossary、加定冠词大写。

【译文】 **Braving dangers and overcoming numerous difficulties, he made two journeys to the Western Regions, opened up trade between China, West Asia and Europe, transported Chinese silk and silk fabrics there, and thereby pioneered the famous Silk Road in history.**

3. 同时,他又将西域的风土人情、地理文化以及特有物种等介绍到中原,极大地开阔了人们的视野。

【主干】 **He introduced ... to the Central Plains** (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语仍是 他 (he), 核心动词"介绍到"作谓语 introduced, 宾语是"西域的风土人情、地理文化以及特有物种", 地点状语"到中原"= to the Central Plains。主干即 he introduced the customs, geography, culture and unique species of the Western Regions to the Central Plains。

【降级】 **"极大地开阔视野"降级为结果状语**

句首 同时 译为 Meanwhile/At the same time 作连接状语。后半句"极大地开阔了人们的视野"是"介绍"带来的结果,不另起一句,降级成现在分词短语 greatly broadening people's horizons 作结果状语挂在主干后;并列的几个宾语(风土人情、地理文化、特有物种)用 and 连成名词并列,共一个 of the Western Regions 收尾。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般过去时：introduced 用过去式。

单复数

"特有物种"不止一种、用复数 species (单复同形, 但配 unique 取复数义); "人们的视野"用 people's horizons, horizon 在"眼界"义上常用复数。

专名统一

"西域"=the Western Regions、"中原"=the Central Plains, 回指 glossary、加定冠词大写。

【译文】 Meanwhile, he introduced the local customs, geography, culture and unique species of the Western Regions to the Central Plains, greatly broadening people's horizons.

4. 正如历史学家所指出的那样,如果没有张骞出使西域,就不可能有丝绸之路的开辟,也就不会有汉朝同西域或欧洲的文化交流。

【主干】 There would have been no ... (虚拟存在句) (主语策略: There be)

"就不可能有.....开辟""也就不会有.....交流"都是"(不会)存在某事物", 用 There be 句型表存在最贴切; 又因是与过去事实相反的假设(如果没有张骞出使西域), 主句用虚拟语气 There would have been no...。前面 正如历史学家所指出的那样 作插入状语 As historians have pointed out。

【降级】 条件句 + 两个并列 no 结果

"如果没有张骞出使西域"是条件从句, 与过去相反, 用 Without Zhang Qian's mission to the Western Regions 介词短语表条件(比 If there had been no... 更简洁), 或 Had it not been for...。两个结果分句"不可能有丝绸之路开辟""不会有文化交流"是并列, 合进一个 There would have been no A, nor B 结构, 用 nor 承接第二个否定, 避免重复 there would have been no。

【语法】虚拟语气

与过去事实相反, 主句用 would have + 过去分词 (would have been), 不能用一般过去时 was/were; 这是本句最易错也最显水平处。

时态 (插入语)

"历史学家所指出的"是延续到现在的评价, 用现在完成时 have pointed out, 可不必受全篇过去时基调约束。

专名统一

"西域"=the Western Regions、"丝绸之路"=the Silk Road、"汉朝"=the Han Dynasty, 回指 glossary。

单复数

"历史学家"泛指一类人、用复数 historians; "文化交流"用 cultural exchanges (交流多次、用复数)。

【译文】 As historians have pointed out, without Zhang Qian's mission to the Western Regions, there would have been no opening of the Silk Road, nor any cultural exchanges between the Han Dynasty and the Western Regions or Europe.

英语六级 2023年3月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题