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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2023年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence *"Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health."* You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) It was spacious and tranquil.
B) It was warm and comfortable.
C) It was shabby and solitary.
D) It was tiny and noisy.
2. A) She no longer hates people talking loudly in the dorm.
B) She misses her roommates she used to complain about.
C) She begins to enjoy the movies she once found irritating.
D) She finds the crowded dorm as cozy as her new apartment.
3. A) He found the apartment perfectly furnished.
B) He had a feeling of despair and frustration.
C) He had a similar feeling to the woman's.
D) He felt the new place was like paradise.
4. A) Go to see the woman's apartment.
B) Make a phone call to his parents.
C) Buy some furniture for the woman.
D) Decorate the woman's apartment.

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

5. A) He works as a literary critic.
B) He hosts an educational program.
C) He has initiated a university reform.
D) He has published a book recently.
6. A) It fails to keep up with the radical changes of society.
B) It fails to ensure universities get sufficient resources.
C) It has not prepared young people for the job market.
D) It has not fostered the growth of the arts disciplines.
7. A) More of the budget should go to science and technology.
B) The underfunded music discipline should be prioritized.
C) Subdisciplines like sculpture should get more funding.
D) Literature should get as much funding as engineering.
8. A) Build a prosperous nation.
B) Make skilled professionals.
C) Create ingenious artists.
D) Cultivate better citizens.

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) It is quite common.
B) It is rarely noticed.
C) It seldom annoys people.
D) It occurs when one is alone.
10. A) Seeing things in black and white.
B) Engaging in regular contemplation.
C) Having a special understanding of creativity.
D) Knowing how to make their mental batteries work.
11. A) Engaging in intense activity.
B) Fantasizing in one's downtime.
C) Working on a particular project.
D) Reflecting during one's relaxation.

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

12. A) Farmers helped Native Americans grow crops.
B) There were expansive university campuses.
C) There existed post offices.
D) Migrants found gold there.
13. A) It helped to boost the economy in the American West.
B) It provided job opportunities for many gold seekers.
C) It extended the influence of the federal government.
D) It kept people in the deserts and plains connected.
14. A) It employed Native Americans to work as postmen.
B) It commissioned private wagons to carry the mail.
C) It subsidized the locals who acted as postmasters.
D) It centralized postal services in its remote areas.
15. A) He analyzed interactive maps of mail routes.
B) He read a large collection of books on the topic.
C) He examined its historical trends with data science.
D) He collected data about its impact on local business.

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) Higher levels of anxiety may improve people's memory.
B) Some experiences are easier to remember than others.
C) Most people tend to remember things selectively.
D) Simple things may leave a deep impression on one's memory.
17. A) They classified the participants' mindset.
B) They showed some photos to the participants.
C) They measured the participants' anxiety levels.
D) They tested the size of the participants' vocabulary.
18. A) Anxiety has become a serious problem for an increasing number of people.
B) Extreme levels of anxiety can adversely affect cognitive performance.
C) People diagnosed with anxiety disorder may forget things selectively.
D) There is no direct correlation between memory and levels of anxiety.

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

19. A) They compare products from different companies before making a choice.
B) They get information from other consumers' postings and comments.
C) They lose patience when their phone call is not promptly answered.
D) They expect to get instantaneous responses to their inquiry.
20. A) Giving them rewards on the spot.
B) Broadening their scope of interest.
C) Speaking directly to their emotions.
D) Focusing on the details of the product.
21. A) Change the rules of the game in the market every year.
B) Keep up with the latest technological developments.
C) Learn from technological innovators to do business.
D) Make greater efforts to build up consumers' confidence.

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

22. A) People have only one social engagement per week.
B) Working together enhances friendship.
C) Few people have devoted friends.
D) Friendships benefit work.
23. A) The impact of friends on people's self-esteem.
B) How supportive friends can be in the workplace.
C) How to boost one's sense of value and worthiness.
D) The role of family ties in people's mental well-being.
24. A) They show little interest in their friends' work.
B) They tend to be much more difficult to make.
C) They are more trustworthy and reliable.
D) They increase people's job satisfaction.
25. A) Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule.
B) Encourage employees to be friends with colleagues.
C) Help employees balance work and family responsibilities.
D) Organize activities to nourish friendships outside of work.

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.

Scientists recently examined studies on dog intelligence and compared them with research into the minds of other intelligent animals. The researchers found that dogs are among the more intelligent carnivores(食肉动物), social hunters and domestic animals, but that their intelligence does not 26 other intelligent animals in any of those categories. Though a significant body of research has examined dog cognition 27 , the authors of this new study found little to warrant the 28 of work that has been devoted to the topic.

Stephen Lea, lead author of the new study, argues that many researchers seem to have designed their studies to 29 how clever dogs are, rather than simply to study dogs' brains. Lea and a colleague examined more than 300 studies of dog cognition, comparing the studies' results with those from research into other animals. The researchers made specific comparisons between the different species in different categories of intelligence. These comparisons 30 that dogs are intelligent, but their intelligence is not as 31 as some researchers might have believed.

In many areas, though, comparisons were not possible. For example, the researchers noted that both dogs and cats are known to be able to recognize and 32 human voices. But the investigators could not find any data to indicate which species can remember a greater number of 33 human voices, so it was impossible to compare the two on that front. However, not all researchers agree 34 with the findings of this study. Zachary Silver, an American researcher, believes the authors of the new study 35 the idea that an excessive amount of research has been devoted to dogs, as the field of dog cognition is young, and there is much to be learned about how dogs think.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) affirmed | I) overstated |
| B) approximately | J) pledge |
| C) completely | K) previously |
| D) differentiate | L) prospective |
| E) distinct | M) prove |
| F) domain | N) surpass |
| G) formidable | O) volume |
| H) outperformed | |

Section B

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

The lifesaving power of gratitude

A) Gratitude may be more beneficial than we commonly suppose. One recent study asked participants to write a note of thanks to someone and then estimate how surprised and happy the recipient would feel—an impact that they consistently underestimated. Another study assessed the health benefits of writing thank-you notes. The researchers found that writing as few as three weekly thank-you notes over the course of three weeks improved life satisfaction, increased happy feelings and reduced symptoms of depression.

- B) While this research into gratitude is relatively new, the principles involved are anything but. Students of mine in a political philosophy course at Indiana University are reading Daniel Defoe's 300-year-old *Robinson Crusoe*, often regarded as the first novel published in English. Left alone on an unknown island with no apparent prospect of rescue or escape, Crusoe has much to lament(悲叹). But instead of giving in to despair, he makes a list of things for which he is grateful, including the fact that he is the sole survivor from the shipwreck(海难) and has been able to salvage many useful items from the wreckage.
- C) Defoe's masterpiece, which is often ranked as one of the world's greatest novels, provides a portrait of gratitude in action that is as timely and relevant today as it has ever been. It is also one with which contemporary psychology and medicine are just beginning to catch up. Simply put, for most of us, it is far more helpful to focus on the things in life for which we can express gratitude than those that incline us toward resentment and lamentation.
- D) When we focus on the things we regret, such as failed relationships, family disputes, and setbacks in career and finance, we tend to become more regretful. Conversely, when we focus on the things we are grateful for, a greater sense of happiness tends to spread through our lives. And while no one would argue for cultivating a false sense of blessedness, there is mounting evidence that counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop to promote mental and physical health.
- E) Gratitude has long enjoyed a privileged position in many of the world's cultural traditions. For example, some ancient Western philosophers counsel gratitude that is both enduring and complete, and some Eastern thinkers portray it as not merely an attitude but a virtue to be put into practice.
- F) Recent scientific studies support these ancient teachings. Individuals who regularly engage in gratitude exercises, such as counting their blessings or expressing gratitude to others, exhibit increased satisfaction with relationships and fewer symptoms of physical illness. And the benefits are not only psychological and physical. They may also be moral—those who practice gratitude also view their lives less materialistically and suffer from less envy.
- G) There are multiple explanations for such benefits of gratefulness. One is the fact that expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships. Similarly, grateful people may be more likely to reciprocate(回报) with acts of kindness of their own. Broadly speaking, a community in which people feel grateful to one another is likely to be a more pleasant place to live than one characterized by mutual suspicion and resentment. The beneficial effects of gratitude may extend even further. For example, when many people feel good about what someone else has done for them, they experience a sense of being lifted up, with a corresponding enhancement of their regard for humanity. Some are inspired to attempt to become better people themselves, doing more to help bring out the best in others and bringing more goodness into the world around them.
- H) Gratitude also tends to strengthen a sense of connection with others. When people want to do good things that inspire gratitude, the level of dedication in relationships tends to grow and relationships seem to last longer. And when people feel more connected, they are more likely to choose to spend their time with one another and demonstrate their feelings of affection in daily acts.
- I) Of course, acts of kindness can also foster discomfort. For example, if people feel they are not worthy of kindness or suspect that some ulterior(别有用心的) motive lies behind it, the benefits of gratitude will not be realized. Likewise, receiving a kindness can give rise to a sense of indebtedness, leaving beneficiaries feeling that they must now pay back whatever good they have received. Gratitude can flourish only if people are secure enough in themselves and sufficiently trusting to allow it to do so. Another obstacle to gratitude is

often called a sense of entitlement. Instead of experiencing a benefaction(善行) as a good turn, people sometimes regard it as a mere payment of what they are owed, for which no one deserves any moral credit.

- J) There are a number of practical steps anyone can take to promote a sense of gratitude. One is simply spending time on a regular basis thinking about someone who has made a difference, or perhaps writing a thank-you note or expressing such gratitude in person. Others are found in ancient religious disciplines, such as reflecting on benefactions received from another person or actually praying for the health and happiness of a benefactor. In addition to benefactions received, it is also possible to focus on opportunities to do good oneself, whether those acted on in the past or hoped for in the future. Some people are most grateful not for what others have done for them but for chances they enjoyed to help others. In regularly reflecting on the things in his life he is grateful for, Defoe's Crusoe believes that he becomes a far better person than he would have been had he remained in the society from which he originally set out on his voyage.
- K) Reflecting on generosity and gratitude, the great basketball coach John Wooden once offered two counsels to his players and students. First, he said, "It is impossible to have a perfect day unless you have done something for someone who will never be able to repay you." In saying this, Wooden sought to promote purely generous acts, as opposed to those performed with an expectation of reward. Second, he said, "Give thanks for your blessings every day."
- L) Some faith traditions incorporate such practices into the rhythm of daily life. For example, adherents of some religions offer prayers of thanksgiving every morning before rising and every night before lying down to sleep. Others offer thanks throughout the day, such as before meals. Other less frequent special events, such as births, deaths and marriages, may also be heralded by such prayers.
- M) When Defoe depicted Robinson Crusoe making thanksgiving a daily part of his island life, he was anticipating findings in social science and medicine that would not appear for hundreds of years. Yet he was also reflecting the wisdom of religious and philosophical traditions that extend back thousands of years. Gratitude is one of the healthiest and most nourishing of all states of mind, and those who adopt it as a habit are enriching not only their own lives but also the lives of those around them.
36. It does us far more good to focus on things we can be grateful for than what makes us sad and resentful.
37. The beneficial impacts of gratitude can extend from individuals to their community and to the wider society.
38. The participants in a recent study repeatedly underestimated the positive effect on those who received thank-you notes.
39. Good deeds can sometimes make people feel uncomfortable.
40. People who regularly express gratitude can benefit in moral terms.
41. A basketball coach advocated performing generous acts without expecting anything in return.
42. More and more evidence shows it makes us mentally and physically healthier to routinely count our blessings.
43. Of all states of mind, feeling grateful is considered one of the most healthy and beneficial.
44. The principles underlying the research into gratitude are nothing new at all.
45. Gratitude is likely to enhance one's sense of being connected with other people.

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.

Technology is never a neutral tool for achieving human ends. Technological innovations reshape people as they use these innovations to control their environment. Artificial intelligence, for example, is altering humanity.

While the term AI conjures up anxieties about killer robots or catastrophic levels of unemployment, there are other, deeper implications. As AI increasingly shapes the human experience, how does this change what it means to be human? Central to the problem is a person's capacity to make choices, particularly judgments that have moral implications.

Aristotle argued that the capacity for making practical judgments depends on regularly making them—on habit and practice. We see the emergence of machines as substitute judges in a variety of everyday contexts as a potential threat to people learning how to effectively exercise judgment themselves.

In the workplace, managers routinely make decisions about who to hire or fire and which loan to approve, to name a few. These are areas where algorithmic(算法的) prescription is replacing human judgment, and so people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will.

Recommendation engines, which are increasingly prevalent intermediaries in people's consumption of culture, may serve to constrain choice and minimize luck. By presenting consumers with algorithmically selected choices of what to watch, read, stream and visit next, companies are replacing human taste with machine taste. In one sense, this is helpful. After all, machines can survey a wider range of choices than any individual is likely to have the time or energy to do on their own.

At the same time, though, this selection is optimizing for what people are likely to prefer based on what they've preferred in the past. We think there is some risk that people's options will be constrained by their past in a new and unanticipated way.

As machine learning algorithms improve and as they train on more extensive data sets, larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable. The predictions are going to get better and better, and they will ultimately make common experiences more efficient and pleasant.

Algorithms could soon—if they don't already—have a better idea about which show you'd like to watch next and which job candidate you should hire than you do. One day, humans may even find a way for machines to make these decisions without some of the biases that humans typically display.

But to the extent that unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves, humanity is in the process of losing something significant. As they become more and more predictable, the creatures inhabiting the increasingly AI-mediated world will become less and less like us.

46. What do we learn about the deeper implications of AI?
- A) It is causing catastrophic levels of unemployment.
 - B) It is doing physical harm to human operators.
 - C) It is altering moral judgments.
 - D) It is reshaping humanity.
47. What is the consequence of algorithmic prescription replacing human judgment?
- A) People lose the chance to cultivate the ability to make practical judgments.
 - B) People are prevented from participating in making major decisions in the workplace.
 - C) Managers no longer have the chance to decide which loan to approve.
 - D) Managers do not need to take the trouble to determine who to hire or fire.
48. What may result from increasing application of recommendation engines in our consumption of culture?
- A) Consumers will have much limited choice.
 - B) Consumers will actually enjoy better luck.
 - C) It will be easier to decide on what to enjoy.
 - D) Humans will develop tastes similar to machines'.
49. What is likely to happen to larger parts of our daily life as machine learning algorithms improve?
- A) They will turn out to be more pleasant.
 - B) They will repeat our past experience.
 - C) They can be completely anticipated.
 - D) They may become better and better.
50. Why does the author say the creatures living in the more and more AI-mediated world will become increasingly unlike us?
- A) They will have lost the most significant human element of being intelligent.
 - B) They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.
 - C) They will not be able to understand themselves as we can do today.
 - D) They will be deprived of what their predecessors were proud of about themselves.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Phonics, which involves sounding out words syllable(音节) by syllable, is the best way to teach children to read. But in many classrooms, this can be a dirty word. So much so that some teachers have had to sneak phonics teaching materials into the classroom. Most American children are taught to read in a way that study after study has found to be wrong.

The consequences of this are striking. Less than half of all American adults were proficient readers in 2017. American fourth graders rank 15th on the Progress in International Literacy Study, an international exam.

America is stuck in a debate about teaching children to read that has been going on for decades. Some advocate teaching symbol-sound relationships (the sound k can be spelled as c, k, ck, or ch), known as phonics. Others support an immersive approach (using pictures of a cat to learn the word cat), known as "whole language". Most teachers today, almost three out of four according to a survey by the Ed Week Research Centre

in 2019, use a mix called "balanced literacy". This combination of methods is ineffective. "You can't sprinkle in a little phonics," says Tenette Smith, executive director of elementary education and reading at Mississippi's education department. "It has to be systematic and explicitly taught."

Mississippi, often behind in social policy, has set an example here. In a state once notorious for its low reading scores, the Mississippi state legislature passed new literacy standards in 2013. Since then Mississippi has seen remarkable gains. Its fourth graders have moved from 49th (out of 50 states) to 29th on the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a nationwide exam. In 2019 it was the only state to improve its scores. For the first time since measurement began, Mississippi's pupils are now average readers, a remarkable achievement in such a poor state.

Mississippi's success is attributed to implementing reading methods supported by a body of research known as the science of reading. In 1997 Congress requested the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Department of Education to convene a National Reading Panel to end the "reading wars" and synthesize the evidence. The panel found that phonics, along with explicit instruction in phonemic(音位的) awareness, fluency and comprehension, worked best.

Yet over two decades on, "balanced literacy" is still being taught in classrooms. But advances in statistics and brain imaging have disproved the whole-language method. To the teacher who is a proficient reader, literacy seems like a natural process that requires educated guessing, rather than the deliberate process emphasized by phonics. Teachers can imagine that they learned to read through osmosis(潜移默化) when they were children. Without proper training, they bring this to classrooms.

51. What do we learn about phonics in many American classrooms?

- A) It is ill reputed.
- B) It is mostly misapplied.
- C) It is arbitrarily excluded.
- D) It is misrepresented.

52. What has America been witnessing for decades?

- A) An obsession with innovating teaching methodologies of reading.
- B) An enduring debate over the approach to teaching children to read.
- C) An increasing concern with many children's inadequacy in literacy.
- D) An ever-forceful advocacy of a combined method for teaching reading.

53. Why does Tenette Smith think a combination of teaching methods is ineffective?

- A) Elementary schoolchildren will be frustrated when taught with several methods combined.
- B) Phonics has to be systematically applied and clearly taught to achieve the desired effect.
- C) Sprinkling in a little phonics deters the progress of even adequately motivated children.
- D) Balanced literacy fails to sustain children's interest in developing a good reading habit.

54. What does the author say Mississippi's success is attributed to?

- A) Convening a National Reading Panel to synthesize research evidence.
- B) Placing sufficient emphasis upon both fluency and comprehension.
- C) Adopting scientifically grounded approaches to teaching reading.
- D) Obtaining support from Congress to upgrade teaching methods.

55. What have advances in statistics and brain imaging proved ineffective?

- A) The teaching of symbol-sound relationships.
- B) Explicit instruction in phonemic awareness.
- C) Efforts to end the reading wars.
- D) The immersive approach.

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**.*

近年来,越来越多的中国文化产品走向全球市场,日益受到海外消费者的青睐。随着中国对外文化贸易的快速发展,中国文化产品出口额已持续多年位居世界前列,形成了一批具有国际影响力的文化企业、产品和品牌。数据显示,中国的出版物、影视作品、网络文学与动漫作品等在海外的销售量连年攀升。中国政府出台了一系列政策鼓励和支持更多具有中国元素的优秀文化产品走出国门,扩大海外市场份额,进一步提升中国文化的 world 影响力。

2023年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2023-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence **"Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health."** 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 • 184 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health. For too long, we have measured a person's health only by the body, ignoring the mind that quietly suffers behind a healthy-looking face. Yet a troubled mind can be just as disabling as a broken leg, which is why the two deserve equal care.

My own experience convinces me of this. During my sophomore year, a close friend kept a perfect exercise routine but slid into deep anxiety before exams. He looked strong, so no one noticed until his grades and sleep collapsed. Only after he sought counseling did he truly recover. His story shows that neglecting the mind can undo all the benefits of a fit body.

Therefore, we should treat mental and physical health as two wheels of the same cart. Schools and workplaces ought to offer counseling as readily as gyms, and each of us should learn to talk about our feelings without shame. When the mind is cared for as much as the body, a person can be genuinely, fully healthy.

【参考译文】

今天，人们越来越意识到，心理健康需要得到与身体健康同等的关注。长期以来，我们只用身体来衡量一个人是否健康，却忽视了那颗在健康外表之下暗自受苦的心灵。然而，一颗被折磨的心灵和一条断腿一样能使人失能，正因如此，二者理应得到同等的照护。

我自己的经历让我确信这一点。大二那年，一位好友保持着近乎完美的锻炼习惯，却在考试前陷入了深深的焦虑。他看上去很强壮，因此在成绩和睡眠双双崩溃之前，没有人察觉。直到他去接受了心理咨询，才真正康复。他的故事说明，忽视心灵会抵消强健体魄带来的一切益处。

因此，我们应当把心理健康与身体健康当作同一辆车的两个轮子来对待。学校和职场应当像提供健身房一样便捷地提供心理咨询，我们每个人也应学会毫无羞耻地谈论自己的情绪。当心灵得到与身体同等的照护时，一个人才能真正地、完整地健康。

【第1段】照抄首句 + 对比承接 + 亮观点。本段落落实了‘首句照抄后接对比再表态’：开头逐字照抄给定首句，紧接着 For too long, we have measured a person's health only by the body 用对比承接现象，再用 Yet a troubled mind can be just as disabling as a broken leg, which is why the two deserve equal care 以 just as...as 亮明‘同等对待’的立场，完成了 outline 里第一段‘照抄首句并承接点题’的功能。

【第2段】主题句领起 + 叙例 + 回扣。本段落落实了‘主题句领起再叙例后回扣’：My own experience convinces me of this 一句领起，随后用大二同学从健身达人到考前焦虑崩溃、经咨询才康复的完整事例展开，最后 His story shows that neglecting the mind can undo all the benefits of a fit body 把例子焊回中心，完成 outline 第二段‘举例论证忽视心理之害’的功能。

【第3段】重申 + 分层建议 + 升华。本段落落实了‘重申立场再分层给对策’：Therefore, we should treat mental and physical health as two wheels of the same cart 重申立场，Schools and workplaces ought to offer counseling... and each of us should... 分社会与个人两层给做法，末句 When the mind is cared for as much as the body 升华收束，完成 outline 第三段‘重申立场并给出做法’的功能。

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

论证心理健康应与身体同等受重视

本题要写的核心命题在首句里已经点死：mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health。全文只做一件事——论证‘心理健康应当与身体健康被同等重视’，而不是泛泛谈‘健康很重要’或只谈身体健康。凡是偏离‘同等重视’这个比较关系的内容都算跑题。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论短文，没有指定收信人或情境身份，因此不需要称呼语和署名，只需面向阅卷人写规范的正式书面语：避免 don't、can't 这类缩写和口语插入语，用完整句、书面连接词。六级作文这一档最忌讳的是把议论文写成聊天口吻。

中心立意

心病如身病，二者须同等对待

中心论点一句话：心理健康和身体健康同等重要，一个被折磨的心灵和一副受伤的身体一样会让人失能，所以社会与个人都应给心理健康与身体同样的关注，呼应首句 as much attention as physical health。

要展开的要点

1. 心病与身病一样致残

第一要点：说明为什么二者该'同等'——一个焦虑抑郁的心灵，其破坏力不亚于一条断腿，会侵蚀睡眠、学业与人际，因此心理不该被排在身体之后。这一点直接支撑 as much attention as physical health 里的'同等'。

2. 用个人经历坐实忽视之害

第二要点：用一个具体的个人经历或例子（如身体很棒却陷入焦虑的同学），坐实'只顾身体、忽视心理'会带来的真实后果，把抽象论点落到画面上，正好用足指令允许的 cite examples or use your personal experiences。

3. 社会与个人共同补位

第三要点：给出态度与做法收束——学校、职场应像提供健身设施一样提供心理支持，个人也应坦然谈论情绪，让心理健康真正获得与身体同等的关注。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 照抄首句并承接点题

逐字照抄给定首句 Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health 作为开头，紧接着用一两句承接：指出长期以来人们只以身体衡量健康，而心病同样会使人失能，从而亮明‘二者应同等对待’的立场。

第 2 段 举例论证忽视心理之害

本段是论证主体，用一个个人经历或例子展开：一个身体状况良好却被焦虑压垮的人，说明只顾身体、忽视心理会毁掉身体带来的一切好处。

第 3 段 重申立场并给出做法

收束段：重申心理与身体应同等对待，给出社会（学校、职场提供心理支持）与个人（坦然谈情绪）两个层面的做法，以‘唯有如此才算真正健康’作结。

第 1 段 长期只量身体，忽视暗自受苦的心灵

承接内容落到：长期以来人们只用身体来衡量一个人的健康，忽视了在健康外表下暗自受苦的心灵；而一个被折磨的心灵和一条断腿一样让人失能，这正是二者应获同等关注的理由，呼应 as much attention as physical health。

以对比承接现象 · For too long, we have measured ____ only by ____, ignoring ____.

（用‘长期以来我们只以...衡量，却忽视了...’承接首句现象）

用同等比较亮观点 · Yet ____ can be just as ____ as ____, which is why the two deserve equal ____.

（用 just as...as 点出二者‘同等’并给出理由）

第 2 段 健身达人却因焦虑崩溃的同学

内容落到一个个人经历：大二时一位坚持规律锻炼、外表强壮的同学，在考试前陷入深度焦虑，因为看起来没事而无人察觉，直到成绩和睡眠崩溃，接受心理咨询后才真正康复——用足指令允许的 use your personal experiences，坐实'忽视心理会毁掉健身带来的一切好处'。

用经历领起论证 · My own experience convinces me of this. During ____, _____. (用'亲身经历让我确信'把个人事例领进来)

叙例后回扣论点 · His story shows that neglecting ____ can undo all the benefits of _____. (讲完例子用'这说明...'把它焊回中心论点)

第 3 段 社会供支持、个人敢谈心

内容落到两条做法：学校和职场应像提供健身设施一样便捷地提供心理咨询；每个人也应学会不带羞耻地谈论自己的情绪。最后落到'当心灵与身体获得同等关照，人才能真正完整地健康'，收束呼应 mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health。

承上作结重申 · Therefore, we should treat ____ and ____ as _____. (用 Therefore 承上重申，把两者放到同等位置)

分层给可操作建议 · ____ ought to offer ____, and each of us should _____. (用'机构应...'，而我们每个人应...'分社会与个人两层给做法)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

全篇必须咬住'同等'二字

本题达标关键是全程咬住 as much attention as physical health 里的'同等'关系：范文里 just as...as、equal care、two wheels of the same cart、as much as the body 反复扣'同等'，就不会滑成泛泛谈健康。最易失分处是把心理和身体并列罗列却不谈'该同等对待'。

结构连贯

三段各司其职、路标分明

本题三段分别承担表态、论证、收束，段首 For too long / My own experience / Therefore 就是三个清晰路标；易失分处是把首句续写题里的首句单独成段，或三段功能重叠、都在重复'心理健康重要'。

语言准确

同等比较句式是本题加分点

本题的加分句式是'同等比较'：as much as、just as...as、no less...than、equally important 都能精准表达'同等重视'，范文用了 just as disabling as、as readily as、as much as the body。易失分处是想用比较句式却写错结构（如 as...than、no less...as）。

字数格式

落在硬区间且无缩写

本题字数是硬约束，须落在 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 之间；格式上是纯议论文，不需称呼与署名，但要避免 don't 这类口语缩写。易失分处是为凑字数把同一句意思换个说法重复写。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

把首句改写或复述

反面示例（改写首句，直接不合规）：'Nowadays, people increasingly realize that mental health is as important as our body.' 这偷改了给定首句、开头即失分。正确做法是原样照抄：Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical health. 然后再往下承接。

两者并列却不谈同等

反面示例（并列罗列、不论证同等）：'Physical health lets us run and work. Mental health makes us happy. Both are good for us.' 这只是各说各的、没有'同等'的论证。应改成：A troubled mind can be just as disabling as a broken leg, so it deserves the same attention we give the body. 用 just as...as 把'同等'讲透。

只喊重视不给证据

反面示例（空喊口号）：'Mental health is very important. We must pay great attention to it. Everyone should care about their mind.' 三句都是口号、无支撑。应换成具体经历：a close friend kept a perfect exercise routine but slid into deep anxiety before exams, and only counseling helped him recover——用足 cite examples or use your personal experiences。

英语六级 2023年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2023-06) • 六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 M: Hi, Lily, how's the new apartment?

M: 嗨, Lily, 新公寓怎么样?

2 W: It's okay.

W: 还行吧。

3 M: What? How can it be just okay when last week you were thrilled about the place and kept posting photos of it online?

M: 什么? 怎么会只是还行? 上周你还对那地方兴奋得不行, 一直在网上发照片呢。

4 W: Well, last week when I moved in, the apartment seemed cozy, just the right size for one person. But now it just seems tiny, shabby and solitary.

W: 嗯, 上周我刚搬进去的时候, 公寓感觉很温馨, 大小正好适合一个人住。但现在就觉得又小又破又孤单。

5 M: Ah, that's the problem. You miss your roommates from university, don't you?

M: 啊, 问题就在这儿。你想念大学室友了, 对吧?

6 W: I'm going to sound like an idiot, because I used to complain to you all the time about how crowded our dormitory room was, and about all the things they did to irritate me, like watching movies late at night without headphones, or talking loudly early in the morning. But now I miss them terribly.

W: 我这么说可能听起来很傻，因为我以前总跟你抱怨我们宿舍有多挤，还有她们做的那些让我烦的事，比如深夜看电影不戴耳机，或者一大早就大声说话。但现在我特别想念她们。

7 M: Of course you do. That's perfectly normal. When I got my first place I remember thinking I couldn't wait to live by myself and get away from my juvenile roommates and all their annoying habits. But then I began missing them and feeling lonely and thinking that our dormitory was like paradise, even though there were six of us guys in one small room.

M: 你当然会想念她们。这完全正常。我刚有自己住处的时候，记得我当时想着迫不及待要一个人住，摆脱那些幼稚的室友和他们所有烦人的习惯。但后来我开始想念他们，感到孤独，觉得我们的宿舍简直像天堂一样，尽管我们六个男生挤在一个小房间里。

8 W: I thought it was just me who felt like that.

W: 我还以为只有我有这种感觉。

9 M: Look, you lived at home with us, and then you had three roommates, and this is your first time living alone. So it's hard. But your first apartment is a milestone in your life, and you should celebrate it. Tell me about the apartment.

M: 听着，你先是和我们住在家里，然后有三个室友，这是你第一次独自生活。所以会很难适应。但你的第一套公寓是你人生中的一个里程碑，你应该庆祝一下。跟我说说这公寓吧。

10 W: Actually, it's not bad. In fact, it's pretty adorable, now that I have decorated it and it has everything I need. I have a kitchen to cook in and a bathroom all to myself, and then another room with my bed at one end, and a sofa, a small table and chairs at the other end.

W: 其实还不错。事实上，挺可爱的，我把它装饰好了，需要的东西都有。我有厨房可以做饭，还有专属的卫生间，然后另一个房间一头是我的床，另一头是沙发、小桌子和椅子。

11 M: That does sound adorable and I can't wait to see it, and neither can mom and dad.

M: 听起来确实很可爱，我等不及想看看了，爸妈也是。

1. A) It was spacious and tranquil.

B) It was warm and comfortable.

C) It was shabby and solitary.

D) It was tiny and noisy.

【题目】 What was the woman's first impression of the apartment?

【翻译】 这位女士对这套公寓的第一印象是什么？

A) 宽敞而安静。 B) 温暖而舒适。 C) 破旧而孤独。 D) 狭小而嘈杂。

【答案】 B (细节题) It was warm and comfortable.

【定位】 Well, last week when I moved in, the apartment seemed cozy, just the right size for one person. But now it just seems tiny, shabby and solitary.

嗯，上周我刚搬进来时，公寓显得很温馨，对一个人来说大小正合适。但现在它只让人觉得又小、又破、又孤单。

【信号】 时间对照 last week...But now 切出'第一印象'。 答案句靠 last week when I moved in 与 But now 形成前后对照：转折前讲的是刚搬进来时（即第一印象），转折后才是现在的感受。题问 first impression，要取转折前那半句 the apartment seemed cozy, just the right size，别被 But now 后面的负面词带走。

【替换】 the apartment seemed cozy, just the right size for one person ↔ **It was warm and comfortable.**
cozy=warm and comfortable 的同义概括

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

It was spacious and tranquil. 说'宽敞安静'，但录音只说 just the right size for one person（一人正合适），并非宽敞，tranquil 安静也无对应，属偷换概念。

借用原文：just the right size for one person

C) 原词陷阱

shabby and solitary 两词录音确实念到，但出现在 But now it just seems tiny, shabby and solitary——是'现在'的感受，不是题问的'第一印象'，盗用原词答非所问。

借用原文：But now it just seems tiny, shabby and solitary

D) 原词陷阱

It was tiny and noisy. 中 tiny 是转折后'现在'的词（now it just seems tiny），noisy 录音根本没提；既错时间点又有未提及成分。

借用原文：now it just seems tiny

-
2. A) She no longer hates people talking loudly in the dorm.
B) She misses her roommates she used to complain about.
C) She begins to enjoy the movies she once found irritating.
D) She finds the crowded dorm as cozy as her new apartment.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she is going to sound like an idiot?

【翻译】 为什么这位女士说她听起来会像个傻瓜？

- A) 她不再讨厌人们在宿舍里大声说话。 B) 她怀念她曾经抱怨过的室友。
C) 她开始喜欢她曾经觉得烦人的电影。 D) 她觉得拥挤的宿舍和她的新公寓一样舒适。

【答案】 B（细节题） She misses her roommates she used to complain about.

【定位】 I'm going to sound like an idiot, because I used to complain to you all the time about how crowded our dormitory room was, and about all the things they did to irritate me... But now I miss them terribly.

我接下来说的会显得很傻，因为我以前老是跟你抱怨宿舍多么拥挤、室友们做的种种让我心烦的事.....可现在我却特别想念他们。

【信号】 **because** 引出原因 + **But now** 给出反转落点。答案句由 because 直接引出'为何像傻瓜'的原因，又用 But now I miss them terribly 把态度反转到落点：以前抱怨、现在却想念，这一反差正是她说自己像傻瓜的缘由。because 与 But now 两个信号叠加锁定此句。

【替换】 I used to complain to you all the time about how crowded our dormitory room was ↔

she used to complain about

used to complain 原义保留、对象概括为 roommates

But now I miss them terribly ↔ **She misses her roommates**

miss them=misses her roommates, 代词还原

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

She no longer hates people talking loudly in the dorm. 盗用录音 talking loudly early in the morning 这个原词，但录音说的是'这曾让我心烦'，并没说'不再讨厌'，no longer 是凭空加的极性反转。

借用原文：talking loudly early in the morning

C) **原词陷阱**

She begins to enjoy the movies she once found irritating. 把录音 watching movies late at night without headphones 和 irritate 拼起来，但录音只说这些事曾让她心烦，从未说她现在'开始享受电影'，属答非所问。

借用原文：watching movies late at night without headphones

D) **原词陷阱**

She finds the crowded dorm as cozy as her new apartment. 借用 crowded、cozy 等词，但录音只说想念室友，从未把'拥挤的宿舍'与'新公寓'做'一样温馨'的比较，属无中生有。

借用原文：how crowded our dormitory room was

3. A) He found the apartment perfectly furnished.

B) He had a feeling of despair and frustration.

C) He had a similar feeling to the woman's.

D) He felt the new place was like paradise.

【题目】 **What do we learn about the man when he left the dormitory to live on his own?**

【翻译】 当这位男士离开宿舍独自生活时,我们了解到关于他的什么情况?

A) 他发现这套公寓家具齐全。 B) 他有一种绝望和沮丧的感觉。

c) 他有与这位女士相似的感觉。 D) 他觉得新地方就像天堂一样。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) He had a similar feeling to the woman's.

【定位】 When I got my first place I remember thinking I couldn't wait to live by myself... But then I began missing them and feeling lonely and thinking that our dormitory was like paradise, even though there were six of us guys in one small room.

我有了自己第一个住处时，记得当时心想终于可以一个人住了.....可后来我开始想念他们、感到孤单，觉得我们的宿舍简直像天堂，哪怕当时我们六个大男生挤在一间小屋里。

【信号】 But then 后的'想念、孤单'与女方感受平行。男方先说当初迫不及待独居，But then I began missing them and feeling lonely 转折后才是真实感受：想念室友、感到孤单。这与女方'now I miss them terribly'完全平行，正应了选项'与女方感受相似'。But then 是锁定真实感受的信号。

【替换】 But then I began missing them and feeling lonely ↔ **He had a similar feeling to the woman's.**
男方'想念+孤单'平行于女方同款感受=similar feeling

【排除】 A) **未提及**

He found the apartment perfectly furnished. 录音里男方谈的是情绪（想念、孤单），从未说他的住处家具完美齐备，属未提及。

B) **过度推断**

He had a feeling of despair and frustration. 把男方的 feeling lonely（孤单）夸大成 despair（绝望）、frustration（沮丧），情绪程度被大幅拔高，属过度推断。

借用原文：feeling lonely

D) **张冠李戴**

He felt the new place was like paradise. 盗用原词 paradise，但录音 thinking that our dormitory was like paradise 说的是'宿舍像天堂'，绝非'新住处像天堂'，把对象张冠李戴了。

借用原文：thinking that our dormitory was like paradise

4. A) Go to see the woman's apartment.

B) Make a phone call to his parents.

C) Buy some furniture for the woman.

D) Decorate the woman's apartment.

【题目】 What does the man say he can't wait to do?

【翻译】 这位男士说他迫不及待想做什么？

A) 去看这位女士的公寓。 B) 给他的父母打个电话。 C) 给这位女士买些家具。

D) 装修这位女士的公寓。

【答案】 A (细节题) Go to see the woman's apartment.

【定位】 That does sound adorable and I can't wait to see it, and neither can mom and dad.

那听起来确实很可爱，我都等不及要去看看了，爸妈也一样等不及呢。

【信号】 意愿标志 I can't wait to see it 直接给出动作。答案句的信号就是 I can't wait to see it, can't wait to 后面的 see it 即男方迫不及待要做的事; it 指上文女方的公寓。题干问 can't wait to do, 顺着这个词在原文里一找即得。

【替换】 I can't wait to see it ↔ Go to see the woman's apartment.

see it→go to see the apartment, 代词还原

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

Make a phone call to his parents. 借用录音 neither can mom and dad 里的父母, 但男方说的是'爸妈也等不及(想看公寓)', 并非'要打电话给父母', 属答非所问。

借用原文: neither can mom and dad

C) **未提及**

Buy some furniture for the woman. 中 furniture 与女方描述公寓时提到的 sofa、table 沾边, 但男方从未说要买家具, 属未提及。

D) **张冠李戴**

Decorate the woman's apartment. 盗用原词 decorate, 但录音 now that I have decorated it 说的是女方已经装饰好了, 并非男方迫不及待要去装饰, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: now that I have decorated it

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

1 W: Welcome to our program Book Talk. Our guest today is Frank Jones, a critic of our education system, and the author of a new book, How to Reform Our Universities.

W: 欢迎来到我们的节目《书籍对话》。今天的嘉宾是Frank Jones, 他是我们教育系统的批评家, 也是新书《如何改革我们的大学》的作者。

2 M: Hello, Susan.

M: 你好, Susan。

3 W: Frank, you support radically changing universities in America?

W: Frank, 你支持从根本上改变美国的大学吗?

4 M: Yes, I believe that the purpose of higher education is to prepare young people to enter the workforce, and that our current system fails to do this. We're allocating too many resources to disciplines that don't match the needs of employers.

M: 是的, 我认为高等教育的目的是为年轻人进入职场做准备, 而我们现行的系统未能做到这一点。我们给那些不符合雇主需求的学科分配了太多资源。

5 W: I think your attitude to education is a bit cynical, Frank. Surely the purpose of university is to prepare young people to participate fully in civic life, rather than just to find well-paid jobs.

W: 我觉得你对教育的态度有点愤世嫉俗, Frank。大学的目的是让年轻人充分参与公民生活做准备, 而不仅仅是找到高薪工作。

6 M: Susan, many young graduates struggle to find any job, let alone a good one. The job market is grim, particularly for students who study the arts.

M: Susan, 许多年轻毕业生连找份工作都很困难, 更别说找份好工作了。就业市场很严峻, 特别是对学习艺术的学生来说。

7 W: I agree that it isn't easy for young people to find work, but you propose closing down all departments that aren't directly related to science and technology. Is that really the solution?

W: 我同意年轻人找工作不容易, 但你提议关闭所有与科学技术没有直接关系的院系。这真的是解决办法吗?

8 M: You're overstating my point. My argument is that we need to use more of our budget on areas like science and engineering. To do that, we need to take money from subjects like literature and music.

M: 你夸大了我的观点。我的论点是我们需要把更多预算用在科学和工程这类领域。为了做到这一点, 我们需要从文学和音乐这类学科拿钱。

9 W: But the arts have value. They're an important part of our culture. Studying literature or music or sculpture might not result in a job in that area, but it helps young people to think about the world in a deeper way, which makes them better citizens and makes for a better society.

W: 但艺术是有价值的。它们是我们文化的重要组成部分。学习文学、音乐或雕塑可能不会在那个领域找到工作, 但它帮助年轻人以更深刻的方式思考世界, 这让他们成为更好的公民, 也造就更好的社会。

10 M: I agree that the arts are valuable to society, but it's naive to think that not only the most talented, but all students should study them at university level. The arts are very competitive, and most graduates will end up with a great deal of debt, obtaining a degree that has little value on the job market.

M: 我同意艺术对社会有价值, 但认为不仅最有天赋的学生, 而且所有学生都应该在大学层面学习艺术, 这种想法很天真。艺术竞争非常激烈, 大多数毕业生最终会背负大笔债务, 获得一个在就业市场上价值不大的学位。

5. A) He works as a literary critic.

B) He hosts an educational program.

C) He has initiated a university reform.

D) He has published a book recently.

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到这位男士什么信息?

A) 他从事文学评论工作。 B) 他主持一档教育节目。 C) 他发起了一项大学改革。

D) 他最近出版了一本书。

【答案】 D (细节题) He has published a book recently.

【定位】 Our guest today is Frank Jones, a critic of our education system, and the author of a new book, How to Reform Our Universities.

我们今天的嘉宾是 Frank Jones, 他是我国教育体制的一位批评者, 也是一本新书《如何改革我们的大学》的作者。

【信号】 **开场介绍嘉宾句**。答案信号是主持人开篇介绍嘉宾的固定句式 Our guest today is Frank Jones, 这类“今天的嘉宾是....., 他是.....的作者”的引荐句, 必然交代人物身份, 是细节题的天然落点。

【替换】 the author of a new book, How to Reform Our Universities ↔ **He has published a book recently.**
“新书作者”=“最近出书”

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确说他是 a critic of our education system (教育体制的批评者), A 盗这个 critic 改成 a literary critic. (文学评论家) ——把“批评教育”偷换成“文学评论”, 是听到 critic 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: a critic of our education system

B) **张冠李戴**

He hosts an educational program. (他主持一档教育节目) 说反了人物: 主持节目的是女方 Susan (Welcome to our program Book Talk), 男方只是受访嘉宾, 把主持人的身份安到嘉宾头上。

借用原文: Welcome to our program Book Talk

C) **过度推断**

He has initiated a university reform. (他已发起一场大学改革) 盗用了书名里的 reform (How to Reform Our Universities)。他只是写书“主张”改革, 并未真的发起改革, 把“写书谈改革”夸成“已发起改革”, 属过度推断。

借用原文: How to Reform Our Universities

6. A) It fails to keep up with the radical changes of society.

B) It fails to ensure universities get sufficient resources.

C) It has not prepared young people for the job market.

D) It has not fostered the growth of the arts disciplines.

【题目】 **What does the man believe is the problem with the current American system of higher education?**

【翻译】 这位男士认为当前美国高等教育体系存在什么问题?

A) 它未能跟上社会的剧烈变革。 B) 它未能确保大学获得充足的资源。

C) 它没有为年轻人进入就业市场做好准备。 D) 它没有促进人文艺术学科的发展。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) It has not prepared young people for the job market.

【定位】 I believe that the purpose of higher education is to prepare young people to enter the workforce, and that our current system fails to do this.

我认为高等教育的目的是让年轻人进入职场做好准备, 而我们现行的体制没能做到这一点。

【信号】被问者应答 + fails 否定。答案信号有二：一是这是男方对“你支持激进改革大学吗”的直接应答（被问者的回答处），二是句中 our current system fails to do this 的否定动词 fails，正点出“制度没做到的事”——即他眼中的问题。

【替换】prepare young people to enter the workforce ↔

It has not prepared young people for the job market.

workforce=job market

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

It fails to keep up with the radical changes of society. 借用了原文 radically changing (radically changing universities) 的 radical，但男方批的是“没对接就业”，并未说制度“跟不上社会的剧变”，把原词拼到一个原文没说的归因上。

借用原文：radically changing universities

B) 与原文相反

It fails to ensure universities get sufficient resources. 盗用原文 resources (allocating too many resources)。男方说的是资源“分配错地方（过多给了不匹配需求的学科）”，不是大学“拿不到足够资源”，方向正相反。

借用原文：allocating too many resources to disciplines that don't match the needs of employers

D) 与原文相反

It has not fostered the growth of the arts disciplines. (没扶持文科) 与男方立场完全相反：他主张少投文科、多投理工 (take money from subjects like literature and music)，怎会嫌文科扶持不够。这是把他的对立面安到他头上。

借用原文：take money from subjects like literature and music

7. A) More of the budget should go to science and technology.

B) The underfunded music discipline should be prioritized.

C) Subdisciplines like sculpture should get more funding.

D) Literature should get as much funding as engineering.

【题目】How should the education budget be allocated according to the man?

【翻译】根据这位男士的观点,教育预算应该如何分配?

A) 更多预算应该投向科学与技术。 B) 资金不足的音乐学科应该被优先考虑。

C) 像雕塑这样的分支学科应该获得更多资金。 D) 文学应该获得与工程学同等的资金。

【答案】A (细节题) More of the budget should go to science and technology.

【定位】My argument is that we need to use more of our budget on areas like science and engineering. To do that, we need to take money from subjects like literature and music.

我的主张是，我们需要把更多预算用在科学和工程这类领域。要做到这一点，我们就得从文学、音乐这类科目那里抽走经费。

【信号】立论句 **My argument is**。答案信号是男方亮明主张的标志句 **My argument is that we need to use more of our budget on areas like science and engineering——My argument is / we need to** 是典型的“建议 / 主张”信号，其后内容即他的真实立场。

【替换】use more of our budget on areas like science and engineering ↔

More of the budget should go to science and technology.

“多用预算于”=“更多预算应给”

【排除】B) **与原文相反**

The underfunded music discipline should be prioritized. 盗用原文 music (literature and music)。男方恰恰主张从 music 抽钱 (take money from)，而非优先扶持 music，方向完全相反。

借用原文：take money from subjects like literature and music

C) **张冠李戴**

Subdisciplines like sculpture should get more funding. 借用女方后文提到的 sculpture (literature or music or sculpture)。但这是女方为艺术辩护时举的例，男方的主张是给理工加钱、从文科抽钱，绝不会主张给雕塑这类细分文科加经费，既张冠李戴又方向相反。

借用原文：Studying literature or music or sculpture

D) **偷换概念**

Literature should get as much funding as engineering. 盗用 literature、engineering 两个原词，却把男方“偏向理工、从文学抽钱”的不均等主张，偷换成“文学与工程经费同等”。男方要的是倾斜，不是均分。

借用原文：take money from subjects like literature and music

8. A) Build a prosperous nation.

B) Make skilled professionals.

C) Create ingenious artists.

D) Cultivate better citizens.

【题目】What does the woman say the arts can do?

【翻译】这位女士认为人文艺术能够做什么？

A) 建设繁荣的国家。 B) 培养技术熟练的专业人才。 C) 造就才华横溢的艺术家。

D) 培养更好的公民。

【答案】D (细节题) Cultivate better citizens.

【定位】Studying literature or music or sculpture might not result in a job in that area, but it helps young people to think about the world in a deeper way, which makes them better citizens and makes for a better society.

学习文学、音乐或雕塑，也许不会带来该领域的工作，但它能帮助年轻人更深入地思考世界，从而让他们成为更好的公民、造就更好的社会。

【信号】转折 but 后才是真意。答案信号是转折词 but——but it helps young people to think about the world in a deeper way, which makes them better citizens。but 之前的 might not result in a job 是让步铺垫，but 之后才是女方真正要强调的艺术功效。

【替换】which makes them better citizens ↔ Cultivate better citizens.

“使其成为更好公民”=“培养更好公民”

【排除】A) 偷换概念

Build a prosperous nation. 听上去接近原文 makes for a better society, 但 prosperous nation (繁荣国家) 与 better society (更好的社会) 并不等同，且题问“艺术能做什么”的核心落点是 better citizens; 把“更好的社会”拔成“建设繁荣国家”是偷换加拔高。

借用原文：makes for a better society

B) 未提及

Make skilled professionals. (培养技术能手) 原文从未出现。女方讲的是艺术让人“更深入地思考、成为更好公民”，与“培养职业技能人才”无关，属凭空添加。

C) 原词陷阱

Create ingenious artists. 紧贴 arts 话题，最像“学艺术就是培养艺术家”。但女方明说学艺术 might not result in a job in that area (未必能从事该行)，其价值在育人而非造艺术家，恰与“培养艺术家”相左。

借用原文：might not result in a job in that area

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 Do you ever have the annoying feeling that you don't have time to really think anymore? You are not alone. A variety of factors have conspired to rob us of time for reflection about ourselves and our lives. Today, our preoccupied minds are rarely silent. The average person receives hundreds of texts and voice messages a day, and holidays for many of us are action-packed weeks more likely full of family activities than opportunities for tranquility and contemplation.

你是否曾有过这种恼人的感觉，觉得自己再也没有时间真正思考了？你并不孤单。各种因素共同剥夺了我们反思自己和生活的时间。如今，我们忙碌的头脑难得安静。普通人每天会收到数百条短信和语音消息，对许多人来说，假期是充满家庭活动的忙碌一周，而不是获得宁静和沉思的机会。

2 Regular reflection, however, underlies all great professionals. It's a prerequisite for you to recharge your mental batteries, see things in a new light and tap into your creativity. Almost all of the great advisors that I have studied have found ways to get away from it all and contemplate their life and

work. Some researchers in the field of creativity, in fact, believe that insight occurs during the reflection and relaxation that follows a period of intense activity.

然而,定期反思是所有伟大专业人士的基础。这是你为精神电池充电、以新的眼光看待事物并激发创造力的先决条件。我研究过的几乎所有伟大的顾问都找到了远离一切、沉思生活和工作的方法。事实上,创造力领域的一些研究人员认为,顿悟发生在一段高强度活动之后的反思和放松期间。

3 Schedule time for reflection about your work or a particular project you're engaged in. I usually block out half an hour. Don't answer the phone. Push your papers to the side. Sketch, make lists, draw "mind maps" of ideas that come to you. At the end, write down any emerging ideas.

为反思你的工作或正在进行的特定项目安排时间。我通常会留出半小时。不要接电话。把文件推到一边。勾画草图、列清单、绘制脑海中浮现的想法的"思维导图"。最后,写下任何新出现的想法。

4 When you're alone, stop worrying and think. A lot of our down time is spent worrying about troublesome things in our lives or fantasizing about how we'd like our lives to be. Revisit things during moments of relaxation after a period of intense work. This is when we are the most creative.

当你独处时,停止担忧并思考。我们的大量空闲时间都花在担心生活中的麻烦事或幻想我们希望过上的生活上。在一段高强度工作后的放松时刻重新审视事情。这是我们最具创造力的时候。

9. A) It is quite common.
B) It is rarely noticed.
C) It seldom annoys people.
D) It occurs when one is alone.

【题目】 What do we learn about the feeling that one doesn't have time to think anymore?

【翻译】 关于人们不再有时间思考的感觉,我们了解到什么?

- A) 这种感觉相当普遍。 B) 这种感觉很少被注意到。 C) 这种感觉很少使人烦恼。
D) 这种感觉在独处时发生。

【答案】 A (细节题) It is quite common.

【定位】 Do you ever have the annoying feeling that you don't have time to really think anymore? You are not alone.

你是否曾有那种烦人的感觉——觉得自己再也没时间好好思考了?你并不是一个人(很多人都这样)。

【信号】 应答式呼应 You are not alone。录音先抛出"没时间思考"的感受,紧接一句 You are not alone。——"你不是一个人"是对前面感受的直接回应与定性,等于说"这事很多人都有",这种自问自答后的定性句就是答案信号。

【替换】 You are not alone. ↔ It is quite common.

换说法表"普遍"

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音说这是 the annoying feeling (烦人的感觉), 明明是 "会让人烦", 选项 It is rarely noticed. 却说 "很少被注意到", 与录音强调它令人困扰相反——听到 annoying 就该排除 "没人注意"。

借用原文: the annoying feeling

C) 原词陷阱

选项 It seldom annoys people. 抠了录音原词 annoying 来骗 "听到就想选", 却把意思反过来说成 "很少惹人烦"; 录音的 the annoying feeling 恰恰说它烦人, 故 C 与原文相反。

借用原文: the annoying feeling

D) 张冠李戴

选项 It occurs when one is alone. 的 "独处时才发生" 在第 1 段并无依据; alone 一词是录音末段 When you're alone, stop worrying and think. 才出现、且讲的是 "独处时该怎么做", 与第 9 题这种感受何时发生无关, 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: When you're alone, stop worrying and think.

-
10. A) Seeing things in black and white.
B) Engaging in regular contemplation.
C) Having a special understanding of creativity.
D) Knowing how to make their mental batteries work.

【题目】 What trait do all great professionals share?

【翻译】 所有伟大的专业人士有什么共同特质?

- A) 以非黑即白的方式看待事物。 B) 定期进行沉思。 C) 对创造力有特殊的理解。
D) 懂得如何让他们的精神电池运转。

【答案】 B (细节题) Engaging in regular contemplation.

【定位】 Regular reflection, however, underlies all great professionals.

然而, 定期的反思是所有伟大专业人士的根基 (共同特质)。

【信号】 转折 however + 全称 all。句首 however 的转折把语气拉回正题, 紧跟 underlies all great professionals 用全称 all 概括所有专业人士的共同点——转折后 + 全称主语, 正是答案句的双重信号。

【替换】 Regular reflection ↔ Engaging in regular contemplation.

reflection=contemplation 同义替换

underlies all great professionals ↔ Engaging in regular contemplation.

"是根基" ↔ "从事此事"

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音说反思能让人 see things in a new light (以新眼光看事物)，选项 Seeing things in black and white. 抠 "seeing things" 半句，却篡改成 "非黑即白地看"，与 "用新视角" 含义相反，是偷换。

借用原文：see things in a new light

C) 过度推断

录音只说反思能 tap into your creativity (激发你的创造力)，并没说专业人士对创造力有 "特殊理解"；选项 Having a special understanding of creativity. 借原词 creativity，把 "激发创造力" 过度引申成 "特殊理解"，无中生有。

借用原文：tap into your creativity

D) 原词陷阱

录音说反思是 "recharge your mental batteries (给心理电池充电)" 的前提，选项 Knowing how to make their mental batteries work. 抠原词 mental batteries，却把意思偷换成 "懂得怎么让电池运转"——录音讲的是 "靠反思来充电"，不是 "懂得让电池工作" 这种能力，答非所问。

借用原文：recharge your mental batteries

-
11. A) Engaging in intense activity.
B) Fantasizing in one's downtime.
C) Working on a particular project.
D) Reflecting during one's relaxation.

【题目】 What do some researchers believe is conducive to creative ideas?

【翻译】 一些研究人员认为什么有助于产生创造性想法？

- A) 从事高强度活动。 B) 在停工期进行幻想。 C) 致力于某个特定项目。
D) 在放松期间进行反思。

【答案】 D (细节题) Reflecting during one's relaxation.

【定位】 Some researchers in the field of creativity, in fact, believe that insight occurs during the reflection and relaxation that follows a period of intense activity.

事实上，创造力领域的一些研究者认为，灵感出现在一段高强度活动之后的反思与放松期间。

【信号】 观点归属 believe that 引出落点。句子用 Some researchers...believe that 把观点归到研究者名下，正对题干所问；其后 insight occurs during the reflection and relaxation 才是真正回答 "什么利于创意" 的落点，须听到 believe that 后那整段才算抓全。

【替换】 insight occurs during the reflection and relaxation ↔ Reflecting during one's relaxation.

灵感发生于反思放松时 ↔ 放松时反思

insight ↔ conducive to creative ideas

insight=creative ideas

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音说灵感发生在 "高强度活动之后" 的反思放松期, 选项 Engaging in intense activity. 却把原词 intense activity 拎出来, 说成 "灵感来自从事高强度活动本身"——录音明明讲的是 "活动之后" 而非 "活动之中", 时点被偷换。

借用原文: a period of intense activity

B) 张冠李戴

选项 Fantasizing in one's downtime. 的 fantasizing、downtime 来自末段 fantasizing about how we'd like our lives to be, 而那里恰恰说幻想是浪费 down time、要被纠正的, 并非利于创意; 既张冠李戴又取反义。

借用原文: fantasizing about how we'd like our lives to be

C) 答非所问

选项 Working on a particular project. 的 particular project 来自第 3 段 a particular project you're engaged in, 那是讲 "为某个项目安排反思时间" 的操作建议, 并非研究者所说的 "创意来源"; 本题问的是 conducive to creative ideas, 与做项目无关。

借用原文: a particular project you're engaged in

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

1 Even before Colorado was a state, it had post offices. The first opened in 1859, in a settlement founded by migrants searching for gold. Life could be unpredictable out west—gold failed to appear, drought ruined farmers and settlers clashed with Native Americans. On the settlement's location now stands a sprawling university campus. Amid all the changes, one feature remained constant—the postal service.

甚至在科罗拉多成为一个州之前, 它就有了邮局。第一家邮局于1859年开设, 位于一个由寻找黄金的移民建立的定居点。西部的生活可能难以预测——黄金未能出现, 干旱毁掉了农民, 定居者与美洲原住民发生冲突。如今在该定居点的位置上矗立着一座庞大的大学校园。在所有这些变化中, 有一个特征始终保持不变——邮政服务。

2 The maps tracing America's westward expansion are telling. In 1864, there were few postal branches on land controlled by Native Americans, which still accounted for most of the West. Over the next 25 years, post offices grew quickly. Colonization of the West could be regarded as a result of big government rather than pioneers. As federal subsidies and land grants tempted people into the deserts and plains, the post kept them connected.

追踪美国西进扩张的地图很能说明问题。1864年, 在美洲原住民控制的土地上只有少数邮政分支机构, 而这些土地仍占西部的大部分。在接下来的25年里, 邮局迅速增长。西部的殖民可以被视为大政府而非拓荒者的成果。随着联邦补贴和土地赠予吸引人们进入沙漠和平原, 邮政使他们保持联系。

3 In the mid-19th century, the Post Office Department was far from a centralized bureaucracy. To keep up with migration patterns, postal services were added to existing businesses. The federal government commissioned private wagons to carry the mail. Short-term contracts were granted to local businessmen

to act as postmasters. These partnerships enabled the mail to quickly follow migrants, helping knit together remote parts of the country.

在19世纪中叶,邮政部门远非一个集中化的官僚机构。为了跟上移民模式,邮政服务被添加到现有企业中。联邦政府委托私人马车运送邮件。短期合同被授予当地商人担任邮政局长。这些合作伙伴关系使邮件能够快速跟随移民,帮助将国家偏远地区编织在一起。

4 Mr. Blevins, a digital historian, wrote a book on the history of the US postal service. He used data science to analyze historical trends. Most strikingly, he built an accompanying website, complete with interactive maps. They show readers how, within a generation, the postal service helped colonize a continent. These online interactive maps illustrate the formative power of snail mail.

数字历史学家Blevins先生撰写了一本关于美国邮政服务历史的书。他使用数据科学来分析历史趋势。最引人注目的是,他建立了一个配套网站,配有交互式地图。它们向读者展示了在一代人的时间内,邮政服务如何帮助殖民了一个大陆。这些在线交互式地图说明了传统邮件的塑造力量。

12. A) Farmers helped Native Americans grow crops.

B) There were expansive university campuses.

C) There existed post offices.

D) Migrants found gold there.

【题目】 What does the passage say about Colorado before it became a state?

【翻译】 文章关于Colorado成为州之前说了什么?

A) 农民帮助美洲原住民种植农作物。 B) 那里有广阔的大学校园。 C) 那里存在邮局。

D) 移民在那里发现了黄金。

【答案】 C (细节题) There existed post offices.

【定位】 Even before Colorado was a state, it had post offices. The first opened in 1859, in a settlement founded by migrants searching for gold.

甚至在科罗拉多成为一个州之前,它就已经有了邮局。第一家邮局于1859年在一个由寻金移民建立的定居点开张。

【信号】 开篇 before...was a state 直接点题。录音开篇即用 Even before Colorado was a state, it had post offices, before...a state 与题干完全对应,是直接给出事实的点题句,无需转折即可锁定。

【替换】 it had post offices ↔ There existed post offices.

had 与 There existed 同义换说

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Farmers helped Native Americans grow crops. 借用了录音里的 Native Americans, 但原文是 settlers clashed with Native Americans, 讲的是定居者与原住民发生冲突, 根本没有农民帮原住民种地这回事。

借用原文: settlers clashed with Native Americans

B) 原词陷阱

There were expansive university campuses. 借了录音的 university campus, 但原文是 On the settlement's location now stands a sprawling university campus, 明说大学校园是如今才矗立在那里的, 不是建州前就有, 时间被偷换。

借用原文: now stands a sprawling university campus

D) 与原文相反

Migrants found gold there. 借了录音的 gold 和 migrants, 但原文是 gold failed to appear, 明说金子并未出现, 移民是去找金而没找到, 与选项说的找到金正好相反。

借用原文: gold failed to appear

13. A) It helped to boost the economy in the American West.

B) It provided job opportunities for many gold seekers.

C) It extended the influence of the federal government.

D) It kept people in the deserts and plains connected.

【题目】 How did the postal service contribute to America's westward expansion?

【翻译】 邮政服务如何促进了美国的西进运动?

A) 它帮助推动了美国西部的经济发展。 B) 它为许多淘金者提供了就业机会。

C) 它扩大了联邦政府的影响力。 D) 它使沙漠和平原地区的人们保持联系。

【答案】 D (细节题) It kept people in the deserts and plains connected.

【定位】 As federal subsidies and land grants tempted people into the deserts and plains, the post kept them connected.

当联邦补贴和土地授予吸引人们进入沙漠和平原时, 邮政把他们连接在了一起。

【信号】 the post kept them connected 直陈作用。 the post kept them connected 直接陈述邮政起的作用是把进入沙漠平原的人连接起来, 是本段讲贡献的落点句, 主语 the post 与题干主体对应, 无需转折即可锁定。

【替换】 the post kept them connected ↔ **It kept people in the deserts and plains connected.**
them 还原为 the deserts and plains 里的 people

【排除】 A) 未提及

It helped to boost the economy in the American West. 听上去合理，但录音从未说邮政提振了西部经济，本段只讲邮政把人连接起来，提振经济属于录音没说的内容。

B) 未提及

It provided job opportunities for many gold seekers. 蹭了前文寻金移民的话题，但录音讲邮政的作用是连接，从未说它给寻金者提供了就业机会，是把没说的就业作用安到邮政头上。

C) 原词陷阱

It extended the influence of the federal government. 借了录音的 federal，原文确有 big government 和 federal subsidies，但那是说西部开拓靠大政府，并非说邮政扩大了政府影响力，邮政被原文定的作用是连接而非扩张政府影响。

借用原文：Colonization of the West could be regarded as a result of big government

14. A) It employed Native Americans to work as postmen.

B) It commissioned private wagons to carry the mail.

C) It subsidized the locals who acted as postmasters.

D) It centralized postal services in its remote areas.

【题目】 What did the federal government do to meet the increasing demand for the postal service in the West?

【翻译】 联邦政府做了什么来满足西部对邮政服务日益增长的需求？

A) 它雇用美洲原住民担任邮递员。 B) 它委托私人马车运送邮件。

C) 它资助担任邮政局长的当地人。 D) 它在偏远地区集中邮政服务。

【答案】 B (细节题) It commissioned private wagons to carry the mail.

【定位】 The federal government commissioned private wagons to carry the mail.

联邦政府委托私人马车来运送邮件。

【信号】 主语 federal government 加动作 commissioned 直陈做法。 The federal government commissioned private wagons to carry the mail 以题干主体 federal government 作主语、紧跟动作 commissioned，直接陈述政府的做法，是讲政府措施那段的落点句。

【替换】 commissioned private wagons to carry the mail ↔

It commissioned private wagons to carry the mail.

几乎原句搬用，仅主语换为 It

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

It employed Native Americans to work as postmen. 借了全篇出现的 Native Americans, 但录音从未说政府雇原住民当邮差, 本段讲的是委托私人马车和聘当地商人, 把没说的对象安进了动作里。

借用原文: settlers clashed with Native Americans

C) 原词陷阱

It subsidized the locals who acted as postmasters. 借了录音的 postmasters 和 locals, 但原文是 Short-term contracts were granted to local businessmen to act as postmasters, 讲的是把短期合同授予当地商人, 是 granted contracts 而非 subsidized, 动作被偷换。

借用原文: Short-term contracts were granted to local businessmen to act as postmasters

D) 与原文相反

It centralized postal services in its remote areas. 与原文相反, 原文明说 the Post Office Department was far from a centralized bureaucracy, 即邮政部门远非集中化机构, 选项却说政府把偏远地区邮政集中化, 极性相反。

借用原文: the Post Office Department was far from a centralized bureaucracy

-
15. A) He analyzed interactive maps of mail routes.
B) He read a large collection of books on the topic.
C) He examined its historical trends with data science.
D) He collected data about its impact on local business.

【题目】 What did Mr. Blevins do to study the history of the US postal service?

【翻译】 Blevins先生做了什么来研究美国邮政服务的历史?

- A) 他分析了邮路的交互式地图。 B) 他阅读了大量关于该主题的书籍。
C) 他用数据科学检验了其历史趋势。 D) 他收集了关于其对当地商业影响的数据。

【答案】 C (细节题) He examined its historical trends with data science.

【定位】 He used data science to analyze historical trends.

他运用数据科学来分析历史趋势。

【信号】 used...to 方法句直陈研究手段。 He used data science to analyze historical trends 用 used...to 句式直接陈述他用数据科学分析历史趋势, 是讲研究方法的核心句, 主语 He 与题干 Mr. Blevins 对应。

【替换】 used data science to analyze historical trends ↔

He examined its historical trends with data science.

used...to analyze 与 examined...with 同义换说

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

He analyzed interactive maps of mail routes. 借了录音的 interactive maps, 但原文是 he built an accompanying website, complete with interactive maps, 地图是他做出来的成果, 不是他用来研究的方法, 方向被偷换。

借用原文: he built an accompanying website, complete with interactive maps

B) 与原文相反

He read a large collection of books on the topic. 借了录音的 book, 但原文是 wrote a book on the history of the US postal service, 他是写了一本书, 不是读了大量书, 动作正好相反。

借用原文: wrote a book on the history of the US postal service

D) 原词陷阱

He collected data about its impact on local business. 借了 data 一词, 但录音只说他用数据科学分析趋势, 从未说他收集关于对本地商业影响的数据, impact on local business 是录音没有的内容。

借用原文: He used data science to analyze historical trends

Section C

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

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

1 In last week's lecture, we discussed reasons why people forget things. This week, we will discuss a surprising reason why we might remember some things—anxiety.

在上周的讲座中,我们讨论了人们忘记事情的原因。本周,我们将讨论一个令人惊讶的原因,即为什么我们可能会记住某些事情——焦虑。

2 Think about something as simple as buying a coffee. That may not seem like an experience that would make a deep impression on your memory, but anxiety could change that. In fact, a new study suggests that people with higher anxiety levels might remember certain information better than people with lower anxiety levels. That's because higher levels of anxiety may make people more susceptible to negative feelings, putting them in a more negative state of mind. That in turn may make them able to better remember some events.

想想买咖啡这样简单的事情。这似乎不像是一种会给你的记忆留下深刻印象的经历,但焦虑可能会改变这一点。事实上,一项新研究表明,焦虑水平较高的人可能比焦虑水平较低的人更能记住某些信息。这是因为较高的焦虑水平可能使人们更容易产生负面情绪,使他们处于更消极的心理状态。这反过来可能使他们能够更好地记住某些事件。

3 Let's take a closer look at that new study now. In the study, the researchers started by giving 80 undergraduate students an anxiety test. The test measured the participants' anxiety levels over the

preceding two weeks. Then, to test memory, the participants were shown a series of neutral words, one at a time. Some of the words were printed on to photos of negative scenes, meaning images that could affect their emotions negatively, such as a photo of a car accident or a cemetery. The rest of the words were printed on to photos of neutral scenes, such as a photo of a lake or trees. Neutral words included words like "table" or "desk" that don't elicit emotion. Later, the participants were asked to think back to the words they were shown earlier, which caused them to reenter either a negative or a neutral mindset. The participants were then presented with another set of neutral words, and their memory of these new words was tested.

现在让我们更仔细地看看这项新研究。在研究中,研究人员首先对80名本科生进行了焦虑测试。该测试测量了参与者在两周前的焦虑水平。然后,为了测试记忆,参与者被展示了一系列中性词汇,一次一个。其中一些词汇被印在负面场景的照片上,即可能对他们的情绪产生负面影响的图像,例如车祸或墓地的照片。其余的词汇被印在中性场景的照片上,例如湖泊或树木的照片。中性词汇包括像"桌子"或"书桌"这样不引发情绪的词汇。随后,参与者被要求回想他们之前看到的词汇,这使他们重新进入负面或中性的心理状态。然后向参与者展示另一组中性词汇,并测试他们对这些新词汇的记忆。

4 The researchers found that the new words presented to people in a negative mindset were better remembered by people with higher levels of anxiety than those with lower levels of anxiety. In other words, when highly anxious individuals took in otherwise emotionally neutral information that was presented to them, it became colored by their negative mindset, making them remember the information better. But these same effects were not seen in people with low levels of anxiety.

研究人员发现,呈现给处于负面心理状态的人的新词汇,焦虑水平较高的人比焦虑水平较低的人记得更好。换句话说,当高度焦虑的个体接收到呈现给他们的原本情感中性的信息时,这些信息被他们的负面心态所影响,使他们更好地记住了这些信息。但这些相同的效应在低焦虑水平的人身上没有被观察到。

5 Previous studies have found that extreme levels of anxiety, such as those experienced by people diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, can be quite detrimental to memory and cognitive performance. But the highly anxious people in this study represent individuals who are managing their anxiety and for whom anxiety is not a serious problem.

以前的研究发现,极端的焦虑水平,例如被诊断患有焦虑症的人所经历的焦虑,可能对记忆和认知表现相当有害。但本研究中的高度焦虑者代表的是那些正在控制自己的焦虑且焦虑对他们来说不是严重问题的个体。

16. A) Higher levels of anxiety may improve people's memory.

B) Some experiences are easier to remember than others.

C) Most people tend to remember things selectively.

D) Simple things may leave a deep impression on one's memory.

【题目】 What does the speaker say the new study suggests?

【翻译】 说话者说新研究表明了什么?

A) 较高水平的焦虑可能会改善人们的记忆。 B) 某些经历比其他经历更容易记住。

C) 大多数人倾向于选择性地记住事情。

D) 简单的事情可能会在人的记忆中留下深刻印象。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Higher levels of anxiety may improve people's memory.

【定位】 In fact, a new study suggests that people with higher anxiety levels might remember certain information better than people with lower anxiety levels.

事实上，一项新研究表明，焦虑水平较高的人，可能比焦虑水平较低的人更能记住某些信息。

【信号】 提示词 **a new study suggests** 后即结论。录音里 a new study suggests that 是明确的结论引出语，凡听到"研究表明"这类话，紧跟其后的整句就是答案句，本句把 higher anxiety 与 remember...better 直接挂钩，正是研究结论。

【替换】 people with higher anxiety levels might remember certain information better ↔

Higher levels of anxiety may improve people's memory

"记得更好"改写成"提升记忆"

people with higher anxiety levels ↔ **Higher levels of anxiety**

名词化平移

【排除】 **D) 原词陷阱**

Simple things may leave a deep impression 盗用了录音 make a deep impression on your memory 里的 deep impression，但原文说的是"买咖啡这种简单事本来不会留下深刻印象"，是用来引出焦虑可改变这一点的铺垫反例，并非研究结论，听到 deep impression 就选会中招。

借用原文：make a deep impression on your memory

C) 未提及

Most people tend to remember things selectively 说"多数人有选择地记忆"，但录音只说高焦虑者"记得更好"(remember...better)，从没说"有选择地"(selectively)，也没说 most people，范围和限定词都是凭空加的。

B) 答非所问

Some experiences are easier to remember than others (有些经历比另一些更易记) 听上去对，但它只说"经历有难易之分"，完全没提研究的关键——是 anxiety 在起作用，把研究最核心的变量丢了，等于答非所问。

17. A) They classified the participants' mindset.

B) They showed some photos to the participants.

C) They measured the participants' anxiety levels.

D) They tested the size of the participants' vocabulary.

【题目】 **What did researchers do first in the new study?**

【翻译】 研究人员在新研究中首先做了什么？

A) 他们对参与者的心态进行了分类。 B) 他们向参与者展示了一些照片。

C) 他们测量了参与者的焦虑水平。 D) 他们测试了参与者的词汇量大小。

【答案】 C (细节题) They measured the participants' anxiety levels.

【定位】 In the study, the researchers started by giving 80 undergraduate students an anxiety test. The test measured the participants' anxiety levels over the preceding two weeks.

在这项研究中，研究者首先给 80 名本科生做了一个焦虑测试。该测试测量了被试在此前两周里的焦虑水平。

【信号】 顺序信号 **started by** 标出第一步。录音 the researchers started by giving 80 undergraduate students an anxiety test 用 started by (一开始就...) 明确标出研究的第一步，这是顺序题的定位灵魂，听到 started by 就锁定其后那个动作为"第一步"。

【替换】 giving 80 undergraduate students an anxiety test ↔ **measured the participants' anxiety levels**

做焦虑测试=测焦虑水平

80 undergraduate students ↔ **the participants**

上位词替换

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

showed some photos to the participants 盗用了录音 Some of the words were printed on to photos 里的 photos，看照片确实是研究的一步，但它发生在测焦虑之后（原文 Then...the participants were shown...），把它当成 first 就掉进了顺序陷阱。

借用原文：Some of the words were printed on to photos of negative scenes

D) **原词陷阱**

tested the size of the participants' vocabulary 借了录音反复出现的 words (词)，让人误以为在测词汇，但原文用词只是给被试看 a series of neutral words 作记忆材料，从没测过"词汇量大小"，testing vocabulary 纯属无中生有。

借用原文：the participants were shown a series of neutral words

A) **张冠李戴**

classified the participants' mindset 说给被试的心态分类，录音里确有 negative/neutral mindset (消极/中性心态) 的说法，但那是描述被试回想词语后进入的状态，研究者并没有"对被试心态做分类"这一操作步骤，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：caused them to reenter either a negative or a neutral mindset

18. A) Anxiety has become a serious problem for an increasing number of people.

B) Extreme levels of anxiety can adversely affect cognitive performance.

C) People diagnosed with anxiety disorder may forget things selectively.

D) There is no direct correlation between memory and levels of anxiety.

【题目】 What do we learn from previous studies about anxiety?

【翻译】我们从以往关于焦虑的研究中了解到什么？

- A) 焦虑已经成为越来越多人面临的严重问题。
- B) 极端水平的焦虑会对认知表现产生不利影响。
- C) 被诊断患有焦虑症的人可能会选择性地忘记事情。
- D) 记忆与焦虑水平之间没有直接关联。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Extreme levels of anxiety can adversely affect cognitive performance.

【定位】 Previous studies have found that extreme levels of anxiety, such as those experienced by people diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, can be quite detrimental to memory and cognitive performance.

以往的研究发现，极端水平的焦虑——比如被诊断患有焦虑症的人所经历的那种——可能对记忆和认知表现相当有害。

【信号】 **来源词 Previous studies 引出答案句。** 录音 Previous studies have found that 直接对应题干的 previous studies，凡题干限定的来源词在原文原样出现，那一句就是答案句，本句给出极端焦虑"有害于记忆和认知"的发现。

【替换】 extreme levels of anxiety ↔ **Extreme levels of anxiety**

程度词原样保留

can be quite detrimental to memory and cognitive performance ↔

can adversely affect cognitive performance

detrimental=adversely affect

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

People diagnosed with anxiety disorder may forget things selectively 盗用了录音 people diagnosed with an anxiety disorder 这个原词组，但原文说焦虑症患者的极端焦虑"有害于记忆和认知"，从没说他们"有选择地遗忘(forget...selectively)"，selectively 是凭空加的。

借用原文：those experienced by people diagnosed with an anxiety disorder

D) **与原文相反**

There is no direct correlation between memory and levels of anxiety 说焦虑与记忆"无直接关联"，可录音 previous studies 明说极端焦虑 detrimental to memory，本研究又说高焦虑者"记得更好"，处处都在讲二者有关联，D 把结论说反了。

借用原文：can be quite detrimental to memory and cognitive performance

A) **与原文相反**

Anxiety has become a serious problem for an increasing number of people 说焦虑成了越来越多人的严重问题，但原文末句恰恰说本研究里的高焦虑者 anxiety is not a serious problem (焦虑对他们不是严重问题)，且全文谈的是"以往研究"而非"人数增多"，A 既偏题又与原文相反。

借用原文：anxiety is not a serious problem

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

1 Over the past 20 years, the internet has gradually become a dominant feature of our lives. It has changed how we communicate with each other, and it has definitely transformed the way we do business with each other. Marketing has also changed in a number of ways. For instance, in the past, consumers had to call a phone number and patiently wait on hold, in order to get the information they wanted. Today, they want the information immediately. They'll go to the company's social media page and post comments and questions, expecting to receive an immediate response. If they don't get their questions answered soon, they'll move on to another company that will answer them quickly.

在过去20年里,互联网逐渐成为我们生活中的主导特征。它改变了我们彼此沟通的方式,也彻底改变了我们彼此做生意的方式。营销也在许多方面发生了变化。例如,过去消费者必须拨打电话号码并耐心等待,才能获得他们想要的信息。如今,他们希望立即获得信息。他们会访问公司的社交媒体页面发表评论和提问,期望立即得到回复。如果他们的问题不能很快得到解答,他们就会转向另一家能够快速回答问题的公司。

2 Marketing departments today need to follow technological development. For example, this year's smartphone is smarter than last year's; self-driving cars are now on the road. Marketers have to do research on which technologies are coming into being. Otherwise, they risk being left behind in the virtual dust. Marketing has also changed due to the importance of video. People don't just want to read text; they want to watch things happening. Companies now have to explore how they can use video on a consistent basis to share information about their businesses. Fortunately, it's extremely easy to shoot something these days. All you need is a smartphone.

如今的营销部门需要跟上技术发展的步伐。例如,今年的智能手机比去年的更智能;自动驾驶汽车现在已经上路了。营销人员必须研究哪些技术正在兴起。否则,他们就有被抛在虚拟尘埃中的风险。营销也因视频的重要性而发生了变化。人们不只是想阅读文字;他们想看到事情的发生。公司现在必须探索如何持续使用视频来分享关于其业务的信息。幸运的是,如今拍摄视频极其容易。你所需要的只是一部智能手机。

3 But what's the result of all this? Shorter attention spans. We aren't the same people that we were 20 years ago. Not only have we grown accustomed to getting the information we want instantaneously, our attention spans are much shorter. If something doesn't capture our attention within a few seconds, we're on to the next piece of content. Marketers need to figure out ways to speak directly to the customers' emotions, and they need to figure out how to do that as quickly as possible. Once people are emotionally engaged, they'll stick with you.

但这一切的结果是什么呢?注意力持续时间更短了。我们已经不再是20年前的那些人。我们不仅习惯了即时获取想要的信息,我们的注意力持续时间也变得更短了。如果某样东西不能在几秒钟内吸引我们的注意力,我们就会转向下一条内容。营销人员需要找出直接触动客户情感的方法,而且他们需要尽可能快地找出如何做到这一点。一旦人们在情感上被吸引,他们就会持续关注你。

4 If marketing has changed this much in the past 20 years, imagine what the next 20 years will bring. In a recent survey, only 9% of marketers could say with confidence that their marketing efforts were actually working. Their confidence is being shaken, because the rules of the game change every year. That's why it's important for marketers to pay attention to the latest technological developments and

consider collaborating with technological innovators. That way, they'll be moving at the same pace as the tech industry.

如果营销在过去20年里已经发生了如此大的变化,想象一下未来20年将会带来什么。在最近的一项调查中,只有9%的营销人员能够自信地说他们的营销努力确实有效。他们的信心正在动摇,因为游戏规则每年都在变化。这就是为什么营销人员关注最新技术发展并考虑与技术创新者合作很重要。这样,他们就能与科技行业保持同步。

19. A) They compare products from different companies before making a choice.
B) They get information from other consumers' postings and comments.
C) They lose patience when their phone call is not promptly answered.
D) They expect to get instantaneous responses to their inquiry.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about today's consumers?

【翻译】 说话者对当今消费者有何评价?

- A) 他们在做出选择之前会比较不同公司的产品。
B) 他们从其他消费者的发帖和评论中获取信息。
C) 当他们的电话没有得到及时接听时,他们会失去耐心。
D) 他们期望对自己的询问得到即时回复。

【答案】 D (细节题) They expect to get instantaneous responses to their inquiry.

【定位】 Today, they want the information immediately. They'll go to the company's social media page and post comments and questions, expecting to receive an immediate response.

今天, 他们想要立刻得到信息。他们会跑到公司的社交媒体页面发评论、提问题, 期待立刻收到回应。

【信号】 对比信号 Today 后的真意。 前文用 in the past 讲过去打电话耐心等待, Today, they want the information immediately 用 Today 一转, 今昔对比里 Today 之后才是讲"今天的消费者", 正是题干所问, 这就是答案句。

【替换】 expecting to receive an immediate response ↔

expect to get instantaneous responses to their inquiry

immediate=instantaneous 同义替换

post comments and questions ↔ **to their inquiry**

提问=inquiry 概括替换

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

lose patience when their phone call is not promptly answered 借了录音 call a phone number and patiently wait on hold 的"打电话/等待"原词，但那是 in the past 描述过去的做法，且录音说的是"耐心等待"，并非"失去耐心"，时间和意思双错。

借用原文：call a phone number and patiently wait on hold

B) 原词陷阱

get information from other consumers' postings and comments 借了录音 post comments and questions 的"发帖/评论"原词，但录音说的是消费者自己去公司页面发问以求快速回应，并没有说他们"从其他消费者"那里获取信息，多塞了 other consumers 这一层。

借用原文：post comments and questions

A) 未提及

compare products from different companies before making a choice 说的是"比较不同公司的产品再选"，录音通篇没讲消费者比价，只讲他们求快、求即时回应，属凭常识臆造。

-
20. A) Giving them rewards on the spot.
B) Broadening their scope of interest.
C) Speaking directly to their emotions.
D) Focusing on the details of the product.

【题目】 How do marketers capture consumers' attention as quickly as possible?

【翻译】 营销人员如何尽快吸引消费者的注意力？

- A) 当场给予他们奖励。 B) 拓宽他们的兴趣范围。 C) 直接诉诸他们的情感。
D) 关注产品的细节。

【答案】 C (细节题) Speaking directly to their emotions.

【定位】 Marketers need to figure out ways to speak directly to the customers' emotions, and they need to figure out how to do that as quickly as possible.

营销者需要想办法直接打动顾客的情感，而且要想办法尽可能快地做到这一点。

【信号】 建议信号 need to + 题干同词。Marketers need to figure out ways to 用 need to 给出明确做法，而且原句紧跟 as quickly as possible，和题干 as quickly as possible 逐字呼应，正是答案句。

【替换】 speak directly to the customers' emotions ↔ Speaking directly to their emotions

几乎原句重述

【排除】 D) 未提及

Focusing on the details of the product 听起来像营销常识，但录音讲的是打动情感、是"人们想看视频而非读文字"，反而暗示不要堆细节文字，原文并未让营销者聚焦产品细节。

B) 未提及

Broadening their scope of interest 录音从未提及"拓宽消费者兴趣范围"，全篇讲的是注意力变短、要快速打动情感，方向不搭。

A) 未提及

Giving them rewards on the spot 的"当场给奖励"录音通篇未提，与"打动情感、抓住短暂注意力"的主线无关。

21. A) Change the rules of the game in the market every year.

B) Keep up with the latest technological developments.

C) Learn from technological innovators to do business.

D) Make greater efforts to build up consumers' confidence.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest marketers do to meet future challenges?

【翻译】 说话者建议营销人员做什么来应对未来的挑战？

A) 每年改变市场上的游戏规则。 B) 跟上最新的技术发展。

C) 向技术创新者学习如何做生意。 D) 加大努力建立消费者的信心。

【答案】 B (细节题) Keep up with the latest technological developments.

【定位】 That's why it's important for marketers to pay attention to the latest technological developments and consider collaborating with technological innovators.

这就是为什么营销者关注最新的技术发展、并考虑与技术创新者合作很重要。

【信号】 结论信号 That's why + it's important. 末段先讲未来挑战(信心被动摇、规则年年变)，再用 That's why it's important for marketers to 引出建议，That's why 加 it's important 是双重结论信号，这句即答案句。

【替换】 pay attention to the latest technological developments ↔

Keep up with the latest technological developments

pay attention to=keep up with 同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Change the rules of the game in the market every year 借了录音 the rules of the game change every year 的原话，但录音说的是"规则每年在变"(这是营销者面临的客观挑战/原因)，绝不是建议营销者"去改变规则"，把客观处境偷换成了主观建议。

借用原文：the rules of the game change every year

C) 原词陷阱

Learn from technological innovators to do business 借了录音 collaborating with technological innovators 的"科技创新者"原词，但录音说的是"与之合作"(collaborating with)，不是"向其学习做生意"(learn from...to do business)，动作被偷换。

借用原文：collaborating with technological innovators

D) 原词陷阱

Make greater efforts to build up consumers' confidence 借了录音 Their confidence is being shaken 的 confidence 原词，但原文说的是"营销者自己的信心被动摇"，根本不是"消费者的信心"，且讲者没建议去"建立消费者信心"，对象和建议双错。

借用原文：Their confidence is being shaken

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

1 You might be surprised to learn that the benefits of friendships extend beyond people's social life and into their work, which is interesting when considering the extent to which people sacrifice friendships, or at least the time they spend with friends, because of the extended hours they're devoting to work. Just last week, I was remarking to a colleague that I'm content with only one social engagement per week. But according to recent research, that's evidently not enough.

你可能会惊讶地发现，友谊的益处不仅延伸到人们的社交生活，还延伸到他们的工作中。考虑到人们因为投入到工作的时间延长而牺牲友谊，或者至少是牺牲与朋友相处的时间的程度，这一点很有趣。就在上周，我还向一位同事说，我对每周只有一次社交活动感到满足。但根据最近的研究，这显然是不够的。

2 In an initial study of more than 700 respondents, scholars from an American university analyzed the impact that friends, as opposed to family, have on self-esteem and well-being. Friends came out substantially on top. That's because to be someone's mate is a voluntary act, unlike family who people rarely get to choose. The researchers found that when people choose to cultivate and maintain supportive friendships with an individual, it means that the person is valued and worthy of their limited time. Such sentiments of value and worthiness boost our self-esteem.

在一项对700多名受访者的初步研究中，来自一所美国大学的学者分析了朋友(而非家人)对自尊和幸福感的影 响。朋友的影响远远超过家人。这是因为成为某人的朋友是一种自愿行为，不像家人，人们很少能够选择。研究人员发现，当人们选择与某个人培养和维持支持性的友谊时，这意味着这个人是有价值的，值得他们有限的时间。这种价值感和价值感会提升我们的自尊。

3 The second study comprised more than 300 participants. It proved that the better we feel about ourselves, the more likely we'll perform our job confidently and competently. This follow-up study found that non-work friends even improve people's job satisfaction. They have as much of an impact on how much they love their jobs as do the friends they have at work, despite not actually being at our place of

work. These types of friends tend to be our preferred outlet for venting about work-related matters. This is an avenue that may not be available at the office.

第二项研究包括300多名参与者。它证明了我们对自己的感觉越好,就越有可能自信而称职地完成工作。这项后续研究发现,非工作朋友甚至能提高人们的工作满意度。他们对人们热爱工作的程度的影响与工作中的朋友一样大,尽管他们实际上并不在我们的工作场所。这些类型的朋友往往是我们发泄与工作相关事务的首选渠道。这是一种在办公室可能无法获得的途径。

4 So even though friendships can be easy to neglect when confronted by pressures at work, or even pressures at home, neglecting our friends can turn out to be harmful and counterproductive. That's why, when determining how to create a better work-life balance, we need to consider not only how to balance work and family demands, but also how to cultivate and sustain supportive friendships. It's for this reason that managers should never discriminate when it comes to requests from employees for flexible work arrangements. It's irrelevant whether their need for a desired schedule is due to, say, parenting responsibilities, or a craving to hang out with a best mate. What matters is the opportunity to engage in a nourishing activity outside of work. That will definitely have a follow-on effect at work.

因此,尽管在面对工作压力甚至家庭压力时,友谊很容易被忽视,但忽视我们的朋友可能会产生有害和适得其反的结果。这就是为什么在决定如何创造更好的工作与生活平衡时,我们不仅需要考虑如何平衡工作和家庭需求,还需要考虑如何培养和维持支持性的友谊。正因为如此,管理者在处理员工的弹性工作安排请求时,绝不应该有任何歧视。他们对理想时间表的需求是由于育儿责任,还是渴望与最好的朋友相处,这无关紧要。重要的是有机会参与工作之外的滋养性活动。这肯定会对工作产生连锁效应。

22. A) People have only one social engagement per week.

B) Working together enhances friendship.

C) Few people have devoted friends.

D) Friendships benefit work.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is interesting?

【翻译】 说话者认为什么是有趣的?

A) 人们每周只有一次社交活动。 B) 一起工作能增进友谊。

C) 很少有人拥有忠诚的朋友。 D) 友谊有益于工作。

【答案】 D (细节题) Friendships benefit work.

【定位】 You might be surprised to learn that the benefits of friendships extend beyond people's social life and into their work, which is interesting when considering the extent to which people sacrifice friendships ... because of the extended hours they're devoting to work.

你或许会惊讶地发现,友谊的好处不止于社交生活,还延伸进了工作之中;考虑到人们为了延长工作时间而牺牲友谊,这一点尤其有意思。

【信号】 interesting 一词所在句,即题干所指那句。录音里 which is interesting 的 interesting 与题干 interesting 完全对应,它前面那句 the benefits of friendships extend beyond people's social life and into their work 就是讲者说『有意思』的内容,这是直接的词面信号,听到 interesting 即锁定。

【替换】 the benefits of friendships extend beyond people's social life and into their work ↔

Friendships benefit work.

『友谊好处延伸进工作』概括为『友谊有益工作』

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A: People have only one social engagement per week. 里的 one social engagement per week 是讲者后面 I'm content with only one social engagement per week 自述的个人情况，被搬来当选项，但题干问的是『什么有意思』，这只是讲者举的自身例子，答非所问。

借用原文：I'm content with only one social engagement per week

B) 与原文相反

B: Working together enhances friendship. 说『一起工作增进友谊』，箭头是工作→友谊；而录音 the benefits of friendships ... into their work 说的是友谊→工作。方向正好掉头，是预读时就提防的反向陷阱。

借用原文：the benefits of friendships extend beyond people's social life and into their work

C) 未提及

C: Few people have devoted friends. 断言『很少有人有忠实朋友』，录音通篇在讲友谊的益处，从没下过这个数量上的极端论断，属凭空捏造。

-
23. A) The impact of friends on people's self-esteem.
B) How supportive friends can be in the workplace.
C) How to boost one's sense of value and worthiness.
D) The role of family ties in people's mental well-being.

【题目】 What did researchers from an American university analyze in their initial study?

【翻译】 一所美国大学的研究人员在他们的初步研究中分析了什么？

- A) 朋友对人们自尊的影响。 B) 朋友在职场中能提供多大支持。
C) 如何提升一个人的价值感和自我价值。 D) 家庭关系在人们心理健康中的作用。

【答案】 A (细节题) The impact of friends on people's self-esteem.

【定位】 In an initial study of more than 700 respondents, scholars from an American university analyzed the impact that friends, as opposed to family, have on self-esteem and well-being.

在一项有 700 多名受访者的初步研究中，一所美国大学的学者分析了朋友（相对于家人）对自尊与幸福感的影响。

【信号】 initial study + analyzed, 题干用词逐字对应。录音 In an initial study ... analyzed the impact that friends ... have on self-esteem 把题干的 initial study、analyze 原样念出，这句就是首个研究的定义句；analyzed 后面跟的宾语即题干所问『分析了什么』，是直接的词面对应信号。

【替换】 the impact that friends, as opposed to family, have on self-esteem and well-being ↔

The impact of friends on people's self-esteem.

原话与选项几乎同构，仅剪掉 well-being

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B:How supportive friends can be in the workplace. 里的 supportive、workplace 是录音别处出现过的词（如 supportive friendships），但首个研究分析的是 friends 对 self-esteem 的影响，不是『朋友在职场多支持』，张冠李戴。

借用原文：supportive friendships

C) **原词陷阱**

C:How to boost one's sense of value and worthiness. 用了录音 sentiments of value and worthiness boost our self-esteem 里的 value、worthiness，但那是研究推出的结论，不是研究『分析了什么』；且 C 把它说成『如何提升』，偷换成了方法问题，答非所问。

借用原文：Such sentiments of value and worthiness boost our self-esteem

D) **张冠李戴**

D:The role of family ties in people's mental well-being. 把 family 当成研究核心，但录音 friends, as opposed to family 里 family 只是用来反衬朋友的对照物，研究真正聚焦的是 friends，选 D 等于把配角当主角。

借用原文：friends, as opposed to family

24. A) They show little interest in their friends' work.

B) They tend to be much more difficult to make.

C) They are more trustworthy and reliable.

D) They increase people's job satisfaction.

【题目】 **What did the second study find about non-work friends?**

【翻译】 第二项研究对非工作朋友有什么发现？

A) 他们对朋友的工作兴趣不大。 B) 他们往往更难建立。 C) 他们更值得信赖和可靠。

D) 他们能提高人们的工作满意度。

【答案】 **D**（细节题） They increase people's job satisfaction.

【定位】 This follow-up study found that non-work friends even improve people's job satisfaction.

这项后续研究发现，非工作场合的朋友甚至能提升人们的工作满意度。

【信号】 **found that non-work friends... 直陈发现，即答案句。** 录音 This follow-up study found that non-work friends even improve people's job satisfaction 用 found that 直接引出现，主语正是题干的 non-work friends, even 还加重了语气，是把发现直接说出来的强信号句，听到即锁定。

【替换】 non-work friends even improve people's job satisfaction ↔

They increase people's job satisfaction.

improve = increase, job satisfaction 原样保留

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A: They show little interest in their friends' work. 说非工作朋友几乎不关心朋友的工作, 可录音 our preferred outlet for venting about work-related matters 恰说他们是吐槽工作的首选对象、很关心工作话题, 意思正好相反。

借用原文: These types of friends tend to be our preferred outlet for venting about work-related matters

B) 未提及

B: They tend to be much more difficult to make. 称这类朋友更难结交, 录音从头到尾没谈过交友难易, 纯属添加。

C) 未提及

C: They are more trustworthy and reliable. 听上去顺着全文夸朋友, 但录音对 non-work friends 的发现是提升工作满意度, 从没说他们『更值得信赖、更可靠』, more 这个比较也无出处。

-
25. A) Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule.
B) Encourage employees to be friends with colleagues.
C) Help employees balance work and family responsibilities.
D) Organize activities to nourish friendships outside of work.

【题目】 What does the speaker suggest managers do?

【翻译】 说话者建议管理者做什么?

- A) 允许员工有灵活的工作时间安排。 B) 鼓励员工与同事成为朋友。
C) 帮助员工平衡工作和家庭责任。 D) 组织活动以培养工作之外的友谊。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule.

【定位】 It's for this reason that managers should never discriminate when it comes to requests from employees for flexible work arrangements.

正因如此, 管理者在面对员工提出的弹性工作安排请求时, 绝不应区别对待。

【信号】 **managers should never...** 直接的建议句。录音 managers should never discriminate when it comes to requests from employees for flexible work arrangements 用 managers should never 直陈对管理者的建议, 并落到 flexible work arrangements, 正是题干 suggest managers do 所要的那句, 建议句信号明确。

【替换】 managers should never discriminate when it comes to requests from employees for flexible work arrangements

↔ **Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule.**

『绝不区别对待弹性请求』正面化为『允许弹性安排』

【排除】B) 答非所问

B: Encourage employees to be friends with colleagues. 把建议窄化成『鼓励和同事交朋友』，但录音 non-work friends even improve people's job satisfaction 一直强调非工作朋友的价值，讲者给管理者的建议是弹性安排，从没让管理者撮合同事交友，答非所问。

借用原文：non-work friends even improve people's job satisfaction

C) 原词陷阱

C: Help employees balance work and family responsibilities. 搬用录音 how to balance work and family demands 的原词，但那是讲者谈 work-life balance 时的铺垫；他给管理者的落地建议是别歧视弹性安排请求，C 把铺垫当成了建议本身。

借用原文：how to balance work and family demands

D) 原词陷阱

D: Organize activities to nourish friendships outside of work. 把录音 the opportunity to engage in a nourishing activity outside of work 的 nourishing、outside of work 原词搬来，听上去最耳熟，但录音说的是『员工有机会参与工作外的滋养性活动』，并没让管理者去『组织活动』；管理者要做的是别歧视弹性请求，张冠李戴又偷换了动作。

借用原文：What matters is the opportunity to engage in a nourishing activity outside of work

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

51 句真题句逐层精讲

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

W: I'm going to sound like an idiot, because I used to complain to you all the time about how crowded our dormitory room was, and about all the things they did to irritate me, like watching movies late at night without headphones, or talking loudly early in the morning.

第6段，第1句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语(包括原因、目的、方式等多种类型)、定语等多种成分；原因状语从句内部结构复杂，包含并列介词短语、嵌套从句，且定语从句省略关系代词，适合训练成分划分和从句识别能力。

In fact, it's pretty adorable, now that I have decorated it and it has everything I need.

第10段，第2句

"now that" 引导的状语从句和定语从句中关系代词省略都是四六级和考研真题中的常见结构，主系表句型也是基础句式，学习后可广泛迁移。

M: That does sound adorable and I can't wait to see it, and neither can mom and dad.

第11段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、情态动词谓语、不定式状语、倒装结构、承前省略等多种成分现象,尤其第三分句的否定词倒装和省略是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分练习

She misses her roommates she used to complain about.

第2题，B

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,省略关系代词的现象也是高频考点。本句结构简洁典型,掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句型,实用性强。

She finds the crowded dorm as cozy as her new apartment.

第2题，D

「感官动词 + 宾语 + 宾补」是考试中常考的基础句型，且 "as...as" 比较结构也频繁出现在真题中，掌握后可迁移到 find/consider/think 等动词的类似用法，具有较好的代表性。

M: Susan, many young graduates struggle to find any job, let alone a good one.

第6段，第1句

"struggle to do" 结构和 "let alone" 插入语在考试中偶有出现，但不算高频句式。作为简单句代表性一般。

Studying literature or music or sculpture might not result in a job in that area, but it helps young people to think about the world in a deeper way, which makes them better citizens and makes for a better society.

第9段，第3句

本句的结构高度典型：让步转折的并列主句 + 非限制性定语从句补充说明，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的议论文句式。动名词短语作主语、help sb to do sth 结构、make sb sth 结构、which 引导的非限制性定语从句，都是高频考点。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的长难句中。

What does the man believe is the problem with the current American system of higher education?

第6题 题干

本句是"特殊疑问句+宾语从句"的组合,且宾语从句省略了引导词"that",同时从句主语因疑问结构被提前,这种句式在四六级和考研听力、阅读中非常常见,掌握这类结构后可以直接应用于大量类似题目,具有很高的迁移价值。

It fails to keep up with the radical changes of society.

第6题，A

涉及 "fail to do" 固定搭配中不定式作宾语这一易混淆点，可用于练习区分不定式作宾语与作目的状语；但成分种类较单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句等丰富结构

It fails to ensure universities get sufficient resources.

第6题，B

"fail to do" 结构和 "ensure + 宾语从句" 都是四六级和考研中的高频句式。省略 that 的宾语从句也是常考点,本句作为这类结构的代表性例句,掌握后可广泛迁移

Literature should get as much funding as engineering.

第7题，D

"as ... as" 比较结构是四六级和考研英语阅读写作中的高频句式,且从句承前省略谓语的现象也十分常见。掌握本句结构后,学生可迁移至大量含比较结构或省略结构的句子,实用性较强。

The average person receives hundreds of texts and voice messages a day, and holidays for many of us are action-packed weeks more likely full of family activities than opportunities for tranquility and contemplation.

第1段，第5句

本句的并列主句 + 嵌套比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。并列句用于对比或递进论证，比较结构 more...than 常见于议论文和说明文，且本句的比较对象（充满活动 vs 宁静机会）属于抽象概念对比，与考试真题中常见的观点对比、利弊权衡类表达高度契合。此外，表语后置较长修饰成分的主系表结构、介词短语作定语、承前省略谓语等都是考试常考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可直接迁移至大量真题长句的分析，实用性和典型性都很强。

It's a prerequisite for you to recharge your mental batteries, see things in a new light and tap into your creativity.

第2段，第2句

"It is + 名词 + for sb to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语后置结构极具代表性，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型。

On the settlement's location now stands a sprawling university campus.

第1段，第4句

本句虽结构简单，但完全倒装是高频易错点：地点状语前置引发主谓倒装，学生需练习在倒装句中准确定位主语和谓语的位置；此外还涉及地点状语、时间状语的识别，成分种类覆盖较全面，作为划分成分的练习句收益高。

The maps tracing America's westward expansion are telling.

第2段，第1句

本句使用"名词 + 现在分词短语作后置定语"加"系表结构"的组合，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，尤其是现在分词短语后置定语和系动词加形容词表语的结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

In 1864, there were few postal branches on land controlled by Native Americans, which still accounted for most of the West.

第2段，第2句

there be 存在句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，句式结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后能快速识别同类句型

Colonization of the West could be regarded as a result of big government rather than pioneers.

第2段，第4句

"情态动词 + 被动语态"结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,常用于表达观点、可能性或客观陈述,属于学术写作和正式表达的典型句式。"regard... as..."和"rather than"的搭配也是常见的比较和评价句型。掌握本句结构后,学生可以迁移到大量类似的"could/can/may be + 过去分词 + as..."句式,实用性较强。

As federal subsidies and land grants tempted people into the deserts and plains, the post kept them connected.

第2段，第5句

句首时间或原因状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,属于典型的复合句式。主句的宾补结构也是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

In the mid-19th century, the Post Office Department was far from a centralized bureaucracy.

第3段，第1句

主系表结构搭配时间状语在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单，缺少从句、非谓语等常考复杂结构，典型性一般。

To keep up with migration patterns, postal services were added to existing businesses.

第3段，第2句

本句的结构在考试中较为典型：被动语态 "were added" 和句首不定式作目的状语 "To keep up with..." 都是四六级和考研中常见的句式；这种简单句加状语的组合在阅读和写作中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似句型中，实用性较高。

What does the passage say about Colorado before it became a state?

第12题题干

特殊疑问句配合时间状语从句是考试阅读理解中的典型题干句式，常见于四六级和考研真题的提问部分。疑问词前置、助动词构成疑问语序、时间状语从句修饰主句动作，这些都是高频句式特征。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的题干句和长难句分析中。

There existed post offices.

第12题，C

there be/exist 句型是四六级和考研英语阅读写作中的高频句式,用于引出存在或出现的事物,本句是该句型的标准实例。这种倒装结构在学术文本和正式写作中大量出现,典型性较强,学习后可广泛应用。

How did the postal service contribute to America's westward expansion?

第13题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研英语阅读、听力中常见的句式,尤其在历史、社会话题的讨论中经常出现询问原因、方式的疑问结构。本句 How did 开头的句式具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似疑问句的理解。

In last week's lecture, we discussed reasons why people forget things.

第1段, 第1句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现, "reasons why..." 这种名词加关系副词引导定语从句的搭配是典型的学术和说明性文体句式。掌握这种结构对阅读理解和写作都有较高的迁移价值。

This week, we will discuss a surprising reason why we might remember some things—anxiety.

第1段, 第2句

"主句 + 抽象名词 + 后置从句修饰"是阅读里很常见的句式, 像 "reason why ..." 这样的搭配也很典型。掌握这种识别路径, 能迁移到大量说明类和议论类句子。

That in turn may make them able to better remember some events.

第2段, 第5句

使役动词"make"加宾语加宾语补足语的结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式, 考生需要熟练掌握这种结构以快速理解句意。情态动词"may"表达推测的用法也非常典型, 常出现在学术或说明性文本中。状语"in turn"用于承上启下的逻辑连接, 也是常见的衔接手段。整体而言, 本句的结构具有较强的代表性, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

The participants were then presented with another set of neutral words, and their memory of these new words was tested.

第3段，第9句

本句是学术写作中典型的实验流程描述句式:用并列句陈述先后步骤,用被动语态突出实验对象而非操作者。这种"A was done, and B was done"的并列被动结构在四六级和考研阅读的科技、实验类文章中非常常见。掌握这种句式后,学习者可以快速识别和理解类似的实验描述段落,迁移价值较高

In other words, when highly anxious individuals took in otherwise emotionally neutral information that was presented to them, it became colored by their negative mindset, making them remember the information better.

第4段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点:主句有主语、系动词、表语、两个状语(时间状语从句、结果状语分词短语),状语从句有主语、谓语、宾语,定语从句有关系代词作主语、被动谓语、状语。学习者可练习区分表结构与被动语态、识别关系代词在从句中充当成分、定位被长状语从句分隔的主句主干,训练价值较高。

But the highly anxious people in this study represent individuals who are managing their anxiety and for whom anxiety is not a serious problem.

第5段，第2句

本句的"主句 + 并列限制性定语从句修饰宾语"结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是用并列定语从句对某一名词进行多维度刻画的写法,是学术文本和说明文的典型句式。句首转折连词"But"引出对比观点,也是议论文常见的逻辑展开方式。掌握本句结构后,考生可将其迁移到类似的"定义+限定"型长句中,实用性较高。

People diagnosed with anxiety disorder may forget things selectively.

第18题，C

简单句含后置定语和情态动词结构，这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的基础句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

For instance, in the past, consumers had to call a phone number and patiently wait on hold, in order to get the information they wanted.

第1段，第4句

并列谓语、目的状语、限制性定语从句（尤其省略关系代词）都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句结构 "主语 + 情态结构 + 并列谓语 + 目的状语" 以及定语从句后置修饰名词的模式，在真题中反复出现，掌握后迁移价值高。

If they don't get their questions answered soon, they'll move on to another company that will answer them quickly.

第1段，第7句

"if 条件从句 + 主句(含定语从句)" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,且条件从句搭配一般现在时、主句搭配一般将来时是条件句的标准句式。定语从句修饰宾语中的名词也是常考结构,整体句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

For example, this year's smartphone is smarter than last year's; self-driving cars are now on the road.

第2段，第2句

分号连接并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,比较级结构也属于高频考点。但本句的比较结构较简单(只涉及所有格省略),没有更复杂的比较从句或多重修饰,典型性中等偏上。

Otherwise, they risk being left behind in the virtual dust.

第2段，第4句

"动词 + 动名词作宾语" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构（如 avoid doing、risk doing），且本句中动名词采用被动式，进一步体现了真题中常考的非谓语被动用法。句首状语 "Otherwise" 引出条件转折也是典型的逻辑连接方式。

Marketing has also changed due to the importance of video.

第2段，第5句

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 原因状语"是很常见的说明类句式，像 "due to ..." 这样的原因表达也非常常见，掌握后容易迁移。

Fortunately, it's extremely easy to shoot something these days.

第2段，第8句

it 作形式主语、真正主语后置的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的避免头重脚轻的常用句式，掌握后可广泛迁移。

All you need is a smartphone.

第2段，第9句

本句包含主语从句充当主句主语这一重要语法点，对理解从句作主语的功能有训练价值。同时涉及系动词 + 表语的基本结构，以及主语从句内部的主谓宾划分。成分种类虽不算丰富，但主语从句这一知识点对初学者而言值得练习。

Not only have we grown accustomed to getting the information we want instantaneously, our attention spans are much shorter.

第3段，第4句

第一主句涵盖倒装后的主谓结构、系表结构、介词短语作表语补足成分、动名词短语作介词宾语、嵌套定语从句（关系代词省略）等多种成分；第二主句虽简单但提供主系表对比练习；整体成分种类丰富，倒装和从句嵌套是常见易错点，训练价值高。

Marketers need to figure out ways to speak directly to the customers' emotions, and they need to figure out how to do that as quickly as possible.

第3段，第6句

并列主句 + 嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"need to do"搭配和疑问词 + 不定式结构也是高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子上，具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

That's why it's important for marketers to pay attention to the latest technological developments and consider collaborating with technological innovators.

第4段，第4句

That's why引出表语从句，以及it is important for sb to do sth句式，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。学生掌握该句式后，可应用于大量类似的因果说明和重要性评价句型。

That way, they'll be moving at the same pace as the tech industry.

第4段，第5句

将来进行时结构和比较结构 ("at the same pace as") 在四六级和考研阅读中较常出现，句首状语的用法也典型，具有一定代表性，但整体结构偏简单，难以覆盖更复杂的常考句式。

How do marketers capture consumers' attention as quickly as possible?

第20题题干

疑问词引导的特殊疑问句是考试常见句式，"as ... as possible" 结构和 "capture attention" 搭配在真题阅读中频繁出现，具有较好的迁移价值。

Keep up with the latest technological developments.

第21题，B

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见，短语动词搭配也是常考点，但该句型本身过于简单，在四六级或考研阅读长难句中出现频率不高，代表性一般。

You might be surprised to learn that the benefits of friendships extend beyond people's social life and into their work, which is interesting when considering the extent to which people sacrifice friendships, or at least the time they spend with friends, because of the extended hours they're devoting to work.

第1段，第1句

综合了结构复杂度和典型性，适合作为进阶语法练习，帮助学生攻克长难句的层级分析。

The researchers found that when people choose to cultivate and maintain supportive friendships with an individual, it means that the person is valued and worthy of their limited time.

第2段，第4句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套时间状语从句和主语从句、it 作形式主语、不定式作宾语、被动语态表达评价等，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握后可复用于大量类似结构的句子分析。

It proved that the better we feel about ourselves, the more likely we'll perform our job confidently and competently.

第3段，第2句

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表示两个变量的正相关关系。形式主语加宾语从句的结构也是常考句型。掌握此句后，可迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性强

They have as much of an impact on how much they love their jobs as do the friends they have at work, despite not actually being at our place of work.

第3段，第4句

涵盖主谓宾、介词短语、宾语从句、定语从句(带关系代词省略)、比较结构、倒装、让步状语等多种成分和结构,成分种类丰富。比较结构中的倒装("as do the friends")、定语从句中关系代词省略、介词宾语从句的识别,都是易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句,训练价值较高。

That's why, when determining how to create a better work-life balance, we need to consider not only how to balance work and family demands, but also how to cultivate and sustain supportive friendships.

第4段，第2句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型。时间状语从句插入主句、主句宾语使用并列连接复杂的间接疑问结构、从句省略主语和 be 动词，这些都是真题中频繁出现的句式特征。"not only... but also" 并列连接复杂成分的用法尤其常见。句首 "That's why" 承上启下的表达也是学术和说明文体的常见衔接方式。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以直接复用到大量真题长难句的分析中。

It's for this reason that managers should never discriminate when it comes to requests from employees for flexible work arrangements.

第4段，第3句

本句涵盖了强调句型中的形式主语 It 与真正主语的区分、情态动词谓语结构、原因状语的识别、状语从句的定位和修饰关系判断，以及固定搭配 when it comes to 的分析。这些成分类型丰富且包含易错点，尤其是强调句型和形式主语的识别，是练习句子成分划分的优质材料，具有较高的训练价值。

What matters is the opportunity to engage in a nourishing activity outside of work.

第4段，第5句

"What matters is..." 句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,是典型的判断句式,用于强调重要性或核心内容。主语从句 + 系表结构的组合也是常考句型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高。

Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule.

第25题，A

涉及宾语和宾语补足语（不定式短语）的识别，属于及物动词后常见搭配，可作为“动词 + 宾语 + 不定式”句型的入门练习，但成分种类不够丰富，缺少定语、状语等其他成分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 275 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。

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷21次 · 真题 44 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷9次 · 真题 91 句

apartment A2

n. 公寓

本卷9次 · 真题 16 句

postal B1

adj. 邮政的

本卷9次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷7次 · 真题 363 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷6次 · 真题 132 句

marketer B2

n. 营销人员

本卷6次 · 真题 10 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的

本卷6次 · 真题 10 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷5次 · 真题 165 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷5次 · 真题 63 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷5次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本卷5次·真题 45 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷4次·真题 205 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷4次·真题 190 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 185 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷4次·真题 68 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本卷4次·真题 45 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦(制)的

本卷4次·真题 29 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷4次·真题 27 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本卷4次·真题 19 句

roommate B1

n. 室友

本卷4次·真题 17 句

mindset B2

n. 思维模式

本卷4次·真题 12 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 182 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷3次·真题 181 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次·真题 176 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷3次·真题 170 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本卷3次·真题 143 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷3次·真题 142 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷3次·真题 120 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷3次·真题 115 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷3次·真题 55 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本卷3次·真题 49 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷3次·真题 45 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷3次·真题 41 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷3次·真题 41 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷3次·真题 37 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本卷3次·真题 30 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷3次·真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷3次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本卷3次·真题 28 句

interactive B2

adj. 交互式的

本卷3次·真题 27 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷3次·真题 20 句

literature

B2

n. 文学

本卷3次·真题 19 句

intense

B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷3次·真题 18 句

supportive

B2

adj. 给予支持的

本卷3次·真题 8 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷2次·真题 568 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷2次·真题 271 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

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题 116 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 116 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本卷2次·真题 100 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷2次·真题 98 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷2次·真题 92 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本卷2次·真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷2次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷2次·真题 77 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本卷2次·真题 69 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷2次·真题 65 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷2次·真题 63 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷2次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷2次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 58 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷2次·真题 55 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 53 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题 52 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷2次·真题 44 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本卷2次·真题 40 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷2次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷2次·真题 34 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本卷2次·真题 33 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷2次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷2次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷2次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题 28 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本卷2次·真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本卷2次·真题 20 句

battery A2

n. 电池

本卷2次·真题 19 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本卷2次·真题 19 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷2次·真题 18 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本卷2次·真题 18 句

desert A2

n. 沙漠

本卷2次·真题 17 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷2次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本卷2次·真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

commission B2

n. 佣金

本卷2次·真题 15 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本卷2次·真题 15 句

flexible

B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

crowded

A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

grant

B2

v. 授予

本卷2次·真题 14 句

emotionally

B2

adv. 在情感上

本卷2次·真题 13 句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

allocate

B2

v. 分配

本卷2次·真题 9 句

diagnose

B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

disorder

B2

n. 疾病

本卷2次·真题 9 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷1次·真题 244 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷1次·真题 200 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 167 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 128 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本卷1次·真题 119 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本卷1次·真题 112 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷1次·真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷1次·真题 102 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本卷1次·真题 76 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷1次·真题 76 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 73 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本卷1次·真题 56 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本卷1次·真题 54 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本卷1次·真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本卷1次·真题 43 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷1次·真题 41 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本卷1次·真题 35 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

series B1

n. 系列

本卷1次·真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本卷1次·真题 32 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 32 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本卷1次·真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本卷1次·真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本卷1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 28 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本卷1次·真题 26 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本卷1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本卷1次·真题 21 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

host B1

n. 主人

本卷1次·真题 19 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题 19 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

respondent

C1

n. 被告

本卷1次·真题 19句

virtual

B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本卷1次·真题 19句

workforce

B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 19句

confront

B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本卷1次·真题 18句

devote

B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18句

mom

A1

n. 妈妈

本卷1次·真题 18句

perfectly

B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18句

found

A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本卷1次·真题 17句

ruin

B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次·真题 17句

constant

B2

adj. 持续不断的

本卷1次·真题 16句

guy

A2

n. 男人

本卷1次·真题 16句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本卷1次·真题 15句

undergraduate

B2

n. 大学本科生

本卷1次·真题 15句

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本卷1次·真题 14句

sustain

B2

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 14句

branch

A2

n. 树枝

本卷1次·真题 13句

request B1

n. 请求

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

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

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本卷1次·真题 12 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

outlet B2

n. 商店

本卷1次·真题 12 句

block A2

n. 街区

本卷1次·真题 11 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本卷1次·真题 11 句

initiate C1

v. 开始

本卷1次·真题 11 句

inquiry B2

n. 询问

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

migration B2

n. 迁移

本卷1次·真题 11 句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本卷1次·真题 11 句

partnership

B2

n. 合伙关系

本卷1次·真题 11 句

seeker

B2

n. 寻求者

本卷1次·真题 11 句

surely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

worthy

B2

adj. 值得的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

historian

B2

n. 历史学家

本卷1次·真题 10 句

milestone

B2

n. 里程碑

本卷1次·真题 10 句

patience

B1

n. 耐心

本卷1次·真题 10 句

span

B2

n. 时间段

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely

C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

broaden

B2

v. 扩大

本卷1次·真题 9 句

civic

B2

adj. 公民的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

snail

A2

n. 蜗牛

本卷1次·真题 9 句

unpredictable

B2

adj. 无法预测的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

collaborate

B2

v. 合作

本卷1次·真题 8 句

cynical

C1

adj. 愤世嫉俗的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

hi

A1

intj. 嗨

本卷1次·真题8句

literary

B2

adj. 文学的

本卷1次·真题8句

overstate

C1

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题8句

radically

C1

adv. 根本地

本卷1次·真题8句

rob

B1

v. 抢劫

本卷1次·真题8句

shoot

A2

v. 射击

本卷1次·真题8句

subsidy

C1

n. 补贴

本卷1次·真题8句

trace

B2

v. 追踪, 查找

本卷1次·真题8句

vocabulary

B1

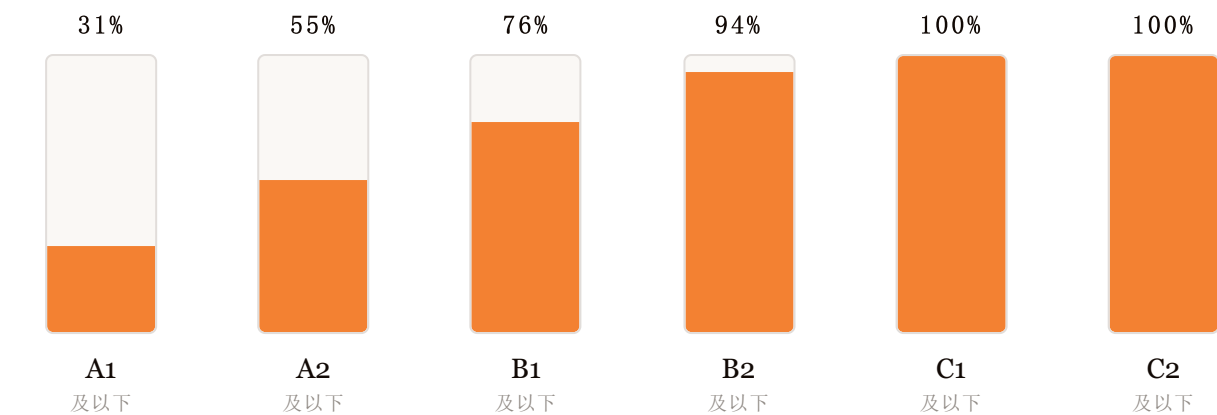
n. 词汇量

本卷1次·真题8句

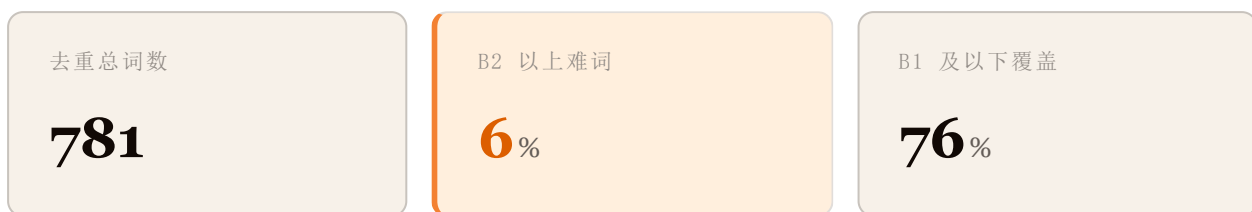
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 44 个·约 6%。



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



英语六级 2023年6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6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2023年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、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(2023-06) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

Scientists recently examined studies on dog intelligence and compared them with research into the minds of other intelligent animals. The researchers found that dogs are among the more intelligent carnivores(食肉动物), social hunters and domestic animals, but that their intelligence does not 26 other intelligent animals in any of those categories. Though a significant body of research has examined dog cognition 27, the authors of this new study found little to warrant the 28 of work that has been devoted to the topic.

科学家最近检视了有关犬类智力的研究，并将它们与针对其他智能动物思维的研究进行了比较。研究人员发现，狗在较为聪明的食肉动物、群居性狩猎动物和家养动物中名列前茅，但它们的智力在这些类别中的任何一个都没有超越其他智能动物。尽管此前已有大量研究考察过犬类认知，但这项新研究的作者发现，几乎没有什么能够证明投入到这一主题上的研究工作量是合理的。

Stephen Lea, lead author of the new study, argues that many researchers seem to have designed their studies to 29 how clever dogs are, rather than simply to study dogs' brains. Lea and a colleague examined more than 300 studies of dog cognition, comparing the studies' results with those from research into other animals. The researchers made specific comparisons between the different species in different categories of intelligence. These comparisons 30 that dogs are intelligent, but their intelligence is not as 31 as some researchers might have believed.

这项新研究的主要作者Stephen Lea认为，许多研究人员似乎设计他们的研究是为了证明狗有多聪明，而不是单纯地研究狗的大脑。Lea和一位同事检视了300多项犬类认知研究，将这些研究的结果与针对其他动物的研究结果进行了比较。研究人员在不同智力类别中对不同物种进行了具体比较。这些比较证实狗是聪明的，但它们的智力并不像一些研究人员可能认为的那样出众。

In many areas, though, comparisons were not possible. For example, the researchers noted that both dogs and cats are known to be able to recognize and 32 human voices. But the investigators could not find any data to indicate which species can remember a greater number of 33 human voices, so it was impossible to compare the two on that front. However, not all researchers agree 34 with the findings of this study. Zachary Silver, an American researcher, believes the authors of the new study 35 the idea that an excessive amount of research has been devoted to dogs, as the field of dog cognition is young, and there is much to be learned about how dogs think.

然而，在许多领域，比较是不可能进行的。例如，研究人员指出，狗和猫都已知能够识别和区分人类的声音。但调查人员找不到任何数据来表明哪个物种能记住更多不同的人的声音，因此无法在这方面对两者进行比较。然而，并非所有研究人员都完全同意这项研究的发现。美国研究人员Zachary Silver认为，这项新研究的作者夸大了过多研究被投入到狗身上这一观点，因为犬类认知领域尚处于初期阶段，关于狗如何思考还有很多需要了解的内容。

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) affirmed | I) overstated |
| B) approximately | J) pledge |
| C) completely | K) previously |
| D) differentiate | L) prospective |
| E) distinct | M) prove |
| F) domain | N) surpass |
| G) formidable | O) volume |
| H) outperformed | |

26. their intelligence does not __(26)__ other intelligent animals in any of those categories

【答案】 **N) surpass** (动词)

【词性槽】 does not 后接动词原形

【依据】 “并不超过其他聪明动物”照应主旨

前句说 dogs are among the more intelligent carnivores(食肉动物), social hunters and domestic animals, 下半句用 but 转折, 意思必然是“但并不在这些类别里 X 其他聪明动物”。surpass 表“超过、胜过”, 正合“狗虽聪明但并未超越同类”的论断, 与第二段 their intelligence is not as __(31)__ as some researchers might have believed 互相印证。

【竞争词】 D) differentiate “区分”后通常接 between/from

differentiate 表“区分”, 差异辨别义, 与 intelligence does not differentiate other animals 搭不上; 且 D 另有去处 (见 32 题“辨别人声”)。

J) pledge “保证”不接动物作宾

pledge 表“承诺、保证”, 主语必须是人或机构, intelligence 作主语不能 pledge animals, 语义彻底错位。

M) prove “证明其他动物”逻辑断裂

prove 后通常接 that 从句或形容词补足语; intelligence does not prove other animals 不构成完整意思, 且 M 另有去处 (见 29 题)。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 H) —— outperformed 词义近、形态却错。outperformed 意为“胜过”, 词义几乎与 surpass 一致, 最容易被误选进 their intelligence does not __(26)__ other intelligent animals。一句话防坑: does not 后必跟动词原形, outperformed 是过去分词/过去式, 词形先被淘汰。

27. a significant body of research has examined dog cognition __(27)___

【答案】 **K) previously** (副词)

【词性槽】 完成时谓语后修饰动词的状语位

【依据】 与完成时呼应的“此前已研究”

has examined 现在完成时强调“到目前为止已有研究”, previously 表“先前、以前”, 正好对应“此前已有大量研究考察过狗的认知”, 与下半句 found little to warrant the __(28)___ of work 形成“前人研究虽多、却未必必要”的转折逻辑。

【竞争词】 B) approximately 近似义不修饰研究行为

approximately 表“大约”, 通常修饰数字或量, 如 approximately 300, 不会用来修饰 examined 这种研究动作。

C) completely “完全考察”语义荒谬且与下文矛盾

completely 表“彻底地”, 说“研究已经彻底考察了狗的认知”与下句“认为投入的工作量并不值得”自相矛盾; 且 C 另有去处 (见 34 题)。

28. found little to warrant the __(28)__ of work that has been devoted to the topic

【答案】 **O) volume** (名词)

【词性槽】 the 与 of 短语之间的名词中心词

【依据】 “工作量之多”才能被 warrant 衡量

warrant 意为“证明...是必要/正当的”，宾语应是某种可被衡量的“量”。volume 表“数量、规模”，the volume of work 即“工作量”，承接前文 Though a significant body of research has examined dog cognition __(27)__ 中的 a significant body of research，呼应“研究量之大是否值得”的主线，是全文论点的关键词。

【竞争词】 F) domain “工作领域”与 warrant 搭不上

domain 表“领域”，the domain of work 听上去是“工作的领域”，但 warrant the domain of work (证明这一工作领域的合理性) 逻辑别扭，且与下文“量”的比较主题不符。

29. many researchers seem to have designed their studies to __(29)__ how clever dogs are

【答案】 **M) prove** (动词)

【词性槽】 不定式 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 “证明狗有多聪明”而非客观研究

本句关键是对比 to __(29)__ how clever dogs are, rather than simply to study dogs' brains——前后是“证明 vs 研究”的对立。prove 后接 how 从句意为“证明狗有多聪明”，恰好讽刺这些研究的预设立场，与后文“狗其实没那么 formidable”的反转呼应。

【竞争词】 D) differentiate “区分”不带 how 从句

differentiate 后跟 between/from + 名词，不接 how clever dogs are 这类问句式从句。

J) pledge “承诺狗有多聪明”不合事理

pledge 是“承诺/誓言”，研究者不会“承诺狗多聪明”，逻辑荒谬。

30. These comparisons __(30)__ that dogs are intelligent, but their intelligence is not as __(31)__ as some researchers might have believed

【答案】 **A) affirmed** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语后缺谓语

【依据】 “比较结果证实了...”最贴合

affirmed 表“证实、肯定”，后接 that 从句意为“这些比较证实了...”，与上句 Lea and a colleague examined more than 300 studies of dog cognition 形成“做完比较→得出结论”的因果衔接，承接自然。

【竞争词】 H) outperformed “胜过”宾语应是对手而非从句

outperformed 表“胜过”，宾语应为竞争对象（人或物），不接 that 从句；comparisons outperformed that... 不成句。

I) overstated “夸大”后接概念名词，不接“狗聪明”这种事实从句

overstated 表“夸大”，宾语多为 risk、importance、case 等抽象名词，主语 these comparisons 也不会“夸大”自身得出的事实；且 I 另有去处（见 35 题）。

31. their intelligence is not as __(31)__ as some researchers might have believed

【答案】 **G) formidable** (形容词)

【词性槽】 系动词 as 后的形容词作表语

【依据】 “没有大家想的那么了不起”

整段在质疑“狗的智力被高估”：dogs are intelligent, but their intelligence is not as __(31)__ as some researchers might have believed. formidable 表“令人敬畏的、了不起的”，与 intelligent 同向但程度更强，正好对应“没研究者以为得那么强”的反差。

【竞争词】 L) prospective “潜在的智力”与同级比较语义错位

prospective 表“未来的、有望的”，多修饰人或角色（prospective student/buyer），不修饰 intelligence；且与 as...as 比较“以前有多相信”逻辑不通。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 E) —— distinct 在 33 题用过、勿用过即划失败。distinct 也是形容词、且“独特的智力”乍听通顺，主体考生若没坚持“用过即划”，容易在 31 题二次选 E，导致 33 题反而崩盘。防坑：每填一空立刻在草稿上划掉该字母。

32. both dogs and cats are known to be able to recognize and __(32)__ human voices

【答案】 **D) differentiate** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 + 并列动词原形

【依据】 与 recognize 并列形成“识别+辨别”

recognize 是“认出”，differentiate 是“辨别（区分不同的）”，二者构成“识别并区分人声”的常见认知能力描述，且呼应下句 remember a greater number of __(33)__ human voices 中 distinct 的“不同”主题——能 differentiate 才谈得上记住多少 distinct voices。

【竞争词】 J) pledge “狗保证人声”完全不通

pledge 表“承诺、立誓”，主语是猫狗、宾语是人声，无法构成任何合理含义。

33. remember a greater number of __(33)__ human voices

【答案】 **E) distinct** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词前作定语

【依据】 “不同的人声”才好谈“记住多少种”

本句讨论 which species can remember a greater number of __(33)__ human voices, 要比较谁能记住更多“不同的”人声。distinct 意为“截然不同的、可分辨的”，与 a greater number of 搭配自然，正好突出“记住的人声种类多寡”这一比较点。

【竞争词】 G) formidable “强大的人声”不通

formidable 多形容“令人生畏的对手/任务”，搭配 voices 在语义和搭配上都怪异；且 G 另有去处（见 31 题）。

L) prospective “潜在的人声”逻辑跑偏

prospective 表“未来的、潜在的”，多修饰 buyer、employer、student 这类“未来角色”，与“记住已经听过的人声数量”这个语境不搭。

34. not all researchers agree __(34)__ with the findings of this study

【答案】 **C) completely** (副词)

【词性槽】 助动词 do 与实义动词 agree 之间的状语

【依据】 “完全同意”与下文反对意见呼应

原文紧接出现 Zachary Silver, an American researcher, believes the authors of the new study __(35)__ the idea, 表明确有研究者持不同看法。因此“并非所有研究者都 completely（完全）赞同这一结论”最贴切——not...completely 是地道的部分否定表达。

【竞争词】 B) approximately “大约同意”不像人话

approximately 表数量上的近似，不与 agree 搭配；agree approximately with 不是英语习语。

35. Zachary Silver, an American researcher, believes the authors of the new study __(35)__ the idea that an excessive amount of research has been devoted to dogs

【答案】 I) **overstated** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语的过去式动词

【依据】 “夸大了‘狗研究过多’的论断”才符合反对者立场

Zachary Silver 持反对意见，认为新研究 the authors of the new study __(35)__ the idea that an excessive amount of research has been devoted to dogs, as the field of dog cognition is young, and there is much to be learned——下半句给出原因（领域年轻、还有很多要学），正是为了说明新研究“言过其实”。overstated 表“夸大”，与 overstated the idea/case 是固定搭配，精准命中。

【竞争词】 H) **outperformed** “胜过观点”搭配荒谬

outperformed 表“在表现上胜过”，宾语应是竞争者；overperform the idea 不构成英语表达，与反对立场也无关。

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) **affirmed** (动词)

肯定、证实 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 30 空

B) **approximately** (副词)

大约、近似地

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **completely** (副词)

完全地、彻底地

用于第 34 空

D) **differentiate** (动词)

区分、辨别

用于第 32 空

E) **distinct** (形容词)

不同的、独特的、清晰可辨的

用于第 33 空

F) **domain** (名词)

领域、范围

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **formidable** 形容词

令人敬畏的、强大的、了不起的

用于第 31 空

H) **outperformed** 动词

胜过、表现优于 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **overstated** 动词

夸大、言过其实 (过去式/过去分词)

用于第 35 空

J) **pledge** 动词 名词

保证、誓言

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **previously** 副词

先前、以前

用于第 27 空

L) **prospective** 形容词

潜在的、未来的

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **prove** 动词

证明、证实

用于第 29 空

N) **surpass** 动词

超过、胜过

用于第 26 空

O) **volume** 名词

数量、体积、卷

用于第 28 空

全文主旨

一篇质疑“狗很聪明”研究过度的科普报道

全文围绕一项新研究——它把过往大量狗的认知研究与其他聪明动物（食肉动物、群居猎手、家养动物）做横向比较，结论是：狗确实聪明，但其智力在这些类别里并不出众，针对狗的研究规模可能被夸大。参见 dogs are among the more intelligent carnivores(食肉动物), social hunters and domestic animals, but that their intelligence does not __(26)__ other intelligent animals in any of those categories, 以及末段美国研究者反对意见 the authors of the new study __(35)__ the idea that an excessive amount of research has been devoted to dogs.

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。

B) **approximately** 最像 27 题答案的“近似副词陷阱”

approximately 词性是副词，看着能塞进 27 题 has examined dog cognition __(27)__, 但它只修饰数字（如 approximately 300），不修饰研究动作。识破靠“approximately + 数字”这条铁律。

F) **domain** 最像 28 题答案的“领域名词陷阱”

domain 是名词，词性匹配 28 题 warrant the __(28)__ of work 的“限定词+空+of”名词槽，且“工作领域”乍听通顺。但本文反复围绕“研究的量”做文章，volume 才贴主旨；domain 与 warrant 也不构成常见搭配。

H) **outperformed** 最像 26 题答案的“胜过陷阱”

outperformed 与正确答案 surpass 词义几乎同义，最易被误塞进 their intelligence does not __(26)__ other intelligent animals。但 does not 后必跟动词原形，outperformed 是过去式/过去分词，词形先一步把它淘汰；这正是“词义对、形态错”的典型陷阱。

J) **pledge** 动词原形“万金油”陷阱

pledge 是动词原形，可匹配 26/29/32 任一动词原形空。但它要求主语必须是人或机构（“承诺/起誓”），无论是 intelligence、researchers 还是 dogs and cats，搭进句子都荒谬。识破靠“pledge 主语必须是能立誓的施事者”。

L) **prospective** 形容词“未来感”陷阱

prospective 是形容词，可塞进 31 题 not as __(31)__ as 或 33 题 greater number of __(33)__ human voices。但它只修饰人或角色（prospective buyer/student），不修饰 intelligence 或 voices。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Scientists recently examined studies on dog intelligence and compared them with research into the minds of other intelligent animals.

第1段，第1句

本句包含并列谓语、代词宾语、多层定语（介词短语作后置定语）、时间状语和方式状语，成分种类较丰富。适合练习识别并列谓语、区分定语与状语、追踪代词指代等基础技能，有一定训练价值。

These comparisons affirmed that dogs are intelligent, but their intelligence is not as formidable as some researchers might have believed.

第2段，第4句

本句的结构在学术和考试文本中非常典型：并列转折句 + 宾语从句 + 比较状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。表达肯定与限定并存的逻辑，符合学术论述的常见思路。掌握这种结构后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的复合句分析中，复用价值很高。

However, not all researchers agree completely with the findings of this study.

第3段，第4句

学术写作中常见的转折句式，However 引出不同观点是典型的论证结构。not all 的部分否定表达在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 29 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。

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇7次 · 真题 363 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇4次 · 真题 64 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇4次 · 真题 24 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

cognition C1

n. 认知

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇2次 · 真题 136 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

hunter B1

n. 猎人

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

overstate C1

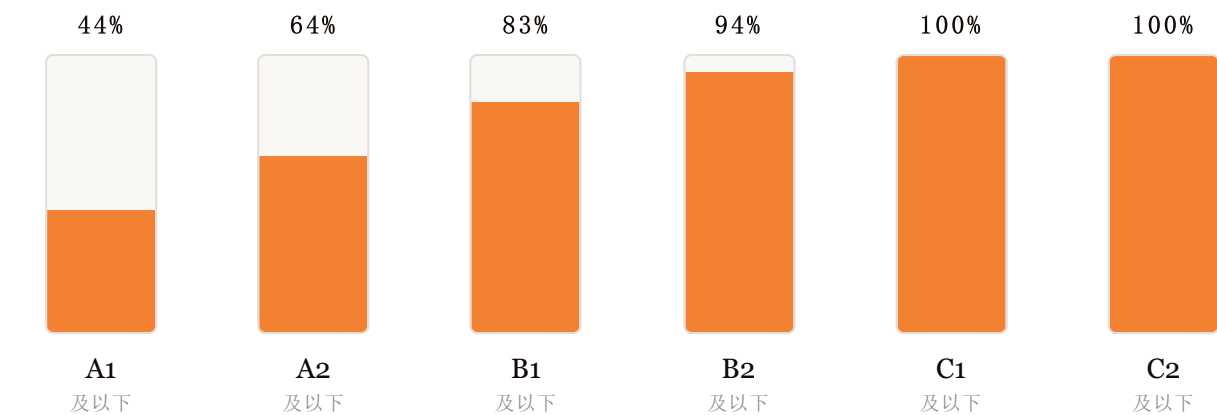
v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

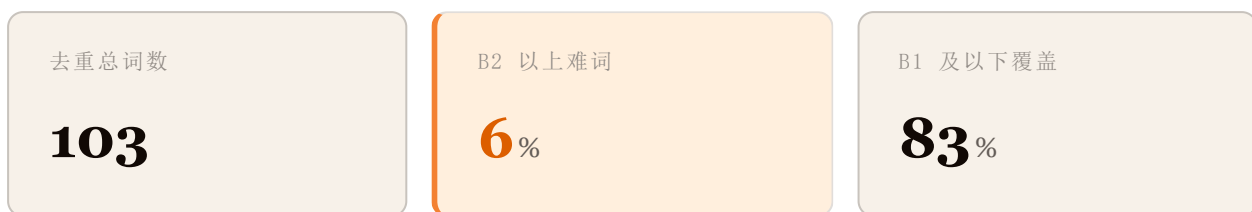
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 103 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **103** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 6 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 103 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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(2023-06) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

The lifesaving power of gratitude

A) Gratitude may be more beneficial than we commonly suppose. One recent study asked participants to write a note of thanks to someone and then estimate how surprised and happy the recipient would feel—an impact that they consistently underestimated. Another study assessed the health benefits of writing thank-you notes. The researchers found that writing as few as three weekly thank-you notes over the course of three weeks improved life satisfaction, increased happy feelings and reduced symptoms of depression.

感恩可能比我们通常认为的更有益。最近一项研究要求参与者给某人写一封感谢信,然后估计收信人会感到多么惊讶和快乐——他们一贯低估了这种影响。另一项研究评估了写感谢信对健康的益处。研究人员发现,在三周的时间里每周只写三封感谢信,就能提高生活满意度,增加幸福感并减轻抑郁症状。

B) While this research into gratitude is relatively new, the principles involved are anything but. Students of mine in a political philosophy course at Indiana University are reading Daniel Defoe's 300-year-old Robinson Crusoe, often regarded as the first novel published in English. Left alone on an unknown island with no apparent prospect of rescue or escape, Crusoe has much to lament(悲叹). But instead of giving in to despair, he makes a list of things for which he is grateful, including the fact that he is the sole survivor from the shipwreck(海难) and has been able to salvage many useful items from the wreckage.

虽然这项关于感恩的研究相对较新,但其中涉及的原则却绝非如此。我在Indiana University政治哲学课程的学生正在阅读Daniel Defoe三百年前的《鲁滨逊漂流记》,该书通常被认为是用英语出版的第一部小说。独自留在一个陌生的岛屿上,看不到获救或逃脱的明显希望,Crusoe有很多值得悲叹的事情。

但他没有屈服于绝望,而是列出了他所感激的事情,包括他是海难中唯一的幸存者这一事实,并且能够从残骸中打捞出许多有用的物品。

- C) Defoe's masterpiece, which is often ranked as one of the world's greatest novels, provides a portrait of gratitude in action that is as timely and relevant today as it has ever been. It is also one with which contemporary psychology and medicine are just beginning to catch up. Simply put, for most of us, it is far more helpful to focus on the things in life for which we can express gratitude than those that incline us toward resentment and lamentation.

Defoe的这部杰作常被列为世界上最伟大的小说之一,它呈现了一幅感恩行动的画像,这幅画像在今天和以往任何时候一样及时而切题。当代心理学和医学也才刚刚开始赶上它。简单地说,对我们大多数人来说,关注生活中我们可以表达感激的事情,远比关注那些使我们倾向于怨恨和悲叹的事情更有帮助。

- D) When we focus on the things we regret, such as failed relationships, family disputes, and setbacks in career and finance, we tend to become more regretful. Conversely, when we focus on the things we are grateful for, a greater sense of happiness tends to spread through our lives. And while no one would argue for cultivating a false sense of blessedness, there is mounting evidence that counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop to promote mental and physical health.

当我们关注我们后悔的事情时,比如失败的关系、家庭纠纷以及事业和财务上的挫折,我们往往会变得更加后悔。相反,当我们关注我们感激的事情时,更强烈的幸福感往往会传播到我们的生活中。虽然没有人会主张培养一种虚假的幸福感,但越来越多的证据表明,细数我们的幸事是我们可以养成的促进心理和身体健康的最佳习惯之一。

- E) Gratitude has long enjoyed a privileged position in many of the world's cultural traditions. For example, some ancient Western philosophers counsel gratitude that is both enduring and complete, and some Eastern thinkers portray it as not merely an attitude but a virtue to be put into practice.

感恩长期以来在世界上许多文化传统中享有特权地位。例如,一些古代西方哲学家倡导既持久又完整的感恩,一些东方思想家将其描绘为不仅仅是一种态度,而是一种要付诸实践的美德。

- F) Recent scientific studies support these ancient teachings. Individuals who regularly engage in gratitude exercises, such as counting their blessings or expressing gratitude to others, exhibit increased satisfaction with relationships and fewer symptoms of physical illness. And the benefits are not only psychological and physical. They may also be moral—those who practice gratitude also view their lives less materialistically and suffer from less envy.

最近的科学研究支持这些古老的教义。定期进行感恩练习的个人,如细数自己的幸事或向他人表达感激,表现出对人际关系更高的满意度和更少的身体疾病症状。这些益处不仅是心理上和身体上的。它们也可能是道德上的——那些践行感恩的人也较少用物质主义的眼光看待自己的生活,并且较少遭受嫉妒之苦。

- G) There are multiple explanations for such benefits of gratefulness. One is the fact that expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships. Similarly, grateful people may be more likely to reciprocate(回报) with acts of kindness of their own. Broadly speaking, a community in which people feel grateful to one another is likely to be a more pleasant place to live than one characterized by mutual suspicion and resentment. The beneficial effects of gratitude may extend even further. For example, when many people feel good about what someone else has done for them, they experience a sense of being lifted up, with a corresponding enhancement of their regard for humanity. Some are inspired to attempt to

become better people themselves, doing more to help bring out the best in others and bringing more goodness into the world around them.

对感恩的这些益处有多种解释。一个是这样的事实:表达感激鼓励他人继续慷慨大方,从而促进人际关系中善意的良性循环。同样,心怀感激的人可能更有可能用自己的善举来回报。从广义上讲,一个人们彼此心怀感激的社区,很可能比一个以相互猜疑和怨恨为特征的社区更宜居。感恩的有益影响可能延伸得更远。例如,当许多人对别人为他们所做的事情感到高兴时,他们会体验到一种被提升的感觉,相应地提高了他们对人性的尊重。有些人受到启发,试图成为更好的人,做更多的事来帮助激发他人的优点,并为周围的世界带来更多的善意。

- H) Gratitude also tends to strengthen a sense of connection with others. When people want to do good things that inspire gratitude, the level of dedication in relationships tends to grow and relationships seem to last longer. And when people feel more connected, they are more likely to choose to spend their time with one another and demonstrate their feelings of affection in daily acts.

感恩也往往会加强与他人的联系感。当人们想做激发感激的好事时,人际关系中的投入程度往往会增长,关系似乎会持续更久。当人们感到更紧密联系时,他们更有可能选择共度时光,并在日常行为中表达他们的感情。

- I) Of course, acts of kindness can also foster discomfort. For example, if people feel they are not worthy of kindness or suspect that some ulterior(别有用心的) motive lies behind it, the benefits of gratitude will not be realized. Likewise, receiving a kindness can give rise to a sense of indebtedness, leaving beneficiaries feeling that they must now pay back whatever good they have received. Gratitude can flourish only if people are secure enough in themselves and sufficiently trusting to allow it to do so. Another obstacle to gratitude is often called a sense of entitlement. Instead of experiencing a benefaction(善行) as a good turn, people sometimes regard it as a mere payment of what they are owed, for which no one deserves any moral credit.

当然,善举也可能引发不适。例如,如果人们觉得自己不配得到善意,或怀疑其背后隐藏着某种别有用心的动机,感恩的益处就无法实现。同样,接受善意可能会产生一种负债感,使受益者觉得他们现在必须偿还所得到的任何好处。感恩只有在人们对自己足够有安全感并且有足够的信任允许它这样做时才能蓬勃发展。感恩的另一个障碍通常被称为特权感。人们有时不是将善行视为好意,而是将其视为对自己所应得之物的单纯支付,没有人因此应得任何道德赞誉。

- J) There are a number of practical steps anyone can take to promote a sense of gratitude. One is simply spending time on a regular basis thinking about someone who has made a difference, or perhaps writing a thank-you note or expressing such gratitude in person. Others are found in ancient religious disciplines, such as reflecting on benefactions received from another person or actually praying for the health and happiness of a benefactor. In addition to benefactions received, it is also possible to focus on opportunities to do good oneself, whether those acted on in the past or hoped for in the future. Some people are most grateful not for what others have done for them but for chances they enjoyed to help others. In regularly reflecting on the things in his life he is grateful for, Defoe's Crusoe believes that he becomes a far better person than he would have been had he remained in the society from which he originally set out on his voyage.

任何人都可以采取许多实际步骤来培养感恩之心。一个是简单地定期花时间思考一个产生过影响的人,或者写一封感谢信或当面表达这种感激。其他方法见于古老的宗教修行,如反思从他人那里得到的善行,或实际为恩人的健康和幸福祈祷。除了收到的善行,还可以关注自己行善的机会,无论是过去付诸行动的还是未来希望做到的。有些人最感激的不是别人为他们做了什么,而是他们享有的帮助他人的机会。在

定期反思生活中他所感激的事情时,Defoe笔下的Crusoe相信,他成为了一个比他如果留在他最初出发航行的那个社会中会成为的人要好得多的人。

- K) Reflecting on generosity and gratitude, the great basketball coach John Wooden once offered two counsels to his players and students. First, he said, "It is impossible to have a perfect day unless you have done something for someone who will never be able to repay you." In saying this, Wooden sought to promote purely generous acts, as opposed to those performed with an expectation of reward. Second, he said, "Give thanks for your blessings every day."

在反思慷慨和感恩时,伟大的篮球教练John Wooden曾向他的球员和学生提出两条建议。首先,他说:"除非你为一个永远无法报答你的人做了一些事,否则不可能拥有完美的一天。"说这话时,Wooden试图促进纯粹慷慨的行为,而不是那些期待回报的行为。其次,他说:"每天为你的幸事而感恩。"

- L) Some faith traditions incorporate such practices into the rhythm of daily life. For example, adherents of some religions offer prayers of thanksgiving every morning before rising and every night before lying down to sleep. Others offer thanks throughout the day, such as before meals. Other less frequent special events, such as births, deaths and marriages, may also be heralded by such prayers.

一些信仰传统将这类实践融入日常生活的节奏中。例如,某些宗教的信徒每天早上起床前和每晚睡觉前都会做感恩祈祷。其他人则全天表达感谢,比如在饭前。其他不太频繁的特殊事件,如出生、死亡和婚姻,也可能通过这样的祈祷来宣告。

- M) When Defoe depicted Robinson Crusoe making thanksgiving a daily part of his island life, he was anticipating findings in social science and medicine that would not appear for hundreds of years. Yet he was also reflecting the wisdom of religious and philosophical traditions that extend back thousands of years. Gratitude is one of the healthiest and most nourishing of all states of mind, and those who adopt it as a habit are enriching not only their own lives but also the lives of those around them.

当Defoe描绘鲁滨逊·克鲁索使感恩成为他岛屿生活的日常部分时,他预见了几百年后才会出现的社会科学和医学发现。然而,他也反映了延续数千年的宗教和哲学传统的智慧。感恩是所有心理状态中最健康、最滋养的状态之一,那些将其作为习惯的人不仅丰富了自己的生活,也丰富了周围人的生活。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It does us far more good to focus on things we can be grateful for than what makes us sad and resentful.

关注那些我们能够感恩的事情比关注让我们悲伤和怨恨的事情对我们更有益。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 对比聚焦点的核心命题

【定位】 Simply put, for most of us, it is far more helpful to focus on the things in life for which we can express gratitude than those that incline us toward resentment and lamentation.

简单地说,对我们大多数人而言,专注于生活中那些值得感恩之事,远比专注于让人心生怨恨、悲叹之事更有益处。

【改写】 does us far more good ↔ **far more helpful**

比较级同义替换

focus on things we can be grateful for ↔

focus on the things in life for which we can express gratitude

动词到名词的同义改写

what makes us sad and resentful ↔ **those that incline us toward resentment and lamentation**

形容词与抽象名词的同义对换

【辨邻】 **D** When we focus on the things we regret... we tend to become more regretful 与 when we focus on the things we are grateful for, a greater sense of happiness tends to spread through our lives 只是分别从两端各说一面，没有把“X 远比 Y 更有益”这种比较关系整合在一句里；陈述句的 does us far more good 这一比较关系，只有 C 段的 far more helpful 直接承载。

When we focus on the things we regret, such as failed relationships, family disputes, and setbacks in career and finance, we tend to become more regretful. Conversely, when we focus on the things we are grateful for, a greater sense of happiness tends to spread through our lives.

37. The beneficial impacts of gratitude can extend from individuals to their community and to the wider society.

感恩的有益影响可以从个人延伸到他们的社区以及更广泛的社会。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 影响范围从个体扩散到社会

【定位】 Broadly speaking, a community in which people feel grateful to one another is likely to be a more pleasant place to live than one characterized by mutual suspicion and resentment. The beneficial effects of gratitude may extend even further.

总体来说，一个彼此感恩的社区，比一个充满相互猜忌与怨恨的社区更适合居住。感恩的有益影响甚至可能延伸得更远。

【改写】 individuals ↔ **grateful people may be more likely to reciprocate**

从抽象到具体的同义对应

community ↔ **a community in which people feel grateful to one another**

关键词原样复现

the wider society ↔ **The beneficial effects of gratitude may extend even further**

范围扩展的同义表达

beneficial impacts ↔ **The beneficial effects of gratitude**

近义词替换

【辨邻】 **H** Gratitude also tends to strengthen a sense of connection with others 与 they are more likely to choose to spend their time with one another 都停留在双人或小圈子的连接，没有出现 community/wider society 这样的范围扩张词，无法覆盖陈述句的“扩散至社区与更广社会”。

Gratitude also tends to strengthen a sense of connection with others. When people want to do good things that inspire gratitude, the level of dedication in relationships tends to grow and relationships seem to last longer.

M those who adopt it as a habit are enriching not only their own lives but also the lives of those around them 只把益处扩到 those around them (周围他人)，没有出现 community 或 wider society 的明确扩展。

those who adopt it as a habit are enriching not only their own lives but also the lives of those around them

38. The participants in a recent study repeatedly underestimated the positive effect on those who received thank-you notes.

最近一项研究中的参与者反复低估了感谢信对收信人产生的积极影响。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一项新研究 + 反复低估收信人正面反应

【定位】 One recent study asked participants to write a note of thanks to someone and then estimate how surprised and happy the recipient would feel—an impact that they consistently underestimated.

最近一项研究让参与者给某人写一封感谢信，然后预估收信人会有多么惊讶与开心——而他们对这一影响始终估计得过低。

【改写】 The participants in a recent study ↔ **One recent study asked participants**

句式重构与关键词原样复现

those who received thank-you notes ↔ **write a note of thanks to someone**

角色视角互换

repeatedly underestimated the positive effect ↔ **an impact that they consistently underestimated**

近义副词与同根名词替换

【辨邻】 **F** Individuals who regularly engage in gratitude exercises, such as counting their blessings or expressing gratitude to others 描述的是常规感恩练习与人际关系/生理症状的关系，没有“写感谢信 + 预估收信人反应 + 持续低估”这一组实验细节。

Recent scientific studies support these ancient teachings. Individuals who regularly engage in gratitude exercises, such as counting their blessings or expressing gratitude to others, exhibit increased satisfaction with relationships and fewer symptoms of physical illness.

39. Good deeds can sometimes make people feel uncomfortable.

善行有时会让人感到不自在。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 好事也会让人不舒服

【定位】 Of course, acts of kindness can also foster discomfort.

当然, 善举有时也会让人感到不适。

【改写】 Good deeds ↔ acts of kindness

同义替换

make people feel uncomfortable ↔ foster discomfort

形容词与同根名词的同义改写

sometimes ↔ can also

情态副词的同义对应

40. People who regularly express gratitude can benefit in moral terms.

经常表达感恩的人可以在道德方面受益。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 感恩带来道德层面的益处

【定位】 And the benefits are not only psychological and physical. They may also be moral—those who practice gratitude also view their lives less materialistically and suffer from less envy.

而且这些益处不仅是心理和生理上的, 还可能是道德上的——践行感恩的人对生活的物质化看法更少、嫉妒心也更少。

【改写】 People who regularly express gratitude ↔ those who practice gratitude

近义动词与隐含的常态意思

benefit in moral terms ↔ They may also be moral

名词加修饰词与“系动词 + 形容词”的同义

【辨邻】 G expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships 谈的是关系层面的善意循环, Some are inspired to attempt to become better people themselves 偏“成为更好的人”, 整体没有出现 moral 这个明确的道德维度词, 与陈述句要求的 in moral terms 错位。

expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships

41. A basketball coach advocated performing generous acts without expecting anything in return.

一位篮球教练提倡做慷慨之举而不期待任何回报。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】篮球教练 + 不求回报

【定位】In saying this, Wooden sought to promote purely generous acts, as opposed to those performed with an expectation of reward.

伍登说这番话，意在倡导纯粹的慷慨之举，而不是那些抱着期待回报心态去做的善行。

【改写】A basketball coach ↔ **the great basketball coach John Wooden**

上位词到具体专名的同义对应

performing generous acts ↔ **purely generous acts**

动词化原文的名词短语

without expecting anything in return ↔

as opposed to those performed with an expectation of reward

把对照式表达压缩为否定修饰

【辨邻】**G** expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous 与 grateful people may be more likely to reciprocate 谈的是慷慨与回报的循环，但通篇没有提及任何篮球教练，与陈述句明确要求的 a basketball coach 错位。

expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships. Similarly, grateful people may be more likely to reciprocate with acts of kindness of their own.

42. More and more evidence shows it makes us mentally and physically healthier to routinely count our blessings.

越来越多的证据表明，常规地数算我们的幸运会让我们在精神上和身体上更健康。

【答案】**D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】越来越多证据 + 身心健康

【定位】And while no one would argue for cultivating a false sense of blessedness, there is mounting evidence that counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop to promote mental and physical health.

尽管没人会主张刻意培养一种虚假的幸福感，但越来越多的证据表明，时常细数自己的福分是我们能养成的最佳习惯之一，对身心健康都有益。

【改写】More and more evidence ↔ **mounting evidence**

近义形容词替换

routinely count our blessings ↔ **counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop**

副词与“习惯”概念的等值

mentally and physically healthier ↔ **promote mental and physical health**

形容词比较级与“促进健康”的同义

【辨邻】 F Recent scientific studies support these ancient teachings 只用 recent scientific studies 而非 mounting evidence; increased satisfaction with relationships and fewer symptoms of physical illness 侧重关系满意度与生理症状，没有同时出现“心理 + 生理健康”的双指纹。

Recent scientific studies support these ancient teachings. Individuals who regularly engage in gratitude exercises, such as counting their blessings or expressing gratitude to others, exhibit increased satisfaction with relationships and fewer symptoms of physical illness.

43. Of all states of mind, feeling grateful is considered one of the most healthy and beneficial.

在所有的心理状态中,感恩被认为是最健康和最有益的心态之一。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 感恩是最健康、最有益的心态之一

【定位】 Gratitude is one of the healthiest and most nourishing of all states of mind, and those who adopt it as a habit are enriching not only their own lives but also the lives of those around them.

感恩是所有心态中最健康、最滋养的心态之一；养成感恩习惯的人，不仅在丰盈自己的生活，也在丰盈身边人的生活。

【改写】 Of all states of mind ↔ of all states of mind

短语原样复现

feeling grateful ↔ Gratitude

动名词与抽象名词同义

one of the most healthy and beneficial ↔ one of the healthiest and most nourishing

最高级框架内的近义形容词替换

【辨邻】 D counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop to promote mental and physical health 中的 one of the best 修饰的是 habits，而陈述句要求 of all states of mind 中的最高级修饰对象是“心态”，对象错位即不构成匹配。

counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop to promote mental and physical health

44. The principles underlying the research into gratitude are nothing new at all.

感恩研究所依据的原则完全不是什么新事物。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 感恩研究背后的原理并不新

【定位】 While this research into gratitude is relatively new, the principles involved are anything but. 虽然这类关于感恩的研究相对较新，但其中所涉的原理一点都不新。

【改写】 The principles underlying the research into gratitude ↔

this research into gratitude is relatively new, the principles involved

句式重构与同义替换

are nothing new at all ↔ the principles involved are anything but

习语级强否定的同义

【辨邻】 E Gratitude has long enjoyed a privileged position in many of the world's cultural traditions 与 some ancient Western philosophers counsel gratitude 谈的是古代文化态度，没有出现“研究背后的原理一点都不新”这一对照句框架，与陈述句要求错位。

Gratitude has long enjoyed a privileged position in many of the world's cultural traditions.

45. Gratitude is likely to enhance one's sense of being connected with other people.

感恩很可能增强一个人与他人相连的感觉。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 增强与他人的连接感

【定位】 Gratitude also tends to strengthen a sense of connection with others.

感恩也倾向于增强人与他人之间的连接感。

【改写】 is likely to enhance ↔ tends to strengthen

近义动词与情态副词同义

sense of being connected with other people ↔ sense of connection with others

动词过去分词与同根名词同义

【辨邻】 G a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships 谈的是 relationships 中的善意循环，并未直接讲“增强连接感”；陈述句的“sense of being connected”需对 H 段的 sense of connection 主题句，与 G 段错位。

expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships.

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 用两项最新研究开篇：一项让人写感谢信并预估收信人的反应，结果发现人们持续低估收信人会有多惊喜；另一项发现每周写三封感谢信、坚持三周即可提升生活满意度、增加幸福感、减轻抑郁症状。

信息指纹 两项新研究的具体数字

B 指出关于感恩的研究虽新，背后的原理却毫不新鲜：举笛福三百年前的小说《鲁滨逊漂流记》为例，说明主人公在海难后没有沉湎悲叹，而是列出值得感恩的事。

信息指纹 鲁滨逊与三百年前小说

C 承接上一段，指出笛福这部小说为感恩提供了一个至今仍然适用的范本；并提炼出全文的核心命题——对大多数人而言，专注于值得感恩之事比专注于令人怨恨悲叹之事更有益。

信息指纹 对比感恩与怨恨的核心命题

D 用对照的方式展开第三段的命题：聚焦于遗憾会让人更遗憾，聚焦于感恩则带来幸福感蔓延；并明确给出“越来越多证据”支持感恩有益于心理与生理健康。

信息指纹 越来越多证据 + 心理与生理健康

E 把感恩放回文化传统的长河里：古代西方哲学劝人持久而完整的感恩，东方思想则把感恩视为应付诸实践的德性。

信息指纹 东西方古代思想中的感恩

F 用现代科学研究为古代教诲背书：经常做感恩练习的人，人际关系满意度更高、生理症状更少；并强调这种益处不只是心理与生理的，也可能是道德上的——较少物欲、较少嫉妒。

信息指纹 感恩练习者收获道德层面的益处

G 解释感恩为何有益：一是它会鼓励他人继续慷慨、促成善意的良性循环；二是受惠者更愿意回报；三是把益处从个体扩展到社区乃至更广的人类社会——人们因他人善行而被提振，对人性的评价提高，甚至受激励去成为更好的人。

信息指纹 益处从个体扩散到社区与更广社会

H 聚焦感恩对人际“连接感”的强化：当人们想做激发感恩的好事时，关系中的投入度更高、关系更持久；人们感到更紧密时也更愿意花时间相处、在日常行为中表达情感。

信息指纹 感恩强化人际连接感

I 话锋一转谈障碍：善意有时反让人不适——若受助者觉得自己不配、怀疑对方别有用、产生亏欠感、或抱有“理所应得”的心态，感恩就难以萌发。

信息指纹 感恩的不适与障碍

J 列出培养感恩的实际做法：定期想想曾帮过自己的人、写感谢信或当面致谢、借鉴古老的宗教做法（默想善行、为恩人祈祷）、关注自己帮助他人的机会；并回扣鲁滨逊——他通过反思值得感恩之事而成为比原来更好的人。

信息指纹 培养感恩的实际步骤

K 引用名篮球教练约翰·伍登给学生和球员的两条忠告：一是真正完美的一天得为永远无法回报你的人做点事；二是每天为所拥有的福祉致谢。

信息指纹 篮球教练伍登的两条忠告

L 举宗教传统为例：有些信仰把感恩并入日常作息——晨起就寝前祈祷致谢、餐前致谢，以及在生育、丧葬、婚礼这些不那么频繁的特殊场合上献上感恩祷文。

信息指纹 宗教传统中的日常感恩仪式

M 结尾段：笛福让鲁滨逊把每日致谢化入生活，既预见了几百年后的社科与医学发现，也呼应了几千年前的宗教与哲学传统。结论——感恩是最健康、最滋养的心态之一，养成感恩习惯既丰盈自己也滋润他人。

信息指纹 感恩是最健康、最滋养的心态之一

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 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 researchers found that writing as few as three weekly thank-you notes over the course of three weeks improved life satisfaction, increased happy feelings and reduced symptoms of depression.

A段，第4句

主句 + that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频结构,从句内并列谓语也很常见,整体句式非常典型,学习后可大量迁移到其他阅读和写作场景

While this research into gratitude is relatively new, the principles involved are anything but.

B段，第1句

"While" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,具有一定代表性。固定搭配 "anything but" 也是高频考点。但句子整体结构较简单,缺乏更复杂的典型真题特征如多层嵌套或长难句式。

Students of mine in a political philosophy course at Indiana University are reading Daniel Defoe's 300-year-old Robinson Crusoe, often regarded as the first novel published in English.

B段，第2句

句中覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语及多层定语（介词短语定语、所有格定语、形容词定语、过去分词短语定语），成分类型较丰富。后置定语的识别和长定语的剥离对初学者有练习价值，但缺少状语、补语等其他成分类型，整体训练覆盖面中等。

Left alone on an unknown island with no apparent prospect of rescue or escape, Crusoe has much to lament(悲叹).

B段，第3句

过去分词短语置于句首作状语是英语书面语中的常见句式，在考试阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。掌握这种状语前置结构对理解复杂句型很有帮助。

But instead of giving in to despair, he makes a list of things for which he is grateful, including the fact that he is the sole survivor from the shipwreck(海难) and has been able to salvage many useful items from the wreckage.

B段，第4句

本句成分丰富:主句含主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、范围状语,宾语内嵌定语从句,状语内嵌同位语从句,同位语从句内有并列谓语和双宾语结构的变体。涵盖了定语从句的介词前置用法、同位语从句的识别、并列谓语的划分、以及多层修饰的剥离,是较好的成分划分练习材料,尤其适合训练从句归属和修饰层次的判断能力。

It is also one with which contemporary psychology and medicine are just beginning to catch up.

C段，第2句

本句涵盖主系表结构、定语从句、介词前置关系代词 (with which)、现在进行时谓语、不定式作宾语、并列主语等多种成分和结构，适合训练学生识别关系代词的句法作用、区分主句从句、分析复杂谓语形式，训练价值较高

Simply put, for most of us, it is far more helpful to focus on the things in life for which we can express gratitude than those that incline us toward resentment and lamentation.

C段，第3句

本句是考试高频句式的集合体：形式主语 it is...to do 结构、比较级 more...than 结构、限制性定语从句（包括 for which 介词前置和 that 引导两种常见形式）。这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读理解、翻译中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性和代表性都很强。

And while no one would argue for cultivating a false sense of blessedness, there is mounting evidence that counting our blessings is one of the best habits we can develop to promote mental and physical health.

D段，第3句

本句在结构典型性和成分训练价值两方面得分最高,同位语从句与定语从句嵌套是考试重点且学生常错点;嵌套复杂度和时态难度也达到中上水平,能有效训练拆解能力;主干识别虽有一定难度但仍在可控范围。综合来看,这是一个兼具代表性、训练价值和适度挑战的优质练习句,值得优先学习

One is the fact that expressing gratitude encourages others to continue being generous, thus promoting a virtuous cycle of goodness in relationships.

G段，第2句

主句涵盖主系表结构及同位语从句的识别，从句内部包含动名词短语作主语、及物动词带宾语和宾补、现在分词短语作结果状语等多种成分；尤其同位语从句与定语从句的区分、动名词与现在分词的功能差异、宾语与宾补的边界划分，都是学生常见易错点；句子成分种类丰富，作为划分练习句能让学生在一个句子里接触到多个知识点，训练价值较高。

Similarly, grateful people may be more likely to reciprocate(回报) with acts of kindness of their own.

G段，第3句

'主语 + 情态动词 + be + 形容词短语（含不定式）'是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其情态动词表推测、系表结构后接不定式的用法频繁出现。虽然本句较短、无复杂嵌套，但结构具有一定代表性。

Of course, acts of kindness can also foster discomfort.

I段，第1句

简单句配情态动词的结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句结构过于基础，不涉及从句嵌套、倒装、分隔等真题高频难点；作为入门级例句有一定代表性，但作为备考重点练习句略显单薄，典型性居中。

Likewise, receiving a kindness can give rise to a sense of indebtedness, leaving beneficiaries feeling that they must now pay back whatever good they have received.

I段，第3句

本句在主干识别上中等难度，嵌套层次较深但边界清晰，时态组合有一定复杂度但不算极难，成分丰富且包含多个典型考点，结构在真题中高度典型。综合来看，本句适合作为中高级难度的句子结构和时态训练材料，能够帮助学习者掌握分词状语、从句嵌套、关系代词省略等常考结构的分析方法，具有较高的训练价值和迁移性。

Others are found in ancient religious disciplines, such as reflecting on benefactions received from another person or actually praying for the health and happiness of a benefactor.

J段，第3句

简单句 + 被动语态 + 介词短语作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,具有一定代表性。"such as" 引导举例也是高频结构,掌握后迁移价值较高

In addition to benefactions received, it is also possible to focus on opportunities to do good oneself, whether those acted on in the past or hoped for in the future.

J段，第4句

句子涵盖形式主语、真正主语、系表结构、状语、被动语态、并列结构、省略等多种成分和现象，适合作为综合练习句。特别是形式主语结构和被动语态的省略，是学习者常见的易错点，训练价值较高。

Some people are most grateful not for what others have done for them but for chances they enjoyed to help others.

J段，第5句

本句的 not ... but ... 对比结构、what 引导的宾语从句、省略关系代词的定语从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主系表 + 复杂状语的模式也是常考结构,学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子,典型性很高。

In regularly reflecting on the things in his life he is grateful for, Defoe's Crusoe believes that he becomes a far better person than he would have been had he remained in the society from which he originally set out on his voyage.

J段，第6句

这句话在结构和时态上都很有代表性，难度虽高但训练回报也高。对需要提升长难句拆解与时态判断能力的学习者，值得优先精练。

Reflecting on generosity and gratitude, the great basketball coach John Wooden once offered two counsels to his players and students.

K段，第1句

本句的“分词短语作状语 + 主句”结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是书面语中常用的句式，用于增加信息密度。主句的“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 介词短语”也是典型的及物动词句型。掌握这种分词状语的识别和主干提取方法后，可以迁移到大量类似句子。结构具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

First, he said, "It is impossible to have a perfect day unless you have done something for someone who will never be able to repay you."

K段，第2句

本句成分丰富：包含形式主语 It 与真正主语 to have a perfect day 的对应，直接引语作宾语，unless 条件状语从句，介词短语 for someone 作状语，who 定语从句修饰先行词，覆盖多种常考成分类型；形式主语结构和多层修饰关系是典型易错点，训练价值高。

Second, he said, "Give thanks for your blessings every day."

K段，第4句

引述动词 + 直接引语是考试中常见的宾语从句形式，具有一定典型性。但祈使句作宾语的情况相对少见，且整体结构较简单，不如定语从句、状语从句等更高频的复杂句式具有代表性。

For example, adherents of some religions offer prayers of thanksgiving every morning before rising and every night before lying down to sleep.

L段，第2句

覆盖了主谓宾和时间状语四种基本成分，时间状语内部包含介词短语和动名词，有一定辨识练习价值，但成分种类不够丰富，缺少定语从句、宾补、表语等其他常考成分。

When Defoe depicted Robinson Crusoe making thanksgiving a daily part of his island life, he was anticipating findings in social science and medicine that would not appear for hundreds of years.

M段，第1句

主句包含主谓宾和时间状语，时间状语从句含宾语补足语，定语从句中关系代词 that 充当主语，成分类型较丰富；尤其宾语补足语 making 和定语从句主语 that 的识别是常见易错点，训练价值较高

Gratitude is one of the healthiest and most nourishing of all states of mind, and those who adopt it as a habit are enriching not only their own lives but also the lives of those around them.

M段，第3句

句子结构非常典型：两个主句并列，第二个主句包含限定性定语从句修饰主语，宾语使用 not only ... but also 并列结构。这种"并列句 + 定语从句 + 并列宾语"的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It does us far more good to focus on things we can be grateful for than what makes us sad and resentful.

第36题题干

本句的"It + 谓语 + 宾语 + to do"形式主语结构、定语从句省略关系词、"what"引导的名词性从句、"than"引出的比较结构,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;掌握本句的分析方法可以大量迁移到类似真题句中;结构典型性很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 149 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。

gratitude B2

n. 感激

本篇25次 · 真题 28 句

grateful B1

adj. 感激的

本篇8次 · 真题 14 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇5次 · 真题 244 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇5次 · 真题 200 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇5次 · 真题 168 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次·真题 228 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇4次·真题 170 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇4次·真题 82 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇4次·真题 71 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇4次·真题 24 句

kindness B1

n. 善良,仁慈(品质)

本篇4次·真题 10 句

blessing B2

n. 幸事

本篇4次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 273 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇3次·真题 91 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇3次·真题 32 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇3次·真题 30 句

extend B1

v. 延伸,延长

本篇3次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇3次·真题 27 句

generous B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇3次·真题 8 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 191 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇2次 · 真题 91 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

thanks A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

wooden A2

adj. 木制的, 木头的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

resentment

C1

n. 愤恨

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 99 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 52 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate

B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reward

B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

practical

B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

player

A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

attempt

B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

basis

B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance

B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

expectation

B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

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

depression

B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题 31 句

explanation

B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 31 句

item

A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assess

B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 27 句

teaching

A2

n. 教学工作,教书

本篇1次·真题 27 句

escape

A2

v. 逃跑,逃脱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

payment

B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 24 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

incorporate

B2

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 23 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

anticipate

B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose

B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 20 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 19 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

depict B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 17 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次·真题 16 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题 15 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题 14 句

deed B2

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 14 句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇1次·真题 14 句

virtue B2

n. 美德

本篇1次·真题 14 句

contemporary B2

adj. 当代的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

underlie C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本篇1次·真题 13 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 12 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 11 句

faith B1

n. 信任

本篇1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

privileged C1

adj. 有特权的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

setback B2

n. 挫折

本篇1次·真题 11 句

worthy B2

adj. 值得的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上

本篇1次·真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

rescue B1

v. 营救, 救援

本篇1次·真题 10 句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

enrich B2

v. 丰富

本篇1次·真题 9 句

religion B1

n. 宗教

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

motive B2

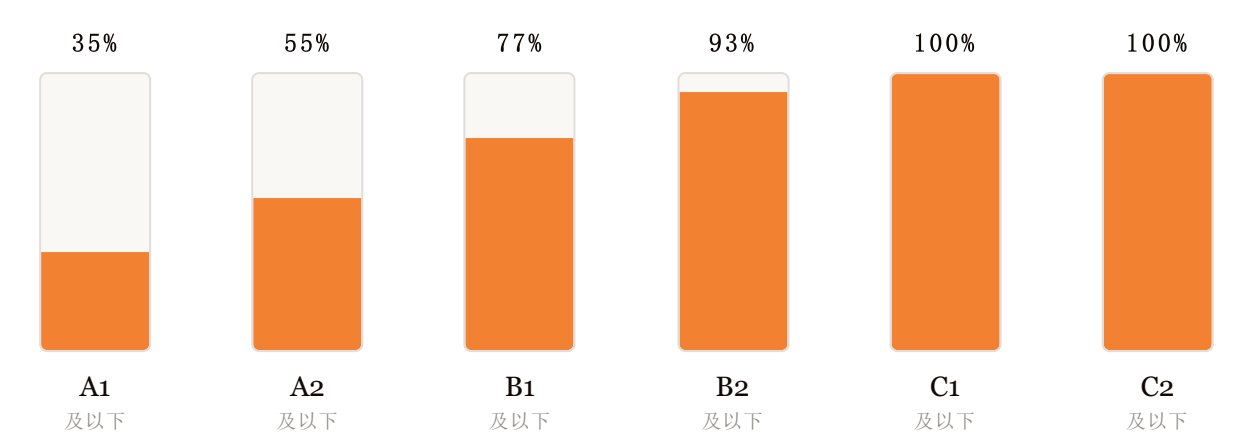
n. 动机

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 415 词按 CEFRL 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **415** 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 30 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 415 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

415

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2023年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2023-06) • 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Technology is never a neutral tool for achieving human ends. Technological innovations reshape people as they use these innovations to control their environment. Artificial intelligence, for example, is altering humanity.

技术从来都不是实现人类目标的中性工具。技术创新在人们利用这些创新来控制环境的过程中重塑着人们。例如,人工智能正在改变人类。

P2 While the term AI conjures up anxieties about killer robots or catastrophic levels of unemployment, there are other, deeper implications. As AI increasingly shapes the human experience, how does this change what it means to be human? Central to the problem is a person's capacity to make choices, particularly judgments that have moral implications.

虽然人工智能这个术语让人联想到对杀手机器人或灾难性失业水平的焦虑,但还有其他更深层次的影响。随着人工智能日益塑造人类体验,这如何改变作为人类的意义?问题的核心是一个人做出选择的能力,特别是具有道德意义的判断。

P3 Aristotle argued that the capacity for making practical judgments depends on regularly making them—on habit and practice. We see the emergence of machines as substitute judges in a variety of

everyday contexts as a potential threat to people learning how to effectively exercise judgment themselves.

亚里士多德认为,做出实践判断的能力取决于经常做出这些判断——取决于习惯和实践。我们看到机器在各种日常情境中作为替代判断者的出现,这对人们学习如何有效地自己行使判断力构成了潜在威胁。

P4 In the workplace, managers routinely make decisions about who to hire or fire and which loan to approve, to name a few. These are areas where algorithmic(算法的) prescription is replacing human judgment, and so people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will.

在工作场所,管理者经常做出关于雇用或解雇谁以及批准哪笔贷款等决策,仅举几例。这些是算法处方正在取代人类判断的领域,因此本来可能有机会在这些领域培养实践判断力的人将不再有这种机会。

P5 Recommendation engines, which are increasingly prevalent intermediaries in people's consumption of culture, may serve to constrain choice and minimize luck. By presenting consumers with algorithmically selected choices of what to watch, read, stream and visit next, companies are replacing human taste with machine taste. In one sense, this is helpful. After all, machines can survey a wider range of choices than any individual is likely to have the time or energy to do on their own.

推荐引擎作为人们消费文化中日益普遍的中介,可能会限制选择并最小化运气。通过向消费者提供算法选择的下一步观看、阅读、播放和访问的内容,公司正在用机器品味取代人类品味。从某种意义上说,这是有帮助的。毕竟,机器可以考察比任何个人可能有时间或精力独自完成的更广泛的选择范围。

P6 At the same time, though, this selection is optimizing for what people are likely to prefer based on what they've preferred in the past. We think there is some risk that people's options will be constrained by their past in a new and unanticipated way.

然而与此同时,这种选择是基于人们过去的偏好来优化他们可能偏好的内容。我们认为存在一定风险,即人们的选择将以一种新的和意想不到的方式受到他们过去的限制。

P7 As machine learning algorithms improve and as they train on more extensive data sets, larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable. The predictions are going to get better and better, and they will ultimately make common experiences more efficient and pleasant.

随着机器学习算法的改进以及它们在更广泛数据集上的训练,日常生活的更大部分可能会变得完全可预测。预测将变得越来越好,它们最终将使常见体验更加高效和愉快。

P8 Algorithms could soon—if they don't already—have a better idea about which show you'd like to watch next and which job candidate you should hire than you do. One day, humans may even find a way for machines to make these decisions without some of the biases that humans typically display.

算法可能很快——如果它们还没有的话——比你更清楚你接下来想看哪个节目以及你应该雇用哪个求职者。有一天,人类甚至可能找到一种方法让机器在没有人类通常表现出的某些偏见的情况下做出这些决定。

P9 But to the extent that unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves, humanity is in the process of losing something significant. As they become more and more predictable, the creatures inhabiting the increasingly AI-mediated world will become less and less like us.

但就不可预测性是人们理解自己的一部分以及人们喜欢自己的一部分而言,人类正在失去某种重要的东西。随着它们变得越来越可预测,栖息在日益由人工智能中介的世界中的生物将变得越来越不像我们。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about the deeper implications of AI?

- A) It is causing catastrophic levels of unemployment.
- B) It is doing physical harm to human operators.
- C) It is altering moral judgments.
- D) It is reshaping humanity.

关于人工智能更深层次的影响,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它正在造成灾难性的失业水平。 B) 它正在对人类操作者造成身体伤害。 C) 它正在改变道德判断。
D) 它正在重塑人类。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干What do we learn about the deeper implications of AI?是直接问对某概念了解到的内容, 没有infer/imply等推断信号。

【拆句】 Q46是一个标准的what引导的特殊疑问句, 主干是"What do we learn about X", about后接the deeper implications of AI整个名词短语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 While the term AI conjures up anxieties about killer robots or catastrophic levels of unemployment, there are other, deeper implications. As AI increasingly shapes the human experience, how does this change what it means to be human?

虽然"AI"一词让人联想到杀人机器人或灾难性的失业, 但还有其他更深层的影响。随着AI日益塑造人类经验, 这将如何改变"作为人"的含义?

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文恰恰把catastrophic levels of unemployment列为人们对AI的浅层焦虑, 作者要说的"更深层影响"是与之对立的——A把作者明示否定的浅层焦虑拿来当深层影响, 方向反了。

B) 无中生有

全文从未提及AI对操作者造成身体伤害, physical harm属凭空虚构。

C) 以偏概全

道德判断 (moral implications) 只是judgments that have moral implications里举的一个具体例子, 是"改变人之为人"的下属支撑, 不是"deeper implications"本身。

D) ✓ 正确

Technological innovations reshape people as they use these innovations ↔

It is reshaping humanity.

how does this change what it means to be human ↔ **It is reshaping humanity.**

预判"改变人本身", 四个选项里只有It is reshaping humanity在说人本身被改写, 正面命中。

47. What is the consequence of algorithmic prescription replacing human judgment?
- A) People lose the chance to cultivate the ability to make practical judgments.
 - B) People are prevented from participating in making major decisions in the workplace.
 - C) Managers no longer have the chance to decide which loan to approve.
 - D) Managers do not need to take the trouble to determine who to hire or fire.

算法规定取代人类判断的后果是什么？

- A) 人们失去了培养实践判断能力的机会。
- B) 人们被阻止参与工作场所的重大决策。
- C) 管理者不再有机会决定批准哪笔贷款。
- D) 管理者不需要费心确定雇用或解雇谁。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the consequence of ...是问某行为带来的具体后果，答案在原文有明确对应句而非需推断。

【拆句】 Q47结构清晰：主干what is the consequence of X, of后接动名词短语algorithmic prescription replacing human judgment, 其中replacing为现在分词作定语修饰prescription, 相当于"算法处方替代了人的判断"。

【定位】 These are areas where algorithmic prescription is replacing human judgment, and so people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will. 这些就是算法处方正在取代人类判断的领域，因此本来可能有机会在这些领域培养实践判断力的人，不再有此机会。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will

↔ **People lose the chance to cultivate the ability to make practical judgments.**

预判正是"失去培养判断力的机会", People lose the chance to cultivate the ability to make practical judgments.逐字对应。

B) 偷换概念

原文是"失去培养判断力的练习机会", B把它偷换成"被阻止参与重大决策"——重大决策的参与权并未被剥夺, 被剥夺的是"练手"机会。

C) 张冠李戴

原文说被剥夺机会的是普通人 (people), 不是经理 (managers); 经理本是行使判断的一方, 正被算法替代。

D) 与原文相反

原文是中性陈述"经理们日常会做这些决定", 并未说他们觉得麻烦或希望被替代; D把负面后果"失去机会"扭曲成正面"省事"。

48. What may result from increasing application of recommendation engines in our consumption of culture?
- A) Consumers will have much limited choice.
 - B) Consumers will actually enjoy better luck.
 - C) It will be easier to decide on what to enjoy.
 - D) Humans will develop tastes similar to machines'.

推荐引擎在我们的文化消费中日益广泛的应用可能会导致什么结果？

- A) 消费者的选择将大大受限。
- B) 消费者实际上会享受到更好的运气。
- C) 决定享受什么将变得更容易。
- D) 人类将发展出与机器相似的品味。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What may result from ...直接问由某事导致的具体结果，是典型的细节题问法。

【拆句】 Q48主干what may result from X, may弱化了语气表"可能性", X是动名词短语 increasing application of recommendation engines in our consumption of culture, 其中increasing修饰application, 整体意为"推荐引擎在文化消费里日益增多的应用"。

【定位】 Recommendation engines, which are increasingly prevalent intermediaries in people's consumption of culture, may serve to constrain choice and minimize luck.

推荐引擎在人们的文化消费中日益普遍地充当中介，可能会限制选择、削减偶然。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

may serve to constrain choice and minimize luck ↔

Consumers will have much limited choice.

预判"限制选择", Consumers will have much limited choice.恰是其形容词化版本, 正面对应。

B) 与原文相反

原文是minimize luck (削减偶然/运气), B却说"享受更好的运气"——意思完全反向。

C) 以偏概全

原文中"机器能扫描更广范围"只是让步性铺垫 ("In one sense, this is helpful"), 紧接 P6 "At the same time, though"明确转折, 作者的核心结论是限制选择, 而不是"决定更容易"。

D) 偷换概念

原文是"用机器口味替代人的口味" (machine taste replaces human taste), 即人的口味被压制; D却说"人将培养出与机器相似的口味", 主客体反了。

49. What is likely to happen to larger parts of our daily life as machine learning algorithms improve?

- A) They will turn out to be more pleasant.
- B) They will repeat our past experience.
- C) They can be completely anticipated.
- D) They may become better and better.

随着机器学习算法的改进,我们日常生活的更大部分可能会发生什么?

- A) 它们将变得更加愉快。
- B) 它们将重复我们过去的经历。
- C) 它们可以被完全预测。
- D) 它们可能会变得越来越好。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is likely to happen to ... as ...是问条件下将发生的具体情况, 找原文对应预测句即可。

【拆句】 Q49结构是"What is likely to happen to A as B", as引导时间/条件状语从句, 意为"随着B, A身上可能发生什么"; 考生易把as误读为"因为", 这里其实更接近"随着"。

【定位】 As machine learning algorithms improve and as they train on more extensive data sets, larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable.

随着机器学习算法的改进、以及在更大数据集上的训练, 日常生活越来越大的部分将变得完全可被预测。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

P7主句的核心结论是utterly predictable; more efficient and pleasant是其后的次级描述。题干问的是larger parts of daily life本身会如何, 而非体验如何——A答非所问。

B) 偷换概念

constrained by their past说的是推荐引擎按过去偏好限制选择, 与P7"算法越准、生活越可预测"是两段不同论点; B把前一段的素材搬来回答后一段的问题, 错位。

C) ✓ 正确

larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable ↔

They can be completely anticipated.

预判核心是"完全可预测", They can be completely anticipated.中completely+anticipated双重对应, 是唯一保留"utterly"程度的选项。

D) 张冠李戴

原文是"预测会越来越好" (The predictions are going to get better and better), 即"算法预测"这个东西本身越来越好; D却把better and better的主语挂在larger parts of daily life上, 主语错位。

50. Why does the author say the creatures living in the more and more AI-mediated world will become increasingly unlike us?

- A) They will have lost the most significant human element of being intelligent.
- B) They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.
- C) They will not be able to understand themselves as we can do today.
- D) They will be deprived of what their predecessors were proud of about themselves.

为什么作者说生活在越来越多由人工智能调节的世界中的生物将变得越来越不像我们？

- A) 他们将失去智能存在的最重要的人类元素。 B) 他们将不再拥有不可预测这一人类特征。
- C) 他们将无法像我们今天这样理解自己。 D) 他们将被剥夺其前辈引以为豪的东西。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干Why does the author say ...问的是作者作出某判断的直接依据，原文末段有显性原因句，不需推断。

【拆句】 Q50是Why疑问句，宾语从句中the creatures ...是主语，living in ...是分词后置定语，will become是主句谓语；表面长，骨架是"creatures will become unlike us"。

【定位】 But to the extent that unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves, humanity is in the process of losing something significant. As they become more and more predictable, the creatures inhabiting the increasingly AI-mediated world will become less and less like us.

但是，由于不可预测性本身就是人类自我认知与自我喜爱的一部分，人类正在失去某种重要的东西。随着他们变得越来越可预测，居住在愈发AI化的世界里的这些"生物"，将越来越不像我们。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

全文从未把intelligent列为人类最重要特征；作者强调的是unpredictability。A自行虚构了一种"智能"的核心人性。

B) ✓ 正确

unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves

↔ They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.

As they become more and more predictable ↔

They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.

预判核心词是unpredictability，四个选项中只有They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.点出unpredictable，正面命中。

C) 过度推断

原文说unpredictability是"how people understand themselves"的一部分，并没有说"未来人将无法理解自己"——C把作为成分的unpredictability当成了理解能力本身。

D) 以偏概全

D只说"被剥夺了前人曾为之自豪的东西"——但"前人曾为之自豪的东西"具体是什么，D避而不答；正确答案B则点明那就是unpredictability。Why题要的是具体原因，不是含糊代称。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 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。

By presenting consumers with algorithmically selected choices of what to watch, read, stream and visit next, companies are replacing human taste with machine taste.

第5段，第2句

句子结构非常典型："By doing..., 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + with..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"疑问词 + 不定式" 作宾语从句、"replace A with B" 搭配、以及用现在进行时描述当前趋势,都是考试中反复出现的模式,学习迁移价值高。

We think there is some risk that people's options will be constrained by their past in a new and unanticipated way.

第6段，第2句

主句+宾语从句+同位语从句的三层嵌套结构,以及将来时被动语态,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。同位语从句解释抽象名词(risk/fact/idea等)的用法极为常见,该句是典型的学术或正式文体句式,迁移性强。

The predictions are going to get better and better, and they will ultimately make common experiences more efficient and pleasant.

第7段，第2句

并列句在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,本句展示了两个主句通过 "and" 并列的标准形式。第二个主句中 "make + 宾语 + 形容词" 的使役结构也是高频考点。虽然本句没有从句,但并列句和使役结构的组合具有较高的代表性。

But to the extent that unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves, humanity is in the process of losing something significant.

第9段，第1句

本句体现了考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式：前置状语从句 + 主句，以及状语从句内部嵌套宾语从句的复杂结构。这种多层嵌套且逻辑清晰的长难句在真题中大量出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型

As they become more and more predictable, the creatures inhabiting the increasingly AI-mediated world will become less and less like us.

第9段，第2句

本句采用 "As 从句，主句" 的主从复合句结构，这是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。主句中使用后置定语修饰主语、比较结构作表语，也是常考的语法现象。整体句式具有较强的代表性，学习后可在类似语境中复用。

They will turn out to be more pleasant.

第49题，A

"will + 动词短语 + to be + 表语" 的一般将来时系表结构在考试中较为常见，"turn out to be" 也是高频短语，具有一定代表性，但句式过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，典型性中等。

They may become better and better.

第49题，D

主系表结构加情态动词是常见句式，在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和复杂变化，代表性中等，学习后可迁移至更复杂的同类句型，但本身示范价值有限。

They will have lost the most significant human element of being intelligent.

第50题，A

谓语 "will have lost" 使用将来完成时，需要同时理解 "will" 的将来指向和 "have + 过去分词" 的完成体含义，对基础较弱的学习者来说，完成时本身就比较一般时态抽象，将来完成时更是需要想象 "站在未来某时间点回望之前已完成的动作"，有一定认知门槛。好在是主动语态、陈述语气，没有被动或虚拟语气叠加，难度尚在中等水平。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 87 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。

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇8次 · 真题 29 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次 · 真题 228 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇4次 · 真题 78 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次 · 真题 165 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换，更换（用新的代替旧的）

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次 · 真题 128 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

creature B1

n. 生物

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

catastrophic C1

adj. 灾难性的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

constrain C1

v. 限制, 约束 (行动或自由)

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

prescription B2

n. 处方

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 182 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 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

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终/终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

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

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次·真题 16 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

minimize B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本篇1次·真题 15 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本篇1次·真题 14 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题 13 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇1次·真题 11 句

neutral B2

adj. 中立的

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

unpredictable

B2

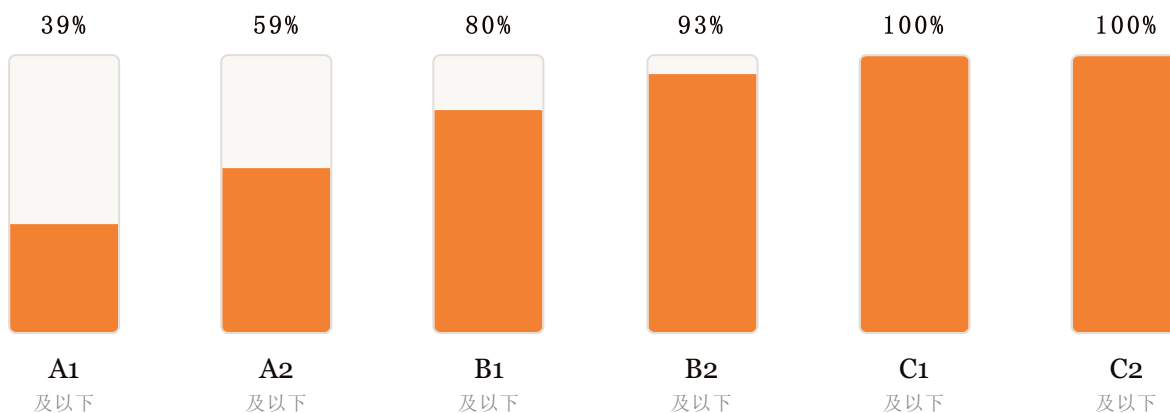
adj. 无法预测的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 238 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **238** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 17 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 238 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

238

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2023年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2023-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Phonics, which involves sounding out words syllable(音节) by syllable, is the best way to teach children to read. But in many classrooms, this can be a dirty word. So much so that some teachers have had to sneak phonics teaching materials into the classroom. Most American children are taught to read in a way that study after study has found to be wrong.

自然拼读法涉及逐个音节拼读单词,是教儿童阅读的最佳方式。但在许多课堂上,这可能是一个忌讳词。以至于一些教师不得不偷偷将自然拼读教学材料带入课堂。大多数美国儿童学习阅读的方式,已被一项又一项研究证明是错误的。

P2 The consequences of this are striking. Less than half of all American adults were proficient readers in 2017. American fourth graders rank 15th on the Progress in International Literacy Study, an international exam.

这带来的后果是惊人的。2017年,只有不到一半的美国成年人是熟练的读者。美国四年级学生在国际阅读素养进展研究这一国际考试中排名第15位。

P3 America is stuck in a debate about teaching children to read that has been going on for decades. Some advocate teaching symbol-sound relationships (the sound k can be spelled as c, k, ck, or ch), known as phonics. Others support an immersive approach (using pictures of a cat to learn the word cat), known as "whole language". Most teachers today, almost three out of four according to a survey by the Ed Week Research Centre in 2019, use a mix called "balanced literacy". This combination of methods is ineffective. "You can't sprinkle in a little phonics," says Tenette Smith, executive director of elementary

education and reading at Mississippi's education department. "It has to be systematic and explicitly taught."

美国在儿童阅读教学问题上的争论已持续数十年。一些人主张教授符号与发音的对应关系(k音可以拼写为c、k、ck或ch),即自然拼读法。另一些人支持沉浸式方法(使用猫的图片来学习cat这个词),即"全语言法"。根据Ed Week研究中心2019年的一项调查,如今大多数教师,几乎四分之三,使用一种名为"平衡识字法"的混合方法。这种方法组合是无效的。Mississippi州教育部小学教育和阅读执行主任Tenette Smith说:"你不能只是撒一点自然拼读法进去。它必须是系统的并明确教授的。"

P4 Mississippi, often behind in social policy, has set an example here. In a state once notorious for its low reading scores, the Mississippi state legislature passed new literacy standards in 2013. Since then Mississippi has seen remarkable gains. Its fourth graders have moved from 49th (out of 50 states) to 29th on the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a nationwide exam. In 2019 it was the only state to improve its scores. For the first time since measurement began, Mississippi's pupils are now average readers, a remarkable achievement in such a poor state.

在社会政策上常常落后的Mississippi州,在这方面树立了榜样。在这个一度因阅读成绩低下而臭名昭著的州,Mississippi州立法机构于2013年通过了新的阅读素养标准。自那以后,Mississippi州取得了显著进步。该州四年级学生在全国教育进展评估这一全国性考试中的排名从第49位(共50个州)上升到第29位。2019年,它是唯一提高分数的州。自测评开始以来,Mississippi州的学生首次达到平均阅读水平,这在如此贫困的州是一项了不起的成就。

P5 Mississippi's success is attributed to implementing reading methods supported by a body of research known as the science of reading. In 1997 Congress requested the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Department of Education to convene a National Reading Panel to end the "reading wars" and synthesize the evidence. The panel found that phonics, along with explicit instruction in phonemic(音位的) awareness, fluency and comprehension, worked best.

Mississippi州的成功归功于实施了由一系列研究支持的阅读方法,这些研究被称为阅读科学。1997年,国会要求国家儿童健康与人类发展研究所和教育部召集全国阅读小组,以结束"阅读之争"并综合相关证据。该小组发现,自然拼读法以及对音位意识、流畅性和理解能力的明确指导效果最好。

P6 Yet over two decades on, "balanced literacy" is still being taught in classrooms. But advances in statistics and brain imaging have disproved the whole-language method. To the teacher who is a proficient reader, literacy seems like a natural process that requires educated guessing, rather than the deliberate process emphasized by phonics. Teachers can imagine that they learned to read through osmosis(潜移默化) when they were children. Without proper training, they bring this to classrooms.

然而二十多年过去了,"平衡识字法"仍在课堂上被教授。但统计学和脑成像技术的进步已证明全语言法是错误的。对于本身是熟练阅读者的教师来说,阅读似乎是一个需要有根据的猜测的自然过程,而不是自然拼读法所强调的刻意过程。教师们可能以为自己小时候是通过潜移默化学会阅读的。如果没有适当的培训,他们就会把这种观念带入课堂。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about phonics in many American classrooms?

- A) It is ill reputed.
- B) It is mostly misapplied.
- C) It is arbitrarily excluded.
- D) It is misrepresented.

关于自然拼读法在许多美国课堂中的情况，我们了解到什么？

A) 它声誉不佳。 B) 它大多被误用。 C) 它被武断地排除。 D) 它被曲解。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about phonics in many American classrooms? 用 What do we learn about 直接索取关于某物的客观信息，对应原文应有一句明确表态。

【拆句】 结构平铺直叙：What do we learn about phonics in many American classrooms? 是一个简单的特殊疑问句，about phonics 是 learn 的宾语补足部分，in many American classrooms 是地点状语，无陷阱。

【定位】 But in many classrooms, this can be a dirty word. So much so that some teachers have had to sneak phonics teaching materials into the classroom.

但在许多课堂里，它（拼读法）几乎成了一个令人嫌弃的词。以至于一些老师不得不偷偷把拼读法教材带进教室。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

this can be a dirty word ↔ **It is ill reputed.**

some teachers have had to sneak phonics teaching materials into the classroom ↔ **ill reputed**

预判得到 phonics 在课堂里名声不好；四个选项里只有 It is ill reputed. 把 dirty word 的核心语义“被嫌弃/名声差”直接压缩出来，与预判同义。

B) 无中生有

It is mostly misapplied. 指 phonics 被错误地使用，但定位句只说它名声差、被偷偷带进教室，并未说它被“误用”。

C) 过度推断

It is arbitrarily excluded. 指被武断地排除在课堂之外，但 Most teachers today, almost three out of four ... use a mix called "balanced literacy" 表明 phonics 至少被以混合形式部分使用，并未被武断排除；且 Q51 问的是 in many classrooms 的状况，不是普遍排除。

D) 无中生有

It is misrepresented. 指被歪曲/错误地呈现，但定位句谈论的是它在课堂氛围中受冷遇，并不涉及“歪曲”。

52. What has America been witnessing for decades?

- A) An obsession with innovating teaching methodologies of reading.
- B) An enduring debate over the approach to teaching children to read.
- C) An increasing concern with many children's inadequacy in literacy.
- D) An ever-forceful advocacy of a combined method for teaching reading.

几十年来美国一直在目睹什么？

- A) 对创新阅读教学方法的痴迷。 B) 关于儿童阅读教学方法的持久争论。
C) 对许多儿童读写能力不足的日益关注。 D) 对综合阅读教学法的日益强有力的倡导。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What has America been witnessing for decades? 索取一个客观的、贯穿数十年的事实，应在原文找到对应陈述。

【拆句】 What has America been witnessing for decades? 主干 America has been witnessing what, for decades 是持续性时间状语，与现在完成进行时呼应。

【定位】 America is stuck in a debate about teaching children to read that has been going on for decades.

美国陷入了一场关于如何教孩子阅读的争论，这场争论已经持续了几十年。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

An obsession with innovating teaching methodologies of reading. 把核心从 "争论" 偷换成 "对创新阅读教学法的痴迷"，原文谈的是两派持续对立而非痴迷创新。

B) ✓ 正确

a debate about teaching children to read ↔

An enduring debate over the approach to teaching children to read.

has been going on for decades ↔ **enduring**

B 项把定位句里 "持续数十年" + "关于教孩子阅读的争论" 两个核心元素分别压缩为 enduring + debate over the approach to teaching children to read，与预判精准对应。

C) 偷换概念

An increasing concern with many children's inadequacy in literacy. 把对象换成 "对许多孩子识字不足的担忧"，原文 P2 提到识字率低只是后果数据，并不是 "美国数十年来一直在见证" 的主体。

D) 与原文相反

An ever-forceful advocacy of a combined method for teaching reading. 说 "对组合法越来越有力的倡导"，但原文明确通过 Tenette Smith 说 This combination of methods is ineffective，与选项方向相反。

53. Why does Tenette Smith think a combination of teaching methods is ineffective?

- A) Elementary schoolchildren will be frustrated when taught with several methods combined.
- B) Phonics has to be systematically applied and clearly taught to achieve the desired effect.
- C) Sprinkling in a little phonics deters the progress of even adequately motivated children.
- D) Balanced literacy fails to sustain children's interest in developing a good reading habit.

为什么 Tenette Smith 认为综合教学法无效？

- A) 小学生在接受多种方法结合的教学时会感到沮丧。
- B) 自然拼读法必须系统地应用并清晰地教授才能达到预期效果。
- C) 零星地加入一点自然拼读法会阻碍即使是有充分动力的儿童的进步。
- D) 平衡读写教学法无法维持儿童培养良好阅读习惯的兴趣。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Why does Tenette Smith think a combination of teaching methods is ineffective? 用 Why 索取原因，对应原文里这位人物所说的解释。

【拆句】 Why does Tenette Smith think a combination of teaching methods is ineffective? Why 引导，think 后接 that 从句 (that 省略)，从句主语是 a combination of teaching methods，谓语 is ineffective，结构清晰。

【定位】 "You can't sprinkle in a little phonics," says Tenette Smith, executive director of elementary education and reading at Mississippi's education department. "It has to be systematic and explicitly taught."

"你不能只是零星地撒点拼读法进去"，密西西比州教育部基础教育与阅读执行主任 Tenette Smith 说，"它必须被系统、明确地教授。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Elementary schoolchildren will be frustrated when taught with several methods combined. 把 ineffective 的原因换成 "孩子受挫", 原文未提及任何 frustration。

B) ✓ 正确

It has to be systematic and explicitly taught. ↔

Phonics has to be systematically applied and clearly taught to achieve the desired effect.

You can't sprinkle in a little phonics ↔ **Phonics has to be systematically applied**

选项 Phonics has to be systematically applied and clearly taught to achieve the desired effect. 把 Tenette Smith 引号里的两条要求 systematic + explicitly taught 完整保留, 与预判一致。

C) 过度推断

Sprinkling in a little phonics deters the progress of even adequately motivated children. 把原文的 "不能零星撒拼读法" 错误延伸为 "零星撒拼读法会阻碍连足够有动力的孩子的进步", 文中并未谈到 "motivated children" 或被 "deter" 这一具体后果。

D) 偷换概念

Balanced literacy fails to sustain children's interest in developing a good reading habit. 把无效的原因换成 "无法维持孩子对培养良好阅读习惯的兴趣", 原文 Tenette Smith 完全没谈兴趣/习惯。

54. What does the author say Mississippi's success is attributed to?

- A) Convening a National Reading Panel to synthesize research evidence.
- B) Placing sufficient emphasis upon both fluency and comprehension.
- C) Adopting scientifically grounded approaches to teaching reading.
- D) Obtaining support from Congress to upgrade teaching methods.

作者说 Mississippi 州的成功归因于什么?

- A) 召集全国阅读委员会来综合研究证据。 B) 对流畅性和理解力都给予充分重视。
- C) 采用有科学依据的阅读教学方法。 D) 获得国会支持以升级教学方法。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say Mississippi's success is attributed to? 直接索取一个归因事实, 是细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say Mississippi's success is attributed to? 嵌套结构: What 是 attributed to 的宾语前置; the author say 是插入的引述层; 核心是 Mississippi's success is attributed to what.

【定位】 Mississippi's success is attributed to implementing reading methods supported by a body of research known as the science of reading.

密西西比州的成功要归因于实施了由一整套被称为 "阅读科学" 的研究所支持的阅读教学法。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Convening a National Reading Panel to synthesize research evidence. 把 1997 年国会召集小组这一历史背景错当成密西西比成功的直接归因，但原文归因句的对象是 implementing reading methods，不是 convening a panel。

B) 以偏概全

Placing sufficient emphasis upon both fluency and comprehension. 取的是 panel 结论 phonics, along with explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, fluency and comprehension 中的两个并列项，但归因对象是整体阅读科学，不是 fluency + comprehension 这两点。

C) ✓ 正确

reading methods supported by a body of research known as the science of reading ↔

Adopting scientifically grounded approaches to teaching reading.

implementing reading methods ↔ **Adopting ... approaches to teaching reading**

选项 C 把 "实施" "由研究支持的" "阅读教学法" 三要素分别压缩为 Adopting、scientifically grounded、approaches to teaching reading，与预判精确对应。

D) 无中生有

Obtaining support from Congress to upgrade teaching methods. 误把 1997 年国会的角色解读为对密西西比的支持，但原文国会只是请专家组综述证据，并未对密西西比直接 upgrade 教学法。

55. What have advances in statistics and brain imaging proved ineffective?

- A) The teaching of symbol-sound relationships.
- B) Explicit instruction in phonemic awareness.
- C) Efforts to end the reading wars.
- D) The immersive approach.

统计学和脑成像技术的进步证明了什么是无效的？

- A) 符号与音的对应关系的教学。
- B) 音位意识的明确指导。
- C) 结束阅读之争的努力。
- D) 沉浸式教学法。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What have advances in statistics and brain imaging proved ineffective? 索取一个具体被证伪的对象，是细节题。

【拆句】 What have advances in statistics and brain imaging proved ineffective? 主干 advances have proved what ineffective, What 同时充当 proved 的宾语，ineffective 是宾语补足语；此处 prove 接复合宾语，意为 证明某物是无效的。

【定位】 But advances in statistics and brain imaging have disproved the whole-language method. 但统计学和脑成像方面的进展已经证伪了整体语言法。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The teaching of symbol-sound relationships. 取自 Some advocate teaching symbol-sound relationships ... known as phonics, 但被证伪的对象是 whole-language, 而 phonics 在文中被反复认定为 the best way to teach children to read。

B) 与原文相反

Explicit instruction in phonemic awareness. 取自 phonics, along with explicit instruction in phonemic awareness, fluency and comprehension, worked best, 是 panel 推荐有效的做法, 并非被证伪的对象。

C) 答非所问

Efforts to end the reading wars. 来自 end the "reading wars", 但原文并未说这种努力被证伪; 被证伪的是具体的 whole-language method。

D) ✓ 正确

the whole-language method ↔ **The immersive approach.**

disproved ↔ **proved ineffective**

本题难度在于: 题干用 proved ineffective、原文用 disproved、选项用 The immersive approach. 而非 the whole-language method——只有读出 P3 里 immersive approach = whole language 的等值, 才能锁定 D。

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。

So much so that some teachers have had to sneak phonics teaching materials into the classroom.

第1段, 第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、程度状语五种成分, 成分种类较为丰富; 谓语 "have had to sneak" 的现在完成时加情态含义结构值得练习; "So much so that" 作为固定短语充当程度状语是一个值得注意的用法; "phonics teaching materials" 中 "teaching" 作定语也是常见易错点。

Most teachers today, almost three out of four according to a survey by the Ed Week Research Centre in 2019, use a mix called "balanced literacy".

第3段，第4句

简单句中插入较长插入语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于提供补充数据或说明。后置定语"called..."的用法也是典型的修饰手法。掌握本句结构后可迁移到其他含插入语或后置定语的句子，但由于没有从句，句式复杂度不高，代表性中等偏上。

In a state once notorious for its low reading scores, the Mississippi state legislature passed new literacy standards in 2013.

第4段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语五种成分，成分种类较丰富。地点状语中的后置定语结构（"a state once notorious for its low reading scores"）是练习定语识别的好素材，且状语位于句首容易与主语混淆，有一定训练价值。

Mississippi's success is attributed to implementing reading methods supported by a body of research known as the science of reading.

第5段，第1句

被动语态 + 介词短语作状语 + 过去分词短语作后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。尤其是 "be attributed to" 这一固定搭配和多层定语嵌套，在学术类文本中频繁出现，结构具有高度典型性。

Yet over two decades on, "balanced literacy" is still being taught in classrooms.

第6段，第1句

本句成分种类较为丰富，覆盖主语、谓语、时间状语、地点状语和副词，适合练习基本成分划分。时间状语 "Yet over two decades on" 结构略复杂，副词 "still" 插在谓语中间，可训练学生识别修饰成分的能力。但缺少宾语、定语等其他常见成分，训练覆盖面有限。

To the teacher who is a proficient reader, literacy seems like a natural process that requires educated guessing, rather than the deliberate process emphasized by phonics.

第6段，第3句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句前置状语 + 主语 + 系动词 + 表语（含定语从句修饰）+ 对比结构，以及限制性定语从句修饰名词。这种 主句 + 多个定语从句 + 状语修饰 的组合是学术和考试文本的常见句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量同类长句的分析中，代表性很强。

What has America been witnessing for decades?

第52题 题干

谓语使用现在完成进行时 has been witnessing，该时态由三个助动词叠加而成，对基础较弱的学生来说需要同时理解 "完成体" 和 "进行体" 两层语法概念的结合，且要区分它与现在完成时、现在进行时的不同作用。虽然是主动语态、陈述语气，但时态本身有一定门槛。

Elementary schoolchildren will be frustrated when taught with several methods combined.

第53题，A

覆盖成分包括：主语、谓语（将来时被动）、时间状语从句、从句内的省略谓语、方式状语（with 复合结构）。包含两个值得练习的点：一是识别状语从句的省略结构并补全主语和be动词；二是理解 with 复合结构在从句中的作用。成分种类适中但包含典型易错点，训练价值较高。

Balanced literacy fails to sustain children's interest in developing a good reading habit.

第53题，D

主谓宾结构配不定式作宾语是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。但本句没有从句、没有复杂修饰、没有特殊语序，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等，学了可以迁移到类似结构，但覆盖面不算很广。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇10次 · 真题 43 句

phonics C1

n. 自然拼读法

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

literacy B2

n. 读写能力

本篇7次·真题14句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇5次·真题27句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇3次·真题120句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇3次·真题103句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇3次·真题59句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇3次·真题30句

balanced B1

adj. 平衡的

本篇3次·真题12句

ineffective B2

adj. 无效的

本篇3次·真题8句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次·真题168句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题126句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题87句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇2次·真题52句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇2次·真题48句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次·真题41句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇2次·真题33句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇2次·真题33句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇2次·真题 23 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇2次·真题 17 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇2次·真题 17 句

remarkable B2

adj. 非凡的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

comprehension B2

n. 理解力

本篇2次·真题 12 句

statistics B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 63 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 32 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 29 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 21 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 19 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 18 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本篇1次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 13 句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本篇1次·真题 11 句

motivated B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

obsession C1

n. 痴迷

本篇1次·真题 10 句

desired B1

adj. 期望的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

nationwide

B2

adj. 全国性的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

striking

B2

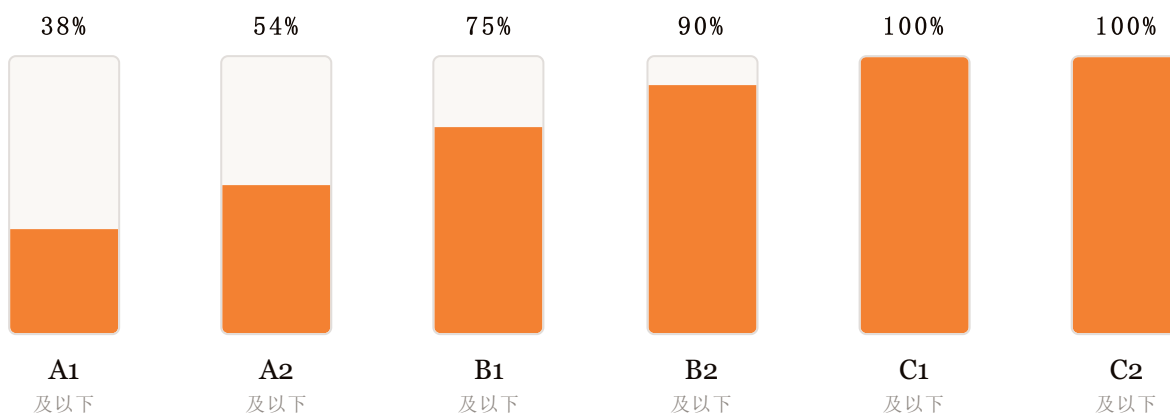
adj. 引人注目的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 222 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **222** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 23 个 · 约 10%。



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 222 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

222

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2023年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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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6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国文化产品出海现状的客观介绍 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6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2023-06) · 六级

Part IV

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

近年来,越来越多的中国文化产品走向全球市场,日益受到海外消费者的青睐。随着中国对外文化贸易的快速发展,中国文化产品出口额已持续多年位居世界前列,形成了一批具有国际影响力的文化企业、产品和品牌。数据显示,中国的出版物、影视作品、网络文学与动漫作品等在海外的销售量连年攀升。中国政府出台了一系列政策鼓励和支持更多具有中国元素的优秀文化产品走出国门,扩大海外市场份额,进一步提升中国文化的全球影响力。

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。

In recent years, more and more Chinese cultural products have been entering the global market and winning increasing favor among overseas consumers. With the rapid development of China's foreign cultural trade, the export value of Chinese cultural products has ranked among the world's top for many years, forming a number of internationally influential cultural enterprises, products and brands. Data show that the overseas sales of China's publications, film and TV works, online literature and animation works have been rising year by year. The Chinese government has introduced a series of policies to encourage and support more fine cultural products with Chinese elements to go global, expand their overseas market share, and further enhance the global influence of Chinese culture.

【衔接】第1、2句之间补衔接显「发展—结果」逻辑

第1句讲产品出海受青睐，第2句讲贸易快速发展使出口额领先。两句是「现象—驱动因素」关系，第2句已用 With the rapid development... 开头自带因果衔接，无需再额外补关联词，承接自然。

第2、3句之间用Data show另起、避免重复主语

第2句末尾说形成了企业产品品牌，第3句用 数据显示 Data show that... 换一个角度（用数据佐证）展开，自然换主语、不重复「中国文化产品」，起到「概述—数据印证」的递进衔接。

第3、4句之间补承接、用Chinese culture回指收束

前三句讲现状成绩，第4句转到政府举措。可在句首不加生硬关联词，让 The Chinese government 自然引出主体；结尾 the global influence of Chinese culture 与首句 Chinese cultural products 首尾呼应，把全篇收束在「提升中国文化影响力」这一主题上。

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】中国文化产品出海现状的客观介绍

这段在介绍近年来中国文化产品走向世界、出口持续增长、政府出台政策推动的整体局面，属于「社会 / 经济现象的客观陈述」类语体。开篇 近年来，越来越多的中国文化产品走向全球市场，日益受到海外消费者的青睐 就把基调定成了「正在持续发生的事实与趋势」，不是讲某段已经结束的历史，因此全篇以一般现在时为主、辅以现在完成时表「持续多年 / 连年」的累积。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对当下事实与趋势的客观介绍（越来越多产品出海、日益受青睐、销售量连年攀升），不是叙述某段已完结的往事，所以默认用一般现在时。其中表「已持续多年 / 连年」的累积结果用现在完成时（如 has ranked / have been rising），表政府「已经出台」这一已完成动作作用一般过去时或现在完成时。依据见 近年来，越来越多的中国文化产品走向全球市场 与 连年攀升。

【译法】中国文化产品

统一译为 Chinese cultural products。中国文化产品 在文中多次出现，固定用 cultural products（products 用复数，泛指一类产品），全篇不要一会儿 cultural goods 一会儿 cultural items，保持同一译法。

对外文化贸易

对外文化贸易 译为 foreign cultural trade（或 cultural trade with other countries），foreign = 对外，trade 不可数不加复数。

网络文学

网络文学 这是中国特色文化负载词，按约定俗成意译为 online literature（亦可 web literature），不要逐字硬译成 internet novels 之外再加注，online literature 已足够达意。

中国元素

中国元素 译为 Chinese elements（elements 用复数，指多种元素），是文化负载词，固定此译法。

1. 近年来,越来越多的中国文化产品走向全球市场,日益受到海外消费者的青睐。

【主干】 以「文化产品」作主语的主谓结构 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语明确就是 越来越多的中国文化产品, 核心动作是「走向全球市场」, 所以主干定为 more and more Chinese cultural products + are entering / reaching + the global market. 主语直接沿用原句主语, 不必转被动。

【降级】 后半句「日益受青睐」降级为并列谓语或现在分词

本句有两个动作:「走向全球市场」和 日益受到海外消费者的青睐。只留「走向」作主干谓语, 把「受青睐」处理成并列谓语用 and 连接 (...are entering the global market and winning increasing favor among overseas consumers), 或降级成现在分词状语 winning increasing favor...。「日益」译 increasingly / increasing 表程度递增。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时;「近年来...越来越多」强调正在持续的趋势, 可用现在进行时 are entering 凸显「正在不断地」, 与 越来越多的 递增义吻合。

单复数

products 用复数 (泛指一类产品, 且前有 more and more); consumers 用复数 (海外消费者是一群)。

搭配

「受青睐」译 win favor / be favored / be popular among; among overseas consumers 用 among 接复数人群, 不要用 in。

【译文】 In recent years, more and more Chinese cultural products have been entering the global market and winning increasing favor among overseas consumers.

2. 随着中国对外文化贸易的快速发展,中国文化产品出口额已持续多年位居世界前列,形成了一批具有国际影响力的文化企业、产品和品牌。

【主干】 以「出口额」作主语的主谓结构 (主语策略: 原句主语)

「随着...」是状语, 不是主干。真正的主干是 中国文化产品出口额已持续多年位居世界前列: 主语 the export value of Chinese cultural products, 谓语 has ranked among the world's top, 构成主谓。后面「形成了一批...企业、产品和品牌」另起一个动作, 作并列或结果处理。

【降级】 「随着」译介词短语状语, 「形成了」降级为现在分词结果状语

随着中国对外文化贸易的快速发展 译成 With the rapid development of China's foreign cultural trade, 作句首状语。主句讲出口额位居前列。最后 形成了一批具有国际影响力的文化企业、产品和品牌 是前面发展带来的结果, 降级成现在分词 forming a number of internationally influential cultural enterprises, products and brands, 挂在主句后, 避免用 and 平铺成第三个散句。「具有国际影响力的」用形容词 internationally influential 作前置定语。

【语法】时态

已持续多年位居世界前列 强调「持续多年至今」，用现在完成时 has ranked，不能用一般过去时（过去时会切断与现在的联系）。

主谓一致

主语 the export value 是不可数单数概念，谓语用 has ranked（第三人称单数），不是 have。

单复数

「一批...企业、产品和品牌」三个名词都用复数 enterprises, products and brands; a number of 后必须接复数。

搭配

「位居世界前列」译 rank among the world's top / be among the world leaders; 「具有国际影响力」译 internationally influential 或 with international influence。

【译文】 With the rapid development of China's foreign cultural trade, the export value of Chinese cultural products has ranked among the world's top for many years, forming a number of internationally influential cultural enterprises, products and brands.

3. 数据显示,中国的出版物、影视作品、网络文学与动漫作品等在海外的销售量连年攀升。

【主干】 以「销售量」作主语、Data show 引导宾语从句（主语策略：原句主语）

数据显示 译成 Data show that... 引出一个宾语从句。从句的主干是 ...销售量连年攀升：主语 the overseas sales of China's publications, film and TV works, online literature and animation works, 谓语 have been rising year by year。主语沿用原句的「销售量」。

【降级】 并列宾语用顿号转逗号加and，「在海外」作定语

中文并列项 出版物、影视作品、网络文学与动漫作品等 在英文里用 A, B, C and D 排列（顿号→逗号，最后用 and 连接），「等」可用 and so on 或 such as 引导、或直接省略。「在海外」修饰销售量，译成 overseas（形容词前置）或 in overseas markets（介词短语后置定语）。本句结构清楚，主要工作是排好并列项和定语。

【语法】时态

连年攀升 表示「逐年持续上升至今」，用现在完成进行时 have been rising 最贴切（强调持续过程），也可用现在完成时 have risen / have kept rising。

主谓一致

从句主语是 the overseas sales（复数概念，多类产品的销售量），谓语用 have been rising，不是 has。

单复数

并列各项酌情用复数：publications、works 用复数；online literature 不可数不加 s。

搭配

「连年攀升」译 rise year by year / keep rising over the years; 「销售量」译 sales（复数表销售额 / 销量）。

【译文】 Data show that the overseas sales of China's publications, film and TV works, online literature and animation works have been rising year by year.

4. 中国政府出台了一系列政策鼓励和支持更多具有中国元素的优秀文化产品走向国门,扩大海外市场份额,进一步提升中国文化的全球影响力。

【主干】 以「中国政府」作主语、「出台政策」为主干 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 中国政府 (the Chinese government), 核心动作是 出台了一系列政策 (has introduced / issued a series of policies)。后面「鼓励和支持...走向国门, 扩大...份额, 提升...影响力」都是政策的目的, 挂在主干之后处理。

【降级】 「鼓励支持」用to引导目的, 三个连动作目的状语

鼓励和支持更多具有中国元素的优秀文化产品走向国门 用不定式 to encourage and support... 表政策目的; 其中「文化产品走向国门」用宾语补足语结构 support more fine cultural products with Chinese elements to go global。后面 扩大海外市场份额,进一步提升中国文化的全球影响力是连续的目的, 并列成 to expand their overseas market share and further enhance the global influence of Chinese culture。「具有中国元素的」用 with Chinese elements 作后置定语, 别前置堆砌。

【语法】 时态

出台了一系列政策 是已完成且影响延续至今的动作, 用现在完成时 has introduced / has rolled out; 目的状语里的不定式不受时态影响, 用原形 to encourage。

主谓一致

主语 the Chinese government 是单数, 谓语用 has introduced (第三人称单数)。

单复数

policies 用复数 (一系列政策); products 复数; elements 复数 (中国元素, 多种)。

搭配

「走向国门」译 go global / reach overseas markets; 「扩大市场份额」译 expand market share; 「提升影响力」译 enhance / boost the influence; 「一系列」译 a series of / a set of。

【译文】 The Chinese government has introduced a series of policies to encourage and support more fine cultural products with Chinese elements to go global, expand their overseas market share, and further enhance the global influence of Chinese culture.

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