

2023年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1–P5 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3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 If you're someone who has turned to snacking on junk food more in the pandemic(大流行病), you're not alone. Investigative reporter Michael Moss says processed food is engineered to hook you, not unlike alcohol, cigarettes, or other harmful substances. His 2013 book, *Salt Sugar Fat*, explored food companies' aggressive marketing of those products and their impact on our health. In his new book, *Hooked*, Moss updates the food giants' efforts to keep us eating what they serve, and how they're responding to complaints from consumers and health advocates.

如果你在疫情期间更频繁地吃垃圾食品零食，你并不孤单。调查记者Michael Moss说，加工食品的设计目的就是让你上瘾，这与酒精、香烟或其他有害物质没什么不同。他2013年的著作《盐糖脂》探讨了食品公司对这些产品的激进营销及其对我们健康的影响。在他的新书《上钩》中，Moss更新了食品巨头让我们继续吃他们提供的食物的努力，以及他们如何回应来自消费者和健康倡导者的投诉。

P2 Processed food is inexpensive, it's legal, and it's everywhere. Companies' advertising is cueing us to remember those products and we want those products constantly. So the food environment is one of those key things that makes food even more problematic for so many people. Memory, nostalgia(怀旧) in particular, plays a big role in the foods we crave. Soda companies discovered that if they put a soda in the hands of a child when they're at a ball game with their parents, that soda will forever be associated

with that joyous moment. Later in life, when that child wants to experience a joyous moment, they're going to think of soda. Many people seek comfort in the snacks they remember from childhood.

加工食品价格低廉、合法且无处不在。公司的广告在提示我们记住这些产品,而我们也不断地想要这些产品。因此,食品环境是使食品对许多人来说更加成问题的关键因素之一。记忆,特别是怀旧,在我们渴望的食物中起着重要作用。碳酸饮料公司发现,如果他们在孩子与父母一起看球赛时把一瓶汽水放到孩子手中,那瓶汽水就会永远与那个快乐时刻联系在一起。在以后的生活中,当那个孩子想要体验快乐时刻时,他们就会想到汽水。许多人在他们记忆中童年时的零食中寻求慰藉。

P3 Moss examines the way companies capitalize on our memories, cravings and brain chemistry to keep us snacking.

Moss研究了公司如何利用我们的记忆、渴望和大脑化学机制来让我们不断吃零食。

P4 One of the reasons I came to think that some of these food products are even more powerful, more troublesome than drugs can be is memory. What we eat is all about memory. And we begin forming memories for food at a really early age. And we keep those memories for a lifetime. Knowing this, the food industry spends lots of time trying to shape the memories that we have for their products. One of the features of addiction that scientists studying drug addiction discovered back in the 1990s was that the faster a substance hits the brain, the more apt we are as a result to act impulsively. There's nothing faster than food in its ability to hit the brain. For Moss, this puts the notion of "fast food" in an entirely new light as this isn't limited to fast food chains-almost 90% of food products in grocery stores are processed foods. Everything in the industry is about speed, from manufacturing to packaging.

我之所以认为其中一些食品甚至比毒品更强大、更麻烦的原因之一就是记忆。我们吃什么完全与记忆有关。我们在很小的时候就开始形成对食物的记忆。而且我们会将这些记忆保留一生。知道这一点后,食品行业花费大量时间试图塑造我们对其产品的记忆。研究药物成瘾的科学家在20世纪90年代发现的成瘾特征之一是,一种物质作用于大脑的速度越快,我们因此冲动行事的可能性就越大。没有什么比食物作用于大脑的能力更快。对Moss来说,这使"快餐"的概念呈现出全新的意义,因为这不仅限于快餐连锁店——杂货店里近90%的食品都是加工食品。行业中的一切都与速度有关,从制造到包装。

P5 Overall, Moss outlines the industry's dependence on making their products inexpensive, super delicious, and incredibly convenient for consumers. Now that more and more people care about what they put in their bodies and are wanting to eat healthier, these companies are finding it really difficult to meet that new demand because of their own addiction to making these convenience foods.

总的来说,Moss概述了该行业对使其产品价格低廉、超级美味且对消费者极其方便的依赖。现在越来越多的人关心他们摄入体内的东西,并希望吃得更健康,这些公司发现很难满足这种新需求,因为它们自己对制造这些方便食品上了瘾。

题目与逐题解析

46. In what way does Michael Moss think processed food is comparable to alcohol and cigarettes?

- A) They are all addictive.
- B) They are all necessary evils.
- C) They are all engineered to be enjoyed.
- D) They are all in increasingly great demand.

Michael Moss 认为加工食品在哪方面可与酒精和香烟相提并论？

- A) 它们都会使人上瘾。 B) 它们都是必要之恶。 C) 它们都经过设计以让人享受。
- D) 它们的需求都在日益增长。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 In what way does Michael Moss think processed food is comparable to alcohol and cigarettes? 问的是一个明确的可比关系，答案应能从原文一句话直接读出。

【拆句】 主干 does Michael Moss think processed food is comparable to alcohol and cigarettes, 从句 that 省略，理解关键是 comparable to 的语义"与.....可比"，不是"被比作"。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Investigative reporter Michael Moss says processed food is engineered to hook you, not unlike alcohol, cigarettes, or other harmful substances.

调查记者 Michael Moss 说，加工食品被精心设计来"勾住"你，这一点与酒精、香烟或其他有害物质并无不同。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

engineered to hook you ↔ **addictive**

not unlike alcohol, cigarettes, or other harmful substances ↔ **They are all addictive.**

预判"勾住人"对应 addictive, A 即为对定位句双重否定+动词短语的整体重述。

B) 无中生有

necessary evils 原文未提及；Moss 全文批评加工食品，没有任何"必要"评价。

C) 偷换概念

engineered to be enjoyed 把原文 engineered to hook you 偷换为"为享受而设计"——hook 是"勾住、使上瘾"的强迫语义，与"被享受"的中性愉悦语义不等。

D) 偷换概念

increasingly great demand 原文未提及"需求日益增大"；Moss 说的是公司在"积极推销" (aggressive marketing)，不是消费者需求暴涨。

47. What does the author say plays a key role in the foods we crave?

- A) The food environment.
- B) Aggressive marketing.
- C) Convenience.
- D) Memory.

作者认为什么在我们渴望的食物中起着关键作用？

A) 食物环境。 B) 激进的营销。 C) 便利性。 D) 记忆。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say plays a key role in the foods we crave? 问的是某个明确因素，答案是原文里一句陈述句的主语或表语。

【拆句】 What does the author say plays a key role in the foods we crave? 中 What 既是 say 的宾语从句的主语、又是 plays 的主语；the foods we crave 是省略了 that 的定语从句。结构标准、无陷阱。

【定位】 Memory, nostalgia(怀旧) in particular, plays a big role in the foods we crave.
记忆，尤其是怀旧情感，在我们渴求的食物中起着举足轻重的作用。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

The food environment. 出现在 the food environment is one of those key things that makes food even more problematic, 原文说的是"让食物对人更具危害"，不是"在我们渴求的食物中起关键作用"。

B) 张冠李戴

Aggressive marketing. 来自首段 food companies' aggressive marketing, 是 Moss 上一本书的话题，不在 Q47 定位句中。

C) 张冠李戴

Convenience. 是末段 incredibly convenient for consumers 提到的食品属性之一，与 Q47 的"渴求"无直接因果关系。

D) ✓ 正确

Memory, nostalgia(怀旧) in particular ↔ **Memory.**

预判的主语 Memory 与 Memory. 原词一致，是最直接的细节复现型答案。

48. What do food companies do to capitalize on consumers' association with their food products?

- A) They strive to influence how consumers remember their products.
- B) They attempt to use consumers' long-term memories to promote addiction.
- C) They try to exploit consumers' memories for their products as early as possible.
- D) They endeavor to find what consumers remember about their products.

食品公司如何利用消费者对其食品产品的联想？

A) 它们努力影响消费者对其产品的记忆方式。 B) 它们试图利用消费者的长期记忆来促进成瘾。
C) 它们试图尽早利用消费者对其产品的记忆。 D) 它们努力找出消费者对其产品的记忆内容。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do food companies do to capitalize on consumers' association with their food products? 问的是公司具体做了什么，是原文动作的同义改写。

【拆句】 What do food companies do to capitalize on consumers' association with their food products? 中 to capitalize on... 是目的状语；consumers' association with... 是"消费者对.....的联想"。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Knowing this, the food industry spends lots of time trying to shape the memories that we have for their products.

明白这一点之后，食品行业花费大量时间，努力塑造我们对其产品所留存的记忆。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

trying to shape the memories that we have for their products ↔

strive to influence how consumers remember their products

预判的"塑造记忆"与 influence how consumers remember 在动作（塑造/影响）和对象（记忆/如何记住）上双重对应。

B) 过度推断

use consumers' long-term memories to promote addiction 把"塑造记忆"曲解为"利用长期记忆推动成瘾"——原文虽然提到 features of addiction，但其语境是说"食物入脑速度快"，并不是把记忆当成瘾工具。

C) 偷换概念

exploit consumers' memories for their products as early as possible 把动作偷换为"尽早利用记忆"，并嫁接首段 we begin forming memories for food at a really early age 的"早期"细节——但原文说的是"消费者从小开始形成记忆"，不是"公司尽早去利用"。

D) 偷换概念

endeavor to find what consumers remember about their products 把"塑造 (shape)"偷换为"查明 (find)"——前者是主动改变记忆，后者是被动调查记忆，方向完全相反。

49. How does the food industry operate from manufacturing to packaging, according to Moss?

- A) Placing the idea of fast food in an entirely new light.
- B) Setting no limit to the number of fast food chains.
- C) Focusing on how quickly the work is done.
- D) Prioritizing the quality of their products.

根据 Moss 的说法,食品行业从生产到包装是如何运作的?

- A) 将快餐的概念置于全新的视角。
- B) 对快餐连锁店的数量不设限制。
- C) 专注于工作完成的速度。
- D) 优先考虑其产品的质量。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 How does the food industry operate from manufacturing to packaging, according to Moss? 问的是"以什么方式运作", 答案是原文一句话的同义改写。

【拆句】 How does the food industry operate from manufacturing to packaging, according to Moss? 中 from...to... 是状语, according to Moss 是引述来源。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Everything in the industry is about speed, from manufacturing to packaging.
整个行业的一切都围绕"速度"展开, 从生产到包装无一例外。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Placing the idea of fast food in an entirely new light 是 Moss 对"fast food"概念的重新解读结果, 对应 this puts the notion of "fast food" in an entirely new light, 但 Q49 问的是行业"如何运作", 不是 Moss"如何看待 fast food 概念"。

B) 偷换概念

Setting no limit to the number of fast food chains 来自对 isn't limited to fast food chains 的曲解——原文是说"fast food 不限于连锁快餐店 (含义=加工食品也算 fast food)", 不是说"快餐连锁店数量没有上限"。

C) ✓ 正确

Everything in the industry is about speed ↔ **Focusing on how quickly the work is done**
预判的"以速度为核心"与 Focusing on how quickly the work is done 在核心概念上完全等值。

D) 与原文相反

Prioritizing the quality of their products 说"优先考虑质量", 但原文明确说 Everything in the industry is about speed——是"速度"优先, 不是"质量"优先。

50. Why are companies finding it difficult to satisfy consumers' demand for healthier food products?

- A) They think speed of production outweighs consumers' health.
- B) They believe their industry would perish without fast foods.
- C) They have to strike a balance between taste and nutrition.
- D) They are hooked on manufacturing convenience foods.

为什么公司发现难以满足消费者对更健康食品的需求?

- A) 它们认为生产速度比消费者健康更重要。 B) 它们相信没有快餐其行业将会消亡。
- C) 它们必须在口味和营养之间取得平衡。 D) 它们沉迷于生产方便食品。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why are companies finding it difficult to satisfy consumers' demand for healthier food products? 问的是直接原因, 原文必有 because/due to 之类的因果句对应。

【拆句】 Why are companies finding it difficult to satisfy consumers' demand for healthier food products? 中 finding it difficult to V 是"find + it (形式宾语) + difficult + 不定式真宾语"结构; 考生若把 it 当作普通代词指代前文事物, 就会读偏。

【定位】 Now that more and more people care about what they put in their bodies and are wanting to eat healthier, these companies are finding it really difficult to meet that new demand because of their own addiction to making these convenience foods.

如今越来越多的人在意吃进体内的东西、想吃得更健康，这些公司发现自己很难满足这一新需求，原因在于它们自身已经"上瘾"于生产这些便利食品。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

speed of production outweighs consumers' health 把第四段"速度优先"与末段"难满足健康需求"硬串成因果——原文确实说过 about speed，但并未说"速度压倒健康"是公司难以满足新需求的原因。

B) 无中生有

their industry would perish without fast foods 完全是凭空想象，原文未涉及行业"消亡"或"存亡"。

C) 过度推断

strike a balance between taste and nutrition 把末段 super delicious 和 eat healthier 硬凑成"口味与营养的平衡"——但原文没有任何"平衡"的表述，给出的真正原因是公司自身"上瘾"。

D) ✓ 正确

their own addiction to making these convenience foods ↔

hooked on manufacturing convenience foods

making ↔ **manufacturing**

预判的"对制造便利食品上瘾"与 hooked on manufacturing convenience foods 完全等值，且 hooked on 回扣首段 hook 一词，是作者刻意的呼应。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

Memory, nostalgia(怀旧) in particular, plays a big role in the foods we crave.

第2段，第4句

主句 play a role in 结构和省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级及考研阅读中的高频句式。同位语插入也是常见的书面语特征。整体结构具有较强代表性，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What we eat is all about memory.

第4段，第2句

"What" 引导的主语从句 + 主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语从句前置也是典型的书面语表达方式，掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

One of the features of addiction that scientists studying drug addiction discovered back in the 1990s was that the faster a substance hits the brain, the more apt we are as a result to act impulsively.

第4段，第6句

本句成分丰富且分布位置复杂：主句主语带长定语从句修饰，表语从句内含比较结构，涉及主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、时间状语、方式状语、程度状语、结果状语等多种成分。定语从句中关系代词"that"既引导从句又在从句内作宾语，表语从句内"the...the..."结构对学生的成分识别能力要求高。适合作为综合练习句。

Overall, Moss outlines the industry's dependence on making their products inexpensive, super delicious, and incredibly convenient for consumers.

第5段，第1句

宾语结构较为丰富：'the industry's dependence on making...' 涉及所有格修饰、介词宾语、动名词复合结构、并列宾语补足语('inexpensive, super delicious, and incredibly convenient')以及状语 'for consumers'。这些成分组合在一个宾语内，适合训练学生识别修饰层次和成分归属，尤其是动名词复合结构的切分。

Now that more and more people care about what they put in their bodies and are wanting to eat healthier, these companies are finding it really difficult to meet that new demand because of their own addiction to making these convenience foods.

第5段，第2句

该句主干定位有一定难度但不过分复杂，嵌套层级适中，时态友好，成分种类丰富且包含高频易错结构，句式典型性强。综合来看，作为句子结构和时态的训练材料，收益较高且难度适中，适合作为优先练习的句子。

Why are companies finding it difficult to satisfy consumers' demand for healthier food products?

第50题 题干

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读理解及翻译中的高频句式，特殊疑问句结构也常出现在真题中。本句结构典型且实用，学生掌握后可广泛应用于理解和翻译类似句子，迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

product A2

n. 产品

本篇13次 · 真题 271 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇9次 · 真题 165 句

soda B1

n. 苏打水

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇3次 · 真题 92 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

packaging B1

n. 包装;包装材料

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

alcohol B1

n. 酒精饮料

本篇2次·真题 21 句

cigarette A2

n. 香烟, 纸烟

本篇2次·真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本篇2次·真题 14 句

convenience B1

n. 方便, 便利

本篇2次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本篇2次·真题 13 句

inexpensive B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

manufacturing B2

n. 制造业; 生产

本篇2次·真题 9 句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

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

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

advertising

B1

n. 广告业

本篇1次·真题 72 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

overall

B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次·真题 58 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

feature

B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

explore

B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

operate

B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

balance

B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

marketing

B1

n. 营销

本篇1次·真题 45 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本篇1次·真题 36 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 30 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prioritize B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 16 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其，非常（表示程度）

本篇1次·真题 15 句

super B1

adj. 极好的，超级棒的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇1次·真题 13 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造，生产

本篇1次·真题 13 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 12 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

cue B2

n. 提示

本篇1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comparable B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outweigh C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过，胜过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

junk B1

n. 废物

本篇1次·真题 9 句

problematic C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

outline

B2

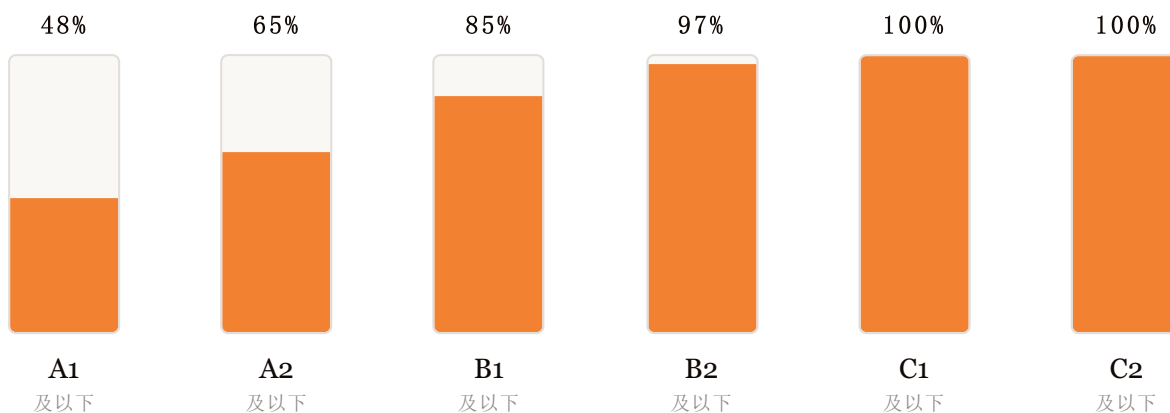
n. 概要

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **212** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 6 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 212 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2023年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →