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## 六级·真题卷第1套·2023年12月

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject." 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 (not including the sentence given).

### 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 is clear that he is expected to enjoy a healthy life.  
B) There is nothing wrong with his digestive system.  
C) There is some indication of an issue with his blood circulation.  
D) He doesn't know he has long been suffering from poor health.
2. A) Mistaking symptoms of illness for stress.  
B) Complaining they are being overworked.  
C) Being unaware of the stress they are under.  
D) Suffering from illness without recognising it.
3. A) Prescribe some medication for him.  
B) Give him another physical check-up.  
C) Explain to him the common consequence of stress.  
D) Buy some sleeping pills for him from the drugstore.
4. A) It calls for responsible management.  
B) It proves to be quite profitable.  
C) It is remarkably promising.  
D) It is full of competition.

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

5. A) To avoid being in the limelight.  
B) To seek medical help for his injury.  
C) To pursue a less competitive career.  
D) To stay away from his hostile teammates.
6. A) It has ups and downs.  
B) It proves rewarding.  
C) It does not last long.  
D) It is not so profitable.
7. A) He was a financial advisor.  
B) He suffered from poor health.  
C) He became a basketball coach.  
D) He was back in the news.
8. A) Study issues of public health.  
B) Alleviate the obesity problem.  
C) Raise sufficient public funding.  
D) Train young basketball players.

## 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) When she started teaching at Edinburgh University in Scotland.  
B) While she was doing her doctoral studies on American Literature.  
C) After publishing her first novel *Behind the Scenes* at the Museum.  
D) After winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.
10. A) The themes of love and loss.  
B) The code of human behaviour.  
C) The sins and flaws of eccentrics.  
D) The manners of fashionable circles.
11. A) They are usually ignorant of complex human relations.  
B) They successfully imitate the manners of celebrities.  
C) They often get rewarded instead of being punished.  
D) They are generally looked down upon in society.

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

12. A) It is what members use to alleviate tension in a team.  
B) It is what employers are increasingly seeking after.  
C) It is conducive to getting over a recession.  
D) It is necessary for learning a new task.
13. A) Make better choices.  
B) Follow innovative ideas.  
C) Achieve recognition duly.  
D) Accumulate work experience.
14. A) Workers show more emotional intelligence.  
B) Workers use brains more than muscles.  
C) People usually work flexible hours.  
D) People often work in teams.
15. A) Leave the group as soon as possible.  
B) Anticipate setbacks well in advance.  
C) Decide on new priorities speedily.  
D) Stick to original goals confidently.

### 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) What differentiates people from animals.  
B) Why philosophers disagree with scientists.  
C) Where humans' great cognitive capacity originates.  
D) When being creative becomes a biological mandate.
17. A) It is what tells apart two adjacent generations.  
B) It is what sharpens our appetite for novelty.  
C) It is something only geniuses can achieve.  
D) It is something every human being can do.
18. A) It seeks inspiration for novel inventions.  
B) It constantly absorbs new information.  
C) It uses existing ideas to create new ones.  
D) It repeats precedent on a regular basis.

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

19. A) Dogs know when their owners are not feeling well.  
B) Dogs have the cognition for telling right from wrong.  
C) Dogs have an aptitude for developing skills to interact with humans.  
D) Dogs know when their human companions can no longer stand them.
20. A) They can readily detect different ill smells of viruses.  
B) They can easily tell what bacteria cause odor change.  
C) They are particularly sensitive to strange smells.  
D) They have an extremely powerful sense of smell.
21. A) It can ensure owners suffer fewer chronic diseases.  
B) It can benefit owners both physically and mentally.  
C) It can reduce owners' risk of getting cancer or diabetes.  
D) It can alert owners to the seriousness of their conditions.

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

22. A) Crack down on courses like science, technology, engineering and math.  
B) Restrict the ability of creative arts courses to recruit new students.  
C) Look at how to reform technical and vocational education.  
D) Ensure creative arts students get better value for money.
23. A) Seemingly reasonable.  
B) Clearly well-grounded.  
C) Extremely irrational.  
D) Apparently simplistic.
24. A) A high proportion of them haven't tried to save money.  
B) Most of them never hope to buy a house or to retire.  
C) Forty percent of them earn less than £25,000 a year.  
D) The majority of them have fairly well-paying jobs.
25. A) The context of a bank balance.  
B) Britain's economy as a whole.  
C) The specific degree a student earns.  
D) Britain's defective educational system.

### **Part III**

### **Reading Comprehension**

**(40 minutes)**

#### **Section A**

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

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

The desert is deceiving. At first glance it looks lifeless, barren, and bone-dry. For most passersby humming through the Mojave on their way to try their luck in Las Vegas or heading towards the Grand Canyon, it's just a 26 stretch of land with some mountains in the distance and more 27 to be a setting for a movie that takes place on Mars. The desert, however, is 28 with life, mystery, and magic.

The Mojave desert sees less than two inches of rain a year, and like most deserts, is a land of 29. Temperature fluctuations vary from freezing to 30 hot, not only between seasons, but even within the same day.

At the heart of this vast, 25,000-square-mile desert is Mojave National Preserve. The folks managing and working there wear the wide-brimmed(宽边的) hats that have become 31 with places like Yosemite. The preserve is rich with history, culture, biodiversity, and endless opportunities to 32 your interest, especially for anyone who loves the outdoors. For a photographer, it requires patience and 33 a few spare tires to maneuver the network of unpaved "roads", but the rewards are plenty.

Photographing here requires a good, 34 pair of shoes and a lot of preparation. Plenty of water, spare tires, and a full tank of gas are needed to explore this unit of the national park system, which is the third largest in the country.

Like all deserts, though, if you are patient, you will be rewarded, as they often reveal their secrets slowly. During my last outing, I was surprised to see how much of the area was shaped by ancient volcanoes and geological forces, much of which remains today, giving the area a 35 feel and painting a colorful background for great photographs.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) apt         | I) sparingly  |
| B) burning     | J) sprinkle   |
| C) extremes    | K) steer      |
| D) flat        | L) stimulate  |
| E) fractions   | M) sturdy     |
| F) overflowing | N) synonymous |
| G) parasites   | O) unique     |
| H) probably    |               |

## 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**.

### African countries must get smarter with their agriculture

A) On the hills of central Kenya, almost lime-green with the sparkle of tea bushes in the sunlight, farmers know all about climate change. "The rainy season is no longer predictable," says one. "When it is supposed to rain it doesn't, then it all comes at once." Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet. For

Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter: whereas other regions were able to grow rich by burning coal and oil, Africa will pay much of the human price without having enjoyed the benefits. "Africa only represents 2% of global greenhouse-gas emissions but it is the continent that is expected to suffer the most from climate impacts," says Mafalda Duarte, who runs the World Bank's \$8bn Climate Investment Funds.

- B) Although there are huge uncertainties as to the precise impacts of climate change, enough is known to say that global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity. Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years. Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa and diseases would spread to areas not currently affected. Farming would also be hit hard. About 40% of the land now used to grow maize(玉米) would no longer be suitable for it. Overall, it is estimated that maize yields would fall by 18-22%.
- C) Africa is particularly vulnerable, in part because it is already struggling to feed itself and it will have to vastly increase yields and productivity if it is to put food on the plates of a fast-growing population, even without climate change. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation reckons that by 2050 global food production would have to rise by about 70% over its level of 2009 to meet demand from a population that is growing in numbers and appetite. Much of this new demand will be in Africa. Yet the continent already imports about \$50bn-worth of food a year and that figure is expected to more than double over the next five years. Self-sufficiency is not Africa's goal, but the fact that it spends more money importing food than it does buying capital goods suggests it has room for improvement.
- D) Finding out why is not hard. Most farms are tiny, ploughed by hand and reliant on rain. More than half of Africa's people make their living from farming. Although its total harvest has climbed over the past few decades, this is mainly because there are more people farming more land. But in many places there is no spare land to farm. Plots in Rwanda are so small that you could fit 250 of them onto the average American farm. And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia. Yields of maize are generally less than two tonnes per hectare, a fifth the level in America.
- E) The low productivity of African farmers is reflected in national economic statistics—despite absorbing so much labour, farming generates just 15% of GDP. "They can't even feed their families," says Jennifer Blanke, a vice-president of the African Development Bank in charge of agriculture. "Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years."
- F) One reason is that in the first few decades of independence, many African governments neglected farming as they focused on industrialising their economies. Others damaged it by pushing down the prices that state monopolies paid for their crops in order to subsidise workers in cities with cheap food. Ghana taxed cocoa(可可粉) exports so heavily that production collapsed by half between the 1960s and 1980s, despite a jump in the global price of cocoa. Yet over the past two decades or so governments and donors have begun to look again at farming as a way of providing jobs for the 13 million young people entering the workforce each year. Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds. The results can be impressive. Improved varieties of sorghum(高粱), for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety. Infrastructure is important. A World Bank irrigation project in Ethiopia helped farmers increase their potato harvest from about 8 tonnes per hectare to 35 tonnes.
- G) Better techniques help, too. Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems. Many of their neighbours do not follow the advice, because it seems counter-intuitive. More stems ought to

lead to more coffee beans, they say. Yet after seeing those following the advice get bigger harvests for a season or two, many others start doing the same.

- H) One way of spreading knowledge is to link farms to big buyers of their harvests. When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya, it wanted to use local crops to make a beer cheap enough to compete with illicit home brew. It organised farmers into groups, improved supply chains for them to get seeds and fertiliser and then agreed to buy their grain. It now provides a market to about 17,000 farmers. Across the region it has doubled its use of local raw material to about 80% over five years, says John O'Keeffe, who runs its Africa business.
- I) An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers. Taita Ngetich, a young Kenyan, was studying engineering when he wanted to earn a little money on the side. He scraped together 20,000 Kenyan shillings (about \$200) to plant tomatoes. Everything went wrong. The crop was attacked by pests. "Then there was a massive flood that swallowed all our capital," he says. Mr Ngetich persevered by looking into buying a greenhouse to protect his plants from bugs and rain. The cheapest ones cost more than \$2,500 each, so he designed his own for half the price. Soon neighbouring farmers started placing orders with him, and now his firm, Illuminum Greenhouses, has sold more than 1,400 greenhouses that provide livelihoods to about 6,000 people. The business does not stop there; he also supplies fertiliser, high-quality seedlings and smart sensors that increase yields.
- J) Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive. Because such a large share of Africa's population earns a living from agriculture, even small improvements in productivity can lift the incomes of millions of people. But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.
- K) "If we really want to lift people out of poverty we have to finance projects that will get them an income of at least \$100 a month so that they can pay for health care and education," says Mr Ngetich. "Projects that give them an extra \$2 a month from growing beans or maize aren't going to get them there." Getting those big jumps will need better jobs in factories and cities.
36. It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century.
37. Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques.
38. Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average, with southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate over the last half century.
39. Improved farming practices have enabled Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably.
40. Africa is especially susceptible to the effects of global warming partly because it has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change.
41. The use of fertiliser and improved seeds can help Africa's small farmers impressively increase crop yields.
42. It has proved even more important to shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers in Africa.
43. Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences of climate change, especially Africans.

44. Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia.
45. In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited, especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population.

### 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.**

One of the great successes of the Republican Party in recent decades is the relentless propagation of a simple formula for economic growth: tax cuts.

The formula doesn't work, but that has not affected its popularity. And while the cult of tax cuts has attracted many critics, it lacks for obvious rivals.

Democratic politicians have tended to campaign on helping people left behind by economic growth. When Democrats do talk about encouraging economic growth, they often sound like Republicans.

This is not just a political problem for Democrats; it is an economic problem for the United States. The nation needs a better story about the drivers of economic growth. The painful lessons of recent decades point to a promising candidate: higher wages.

Raising the wages of American workers ought to be the priority of economic policymakers. We'd all be better off paying less attention to quarterly updates on the growth of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) and focusing instead on the growth of workers' paychecks.

Set aside, for the moment, the familiar argument for higher wages: fairness. The argument here is that higher wages can fuel the engine of economic growth.

Perhaps the most famous illustration of the benefits is the story of Henry Ford's decision in 1914 to pay \$5 a day to workers on his Model T assembly lines. He did it to increase production—he was paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce. The unexpected benefit was that Ford's factory workers became Ford customers, too.

The same logic still holds: Consumption drives the American economy, and workers who are paid more can spend more.

Mainstream economists insist that it is impossible to order up a sustainable increase in wages because compensation levels reflect the unerring judgment of market forces.

The conventional wisdom held that productivity growth was the only route to higher wages. Through that lens, efforts to negotiate higher wages were counterproductive. Minimum-wage laws would raise unemployment because there was only so much money in the wage pool, and if some people got more, others would get none.

It was in the context of this worldview that it became popular to argue that tax cuts would drive prosperity. Rich people would invest, productivity would increase, wages would rise.

In the real world, things are more complicated. Wages are influenced by a tug of war between employers and workers, and employers have been winning. One clear piece of evidence is the widening gap between productivity growth and wage growth since roughly 1970. Productivity has more than doubled; wages have lagged far behind.

A focus on wage growth would provide an antidote(矫正方法) to the attractive simplicity of the belief in the magical power of tax cuts.

46. Why does the formula of tax cuts remain popular though ineffective?
- A) Its critics' voice has not been heard throughout the country.
  - B) There seem to be no other options available to replace it.
  - C) The cult of tax cuts has been relentlessly propagated by all policymakers.
  - D) There appears to be a misunderstanding of the formula among the public.
47. What does the author think is a more effective measure for driving economic growth in the U.S.?
- A) Aiding people left behind by economic growth.
  - B) Prioritizing the growth of the nation's GDP.
  - C) Increasing the compensation for labor.
  - D) Introducing even more extensive tax cuts.
48. What is the logic underlying the author's viewpoint?
- A) The growth of workers' paychecks ultimately boosts the nation's economy.
  - B) Paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce attracts more customers.
  - C) Consumption stimulates the desire for higher wages.
  - D) Familiar arguments for higher wages are outdated.
49. What is the basis for higher wages according to the conventional wisdom?
- A) Fairness in distribution.
  - B) Increase in productivity.
  - C) The priority of economic policymakers.
  - D) The unerring judgment of market forces.
50. What do we learn about things in the real world in America for the past 50 years or so?
- A) People have failed to see a corresponding increase in wages and in productivity.
  - B) People have been disheartened by the widening gap between the haves and have-nots.
  - C) People have witnessed a tug of war between Republicans and Democrats over tax cuts.
  - D) People have seen the link disappearing between productivity and workers' well-being.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Journal editors decide what gets published and what doesn't, affecting the careers of other academics and influencing the direction that a field takes. You'd hope, then, that journals would do everything they can to establish a diverse editorial board, reflecting a variety of voices, experiences, and identities.

Unfortunately a new study in Nature Neuroscience makes for disheartening reading. The team finds that the majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals are male and based in the United States: a situation that may be amplifying existing gender inequalities in the field and influencing the kind of research that gets published.

Men were found to account for 60% of the editors of psychology journals. There were significantly more male than female editors at each level of seniority, and men made up the majority of editors in over three quarters of the journals. Crucially, the proportion of female editors was significantly lower than the overall proportion of women psychology researchers.

The differences were even starker in the neuroscience journals: 70% of editors were male, and men held the majority of editorial positions in 88% of journals. In this case, the proportion of female editors was not significantly lower than the proportion of female researchers working in neuroscience—a finding that reveals enduring gender disparities in the field more broadly.

Based on their results, the team concludes that "the ideas, values and decision-making biases of men are overrepresented in the editorial positions of the most recognized academic journals in psychology and neuroscience."

Gender inequality in science is often attributed to the fact that senior academics are more likely to be male, because historically science was male-dominated: it's argued that as time goes on and more women rise to senior roles, the field will become more equal. Yet this study showed that even the junior roles in psychology journals tended to be held disproportionately by men, despite the fact that there are actually more female than male junior psychology faculty.

This implies that a lack of female academics is not the problem. Instead, there are structural reasons that women are disadvantaged in science. Women receive lower salaries and face greater childcare demands, for instance, which can result in fewer publications and grants—the kinds of things that journals look for when deciding who to appoint. Rather than simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition, we should be actively breaking down these existing barriers.

A lack of diversity among journal editors also likely contributes to psychology's WEIRD problem. If journal editors are largely men from the United States, then they will probably place higher value on papers that are relevant to Western, male populations, whether consciously or not.

51. What would we expect an editorial board of an academic journal to exhibit in view of its important responsibilities?

- A) Insight.
- B) Expertise.
- C) Integrity.
- D) Diversity.

52. What do we learn from the findings of a new study in Nature Neuroscience?
- A) The majority of top psychology and neuroscience journals reflect a variety of voices, experiences and identities.
  - B) The editorial boards of most psychology and neuroscience journals do influence the direction their field takes.
  - C) The editorial boards of the most important journals in psychology and neuroscience are male-dominated.
  - D) The majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals have relevant backgrounds.
53. What fact does the author highlight concerning the gender differences in editors of psychology journals?
- A) There were quite a few female editors who also distinguished themselves as influential psychology researchers.
  - B) The number of female editors was simply disproportionate to that of women engaged in psychology research.
  - C) The proportion of female editors was increasingly lower at senior levels.
  - D) There were few female editors who could move up to senior positions.
54. What can we infer from the conclusion drawn by the team of the new study on the basis of their findings?
- A) Women's views are underrepresented in the editorial boards of top psychology and neuroscience journals.
  - B) Male editors of top psychology and neuroscience journals tend to be biased against their female colleagues.
  - C) Male researchers have enough representation in the editorial boards to ensure their publications.
  - D) Female editors have to struggle to get women's research articles published in academic journals.
55. What does the author suggest we do instead of simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition?
- A) Strike a balance between male and female editors.
  - B) Increase women's employment in senior positions.
  - C) Enlarge the body of female academics.
  - D) Implement overall structural reforms.

## 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**.

在中国，随着老龄化社会的到来，养老受到普遍关注。人们谈论最多的是应当采取什么样的养老模式。多数人认为，养老模式需要多元化。可以通过政府引导和社会参与，建立更多更好的养老服务机构，改进社区服务中心，鼓励居家自助养老，还可以推行家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式。随着政府和社会对养老服务事业投入的持续增加，养老设施将不断升级，服务质量逐步改进，老年人的生活将会更加方便舒适、健康快乐。

# 2023年12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12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(2023-12) • 六级

Part I

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject." 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 (not including the sentence given).*

【参考范文·197 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As is known to all, gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject. Just as a towering building cannot stand firm without a solid foundation, no student can reach academic heights unless the fundamentals are first laid down. The basics are not the trivial part of learning; they are the very ground on which deeper understanding is built.

In my own experience, this truth was made vivid when I began studying programming. At first I was eager to write fancy applications and skipped the elementary concepts of variables and loops. As a result, whenever a bug appeared, I had no idea where to look, and my code collapsed completely. It was only after I went back and mastered these basics that I could finally trace errors and write reliable programs. This lesson taught me that shortcuts around the fundamentals lead nowhere.

It follows that students should never underestimate the value of the basics. Rather than rushing toward complicated tasks, we ought to devote patient effort to consolidating the fundamentals first. Only by standing on such firm ground can we climb steadily toward true mastery of any subject.

【参考译文】

众所周知，扎实掌握基础知识对于学生掌握一门学科至关重要。正如高楼没有坚实的地基就无法屹立，学生若不先打牢基础，也无法登上学术的高峰。基础绝非学习中无关紧要的部分，它正是更深层理解赖以建立的根基。

以我自己的经历为例，当我开始学习编程时，这个道理变得格外真切。起初我急于写出花哨的程序，跳过了变量、循环这些最基本的概念。结果一旦出现程序错误，我便毫无头绪，代码彻底崩溃。直到我回过头去真正掌握了这些基础，我才终于能够排查错误、写出可靠的程序。这段教训告诉我：绕过基础的捷径，最终无路可走。

由此可见，学生绝不应低估基础的价值。与其急着去攻克复杂的任务，我们更应付出耐心去先巩固基础。唯有立足于如此坚实的根基，我们才能稳步攀登，走向对任何学科的真正掌握。

**【第 1 段】首句照抄 + 比喻点题。**开头一字不差照抄了给定首句，随后用 "Just as a towering building cannot stand firm without a solid foundation" 的比喻和 "The basics are not the trivial part of learning; they are the very ground" 的对比句把中心说透，落实了第一段『照抄首句再比喻点题』的方法。

**【第 2 段】经历举证有细节。**用 "In my own experience" 引入亲身经历，按『起初 skipped the elementary concepts → 结果 my code collapsed → 后来 mastered these basics』的时间线讲具体，末句 "This lesson taught me that shortcuts around the fundamentals lead nowhere" 回扣中心，兑现了『以经历举证展开』的方法，避免空喊。

**【第 3 段】推论收束 + 给建议。**用 "It follows that" 自然导出结论，"Rather than rushing toward complicated tasks, we ought to" 给出可操作建议，末句 "Only by standing on such firm ground can we" 用倒装升华收尾，落实了第三段『推论收束加建议』的方法。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

## 这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

### 续写议论文论证首句观点

本题要求 write an essay that begins with the sentence 给定的那句话，也就是先把首句原样搬上去，再自己写正文去论证它。展开方式题目已明说：make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay——评论、举例、个人经历三选一即可，不必全用。一句话钉死任务：围绕『打牢基础对掌握一门学科至关重要』写一篇有例证的议论文。

## 面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，也不需要称呼和落款。读者就是阅卷老师，语域用正式书面英语即可：不用缩写口语（don't、gonna），多用完整句和书面连接词。六级作文这一档只要不写成聊天口吻、不出现网络用语，语域就稳了。

## 基础是掌握学科的根基

中心论点直接由首句定死，无需另立：gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject。全文只做一件事——反复用道理和事例证明这句话，绝不能中途拐去写『如何学好英语』『努力的重要性』等别的话题。

### 1. 基础是深入学习的地基

用打比方讲道理：高楼离不开地基，学科的深层理解也离不开扎实的基础。这一点为首句提供『为什么重要』的说理支撑，放在第一段收尾。

### 2. 跳过基础必付代价（个人经历）

用一段真实感的个人经历举证：学编程时急着写花哨程序、跳过变量和循环等基本概念，结果一出 bug 就束手无策，回头补牢基础后才走通。这一点把抽象道理落到具体故事，是全文的论证主干。

### 3. 沉心巩固基础再进阶（对策）

从前两点自然推出建议：不要急于求成，应先耐心夯实基础再往上走。这一点收束全文、把论证升华为可操作的态度，放在结尾段。

## 怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

### 第 1 段 照抄首句 + 点明中心

原样搬入给定首句，再用一个比喻和一句判断把『基础是根基』这一中心说透，为下文论证定调。

### 第 2 段 个人经历举证

用一段学编程的亲身经历，具体展示跳过基础的代价与补牢基础后的转机，坐实首句观点。

### 第 3 段 推论收束 + 提建议

由前文推出结论，重申基础之重要，并给出『沉心巩固基础再进阶』的建议，收尾升华。

### 第 1 段 基础如地基，撑起学科高楼

照抄首句后，用『高楼离不开地基』类比学科学习离不开扎实基础，再断言基础是深层理解赖以建立的根基，为全文定调。

**比喻立论** · Just as \_\_\_\_ cannot \_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_, no \_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_ unless \_\_\_\_\_. (把抽象观点嫁接到一个具体比喻上，避免开头空喊)

**强调根基** · The \_\_\_\_ are not \_\_\_\_; they are the very ground on which \_\_\_\_ is built. (用『不是...而是根基』的对比句强化重要性)

## 第 2 段 学编程跳过基础后吃了亏

讲述学编程时急于写花哨程序、跳过变量和循环等基本概念，一出 bug 就无从下手，直到回头补牢基础才能排错、写出可靠程序，从而印证首句。

**引入个人经历** · In my own experience, this truth was made vivid when I \_\_\_\_\_. (自然带出亲身经历，避免生硬举例)

**结果过渡** · At first I \_\_\_\_\_; as a result, \_\_\_\_\_. (用『起初...结果...』串起因果，让故事有转折)

**经历小结** · This lesson taught me that \_\_\_\_\_. (把故事收回到论点上，防止例子与观点脱节)

## 第 3 段 别急于求成，先夯实基础

由前文推出：学生不应低估基础的价值，与其急着攻复杂任务，不如先耐心巩固基础，唯有立于坚实根基才能稳步走向真正的掌握。

**推论收束** · It follows that \_\_\_\_\_ should never underestimate \_\_\_\_\_. (用推论词把论证导向结论)

**对比提建议** · Rather than \_\_\_\_\_, we ought to \_\_\_\_\_. (用『与其...不如...』给出可操作建议)

**升华结尾** · Only by \_\_\_\_\_ can we \_\_\_\_\_. (用倒装强调句收尾，把观点推到高处)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

## 本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

**内容切题****全程围绕『基础重要』**

本题限定主旨极窄：只谈 gaining a sound knowledge of the basics is of vital importance for students to master an academic subject，且已用个人经历（题目允许的 use your personal experiences to develop your essay）落地。最易失分处是写着写着拐去谈努力或学习方法，务必段段回扣『基础』二字。

**结构连贯****总分总 + 过渡词到位**

本范文用 In my own experience（引例）、As a result（因果）、It follows that（推论）把三段串成一条论证链，段落功能清晰。自查时确认这些路标都在，且首段中段尾段各司其职、无颠倒。

**语言准确****叙事过去时、说理现在时**

本题第二段是过去经历，须统一用过去时（was、skipped、collapsed）；第一、三段是普遍道理，用现在时。适度点缀 Just as... 比喻句、Only by... 倒装句提分，但每用一个高级句都要确认语法无误，别为炫技而出错。

**字数格式****首句不计、区间硬控**

本题硬约束是 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，且明确 not including the sentence given。所以正文（不含首句）必须够 150 词，同时全文别失控超界。数字数时把首句排除在外，这是本题最易踩的坑。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

**抄完首句正文只两句**

反面示例：照抄首句后只写『The basics are very important. We should learn them well.』就收尾，正文远不足下限、且空洞。改法：把『重要』落到具体经历上——先讲跳过基础出了什么问题，再讲补牢后有何改变，用细节把段落撑起来。

**通篇重复『基础很重要』**

反面示例：『Basics are important. Without basics, we cannot learn well. So basics are really important for students.』——三句话在原地打转。改法：换成一段有起承转合的经历（如学编程跳过基础后一出 bug 就束手无策），让论证有血有肉。

拐去大谈努力的重要

反面示例：正文大篇幅写『Hard work is the key to success, and diligent students always win.』，把主题偷换成努力。改法：即使谈到勤奋，也要落回『把勤奋用在夯实基础上』，始终扣住 basics 这个核心词。

英语六级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2023年12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12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(2023-12) • 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: Hello, doctor.

M: 你好，医生。

2 W: Hello, please take a seat. I have your test results here, and it's good news. The blood test came back clear. There is no indication of any digestive issues.

W: 你好，请坐。我这里有你的检查结果，是好消息。血液检查结果正常，没有任何消化问题的迹象。

3 M: So then why do I feel so poorly all the time?

M: 那为什么我总是感觉这么难受呢？

4 W: It's probably due to overwork and stress.

W: 这可能是由于过度劳累和压力造成的。

5 M: No, it can't be. I've always been working hard, but I've never felt stress. Other people suffering complain about that, but I don't. It must be something else.

M: 不，不可能。我一直都很努力工作，但从来没感到过有压力。其他受苦的人会抱怨这个，但我不会。一定是别的原因。

6 W: What you have just described is a common sentiment. Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognise it. You told me you often work long into the night, right?

W: 你刚才描述的是一种常见的情况。许多承受压力的人都意识不到这一点。你告诉我你经常工作到深夜，对吧？

7 M: Yes, most days in fact. But I've been doing that for about 20 years now.

M: 是的，实际上大多数时候都是这样。但我这样做已经有大约20年了。

8 W: That doesn't matter. You could have been suffering from stress for 20 years without knowing it, and now it's catching up to you.

W: 那不重要。你可能在不知不觉中承受压力已经20年了，现在它开始显现出来了。

9 M: But what about my feeling tired all the time and not being able to sleep well at night?

M: 但是我总是感到疲倦，晚上睡不好觉，这又是怎么回事呢？

10 W: Those are common consequences of stress. And if you don't sleep well, then of course you will feel fatigued. I'm going to prescribe some special sleeping pills for you. They have a soft, gentle effect and are made from natural ingredients, so your stomach should tolerate them fine, and there shouldn't be any negative side effects. Take one with your dinner and come see me after a month. If there is no improvement, I'll give you something stronger.

W: 这些都是压力的常见后果。如果你睡不好，那当然会感到疲劳。我要给你开一些特殊的安眠药。它们有温和柔软的效果，是由天然成分制成的，所以你的胃应该能很好地耐受，而且不应该有任何负面副作用。晚餐时服用一片，一个月后来见我。如果没有改善，我会给你开更强效的药。

11 M: Thank you, doctor.

M: 谢谢你，医生。

12 W: That's not all. You should try and work less. Is there any way you can decrease your workload?

W: 这还不是全部。你应该尽量少工作一些。你有什么办法可以减少工作量吗？

13 M: Um, I'd have to think about it. I'm a restaurant manager and this industry is very competitive. There are many things to keep track of and stay on top of.

M: 嗯，我得考虑一下。我是一名餐厅经理，这个行业竞争非常激烈。有很多事情需要跟进和掌控。

14 W: I recommend you think about delegating some responsibilities to someone else. I'm not asking you to retire just to slow down a bit. It's for your own health.

W: 我建议你考虑把一些职责委派给其他人。我不是要你退休，只是放慢一点节奏。这是为了你自己的健康。

1. A) It is clear that he is expected to enjoy a healthy life.

B) There is nothing wrong with his digestive system.

C) There is some indication of an issue with his blood circulation.

D) He doesn't know he has long been suffering from poor health.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the man from his test results?**

【翻译】从男士的检查结果中我们了解到什么？

- A) 很明显他有望享有健康的生活。 B) 他的消化系统没有任何问题。  
C) 有迹象表明他的血液循环存在问题。 D) 他不知道自己长期以来一直健康状况不佳。

【答案】B (细节题) There is nothing wrong with his digestive system.

【定位】The blood test came back clear. There is no indication of any digestive issues.

血液化验结果是清白的（没问题）。没有任何消化系统问题的迹象。

【信号】医生宣布结果的直接陈述句。医生一坐下就直接通报结论 The blood test came back clear 并补一句 There is no indication of any digestive issues——这种“医生直接公布检查结果”的陈述就是答案信号，不用等转折。

【替换】no indication of any digestive issues ↔ nothing wrong with his digestive system

“没有消化问题迹象”=“消化系统没毛病”

【排除】C) 原词陷阱

录音查的是 blood test 与 digestive issues, an issue with his blood circulation 借用了“血液 blood”的耳熟感，却把对象偷换成 blood circulation（血液循环），录音从未说循环有问题，且结果是 clear（清白），与“有问题”正好相反。

借用原文：The blood test came back clear

A) 过度推断

录音只说某项检查没问题，It is clear that he is expected to enjoy a healthy life 却推到“可望享有健康人生”——录音里他正 feel poorly、被诊断有压力，谈不上健康一生，是无中生有的拔高。

D) 答非所问

He doesn't know he has long been suffering from poor health 套用了后文“压力潜伏二十年而不自知”的影子，但本题问的是 test results（化验结果），结果恰恰是“清白”，并未说明他长期体弱，错位安插。

借用原文：You could have been suffering from stress for 20 years without knowing it

- 
2. A) Mistaking symptoms of illness for stress.  
B) Complaining they are being overworked.  
C) Being unaware of the stress they are under.  
D) Suffering from illness without recognising it.

【题目】What does the woman think is a common phenomenon among many people?

【翻译】女士认为许多人当中有什么普遍现象？

- A) 将疾病症状误认为是压力。 B) 抱怨自己工作过度。  
C) 没有意识到自己所承受的压力。 D) 患病却没有察觉。

【答案】C (细节题) Being unaware of the stress they are under.

【定位】 What you have just described is a common sentiment. Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognise it.

你刚才描述的是一种很常见的心态。许多承受压力的人都意识不到自己有压力。

【信号】 含 **common / Many people** 的概括句。女方用 a common sentiment 与 Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognise it 对“很多人”下普遍性判断——出现 common、Many people 这类总括词，就是“普遍现象”题的答案信号。

【替换】 Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognise it ↔  
**Being unaware of the stress they are under**

“承压却没认出”=“没意识到自己身处压力”

【排除】 D) **偷换概念**

Suffering from illness without recognising it 与答案句框架一致（都是“X 而不自知”），但 X 被换成 illness；录音说的是 suffer from stress fail to recognise it——没认出的是压力不是疾病，差的正是那个核心变量。

借用原文：Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognise it

A) **与原文相反**

Mistaking symptoms of illness for stress 是“把病当成压力”，而录音是“有压力却没认出（把压力当别的）”，方向恰好反过来；男方原话是 I've never felt stress，是不承认压力，不是错把病当压力。

B) **原词陷阱**

Complaining they are being overworked 蹭了录音 overwork and stress 的 overwork，但女方说的是很多人“没意识到压力”，恰恰不是“抱怨过劳”；男方甚至说 other people complain，他自己不抱怨，与“很多人抱怨”相反。

借用原文：It's probably due to overwork and stress

- 
3. A) Prescribe some medication for him.  
B) Give him another physical check-up.  
C) Explain to him the common consequence of stress.  
D) Buy some sleeping pills for him from the drugstore.

【题目】 What does the woman say she will do for the man?

【翻译】 女士说她将为男士做什么？

- A) 给他开一些药物。    B) 再给他做一次体检。    C) 向他解释压力的常见后果。  
D) 从药店为他购买一些安眠药。

【答案】 **A** （细节题） Prescribe some medication for him.

【定位】 I'm going to prescribe some special sleeping pills for you.

我要给你开一些特制的安眠药。

【信号】 I'm going to + 动词的将来表态句。女方用 I'm going to prescribe some special sleeping pills for you 主动声明下一步动作——I'm going to 这类将来式表态，就是“她将做什么”题的答案信号。

【替换】 prescribe some special sleeping pills ↔ Prescribe some medication for him  
“开安眠药”=“开药 (medication)”

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

Buy some sleeping pills for him from the drugstore 盗用了原句的 sleeping pills，却把动作从“医生开处方 prescribe”改成“去药店买 buy from the drugstore”；录音里医生是开方，不是替他去药店买药。

借用原文：I'm going to prescribe some special sleeping pills for you

C) 答非所问

Explain to him the common consequence of stress 蹭了录音 Those are common consequences of stress，但那是医生在解释失眠成因，不是回答“她将为他做什么”这一动作；本题要的是她接下来要做的事，是开药。

借用原文：Those are common consequences of stress

B) 未提及

Give him another physical check-up 录音从未提及再做体检——医生是看着已有的 test results 直接开药，并约一个月后复诊，没有安排再次体检。

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4. A) It calls for responsible management.

B) It proves to be quite profitable.

C) It is remarkably promising.

D) It is full of competition.

【题目】 What does the man say about the industry he is engaged in?

【翻译】 男士对他所从事的行业说了什么？

A) 它要求负责任的管理。 B) 它被证明相当有利可图。 C) 它非常有前景。

D) 它充满竞争。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is full of competition.

【定位】 I'm a restaurant manager and this industry is very competitive.

我是个餐厅经理，这个行业竞争非常激烈。

【信号】 this industry is very + 形容词的直接评价句。男方自陈身份后用 this industry is very competitive 直接评价所在行业——this industry is very + 形容词的结构就是“行业评价”题的答案信号，落点在 competitive 这个词。

【替换】 this industry is very competitive ↔ It is full of competition

“非常有竞争性”=“充满竞争”

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

It calls for responsible management 蹭了男方自报身份 I'm a restaurant manager 里的 manager/management, 但他评价行业用的词是 competitive, 从没说这行“需要负责任的管理”, 是借身份词造的干扰。

借用原文: I'm a restaurant manager

**B) 未提及**

It proves to be quite profitable 谈盈利, 但男方对行业的描述只有“竞争激烈”和“事务繁多”, 从未提到赚钱与否, 是无中生有。

**C) 未提及**

It is remarkably promising 说行业前景可观, 但录音里男方谈的是竞争和繁忙、并被建议放慢节奏, 全无“前景大好”之意, 属凭空添加的正面评价。

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

1 W: Today on People in the News, our guest is John Williams. The name may not sound familiar to you, but John was once an acclaimed basketball player. John, you stunned fans by leaving the sport at just 25. Why did you retire so early?

W: 今天《新闻人物》的嘉宾是约翰·威廉姆斯。这个名字你可能不太熟悉,但约翰曾经是一位备受赞誉的篮球运动员。约翰,你在25岁时离开体坛让球迷们感到震惊。你为什么这么早就退役了?

2 M: Meg, I loved being an athlete, but I didn't love being a celebrity. I was in the limelight when I was still a high school student and went professional right after high school graduation, which was a mistake. I was a shy kid and I wasn't ready for all the media attention.

M: Meg,我热爱做运动员,但我不喜欢当名人。我还在上高中时就成了焦点人物,高中毕业后就直接转职业了,这是个错误。我是个害羞的孩子,还没准备好面对所有媒体的关注。

3 W: But walking away from millions of dollars at the height of your career, most people wouldn't be able to resist the lure of such a high salary. When you left the sport, there was speculation that you were having issues with your teammates or even an injury.

W: 但是在职业生涯巅峰时期放弃数百万美元,大多数人都无法抵挡这么高薪水的诱惑。当你离开体坛时,有人猜测你和队友有矛盾,甚至有伤病。

4 M: Not at all. It was hard to quit. I was tempted to stay in the game, because I love basketball and I loved my team. As for money, I turned professional at 18. So I'd actually earned a lot and saved most of it, because I had great financial advisers. I knew basketball wasn't a career with a lot of longevity for most players, so I wanted to change careers while I was still young.

M: 完全不是。退出很难。我很想留在赛场上,因为我热爱篮球,也爱我的球队。至于钱,我18岁就转职业了。所以实际上我已经赚了很多钱,而且大部分都存起来了,因为我很棒的财务顾问。我知道对大多数球员来说篮球不是一个能干很久的职业,所以我想趁还年轻的时候转行。

5 W: Okay, that was 20 years ago, and you're back in the news. You've created a foundation that works to get more kids playing team sports. Why?

W: 好的,那是20年前的事了,现在你又上新闻了。你创建了一个基金会,致力于让更多孩子参与团队运动。为什么?

6 M: I went to university and I studied public health and learned about the seriousness of the obesity epidemic, particularly among kids and adolescents in poor communities. I've spent the last two decades trying to alleviate the problem. The foundation is just the latest attempt.

M: 我上了大学,学习公共卫生,了解到肥胖流行病的严重性,特别是在贫困社区的儿童和青少年中。过去二十年我一直在努力缓解这个问题。这个基金会只是最新的尝试。

7 W: The foundation uses private donations to support basketball teams for girls and boys in primary school, right?

W: 基金会用私人捐款来支持小学女孩和男孩的篮球队,对吧?

8 M: Actually, we support teams for secondary school students, too, and also have some public funding.

M: 实际上,我们也支持中学生的球队,而且还有一些公共资金。

5. A) To avoid being in the limelight.  
B) To seek medical help for his injury.  
C) To pursue a less competitive career.  
D) To stay away from his hostile teammates.

**【题目】 Why did John Williams leave the sport of basketball at just 25?**

**【翻译】** John Williams 为什么在年仅 25 岁时就离开了篮球运动?

- A) 为了避免成为公众关注的焦点。 B) 为了寻求医疗帮助治疗他的伤病。  
C) 为了追求竞争性较小的职业。 D) 为了远离充满敌意的队友。

**【答案】 A** (细节题) To avoid being in the limelight.

**【定位】** I loved being an athlete, but I didn't love being a celebrity. I was in the limelight when I was still a high school student and went professional right after high school graduation, which was a mistake. I was a shy kid and I wasn't ready for all the media attention.

我热爱当运动员,但我不喜欢当名人。我还在念高中时就处在聚光灯下,高中一毕业就转入职业,这是个错误。我是个害羞的孩子,还没准备好应对这一切媒体关注。

**【信号】 被问者应答 + 转折 but 见真意。** 主持人问他为何退役,被问者亲口回答的这句就是答案句;其中 but I didn't love being a celebrity 的转折 but 之后才是真正的退役理由,前半 I loved being an athlete 是铺垫干扰。

**【替换】** I didn't love being a celebrity ↔ To avoid being in the limelight.

不爱当名人=避开聚光灯

**【排除】 B) 原词陷阱**

B 借用了原文里 injury 一词，但那是主持人提出的传闻 you were having issues with your teammates or even an injury，被问者随即以 Not at all 明确否认，故因伤就医并非退役原因。

借用原文：there was speculation that you were having issues with your teammates or even an injury

**C) 过度推断**

他确实想趁年轻转行，但原文动机是 basketball wasn't a career with a lot of longevity (这行干不长)，并非为追求「竞争更小」的职业，C 是无中生有地编了个理由。

**D) 原词陷阱**

D 借用原文 teammates 一词，但 issues with your teammates 同样只是主持人的猜测，被 Not at all 一并否认，与队友不和并非退役原因。

借用原文：you were having issues with your teammates

- 
6. A) It has ups and downs.  
B) It proves rewarding.  
C) It does not last long.  
D) It is not so profitable.

**【题目】 What does the man say about basketball as a career for most players?**

**【翻译】** 关于篮球作为大多数球员的职业,这位男士说了什么?

- A) 它有起有落。 B) 它被证明是有回报的。 C) 它持续的时间不长。  
D) 它没有那么赚钱。

**【答案】 C** (态度观点题) It does not last long.

**【定位】** I knew basketball wasn't a career with a lot of longevity for most players, so I wanted to change careers while I was still young.

我知道对大多数球员来说，篮球不是个能干很久的职业，所以我想趁年轻就转行。

**【信号】 被问者亲口下的定性句。** 这句 basketball wasn't a career with a lot of longevity for most players 是男士对篮球职业寿命的直接判断，与题干 for most players 的限定完全对应，是答案句。

**【替换】** wasn't a career with a lot of longevity ↔ **It does not last long.**

缺乏长久性=持续不久

**【排除】 A) 未提及**

原文只说这行干不长，从未提到 ups and downs（有起有落），A 是凭印象编出的评价，属无中生有。

**B) 答非所问**

他确实说热爱篮球、留恋球队，但这是个人情感，并非说篮球作为职业 proves rewarding（有回报）；B 借了正面语气却与「问职业属性」答非所问。

**D) 与原文相反**

D 借用了这段反复出现的 money 话题，但原文是 I'd actually earned a lot and saved most of it，说明他挺赚钱，与 not so profitable（不赚钱）正好相反。

借用原文：I'd actually earned a lot and saved most of it

- 
7. A) He was a financial advisor.  
B) He suffered from poor health.  
C) He became a basketball coach.  
D) He was back in the news.

**【题目】 What do we learn from the woman about John Williams 20 years later?**

**【翻译】** 关于 20 年后的 John Williams,我们从这位女士那里了解到什么?

- A) 他是一名财务顾问。 B) 他健康状况不佳。 C) 他成为了一名篮球教练。  
D) 他重新出现在新闻中。

**【答案】 D** (细节题) He was back in the news.

**【定位】** Okay, that was 20 years ago, and you're back in the news. You've created a foundation that works to get more kids playing team sports.

好，那是二十年前的事了，如今你重回新闻视野。你创立了一个基金会，致力于让更多孩子参与团队运动。

**【信号】 女士口中 20 years 时间锚句。** 由女士说出、带时间标志 that was 20 years ago, and you're back in the news, 正对应题干的 woman 与 20 years later, 是答案句。

**【替换】** you're back in the news ↔ **He was back in the news.**

你重回新闻=他重回新闻

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 借用了原文 I had great financial advisers 里的 financial，但那说的是他当年请了理财顾问，而非他本人 20 年后成了理财顾问，时间与身份都被错置。

借用原文：I had great financial advisers

**B) 张冠李戴**

原文谈 health 是指他后来研究 public health、关注 obesity，并非他自己 suffered from poor health；把「研究健康问题」误读成「他健康不佳」，属把内容安错对象。

借用原文：I studied public health

**C) 原词陷阱**

C 借用反复出现的 basketball，但原文 20 年后他做的是创立基金会推动孩子运动，从未说他 became a basketball coach，教练身份系无中生有。

借用原文：You've created a foundation that works to get more kids playing team sports

- 
8. A) Study issues of public health.  
B) Alleviate the obesity problem.  
C) Raise sufficient public funding.  
D) Train young basketball players.

**【题目】 What has the man spent the last two decades trying to do?**

**【翻译】** 这位男士在过去二十年里一直试图做什么？

- A) 研究公共卫生问题。 B) 缓解肥胖问题。 C) 筹集足够的公共资金。  
D) 训练年轻篮球运动员。

**【答案】 B (细节题) Alleviate the obesity problem.**

**【定位】** I studied public health and learned about the seriousness of the obesity epidemic, particularly among kids and adolescents in poor communities. I've spent the last two decades trying to alleviate the problem.

我研究了公共健康，了解到肥胖流行问题的严重性，尤其是在贫困社区的儿童和青少年中。过去二十年我一直在努力缓解这个问题。

**【信号】 spent...trying 与题干同款行动句。** 原文 I've spent the last two decades trying to alleviate the problem 与题干 spent the last two decades trying to do 几乎逐词对应，是直接锁定答案的持续行动句。

**【替换】** trying to alleviate the problem ↔ **Alleviate the obesity problem.**

缓解这个问题 = 缓解肥胖问题

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

A 借用原文 I studied public health, 但研究公共健康是他在大学里的学习, 是认识问题的前提, 而非他二十年来「致力做」的那件事; 真正的长期目标是缓解肥胖。

借用原文: I studied public health

**C) 原词陷阱**

C 借用原文 also have some public funding 里的 public funding, 但那只是基金会的资金来源之一, 原文并未说他二十年来一直在筹集足够的公共资金, 属错置内容。

借用原文: also have some public funding

**D) 偷换概念**

D 借用篮球相关词, 原文确有 basketball teams 与让孩子打球, 但那是缓解肥胖的手段, 且对象是普通中小學生而非培养 young basketball players, 目的被偷换。

借用原文: support basketball teams for girls and boys in primary school

## 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.**

<sup>1</sup> Kate Atkinson was born in York, England, in 1951. She worked hard to gain her credentials as an author. She studied English Literature at University in Scotland. After graduating in 1974, she researched a doctorate on American Literature. Later, she taught at the university she graduated from, and began writing short stories in 1981. She began writing for women's magazines after winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition. Her first novel, *Behind the Scenes at the Museum*, won the 1995 UK Book of the Year award. The book is set in Yorkshire and has been adapted for radio, theatre, and TV. She has written two plays for a theatre in Edinburgh—the first was called *Nice* and the second *Abandonment*, performed as part of the Edinburgh Festival in August 2000.

Kate Atkinson 于1951年出生于英格兰约克郡。她努力获得了作为作家的资历。她在苏格兰的大学学习英国文学。1974年毕业后,她研究了美国文学博士学位。后来,她在毕业的大学任教,并于1981年开始写短篇小说。1986年赢得Woman's Own短篇小说大赛后,她开始为女性杂志撰稿。她的第一部小说《博物馆幕后》赢得了1995年英国年度图书奖。这本书以约克郡为背景,已被改编为广播剧、舞台剧和电视剧。她为爱丁堡的一家剧院创作了两部戏剧——第一部名为《Nice》,第二部是《Abandonment》,于2000年8月作为爱丁堡艺术节的一部分上演。

<sup>2</sup> Whatever genre Atkinson writes in, her books touch on the themes of love and loss and how to carry on. They are always presented with ingenuity and a wicked sense of humor. Her books tend to be populated by odd, sometimes sinful, and generally flawed eccentrics who become credible by virtue of being so fully realized. Her books have frequently been described as comedies of manners. That is to say, comedies that represent the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour current in fashionable

circles of society, where appearances count more than true moral character. A comedy of manners tends to reward its clever and deceitful characters, rather than punish their bad deeds. The humor of a comedy of manners relies on verbal wit and playful teasing.

无论Atkinson写什么体裁,她的书都触及爱与失去以及如何继续前行的主题。它们总是以巧妙和邪恶的幽默感呈现。她的书往往充斥着古怪、有时有罪且通常有缺陷的怪人,这些人物因被如此充分地刻画而变得可信。她的书经常被描述为风俗喜剧。也就是说,这种喜剧再现了时尚社交圈中流行的复杂而精致的行为准则,在那里外表比真正的道德品格更重要。风俗喜剧倾向于奖励其聪明和狡诈的角色,而不是惩罚他们的恶行。风俗喜剧的幽默依赖于言辞机智和戏谑的调侃。

9. A) When she started teaching at Edinburgh University in Scotland.  
B) While she was doing her doctoral studies on American Literature.  
C) After publishing her first novel Behind the Scenes at the Museum.  
D) After winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

**【题目】** When did Kate Atkinson begin to write for women's magazines?

**【翻译】** Kate Atkinson 是什么时候开始为女性杂志撰稿的?

- A) 当她开始在苏格兰爱丁堡大学任教时。 B) 在她攻读美国文学博士学位期间。  
C) 在出版她的第一部小说《博物馆幕后》之后。  
D) 在赢得1986年《女性周刊》短篇小说大赛之后。

**【答案】** D (细节题) After winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

**【定位】** She began writing for women's magazines after winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

她在赢得 1986 年《Woman's Own》短篇小说大赛之后,开始为女性杂志写作。

**【信号】** after 时间标志词直接锁定时点。答案句里 after winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition 的 after 是明确的时间定向词,把"开始为女性杂志写作"这一动作精确挂在"获奖"事件之后——听到"writing for women's magazines"紧跟 after,就锁定这一句。

**【替换】** after winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition ↔

After winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

原文与选项近乎逐字同形,只需对住事件

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

When she started teaching at Edinburgh University in Scotland. 盗用了原文 she taught at the university she graduated from 这一真实事件来诱选,但任教在前(1981 写短篇之前),并非"为女性杂志写作"的时点;且原文是"母校"而非 Edinburgh University,地点也被偷改。

借用原文: Later, she taught at the university she graduated from

**B) 原词陷阱**

While she was doing her doctoral studies on American Literature. 借原文 she researched a doctorate on American Literature 设套,读博发生在 1974 年毕业后、远早于 1986 年,并非为女性杂志写作的时间。

借用原文: After graduating in 1974, she researched a doctorate on American Literature

**C) 原词陷阱**

After publishing her first novel Behind the Scenes at the Museum. 借原文 Her first novel, Behind the Scenes at the Museum, won the 1995 UK Book of the Year award 设套;出版在 1995 年、晚于为女性杂志写作的 1986 年,时序正好反了。

借用原文: Her first novel, Behind the Scenes at the Museum, won the 1995 UK Book of the Year award

- 
10. A) The themes of love and loss.  
B) The code of human behaviour.  
C) The sins and flaws of eccentrics.  
D) The manners of fashionable circles.

**【题目】 What did Kate Atkinson's books touch on?**

**【翻译】 Kate Atkinson 的书涉及了什么?**

- A) 爱与失去的主题。 B) 人类行为的准则。 C) 古怪之人的罪过和缺陷。  
D) 上流社会的礼仪。

**【答案】 A (细节题) The themes of love and loss.**

**【定位】** Whatever genre Atkinson writes in, her books touch on the themes of love and loss and how to carry on.

无论写什么体裁,阿特金森的书都触及爱与失、以及如何继续生活下去这些主题。

**【信号】 题干同词 touch on 领起主题,直给答案。** 答案句 her books touch on the themes of love and loss 用的动词与题干 touch on 完全同款,等于原文亲口把答案领出来——听到 "her books touch on..." 就锁这句,后面紧跟的主题即答案。

**【替换】 the themes of love and loss ↔ The themes of love and loss.**

主题表述逐字对应

**【排除】 B) 答非所问**

The code of human behaviour. 取自原文后文 the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour,但那是解释"风尚喜剧"这一文类的定义,不是回答"her books touch on 什么主题"的内容,答非所问。

借用原文: the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour current in fashionable circles of society

**C) 答非所问**

The sins and flaws of eccentrics. 拼自原文 sometimes sinful, and generally flawed eccentrics,但那句讲的是书里"住着哪类人物形象",而题目问的是 touch on 的"主题",混淆了"登场人物"与"核心主题"。

借用原文: populated by odd, sometimes sinful, and generally flawed eccentrics

**D) 答非所问**

The manners of fashionable circles. 取自原文 code of behaviour current in fashionable circles of society 与 comedies of manners,这些是解释"风尚喜剧"文类标签的措辞,而非她书的 touch on 主题。

借用原文: comedies that represent the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour current in fashionable circles of society

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11. A) They are usually ignorant of complex human relations.

B) They successfully imitate the manners of celebrities.

C) They often get rewarded instead of being punished.

D) They are generally looked down upon in society.

**【题目】 What do we learn about the clever and deceitful characters in a comedy of manners?**

**【翻译】** 关于风尚喜剧中聪明而狡诈的角色,我们了解到什么?

A) 他们通常对复杂的人际关系一无所知。 B) 他们成功地模仿名人的举止。

C) 他们经常得到奖赏而不是受到惩罚。 D) 他们在社会上普遍受到轻视。

**【答案】 C** (细节题) They often get rewarded instead of being punished.

**【定位】** A comedy of manners tends to reward its clever and deceitful characters, rather than punish their bad deeds.

风尚喜剧往往奖赏它那些聪明而狡诈的角色,而不是惩罚他们的恶行。

**【信号】 reward...rather than punish 的对比定向句。** 答案句用 reward its clever and deceitful characters, rather than punish their bad deeds 这一"奖赏 A、而非惩罚 B"的对比结构直接交代结局——rather than 是关键定向词,把方向钉死在"受赏"一边;听到 reward...rather than punish 就锁这句。

**【替换】** reward its clever and deceitful characters, rather than punish their bad deeds ↔

**They often get rewarded instead of being punished.**

主动→被动 + rather than=instead of 同义改写

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

They are usually ignorant of complex human relations. 把原文 the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour 里的 complex 一词揪出来拼成"对复杂人际无知",但原文从未说这些角色"无知",纯属据片词臆造。

借用原文: the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour

**B) 未提及**

They successfully imitate the manners of celebrities. 借原文 manners 一词造势,但原文只字未提这些角色"成功模仿名人",imitate/celebrities 都无出处,属凭空添加。

**D) 与原文相反**

They are generally looked down upon in society. 取了"受罚/负面"的方向,正好与原文 reward...rather than punish 的"受赏不受罚"相反——原文明说是被奖赏,本项却说被社会看轻,极性反了。

借用原文: rather than punish their bad deeds

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

1 Why is adaptability an important skill to exercise in the workplace? Simply put, adaptability is a skill employers are increasingly looking for. When you spend time learning a new task rather than resisting it, your productivity goes up. You can also serve as an example to your co-workers who may be having trouble adapting, and can help lead your team forward. Strategy consultant, Dorie Clark, explains it to us this way. "I'd say that adaptability is an important skill in the workplace because frankly, circumstances change. Competitors introduce new products, economy might enter a recession, customer preferences differ over time, and more. If you shake your fist at the sky and say why can't it stay the same, that's not going to do very much good. Instead, you need to recognise when circumstances have changed, so you can take appropriate action based on what is, rather than how you wish the world would be. That enables you to make more accurate, informed and effective choices."

为什么适应能力是职场中需要锻炼的一项重要技能? 简单来说, 适应能力是雇主越来越看重的一项技能。当你花时间学习一项新任务而不是抗拒它时, 你的生产力就会提高。你还可以为那些可能在适应方面遇到困难同事树立榜样, 并帮助引领你的团队前进。战略顾问Dorie Clark这样向我们解释。"我认为适应能力在职场中是一项重要技能, 因为坦率地说, 环境会变化。竞争对手推出新产品, 经济可能陷入衰退, 客户偏好随时间而变化, 等等。如果你对着天空挥拳说为什么不能保持不变, 那不会有什么用。相反, 你需要认识到环境何时发生了变化, 这样你可以根据实际情况采取适当的行动, 而不是根据你希望世界成为的样子。这使你能够做出更准确、更明智和更有效的选择。"

2 Also, the workplace itself has been evolving. Today's work culture and management style is often based on teamwork, rather than a rigid hierarchy. Brainstorming, which requires creativity, flexibility, and emotional intelligence, is a typical problem-solving technique. Employees who are unable or unwilling to participate will not easily move forward in the company. Employees who are flexible demonstrate other skills too. They can reprioritize quickly when changes occur and suggest additional modifications when

something is not working. They can also regroup quickly when a setback occurs, adapting to the new situation confidently and without overreacting.

此外,职场本身也一直在演变。当今的工作文化和管理风格通常基于团队合作,而不是僵化的等级制度。头脑风暴需要创造力、灵活性和情商,是一种典型的解决问题的技巧。不能或不愿意参与的员工将不会轻易在公司中获得晋升。灵活的员工也展现出其他技能。当变化发生时,他们可以迅速重新确定优先级,并在某些事情不奏效时提出额外的修改建议。当挫折发生时,他们还可以迅速重整旗鼓,自信地适应新情况而不会反应过度。

12. A) It is what members use to alleviate tension in a team.  
B) It is what employers are increasingly seeking after.  
C) It is conducive to getting over a recession.  
D) It is necessary for learning a new task.

**【题目】** Why does the speaker say adaptability is an important skill to exercise in the workplace?

**【翻译】** 为什么说话者认为适应能力是在职场中需要锻炼的一项重要技能?

- A) 这是成员用来缓解团队紧张气氛的能力。 B) 这是雇主日益寻求的能力。  
C) 这有助于度过经济衰退。 D) 这是学习新任务所必需的。

**【答案】** B (细节题) It is what employers are increasingly seeking after.

**【定位】** Simply put, adaptability is a skill employers are increasingly looking for.  
简单说,适应力是一种雇主越来越看重的技能。

**【信号】** Simply put 引出总论断。开篇自问 Why 之后紧跟 Simply put, adaptability is a skill employers are increasingly looking for, Simply put 是抛出核心结论的信号词,这句就是对 Why 的直接回答。

**【替换】** employers are increasingly looking for ↔ employers are increasingly seeking after  
looking for 同义于 seeking after

**【排除】** A) 未提及

alleviate tension in a team 在录音里根本没出现,适应力被说成雇主看重的技能而非用来化解团队紧张的工具,属凭空捏造。

C) 原词陷阱

录音后文确念了 economy might enter a recession, 但那是举例说明环境会变,并非说适应力有助于度过衰退; C 盗用 recession 制造听到就想选的诱惑,答非所问。

借用原文: economy might enter a recession

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 learning a new task 是说学新任务时生产力会上升,并非说适应力对学新任务必不可少; D 把这个原词搬来当重要性的理由,错位。

借用原文: When you spend time learning a new task rather than resisting it, your productivity goes up.

- 
13. A) Make better choices.  
B) Follow innovative ideas.  
C) Achieve recognition duly.  
D) Accumulate work experience.

**【题目】** What does adaptability enable us to do according to strategy consultant Dorie Clark?

**【翻译】** 根据战略顾问Dorie Clark的说法,适应能力使我们能够做什么?

A) 做出更好的选择。 B) 追随创新理念。 C) 及时获得认可。 D) 积累工作经验。

**【答案】** A (细节题) Make better choices.

**【定位】** That enables you to make more accurate, informed and effective choices.

这使你能够做出更准确、更明智、更有效的选择。

**【信号】** enables you to 的因果落点。Dorie Clark 一番话的收尾句 That enables you to make more accurate, informed and effective choices, enables you to 正是题干 enable us to do 的对应信号, 结论就在这句。

**【替换】** make more accurate, informed and effective choices ↔ Make better choices.

三个褒义形容词概括为 better

**【排除】** B) 未提及

Follow innovative ideas. 在 Dorie Clark 的话里没有依据, 她讲的是认清变化、做出选择, 未提跟随创新想法。

C) 未提及

Achieve recognition duly. 谈获得认可, 录音从未涉及, 是凭空添加的职场正能量诱饵。

D) 答非所问

录音说环境会变、要据实采取行动, 并未提积累经验; Accumulate work experience. 借职场话题诱你联想, 但答案句讲的是做选择, 并非攒经验。

借用原文: you can take appropriate action based on what is, rather than how you wish the world would be

- 
14. A) Workers show more emotional intelligence.  
B) Workers use brains more than muscles.  
C) People usually work flexible hours.  
D) People often work in teams.

**【题目】** What do we learn about today's work culture from the passage?

**【翻译】** 从文中我们对当今的工作文化了解到什么?

A) 员工表现出更高的情商。 B) 员工更多使用脑力而非体力。  
C) 人们通常采用弹性工作时间。 D) 人们经常以团队形式工作。

**【答案】** D (细节题) People often work in teams.

【定位】 Today's work culture and management style is often based on teamwork, rather than a rigid hierarchy.

如今的工作文化和管理方式往往建立在团队合作之上，而非僵化的等级制度。

【信号】 **Today's work culture 直接点题。**第二段开头 Today's work culture and management style is often based on teamwork 与题干用词几乎一致，是直接点题句，答案就在 based on teamwork。

【替换】 based on teamwork ↔ **People often work in teams.**

名词 teamwork 转为动作 work in teams

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确念了 emotional intelligence，但那是说头脑风暴需要情商，并非说工作者展现出更多情商；A 把这个原词搬来当工作文化特征，安错了对象。

借用原文：Brainstorming, which requires creativity, flexibility, and emotional intelligence

B) **未提及**

Workers use brains more than muscles. 这种脑力对体力的对比录音从没说，是凭空臆造的常识性诱饵。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音多次出现 flexibility、flexible，但讲的是员工要灵活应变，并未说大家弹性工时；

People usually work flexible hours. 借 flexible 同根词诱你联想到工时，无据。

借用原文：Employees who are flexible demonstrate other skills too.

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15. A) Leave the group as soon as possible.

B) Anticipate setbacks well in advance.

C) Decide on new priorities speedily.

D) Stick to original goals confidently.

【题目】 **What are employees with adaptability able to do when changes occur?**

【翻译】 当变化发生时,具有适应能力的员工能够做什么?

A) 尽快离开团队。 B) 提前充分预见挫折。 C) 迅速决定新的优先事项。

D) 自信地坚持原有目标。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Decide on new priorities speedily.

【定位】 They can reprioritize quickly when changes occur and suggest additional modifications when something is not working.

当变化发生时，他们能迅速重新排定优先级，并在某些做法行不通时提出额外的调整。

【信号】 **when changes occur 条件句应答。**They can reprioritize quickly when changes occur 与题干 when changes occur 逐词对应，reprioritize quickly 就是对该情形的直接应答，是答案句。

【替换】 reprioritize quickly ↔ **Decide on new priorities speedily.**

reprioritize=decide on new priorities, quickly=speedily

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音说有适应力的人遇变化会迅速重排优先级、自信适应, Leave the group as soon as possible. 的尽快离队是逃避态度, 与原文取向相反, 且 leave the group 录音未提。

B) **原词陷阱**

录音后句确念了 regroup quickly when a setback occurs, 但说的是挫折发生时迅速重整, 并非 well in advance 提前预判; Anticipate setbacks well in advance. 盗用 setback 又把时间偷换成事前。

借用原文: They can also regroup quickly when a setback occurs

D) **与原文相反**

录音说 adapting to the new situation confidently, confidently 是修饰适应新情况; Stick to original goals confidently. 搬走 confidently 却接上坚持原目标, 恰与适应力相反。

借用原文: adapting to the new situation confidently and without overreacting

## 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.**

1 What makes humans different from other species? Some philosophers argue it's morals or ethics, while some scientists assert it's our greater cognitive development. But I argue that the main difference is our desire to combat routine. This makes being creative a biological mandate, as what we seek in art and technology is surprise, not simply a fulfillment of expectations.

是什么让人类与其他物种不同?一些哲学家认为是道德或伦理,而一些科学家则断言是我们更高的认知发展水平。但我认为主要区别在于我们对抗常规的渴望。这使得创造力成为一种生物学使命,因为我们在艺术和技术中寻求的是惊喜,而不仅仅是对预期的满足。

2 As a result, a wild imagination has characterized the history of our species. We build intricate habitats, devise complex recipes for our food, wear clothes that reflect constant changes in fashion, communicate with elaborate signs, symbols, and sounds, and travel between habitats on wings and wheels of our own design. To satisfy our appetite for novelty, innovation is key. But who innovates?

因此,狂野的想象力一直是我们物种历史的特征。我们建造复杂的栖息地,设计精细的食物配方,穿着反映时尚不断变化的衣服,用精巧的符号、象征和声音进行交流,并乘坐我们自己设计的翅膀和轮子在栖息地之间旅行。为了满足我们对新奇事物的渴望,创新是关键。但谁在创新?

3 Now, many people, both laymen and experts, believe that only geniuses innovate. But I believe that innovation is not something that only a few people do. The innovative drive lives in every human brain, and the resulting war against the repetitive is what powers the massive changes that distinguish one generation from the next. The drive to create the new is a trait of being human. We build cultures by the hundreds and tell new stories by the millions. We create and surround ourselves with things that have never existed before, while animals do not. But where do our new ideas come from?

现在,许多人,包括外行和专家,都认为只有天才才能创新。但我相信创新并非只有少数人才能做到的事情。创新驱动力的存在性每个人类大脑中,由此产生的对重复性的抗争正是推动一代人与下一代人之间巨大变化的动力。创造新事物的驱动力是人类的特质。我们创建数以百计的文化,讲述数以百万计的新故事。我们创造并用从未存在过的事物包围自己,而动物却不会这样做。但我们的新想法从何而来?

4 According to many, new ideas come from seemingly nowhere to great minds. From this perspective, new ideas are almost like magic. They come in a flash of inspiration to a select few. However, the reality is that, across the spectrum of human activities, prior work propels the creative process. We may think of innovation as being the result of inspiration or genius, but it's really the result of developing the ideas of others further. This happens in technology, where one invention enables or inspires further inventions. And it happens in the arts, as writers, composers, and painters use the work of previous artists in their own work. The human brain works from precedent. We take the ideas we've inherited and put them together into some new shape.

根据许多人的说法,新想法似乎是从无到有地出现在伟大的头脑中。从这个角度来看,新想法几乎像魔法一样。它们在灵感闪现中降临到少数精英身上。然而,现实是,在人类活动的各个领域,前人的工作推动着创造过程。我们可能认为创新是灵感或天赋的结果,但它实际上是进一步发展他人想法的结果。这发生在技术领域,一项发明促成或启发了更多发明。这也发生在艺术领域,作家、作曲家和画家在自己的作品中使用前人艺术家的作品。人类大脑依据先例工作。我们接受继承的想法,并将它们组合成某种新的形式。

5 What is a true creator? Is a creator a genius who makes something out of nothing? No. Creators are simply humans who use what they inherit, who absorb the past and manipulate it to create possible futures. Thus, humans are creators as a rule rather than as an exception.

什么是真正的创造者?创造者是从无到有创造出某物的天才吗?不是。创造者只是使用他们所继承的东西的人类,他们吸收过去并操纵它来创造可能的未来。因此,人类作为创造者是常态而非例外。

16. A) What differentiates people from animals.  
B) Why philosophers disagree with scientists.  
C) Where humans' great cognitive capacity originates.  
D) When being creative becomes a biological mandate.

**【题目】** What question does the speaker address in this talk?

**【翻译】** 演讲者在本次讲话中探讨了什么问题?

- A) 人与动物的区别是什么。 B) 哲学家为什么不同意科学家的观点。  
C) 人类巨大的认知能力源于何处。 D) 创造力何时成为一种生物学上的必然要求。

**【答案】** A (主旨题) What differentiates people from animals.

【定位】 What makes humans different from other species? Some philosophers argue it's morals or ethics, while some scientists assert it's our greater cognitive development. But I argue that the main difference is our desire to combat routine.

是什么让人类区别于其他物种？一些哲学家认为是道德或伦理，而一些科学家断言是我们更高级的认知发展。但我认为，主要区别在于我们对抗常规的渴望。

【信号】 开篇设问 + But I argue 亮主线。第一段以设问 What makes humans different from other species 开场，随后用 But I argue that the main difference is our desire to combat routine 中的转折信号 But 和立场词 I argue 亮出全篇主线——这正是篇章独白"开头点题"的答案信号。

【替换】 What makes humans different from other species ↔ What differentiates people from animals  
同义改写：different from species = differentiates from animals

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

第一段确实念到 Some philosophers argue it's morals or ethics, while some scientists assert it's our greater cognitive development, 选项 Why philosophers disagree with scientists 就盗用了 philosophers 和 scientists 这两个原词；但讲者只是借两派观点引出自己的主张，全篇根本不讨论"他们为何分歧"，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：Some philosophers argue it's morals or ethics, while some scientists assert it's our greater cognitive development

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Where humans' great cognitive capacity originates 借用了原文 our greater cognitive development 里的 cognitive；但"认知发展"是讲者复述并随即用 But 推翻的科学家旧观点，讲座既不问它"从哪来"，更没把它当主线，纯属盗词诱选。

借用原文：our greater cognitive development

D) 偷换概念

选项 When being creative becomes a biological mandate 搬来了原文 This makes being creative a biological mandate 的整串短语；但讲者是把"创造是生物律令"当作结论陈述，从没问它"何时"发生，选项用 When 偷换成一个录音没讨论的时机问题。

借用原文：This makes being creative a biological mandate

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17. A) It is what tells apart two adjacent generations.

B) It is what sharpens our appetite for novelty.

C) It is something only geniuses can achieve.

D) It is something every human being can do.

【题目】 What does the speaker believe about innovation?

【翻译】 演讲者对创新有何看法？

A) 它是区分相邻两代人的标志。 B) 它是激发我们对新奇事物渴望的东西。

C) 它是只有天才才能实现的事情。 D) 它是每个人都能做到的事情。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题) It is something every human being can do.

【定位】 Now, many people, both laymen and experts, believe that only geniuses innovate. But I believe that innovation is not something that only a few people do. The innovative drive lives in every human brain.

如今，许多人——无论外行还是专家——都认为只有天才才会创新。但我认为，创新并不是只有少数人才能做的事。创新的驱动力存在于每一个人的大脑中。

【信号】 **But I believe + not... only a few 的立场转折。** 讲者先用 many people...believe that only geniuses innovate 摆出大众看法，再以 But I believe that innovation is not something that only a few people do 中的 But I believe 强力转折亮出己见——转折后 + I believe 的句子正是观点题的答案信号。

【替换】 innovation is not something that only a few people do ↔

**It is something every human being can do**

否定转肯定: not only a few = every human

The innovative drive lives in every human brain ↔ **every human being can do**

every human brain = every human being

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

选项 It is what tells apart two adjacent generations 借用了原文 distinguish one generation from the next 里的 generation; 但原文说的是"创新所引发的变化"区分了代际，而非"创新本身就是用来区分两代人的"，选项把因果关系改成了创新的定义，答非所问。

借用原文: distinguish one generation from the next

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项 It is what sharpens our appetite for novelty 拼用了第二段的 our appetite for novelty; 但原文是"为满足对新奇的渴望，创新是关键"，是渴望催生创新，选项却反过来说"创新激起对新奇的渴望"，因果颠倒、且并非讲者对创新的核心看法。

借用原文: To satisfy our appetite for novelty, innovation is key

**C) 与原文相反**

选项 It is something only geniuses can achieve 几乎照抄原文 only geniuses innovate; 但这恰是讲者用 But I believe 明确推翻的大众看法，是"与原文相反"——把讲者反对的观点当成讲者的观点，正好选反。

借用原文: many people...believe that only geniuses innovate

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18. A) It seeks inspiration for novel inventions.

B) It constantly absorbs new information.

C) It uses existing ideas to create new ones.

D) It repeats precedent on a regular basis.

【题目】 **How does the human brain work according to the speaker?**

【翻译】根据演讲者的说法,人类大脑是如何运作的?

- A) 它为新颖的发明寻找灵感。 B) 它不断吸收新信息。 C) 它利用现有想法创造新想法。  
D) 它定期重复先例。

【答案】C (细节题) It uses existing ideas to create new ones.

【定位】The human brain works from precedent. We take the ideas we've inherited and put them together into some new shape.

人脑依凭先例而运作。我们把继承来的想法拿来,重新组合成某种新的形态。

【信号】直陈机制句 **works from + take... put... into new shape**。讲者用 The human brain works from precedent 直接点出机制,又以 We take the ideas we've inherited and put them together into some new shape 展开"拿旧的拼成新的"——这种正面解释"怎么运作"的句子就是细节题的答案信号。

【替换】take the ideas we've inherited and put them together into some new shape ↔

**uses existing ideas to create new ones**

继承的旧想法拼成新形状 = 用已有想法造新的

it's really the result of developing the ideas of others further ↔

**uses existing ideas to create new ones**

在他人想法上further发展 = 用已有想法造新

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

选项 It seeks inspiration for novel inventions 拼用了原文 inspiration 和 one invention enables or inspires further inventions 里的词;但讲者明说新想法"几乎像魔法般灵感闪现"只是大众误解,他真正主张的是"靠先例",故"四处寻找灵感"并非讲者的机制描述。

借用原文: They come in a flash of inspiration to a select few

B) **偷换概念**

选项 constantly absorbs new information 听上去像"大脑怎么运作"的合理答案,且 absorb 一词原文第五段确实念到 absorb the past;但原文说的是"吸收过去/旧的东西",选项偷换成"不断吸收新信息",方向正好相反,差在 past 被改成 new information。

借用原文: absorb the past and manipulate it to create possible futures

D) **与原文相反**

选项 repeats precedent on a regular basis 借走了原文 works from precedent 的 precedent;但讲者说的是"依凭先例去拼出新东西",强调的是"造新",选项却说成"只是定期重复先例",把创造性的"用旧造新"歪曲为机械重复,与原意相反。

借用原文: The human brain works from precedent

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

1 Many dog owners would tell you that their dog somehow knows when they're ill or upset, and according to researchers who study dog cognition, those pet owners are right. Dogs do know when their human companions are having a rough time. Not only can your dog sense when you have a cold, but

domestic dogs have shown an aptitude for detecting both much smaller mood fluctuations and far more serious physical conditions. This is because dogs are extremely sensitive to changes in the people they're familiar with, and illness causes change. If a person is infected with a virus or bacteria, for example, their odor will be abnormal, and dogs are able to smell that change even if the human can't, because dogs have a much more powerful sense of smell than humans.

许多狗主人会告诉你,他们的狗不知怎的就能知道他们生病或心烦意乱,而根据研究狗认知的研究人员的说法,这些宠物主人是对的。狗确实知道它们的人类同伴正在经历艰难时刻。你的狗不仅能感知到你感冒了,而且家犬已经表现出能够察觉到更细微的情绪波动和更严重的身体状况的能力。这是因为狗对它们熟悉的人的变化极其敏感,而疾病会引起变化。例如,如果一个人感染了病毒或细菌,他们的气味就会异常,而狗能够闻到这种变化,即使人类闻不到,因为狗的嗅觉比人类要强大得多。

2 Researchers have also found that a person's mood, which can be an indicator of a larger illness, triggers a dog's sense of smell. Human emotions manifest physically in chemical signals that are emitted by the body, and dogs are able to smell those as well. Beyond smell, dogs gather information from a person's voice in order to sense changes.

研究人员还发现,一个人的情绪——它可能是更大疾病的指示器——会触发狗的嗅觉。人类情绪在身体散发的化学信号中物理显现,而狗也能够闻到这些信号。除了嗅觉,狗还从人的声音中收集信息以感知变化。

3 In 2014, researchers discovered that dogs have an area of the brain similar to one in humans that allows them to understand emotional cues in the tone of a speaker's voice, beyond what they'd be able to pick up from familiar words alone. A person's voice can also carry indicators of illness. What's not understood quite so well is what dogs understand about these changes. Humans send out lots of cues, but whether dogs know some of these cues mean illness isn't clear. What we perceive as concern on a dog's part might be more like increased curiosity or suspicion that something is wrong with us, and sticking close by is a great way to gather more information about the situation.

2014年,研究人员发现狗的大脑中有一个与人类相似的区域,使它们能够理解说话者声音语调中的情感暗示,这超出了它们仅从熟悉的词语中能够获取的信息。人的声音也能携带疾病的指示信号。目前还不太清楚的是狗对这些变化理解到什么程度。人类发出大量的暗示,但狗是否知道其中一些暗示意味着疾病并不清楚。我们认为是狗表现出的关心,可能更像是增加的好奇心或怀疑我们出了什么问题,而紧紧跟随是收集更多关于这种情况信息的好方法。

4 Some researchers assert dogs will one day help doctors diagnose diseases, as some dogs have already demonstrated the ability to detect an assortment of ailments, including diabetes and certain types of cancer. But those researchers concede that's probably in the distant future. For now, research suggests dog ownership can have an array of benefits in and of itself. Keeping a pet dog has been shown to bolster health and boost mood. Dogs also help people relax, and they can be a particular comfort to those with chronic diseases.

一些研究人员断言狗有朝一日会帮助医生诊断疾病,因为一些狗已经展示出能够检测各种疾病的能力,包括糖尿病和某些类型的癌症。但这些研究人员承认这可能是在遥远的将来。目前,研究表明养狗本身就可以带来一系列好处。养宠物狗已被证明能增强健康和提升情绪。狗还能帮助人们放松,而且对于那些患有慢性疾病的人来说,它们可以是一种特别的慰藉。

19. A) Dogs know when their owners are not feeling well.  
B) Dogs have the cognition for telling right from wrong.  
C) Dogs have an aptitude for developing skills to interact with humans.  
D) Dogs know when their human companions can no longer stand them.

【题目】 What view of many dog owners win support from researchers studying dog cognition?

【翻译】 研究犬类认知的研究人员支持许多养狗者的哪种观点？

- A) 狗知道它们的主人身体不适。 B) 狗具有辨别是非的认知能力。  
C) 狗具有发展与人类互动技能的天赋。 D) 狗知道它们的人类同伴何时无法再忍受它们。

【答案】 A (细节题) Dogs know when their owners are not feeling well.

【定位】 Many dog owners would tell you that their dog somehow knows when they're ill or upset, and according to researchers who study dog cognition, those pet owners are right.

许多狗主人会告诉你，他们的狗不知怎么就能知道他们生病或心烦了；而据研究狗的认知的研究者所言，这些主人是对的。

【信号】 研究者的认定语 **those pet owners are right**。答案落在研究者对狗主人看法的直接认定 **those pet owners are right** 上——“研究者支持哪个看法”的答案，就藏在他们说“对”所指向的那句话里，即狗能知道主人 ill or upset。

【替换】 their dog somehow knows when they're ill or upset ↔

**Dogs know when their owners are not feeling well**

ill or upset 概括为 not feeling well

【排除】 B) **未提及**

telling right from wrong (分辨对错) 说的是道德认知，录音通篇讲狗“感知主人健康/情绪”，从未谈狗能分辨是非，属凭常识脑补。

C) **原词陷阱**

an aptitude for developing skills to interact with humans 借用了录音里真实出现的 an aptitude for detecting 中的 aptitude，但录音说的是“察觉变化的天赋”，不是“与人互动的技能”，是听到 aptitude 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：domestic dogs have shown an aptitude for detecting

D) **未提及**

know when their human companions can no longer stand them (知道主人受不了它们了) 录音从未提及，且与全文“狗体察主人健康”的暖意基调相反，属臆造。

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20. A) They can readily detect different ill smells of viruses.  
B) They can easily tell what bacteria cause odor change.  
C) They are particularly sensitive to strange smells.  
D) They have an extremely powerful sense of smell.

【题目】 Why can dogs detect their owner's abnormal odor according to the speaker?

【翻译】根据说话者所述,狗为什么能察觉主人的异常气味?

- A) 它们能轻易探测到病毒的各种病态气味。
- B) 它们能容易地辨别出什么细菌导致气味变化。      C) 它们对陌生气味特别敏感。
- D) 它们拥有极其强大的嗅觉。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) They have an extremely powerful sense of smell.

【定位】 If a person is infected with a virus or bacteria, for example, their odor will be abnormal, and dogs are able to smell that change even if the human can't, because dogs have a much more powerful sense of smell than humans.

比如, 如果一个人感染了病毒或细菌, 他的气味就会变得异常, 而狗能闻出这种变化, 即便人闻不到, 因为狗的嗅觉比人强大得多。

【信号】 **因果信号 because 引出原因**。答案紧跟因果词 because 之后——“狗为什么闻得出”的原因就是 dogs have a much more powerful sense of smell than humans, because 后那句即落点。

【替换】 dogs have a much more powerful sense of smell than humans ↔

**They have an extremely powerful sense of smell**

more powerful than humans 等于 extremely powerful

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

detect different ill smells of viruses 借了录音 a virus or bacteria 里的 virus, 但录音只说狗能闻出气味"变了", 从没说狗能"区分不同病毒的气味", 是把原词夸大的原词陷阱。

借用原文: If a person is infected with a virus or bacteria

B) **原词陷阱**

tell what bacteria cause odor change 用了录音的 bacteria 和 odor change, 但录音说狗"闻得出气味变了", 并非"判断是哪种细菌导致的", 问的方向被偷换。

借用原文: their odor will be abnormal

C) **答非所问**

particularly sensitive to strange smells (对怪味敏感) 看似合理, 但 Why 题答案严格落在 because 后的 powerful sense of smell; 录音此处归因于"嗅觉强大"而非"对怪味敏感", C 是和 D 切不开的近义干扰。

借用原文: dogs are extremely sensitive to changes in the people they're familiar with

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21. A) It can ensure owners suffer fewer chronic diseases.

B) It can benefit owners both physically and mentally.

C) It can reduce owners' risk of getting cancer or diabetes.

D) It can alert owners to the seriousness of their conditions.

【题目】 What does research suggest for now about dog ownership?

【翻译】目前研究对养狗有何提示？

- A) 它能确保主人较少患慢性疾病。 B) 它能在身体和心理上使主人受益。  
C) 它能降低主人患癌症或糖尿病的风险。 D) 它能提醒主人注意其病情的严重性。

【答案】B (细节题) It can benefit owners both physically and mentally.

【定位】For now, research suggests dog ownership can have an array of benefits in and of itself.

Keeping a pet dog has been shown to bolster health and boost mood.

就目前而言，研究表明养狗本身就能带来一系列益处。养只宠物狗已被证明能增进健康、提振心情。

【信号】时间界标 For now 切出当下结论。末段先说诊病"在遥远未来"，再用 For now 转回当下，答案落在它后面的 bolster health and boost mood——增进健康（身体）+ 提振心情（心理）。

【替换】bolster health and boost mood ↔ benefit owners both physically and mentally

health+mood 归纳为 physically+mentally

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

ensure owners suffer fewer chronic diseases 借了录音的 chronic diseases，但原文说狗能给"患慢病者"以慰藉 a particular comfort to those with chronic diseases，不是说养狗能"减少患慢病"，方向被偷换，且 ensure 也过强。

借用原文：they can be a particular comfort to those with chronic diseases

C) 原词陷阱

reduce owners' risk of getting cancer or diabetes 借了录音 diabetes and certain types of cancer，但那是讲狗"诊断"疾病、且明说在 distant future，并非 for now 的结论；题问 for now，C 取错了时间段。

借用原文：detect an assortment of ailments, including diabetes and certain types of cancer

D) 未提及

alert owners to the seriousness of their conditions (提醒病情有多严重) 录音从未说过；末段讲的是养狗"增进健康、提振心情、给予慰藉"，没有"警示病情严重程度"一说。

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

1 Earlier this month, the think-tank called Onward published a report, "A Question of Degree", which argues that degrees in the creative arts are not good value for money. Ministers, according to Onward, should "crack down on courses that offer extremely limited value for money to students ten years after graduation", restricting the ability of such courses to recruit new students, if the average graduate earns below the student loans payment threshold. Courses like science, technology, engineering, and math, and economics, where the average graduate earns a lot, should be favored.

本月早些时候，名为Onward的智库发布了一份报告《学位问题》，该报告认为创意艺术学位不具备良好的性价比。据Onward称，部长们应该"打击那些在毕业十年后为学生提供极其有限价值的课程"，限制此类课程招

收新生的能力,如果毕业生平均收入低于学生贷款还款门槛的话。应该优先支持科学、技术、工程、数学和经济学等毕业生平均收入较高的课程。

2 The report provides insight into a government review which looks at how to reform technical education and how to ensure students get good value for money. At first glance, it might even seem like Onward have a point. According to their data, the majority of creative arts students earn less than 25,000 pounds a year, ten years after graduation. The average male creative arts students, indeed, apparently earn much less than they would, had they simply never gone to university. This isn't really good for anyone, and it's certainly no good for graduates, who are forced to endure a lifestyle where they can never save up, never buy a house, never hope to retire.

该报告为政府审查提供了见解,该审查关注如何改革技术教育以及如何确保学生获得良好的性价比。乍一看,Onward的观点似乎有些道理。根据他们的数据,大多数创意艺术专业学生在毕业十年后的年收入低于25000英镑。事实上,创意艺术专业的男性学生平均收入显然远低于他们如果根本没上大学所能获得的收入。这对任何人都没有好处,对毕业生来说当然也不好,他们被迫忍受永远无法存钱、永远买不起房、永远无法指望退休的生活方式。

3 Onward has identified a real problem. Creative arts graduates from top universities—like Oxford, with a high proportion of privately-educated students—have fairly good work prospects. Well, 40 percent of all graduates—regardless of their degree—are on less than 25,000 pounds a year, 5 years after graduation. This suggests that the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees, but really with the economy as a whole. Regardless of what they've studied, young people find it hard to get ahead unless they're lucky enough to be born with successful parents.

Onward指出了一个真实存在的问题。来自顶尖大学的创意艺术毕业生——比如Oxford大学,其私立学校出身的学生比例很高——拥有相当不错的就业前景。然而,所有毕业生中有40%——无论他们的学位是什么——在毕业五年后的年收入低于25000英镑。这表明问题实际上并不在于特定学生学习特定学位,而在于整体经济。无论他们学习了什么,年轻人都很难出人头地,除非他们足够幸运地出生在成功的父母家庭。

4 If ministers want to make education pay for young people, they need to look beyond the higher education sector, towards the wider world. The rewards that education gives us are not measurable. They are not always instantly obvious, and certainly not always direct. An education makes you a different person from the one you would have been if you hadn't received it. We need to look at the value of education not in the context of a bank balance, but of a life. If we continue to allow ourselves to be distracted with talk of "value for money", we will all be made poorer as a result.

如果部长们想让教育为年轻人带来回报,他们需要将目光投向高等教育部门之外,投向更广阔的世界。教育给予我们的回报是无法衡量的。它们并不总是立即显现,当然也不总是直接的。教育使你成为一个不同于未接受教育时的人。我们需要在生活而非银行余额的背景下看待教育的价值。如果我们继续让自己被"性价比"的讨论所分散注意力,我们所有人都将因此变得更加贫穷。

22. A) Crack down on courses like science, technology, engineering and math.  
B) Restrict the ability of creative arts courses to recruit new students.  
C) Look at how to reform technical and vocational education.  
D) Ensure creative arts students get better value for money.

**【题目】 What does Onward's report propose ministers should do?**

**【翻译】** Onward的报告建议部长们应该做什么？

- A) 严厉打击科学、技术、工程和数学等课程。 B) 限制创意艺术课程招收新生的能力。  
C) 研究如何改革技术和职业教育。 D) 确保创意艺术专业学生获得更高的性价比。

**【答案】 B** (细节题) Restrict the ability of creative arts courses to recruit new students.

**【定位】** Ministers, according to Onward, should "crack down on courses that offer extremely limited value for money to students ten years after graduation", restricting the ability of such courses to recruit new students, if the average graduate earns below the student loans payment threshold.

据 Onward 称，大臣们应当"严打那些在学生毕业十年后仍只能提供极有限性价比的课程"，即在这类课程毕业生平均收入低于助学贷款偿还门槛时，限制它们招收新生的能力。

**【信号】 建议信号 should，紧跟报告主张。** Ministers, according to Onward, should 里的 according to Onward + should 双重标记，明确这是"报告建议大臣做什么"，正是题干所问，后半 restricting the ability of such courses to recruit new students 即具体动作。

**【替换】** restricting the ability of such courses to recruit new students ↔

**Restrict the ability of creative arts courses to recruit new students.**

几乎原句保留，such courses 具体化为 creative arts courses

**【排除】 A) 与原文相反**

选项盗用了原文 crack down on courses 和 science, technology, engineering, and math 两处原词，但原文 crack down 针对的是低回报课程，而理工科恰恰是 should be favored（应受青睐）。把"打压"安到理工科头上，正负方向全反。

借用原文：Courses like science, technology, engineering, and math, and economics, where the average graduate earns a lot, should be favored.

**C) 张冠李戴**

选项盗用了第二段 looks at how to reform technical education 的原词，但那是 a government review（政府评估）的工作内容，并非 Onward 报告"提议大臣做"的事。题干问的是报告 propose 什么，主体被偷换。

借用原文：The report provides insight into a government review which looks at how to reform technical education

**D) 偷换概念**

选项里 24D 式的 value for money 措辞来自 ensure students get good value for money，但那同样是政府评估关注的目标，且报告主张的是"限制招生"这一具体动作，而非"确保创意艺术学生物有所值"。把整体评估目标偷换成报告的提议。

借用原文：how to ensure students get good value for money

- 
23. A) Seemingly reasonable.  
B) Clearly well-grounded.  
C) Extremely irrational.  
D) Apparently simplistic.

**【题目】 What does the speaker think of Onward's arguments?**

**【翻译】**说话者如何看待Onward的论点？

A) 看似合理。 B) 明显有充分根据。 C) 极其不理性。 D) 显然过于简单化。

**【答案】 A**（态度观点题） Seemingly reasonable.

**【定位】** At first glance, it might even seem like Onward have a point.

乍一看，Onward 的观点甚至似乎还有几分道理。

**【信号】 让步信号 At first glance + might seem, 暗示"表面有理"。** At first glance, it might even seem like Onward have a point. 中 At first glance（乍看）与 might even seem（似乎）连用，是典型的"表面看..."让步语气，说明作者承认其"看似有理"，但保留实质判断——后文随即用数据与反驳推翻它。

**【替换】** At first glance, it might even seem like Onward have a point. ↔ **Seemingly reasonable.**  
seem like...have a point ↔ Seemingly reasonable, 详述概括化

【排除】 B)

Clearly well-grounded. 把作者的 seem like (似乎) 拔高成 Clearly (明显)、well-grounded (根据充分)。原文有 At first glance\might even seem 的限定, 恰恰说明作者认为它经不起推敲, 并非"明显有理"。

借用原文: it might even seem like Onward have a point

C) 过度推断

Extremely irrational. 把作者温和的"看似有理但有问题"夸张成"极不理性"。原文是 might even seem like...have a point, 承认其表面合理, 远没到 extremely irrational 的全盘否定, 态度强度严重失真。

D) 未提及

Apparently simplistic. 的 Apparently 蹭了原文"表面看"的味道, 但 simplistic (过于简单化) 这一评价原文从未给出——作者的批评是"问题不在具体学位而在整体经济", 是归因偏差, 而非"简单化"。

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24. A) A high proportion of them haven't tried to save money.

B) Most of them never hope to buy a house or to retire.

C) Forty percent of them earn less than £25,000 a year.

D) The majority of them have fairly well-paying jobs.

【题目】 What do we learn about British college graduates five years after graduation?

【翻译】 关于英国大学毕业生毕业五年后的情况,我们了解到什么?

A) 他们中很大比例没有试图存钱。 B) 他们中的大多数从未希望买房或退休。

C) 他们中40%的人年收入低于25,000英镑。

D) 他们中的大多数拥有薪酬相当不错的工作。

【答案】 C (细节题) Forty percent of them earn less than £25,000 a year.

【定位】 Well, 40 percent of all graduates—regardless of their degree—are on less than 25,000 pounds a year, 5 years after graduation.

要知道, 所有毕业生中——无论学的什么专业——有 40% 的人在毕业 5 年后年收入低于 25000 英镑。

【信号】 精确限定三连: 40% + all graduates + 5 years after. 40 percent of all graduates—regardless of their degree—are on less than 25,000 pounds a year, 5 years after graduation. 同时给出百分比、人群 (all graduates)、时间 (5 years), 三项限定与题干 five years after graduation 完全对齐, 是唯一匹配句。

【替换】 40 percent of all graduates ↔ Forty percent of them

数字逐字对应, all graduates ↔ them

less than 25,000 pounds a year ↔ less than £25,000 a year

金额与范围词原样保留

**【排除】 A) 原词陷阱**

选项盗用了 never save up 的原词，但原文是"被迫过上永远存不下钱的生活"，说的是"现状被迫如此"，并非 haven't tried to save money（没尝试去存钱）。把"存不下"偷换成"没去尝试存"，且该描述属 P2 的创意艺术生、非本题 5 年后的全体毕业生。

借用原文：never save up, never buy a house, never hope to retire

**B) 原词陷阱**

选项盗用 never buy a house never hope to retire 的原词，但原文是"被迫过上永远买不起房、不敢指望退休的生活"，是被环境所迫的处境，不是 never hope to buy a house or to retire（主观上不想买房退休）。且这同样是 P2 描述创意艺术生的，与题干 5 年后全体毕业生不符。

借用原文：never buy a house, never hope to retire

**D) 与原文相反**

The majority of them have fairly well-paying jobs. 蹭了 P3 fairly good work prospects（顶尖名校创意艺术生前景不错）的原词，但那只针对牛津等顶尖名校的少数人；就全体毕业生而言原文恰恰说 40% 低于 25000，多数收入并不高。把局部的"前景好"放大成整体"多数高薪"，方向相反。

借用原文：Creative arts graduates from top universities—like Oxford...—have fairly good work prospects.

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25. A) The context of a bank balance.  
B) Britain's economy as a whole.  
C) The specific degree a student earns.  
D) Britain's defective educational system.

**【题目】 What does the speaker say actually accounts for the problem identified by Onward?**

**【翻译】** 说话者认为什么实际上是 Onward 所指出问题的原因？

- A) 银行余额的背景。 B) 英国整体经济。 C) 学生获得的具体学位。  
D) 英国有缺陷的教育体系。

**【答案】 B**（细节题） Britain's economy as a whole.

**【定位】** This suggests that the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees, but really with the economy as a whole.

这表明，问题其实并不在于具体学生读了什么具体专业，而真正在于整体经济。

**【信号】 对照信号 isn't...but...，真因在 but 之后。** the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees, but really with the economy as a whole. 用 isn't...but... 先否掉"具体专业"这个归因，再把真正原因点在 but 之后的 the economy as a whole，正对题干 actually accounts for.

**【替换】** the economy as a whole ↔ Britain's economy as a whole.  
economy as a whole 几乎原词，补限定 Britain's

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

The context of a bank balance. 盗用了 P4 the value of education not in the context of a bank balance 的原词，但原文恰恰说"不要在银行账户的语境里、而要在人生的语境里看教育的价值"，bank balance 是作者要否定的衡量方式，而非问题根源。

借用原文：not in the context of a bank balance, but of a life

C) 原词陷阱

The specific degree a student earns. 盗用 specific students studying specific degrees 的原词，且顺着前文"创意艺术学位不值钱"最像答案；但原文 isn't really to do with specific...degrees 已把它明确否定，真因在 but 之后，故它正是要排的"but 前被否定项"。

借用原文：the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees

D) 未提及

Britain's defective educational system. 听着像总结，但原文从未说"英国教育制度有缺陷"是问题根源；作者归因是 the economy as a whole (整体经济)，并在 P4 主张到"高等教育之外的更广世界"去看，并未指控教育系统 defective。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 47 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: It's probably due to overwork and stress.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配合 "due to" 表原因是常见句式，在日常对话和写作中较为典型，但句子过于简短，缺乏真题中常见的修饰成分和从句层级，代表性中等。

Many people who suffer from stress fail to recognise it.

第6段，第2句

限制性定语从句修饰主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，fail to do结构也很常见，句子结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可大量复用。

### What does the woman think is a common phenomenon among many people?

第2题 题干

本句是典型的 "疑问词 + do/does + 主语 + think + 宾语从句" 结构，这种句式在四六级听力和阅读中极为常见，用于询问某人的观点或看法。疑问词前置并在从句中充当成分的现象，也是考试中的高频考点。掌握这种结构后，学生可以迁移到类似的 "What do you think..."、"What does he believe..." 等句型。结构的典型性和复用性都很强。

### What does the man say about the industry he is engaged in?

第4题 题干

特殊疑问句加定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读、听力中频繁出现，尤其是省略关系代词的定语从句（如 "the book I read"、"the industry he is engaged in"）是高频考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句式中，具有较高的代表性和复用性。

### It calls for responsible management.

第4题，A

"主语 + 短语动词 + 宾语" 的结构在英语中常见，短语动词（如 call for、look for、depend on）也是考试常考点，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短、修饰成分缺失，不如带定语从句或状语从句的复杂句那样更具考试典型性。

### The name may not sound familiar to you, but John was once an acclaimed basketball player.

第1段，第2句

并列句是四六级和考研常见句式，"but" 引出转折的结构非常典型。第一句的情态动词加主系表、第二句的一般过去时主系表都是高频模式，学习后可复用到大量真题句子中。

### I was in the limelight when I was still a high school student and went professional right after high school graduation, which was a mistake.

第2段，第2句

句子涵盖了主语、并列谓语、表语、时间状语从句、非限制性定语从句等多种成分，适合训练学生识别并列结构、从句类型和成分归属。特别是 "and" 连接并列谓语而非并列分句这一点，以及 "which" 指代整个主句内容的用法，都是学生容易混淆的考点，具有较高的训练价值。

W: But walking away from millions of dollars at the height of your career, most people wouldn't be able to resist the lure of such a high salary.

第3段，第1句

句首状语加主谓宾结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见句式，虚拟语气表达假设也是高频考点，本句结构具有较好的代表性和迁移性，掌握后可应用于类似句型。

It was hard to quit.

第4段，第2句

形式主语 "It" + 系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式 ("It is/was + adj. + to do") 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，广泛用于表达某事的性质或难度。掌握此结构后可迁移至大量同类句型（如 "It is important to..."、"It was difficult to..."），实用性强。

As for money, I turned professional at 18.

第4段，第4句

本句虽简单，但覆盖了主语、系动词谓语、表语、时间状语四种核心成分，适合初学者练习系表结构和状语识别。但成分种类较少，缺少宾语、定语、复杂状语等更丰富的成分类型，训练收益有限。

I knew basketball wasn't a career with a lot of longevity for most players, so I wanted to change careers while I was still young.

第4段，第6句

因果并列句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的组合是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。"so" 连接因果关系、"while" 引导时间背景、及物动词后接宾语从句等都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

I've spent the last two decades trying to alleviate the problem.

第6段，第2句

现在完成时 + 现在分词作伴随或方式状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，用于描述持续性动作或经历。spend time doing something 也是高频句型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似表达，如 I have been working here for years dealing with various issues 等。

### What do we learn from the woman about John Williams 20 years later?

第7题 题干

特殊疑问句在听力和阅读理解题干中高频出现, "learn from + 信息源 + about + 主题" 的搭配也是常见表达; 但本句结构过于简单, 缺少从句等真题常考的复杂句式特征, 代表性中等偏上。

### He suffered from poor health.

第7题, B

主谓加介词短语状语的简单句结构在真题中常见, "suffer from" 是典型搭配, 具有一定代表性, 但整体句式过于基础, 复杂度不足。

### What has the man spent the last two decades trying to do?

第8题 题干

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种成分, 且宾语补足语 "trying to do" 的识别需要掌握 spend 句型, 对巩固复杂宾语结构和动词句型有一定训练价值。疑问句语序也增加了成分定位的练习意义。

### Alleviate the obesity problem.

第8题, B

祈使句在口语和应用文中常见, 但在四六级、考研阅读理解的长难句中出现频率较低, 作为典型考试句式的代表性一般。

### Whatever genre Atkinson writes in, her books touch on the themes of love and loss and how to carry on.

第2段, 第1句

"Whatever + 从句" 引导的让步状语结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见, 且本句展示了状语从句前置、主句陈述结论的典型模式, 学习者掌握后可迁移到类似的让步或条件状语句式。

Her books tend to be populated by odd, sometimes sinful, and generally flawed eccentrics who become credible by virtue of being so fully realized.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖主谓状结构、系表结构、定语从句、介词短语作状语、并列定语、动名词短语等多种成分，且主句的被动不定式结构和从句的系表加状语结构都是常见易错点。定语从句中 who 既是连接词又充当主语，介词短语中嵌套动名词被动形式，成分丰富且具有一定辨析难度，训练价值较高。

What did Kate Atkinson's books touch on?

第10题 题干

特殊疑问句（疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 实义动词）是四六级和考研阅读、听力中的高频句式。短语动词搭配在真题中也常出现。掌握此结构可直接迁移到大量类似疑问句的理解，典型性较强。

They are usually ignorant of complex human relations.

第11题，A

主系表结构属于基础句型，常见但过于简单，缺少四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂修饰和从句嵌套特征。

They often get rewarded instead of being punished.

第11题，C

本句涵盖了主语、谓语（系表结构变体）、两个状语（频率状语 "often" 和对比状语 "instead of being punished"），成分种类相对丰富。特别是 "get + 过去分词" 与被动语态的区分、"instead of + 动名词" 作状语的识别，以及动名词被动式 ("being punished") 的结构分析，都是考试中常见的易错点或考点。对于练习成分划分和辨析相似结构，本句具有较好的训练价值。

They are generally looked down upon in society.

第11题，D

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，"be + 过去分词" 结构是必考点；短语动词 "look down upon" 也是常见词组；简单句结构虽基础但实用性强，掌握后可迁移到识别复杂句中的被动结构。

Instead, you need to recognise when circumstances have changed, so you can take appropriate action based on what is, rather than how you wish the world would be.

第1段，第9句

句子成分丰富且包含多个易错点：主句谓语是 "need to" 结构（易与情态动词混淆）、"when" 引导的宾语从句（易误判为时间状语从句）、"so" 引导的目的状语从句、"based on" 分词短语作后置定语、"what" 和 "how" 引导的宾语从句（融合性关系代词和连接副词的区分）、"wish" 后宾语从句的虚拟语气。这些成分的识别和划分都是常见的训练重点，覆盖面广且具有代表性。

It is conducive to getting over a recession.

第12题，C

主系表结构加形容词表语是常见句式，"be conducive to" 也是四六级、考研中出现频率较高的固定搭配。掌握此类结构后，可迁移到 "be beneficial to"、"be harmful to" 等类似表达。但因句子过于简短、无从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性略显单薄。

Leave the group as soon as possible.

第15题，A

祈使句在考试中偶有出现，但不是高频句式；"as soon as possible" 是常见表达，有一定典型性，但整体结构过于简单，迁移价值一般。

What makes humans different from other species?

第1段，第1句

本句虽为简单句，但涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，且宾语补足语由形容词短语构成 (different from other species)，对初学者而言是一个值得练习的易错点。特殊疑问句的语序也提供了额外的训练价值。成分种类较为丰富，但缺少定语、状语等修饰成分，因此训练价值中等偏上。

As a result, a wild imagination has characterized the history of our species.

第2段，第1句

主谓宾结构配现在完成时是考试中常见的句式，句首状语 + 主句的布局也很典型。抽象名词作主语 (imagination)、介词短语作后置定语 (of our species) 都是高频结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。具有较好的代表性。

The innovative drive lives in every human brain, and the resulting war against the repetitive is what powers the massive changes that distinguish one generation from the next.

第3段，第3句

并列句 + 名词性从句 + 定语从句的组合,在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现;what 引导表语从句、that 引导限制性定语从句都是必考句式,典型性强,掌握后可大量复用

We create and surround ourselves with things that have never existed before, while animals do not.

第3段，第6句

主句内嵌定语从句、主句后跟状语从句的结构是四六级和考研常见句式。并列谓语、定语从句修饰宾语、while 引导对比状语从句均为高频考点，句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

However, the reality is that, across the spectrum of human activities, prior work propels the creative process.

第4段，第4句

主系表结构加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，特别是 the reality/fact/truth is that 这类表达在学术和正式文体中频繁出现。掌握后可大量迁移到类似句型的理解和写作中。

This happens in technology, where one invention enables or inspires further inventions.

第4段，第6句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,where 引导的定语从句修饰抽象名词也是典型用法,掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Thus, humans are creators as a rule rather than as an exception.

第5段，第5句

涵盖主系表基本句型，包含多个状语（副词、介词短语、对比结构），可训练状语识别与区分，但成分种类相对单一，无宾语、定语从句等复杂结构。

Many dog owners would tell you that their dog somehow knows when they're ill or upset, and according to researchers who study dog cognition, those pet owners are right.

第1段，第1句

这种“并列句 + 嵌套从句 + 插入式短语”的结构在学术英语和真题阅读中极其常见，具有很强的代表性。

Dogs do know when their human companions are having a rough time.

第1段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型：主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。助动词 do 用于强调、when 引导宾语从句、现在进行时表示持续状态，这些都是高频语法现象。掌握这一句式后，学习者可以轻松迁移到类似的宾语从句结构和强调句式，实用性强。

Not only can your dog sense when you have a cold, but domestic dogs have shown an aptitude for detecting both much smaller mood fluctuations and far more serious physical conditions.

第1段，第3句

‘Not only... but...’ 引导的倒装句是各类英语考试（如四六级、考研）中的高频考点，具有极高的复用和学习价值。

This is because dogs are extremely sensitive to changes in the people they're familiar with, and illness causes change.

第1段，第4句

表语从句（尤其是 because 引导的表语从句）、限制性定语从句（关系代词省略）、并列分句都是四六级和考研中的高频句式。本句结构清晰、长度适中，能够代表真题中常见的说明原因类复合句，学习后可大量迁移到类似句型。

In 2014, researchers discovered that dogs have an area of the brain similar to one in humans that allows them to understand emotional cues in the tone of a speaker's voice, beyond what they'd be able to pick up from familiar words alone.

第3段，第1句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分,且宾语从句、定语从句、宾语补足语的识别都有一定难度。特别是 that 在不同位置分别引导宾语从句和定语从句,what 既是引导词又充当从句宾语,allows 后接宾语加不定式补足语,这些都是考试中的常见易错点,训练价值很高。

Humans send out lots of cues, but whether dogs know some of these cues mean illness isn't clear.

第3段，第4句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含主语从句、宾语从句两种名词性从句，且主语从句充当主语、宾语从句省略引导词 that，成分种类丰富，易错点密集，是优质的成分划分练习句。

Earlier this month, the think-tank called Onward published a report, "A Question of Degree", which argues that degrees in the creative arts are not good value for money.

第1段，第1句

非限制性定语从句补充说明前文名词,宾语从句表达观点内容,这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。句子整体呈现"事实陈述+观点补充"的新闻或学术报道典型句式,同位语标注专有名称也是常规手法。掌握此句结构后,可直接迁移到大量类似语境,典型性很强。

At first glance, it might even seem like Onward have a point.

第2段，第2句

"It seems/appears/looks like + 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于表达推测或表象判断。情态动词加系动词的组合("might seem")也是常见结构。表语从句的引导和识别是必考知识点。本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式。

According to their data, the majority of creative arts students earn less than 25,000 pounds a year, ten years after graduation.

第2段，第3句

本句是"介词短语 + 主谓宾 + 时间状语"的标准简单句结构，在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见，尤其是引用数据或研究结果时。掌握这一句式可以帮助学生识别和理解类似的论证结构，具有较好的迁移性。

The average male creative arts students, indeed, apparently earn much less than they would, had they simply never gone to university.

第2段，第4句

比较结构 "less than" 配合虚拟条件句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是 "had + 主语 + 过去分词" 的倒装虚拟条件句是高频考点。插入状语、省略结构也是真题中反复出现的特征。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句型，代表性很强。

This isn't really good for anyone, and it's certainly no good for graduates, who are forced to endure a lifestyle where they can never save up, never buy a house, never hope to retire.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富且具有典型训练价值：两个并列主句的主系表结构，非限制性定语从句与限制性定语从句的区分，被动语态的谓语结构，不定式作宾语，三个并列谓语（含承前省略情态动词）。特别是两种定语从句的嵌套使用和并列谓语的省略现象，是学生容易混淆的易错点。

Regardless of what they've studied, young people find it hard to get ahead unless they're lucky enough to be born with successful parents.

第3段，第5句

本句的 find it + adj + to do 结构、unless 引导的条件从句、Regardless of 引导的让步状语，以及 what 引导的宾语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。结构典型，掌握后可广泛迁移。

An education makes you a different person from the one you would have been if you hadn't received it.

第4段，第4句

本句结构高度典型："make sb sth" 的复合宾语结构、"from" 引出对比对象、定语从句修饰先行词、虚拟语气的标准搭配(主句 would have done + 条件从句 had done),都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;掌握后可大量迁移到类似对比论证或虚拟假设的句子中;唯一不太常见的是定语从句中系动词的表语省略,但整体仍属经典句式

We need to look at the value of education not in the context of a bank balance, but of a life.

第4段，第5句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语四种成分，且方式状语中包含 "not... but..." 对比结构和省略现象（第二个 "of a life" 省略了 "in the context"），可供练习如何识别对比状语和理解省略。但成分种类不够丰富（无定语从句、无宾语补足语等），坑点密度中等。

If we continue to allow ourselves to be distracted with talk of "value for money", we will all be made poorer as a result.

第4段，第6句

本句是典型的条件句结构（If 从句 + 主句），这是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式。被动语态的将来时以及条件从句用一般现在时表将来，都是考试常见考点。句子长度和复杂度也与真题中的长难句接近，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本卷出现的 304 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。

**creative** B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷9次 · 真题 65 句

**stress** B1

n. 压力

本卷8次 · 真题 126 句

**graduate** B1

n. 毕业生

本卷8次·真题 82 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷7次·真题 568 句

**earn** A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷7次·真题 64 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本卷7次·真题 59 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次·真题 363 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本卷6次·真题 273 句

**accord** C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷6次·真题 167 句

**manner** B1

n. 方式

本卷6次·真题 25 句

**career** B1

n. 职业

本卷5次·真题 106 句

**graduation** B1

n. 毕业

本卷5次·真题 22 句

**comedy** B1

n. 喜剧 (作品)

本卷5次·真题 11 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本卷4次·真题 158 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷4次·真题 119 句

**seek** B1

v. 寻找

本卷4次·真题 70 句

**workplace** B1

n. 工作场所

本卷4次·真题 70 句

**innovation** B2

n. 创新,革新(指行为或过程)

本卷4次·真题 53 句

**player** A2

n. 运动员

本卷4次·真题 41 句

**detect** B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷4次·真题 21 句

**genius** B2

n. 天才

本卷4次·真题 12 句

**retire** B1

v. 退休

本卷4次·真题 12 句

**creator** B2

n. 创造者

本卷4次·真题 8 句

**employee** A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷3次·真题 190 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

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次·真题 112 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本卷3次·真题 106 句

**support** A2

v. 支持

本卷3次·真题 103 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本卷3次·真题 102 句

**enable** B1

v. 使能够

本卷3次·真题 68 句

**wrong** A2

adj. 错误的

本卷3次·真题 66 句

**occur** B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷3次·真题 62 句

**complex** B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷3次·真题 61 句

**specific** B2

adj. 具体的

本卷3次·真题 59 句

**ensure** B2

v. 确保

本卷3次·真题 57 句

**emotional** B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷3次·真题 52 句

**adapt** B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷3次·真题 44 句

**novel** B1

n. 小说

本卷3次·真题 43 句

**reward** B1

n. 报酬

本卷3次·真题 43 句

**character** B1

n. 性格

本卷3次·真题 30 句

**extremely** B1

adv. 极其

本卷3次·真题 29 句

**familiar** B1

adj. 熟悉的

本卷3次·真题 28 句

**mood** A2

n. 心情

本卷3次·真题 27 句

**foundation** B2

n. 基础, 根基

本卷3次·真题 25 句

**alleviate** C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本卷3次·真题 19 句

**literature** B2

n. 文学

本卷3次·真题 19 句

**recognise** B1

v. 认出, 识别出

本卷3次·真题 15 句

**cognition** C1

n. 认知

本卷3次·真题 14 句

**minister** B2

n. 部长

本卷3次·真题 14 句

**cue** B2

n. 提示

本卷3次·真题 12 句

**inspiration**

B2

n. 灵感

本卷3次·真题 11句

**benefit**

B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244句

**effect**

A2

n. 影响

本卷2次·真题 191句

**system**

A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176句

**tend**

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170句

**species**

B2

n. 物种

本卷2次·真题 136句

**base**

A2

n. 基础

本卷2次·真题 126句

**million**

A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题 126句

**decade**

B1

n. 十年

本卷2次·真题 120句

**publish**

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷2次·真题 94句

**physical**

B1

adj. 身体的

本卷2次·真题 91句

**later**

A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷2次·真题 87句

**cognitive**

C1

adj. 认知的

本卷2次·真题 85句

**professional**

B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82句

**financial**

B2

adj. 财政的

本卷2次·真题 79句

**further**

B1

adv. 更远处

本卷2次·真题 79句

**increasingly**

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷2次·真题 78 句

**identify**

B1

v. 识别

本卷2次·真题 75 句

**consequence**

B2

n. 结果

本卷2次·真题 66 句

**easily**

A2

adv. 容易地

本卷2次·真题 65 句

**intelligence**

B2

n. 智力

本卷2次·真题 64 句

**management**

B1

n. 管理

本卷2次·真题 63 句

**quickly**

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷2次·真题 63 句

**strategy**

B2

n. 策略

本卷2次·真题 63 句

**generally**

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本卷2次·真题 60 句

**generation**

B2

n. 一代人

本卷2次·真题 60 句

**particularly**

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷2次·真题 57 句

**employer**

B1

n. 雇主

本卷2次·真题 56 句

**loss**

B1

n. 丧失

本卷2次·真题 56 句

**majority**

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

**code**

B1

n. 代码

本卷2次·真题 50 句

**powerful**

B1

adj. 强大的

本卷2次·真题 50 句

**balance** B1

n. 平衡

本卷2次·真题 49 句

**demonstrate** B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

**certainly** A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

**celebrity** B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷2次·真题 35 句

**assert** C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**habitat** B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**obesity** B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本卷2次·真题 34 句

**context** B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**funding** B2

n. 资金

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**moral** B2

adj. 道德的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

**gather** B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷2次·真题 31 句

**proportion** B2

n. 部分

本卷2次·真题 30 句

**competitive** B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷2次·真题 28 句

**chronic** B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**regardless** B2

adv. 不管

本卷2次·真题 27 句

**complain** A2

v. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**technical** B2

adj. 技术的

本卷2次·真题 23 句

**injury** B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷2次·真题 21 句

**virus** B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷2次·真题 21 句

**fairly** B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**profitable** B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**reform** B2

v. 改革

本卷2次·真题 20 句

**biological** B2

adj. 生物的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**crack** B1

v. 破裂

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**engineering** B1

n. 工程学

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**indicator** B2

n. 指示物; 指示信号

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**resist** B2

v. 抵抗

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**sensitive** B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

**recruit** B2

v. 招募

本卷2次·真题 16 句

**absorb** B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**flexible** B2

adj. 灵活的

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**physically** B1

adv. 身体上

本卷2次·真题 15 句

**circumstance**

B2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**philosopher**

B2

n. 哲学家

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**recession**

C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷2次·真题 14 句

**prescribe**

B2

v. 开 (药)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

**fashionable**

B1

adj. 时髦的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**humor**

B1

n. 幽默

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**overwork**

B2

v. 过度工作

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**ownership**

B2

n. 所有权

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**setback**

B2

n. 挫折

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**sleeping**

A1

v. 睡觉 (sleep 的现在分词)

本卷2次·真题 11 句

**pill**

B1

n. 药丸

本卷2次·真题 10 句

**bacteria**

B2

n. 细菌

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**companion**

B2

n. 同伴

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**indication**

B2

n. 迹象

本卷2次·真题 9 句

**precedent**

C1

n. 先例

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**restrict**

B2

v. 限制

本卷2次·真题 8 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题 271 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 205 句

**data** B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题 181 句

**risk** A2

n. 风险

本卷1次·真题 167 句

**community** B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 163 句

**reduce** B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 138 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题 134 句

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题 128 句

**process** B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题 114 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本卷1次·真题 96 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

**effective** B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

**account** A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

**concern** B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

**customer** A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

**exist** A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

**current** B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

**due** B1

adj. 预期的

本卷1次·真题 70 句

**responsibility** B1

n. 责任

本卷1次·真题 69 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

**realize** B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

**perform** B1

v. 执行

本卷1次·真题 61 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

**productivity** B2

n. 生产率

本卷1次·真题 58 句

**reality** B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

**boost** B2

v. 提高

本卷1次·真题 55 句

**particular** B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

**argument** B1

n. 争论

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**fashion** B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**rely** B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本卷1次·真题 51 句

**athlete** B1

n. 运动员

本卷1次·真题 49 句

**sign** A1

n. 标志

本卷1次·真题 49 句

**advance** B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**track** A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**thus** B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

**being** B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**chemical** B1

adj. 化学的

本卷1次·真题 46 句

**creativity** B2

n. 创造力

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**represent** B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

**desire** B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**educational** B1

adj. 教育的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**previous** B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**style** A2

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 44 句

**fully** B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**lifestyle** B1

n. 生活方式

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**pursue** B2

v. 追求

本卷1次·真题 43 句

**signal** B1

n. 信号

本卷1次·真题 42 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本卷1次·真题 40 句

**attempt** B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**priority** B2

n. 优先事项

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**trait** B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

**perspective** B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

**basis** B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**indeed** B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**interact** B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**loan** B1

n. 贷款

本卷1次·真题 37 句

**capacity** B2

n. 容量

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**improvement** B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

**adolescent** B2

n. 青少年

本卷1次·真题 35 句

**male** A2

adj. 男性的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

**original** B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**regular** B1

adj. 经常的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**sector** B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

**expectation** B2

n. 期待; 预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**perceive** B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

**constantly** B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**frequently** B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**obvious** B1

adj. 明显的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**participate** B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**wild** A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

**appropriate** B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**sufficient** B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

**ahead** A2

adv. 在前面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**limited** B1

adj. 有限的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**preference** B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

**decrease** B1

v. 减少, 降低

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**increased** A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**ingredient** B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**phenomenon** B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**propose** B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 28 句

**salary** B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

**conductive** C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**evolve** B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本卷1次·真题 26 句

**domestic** B2

adj. 国内的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**favor** B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**scene** A2

n. 场景

本卷1次·真题 25 句

**additional** B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**differ** B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**muscle** A2

n. 肌肉

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**payment** B1

n. 支付

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**quit** B1

v. 离开（工作、学校等）

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**successfully** B1

adv. 成功地

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**technique** B1

n. 技术

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**unable** A2

adj. 不能的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

**distinguish** B2

v. 区分

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**routine** B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**select** B1

v. 选择，挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

**apart** B1

adv. 分开地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**prior** B2

adj. 先前的，之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

**accurate** B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**anticipate** B2

v. 预料，预期（某事将发生）

本卷1次·真题 21 句

**inspire** B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**trigger** B2

v. 引发

本卷1次·真题 20 句

**economics** B2

n. 经济学

本卷1次·真题 19 句

**insight**

B2

n. 洞察力

本卷1次·真题 19句

**prospect**

B2

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 19句

**typical**

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷1次·真题 19句

**apparently**

B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本卷1次·真题 18句

**sophisticated**

C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷1次·真题 18句

**curiosity**

B2

n. 好奇心

本卷1次·真题 17句

**tone**

B1

n. 语气，口气

本卷1次·真题 17句

**alert**

B2

adj. 警觉的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**constant**

B2

adj. 持续不断的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**existing**

B1

adj. 现有的

本卷1次·真题 16句

**imagination**

B1

n. 想象力

本卷1次·真题 16句

**surround**

B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16句

**appearance**

B1

n. 外貌

本卷1次·真题 15句

**bolster**

C1

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 15句

**combat**

B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15句

**competitor**

B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15句

**innovative** B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15句

**promising** B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15句

**spectrum** C1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 15句

**symptom** B2

n. 症状

本卷1次·真题 15句

**characterize** C1

v. 是...的特征

本卷1次·真题 14句

**deed** B2

n. 行为

本卷1次·真题 14句

**epidemic** C1

n. 流行病

本卷1次·真题 14句

**seemingly** B2

adv. 看似，似乎（表面上看起来是这样，但...

本卷1次·真题 14句

**virtue** B2

n. 美德

本卷1次·真题 14句

**award** B1

n. 奖

本卷1次·真题 13句

**concede** C1

v. 承认（某事属实、正确）

本卷1次·真题 13句

**odd** B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13句

**array** B2

n. 数组

本卷1次·真题 12句

**comfort** B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12句

**disagree** A2

v. 不同意

本卷1次·真题 12句

**endure** B2

v. 忍受

本卷1次·真题 12句

**imitate** B2

v. 模仿;仿效(行为、声音、方式等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**okay** A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

**distant** B1

adj. 遥远的, 远处的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**innovate** C1

v. 创新

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**instantly** B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**intricate** C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**longevity** C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**medication** B2

n. 药物;药品

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**originate** C1

v. 起源于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**secondary** B2

adj. 次要的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**symbol** B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11 句

**circulation** B2

n. 循环

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**devise** B2

v. 设计

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**mentally** B2

adv. 精神上

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**readily** B2

adv. 乐意地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**upset** B1

adj. 难过的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

**verbal** B2

adj. 口头的  
本卷1次·真题10句

**assortment** B2

n. 各种各样的东西  
本卷1次·真题9句

**diagnose** B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)  
本卷1次·真题9句

**elaborate** C1

adj. 复杂精细的  
本卷1次·真题9句

**exception** B2

n. 例外  
本卷1次·真题9句

**flexibility** B2

n. 灵活性  
本卷1次·真题9句

**poorly** B1

adv. 糟糕地  
本卷1次·真题9句

**recipe** A2

n. 烹饪食谱  
本卷1次·真题9句

**glance** B2

v. 瞥  
本卷1次·真题8句

**informed** B2

adj. 了解情况的  
本卷1次·真题8句

**layman** C1

n. 外行  
本卷1次·真题8句

**modification** B2

n. 修改  
本卷1次·真题8句

**rough** B1

adj. 粗糙的  
本卷1次·真题8句

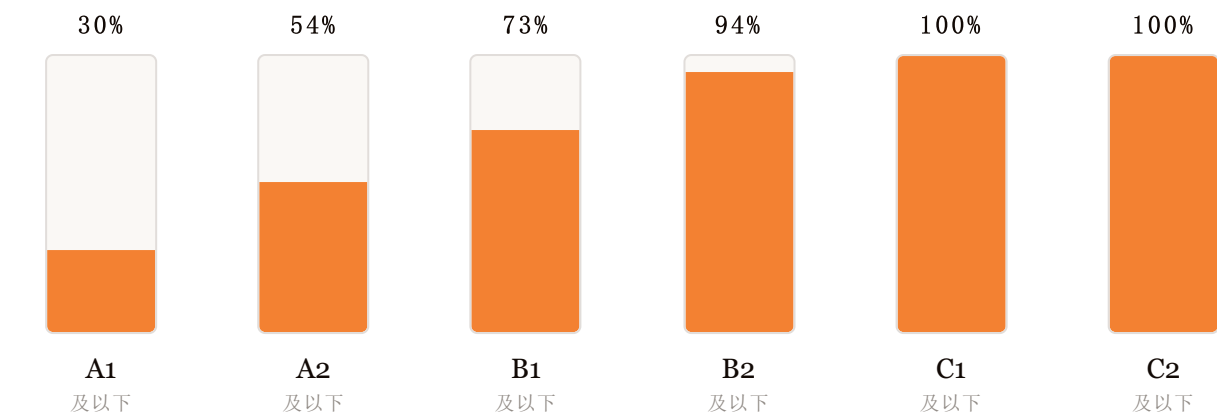
**wit** C1

n. 机智  
本卷1次·真题8句

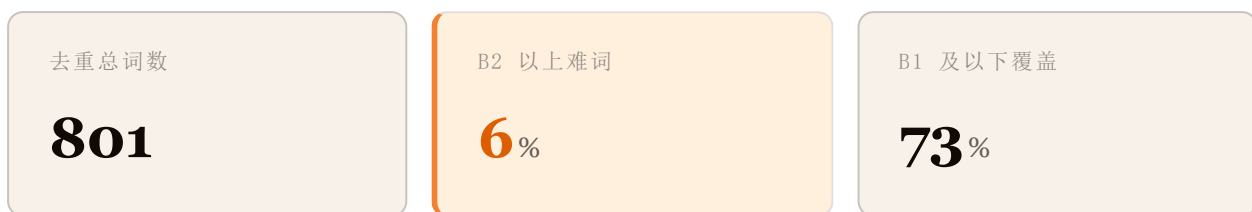
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全卷录音原文 801 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **801** 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 45 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 801 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语六级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">本页</a>     |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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# 2023年12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12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、5 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(2023-12) · 六级

Part III Section A

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

The desert is deceiving. At first glance it looks lifeless, barren, and bone-dry. For most passersby humming through the Mojave on their way to try their luck in Las Vegas or heading towards the Grand Canyon, it's just a 26 stretch of land with some mountains in the distance and more 27 to be a setting for a movie that takes place on Mars. The desert, however, is 28 with life, mystery, and magic.

沙漠具有欺骗性。乍一看，它显得毫无生机、贫瘠而干燥。对于大多数匆匆穿过莫哈韦沙漠前往拉斯维加斯碰运气或前往大峡谷的过路人来说，这只是一片平坦的土地，远处有一些山脉，更像是发生在火星上的电影场景。然而，沙漠充满了生命、神秘和魔力。

The Mojave desert sees less than two inches of rain a year, and like most deserts, is a land of 29. Temperature fluctuations vary from freezing to 30 hot, not only between seasons, but even within the same day.

莫哈韦沙漠年降雨量不到两英寸，和大多数沙漠一样，是一片极端之地。温度波动从冰冻到灼热，不仅在季节之间变化，甚至在同一天内也是如此。

At the heart of this vast, 25,000-square-mile desert is Mojave National Preserve. The folks managing and working there wear the wide-brimmed(宽边的) hats that have become 31 with places like Yosemite. The preserve is rich with history, culture, biodiversity, and endless opportunities to 32 your interest, especially for anyone who loves the outdoors. For a photographer, it requires patience and 33 a few spare tires to maneuver the network of unpaved "roads", but the rewards are plenty.

在这片广阔的25000平方英里沙漠的中心是莫哈韦国家保护区。在那里管理和工作的人们戴着宽边帽，这种帽子已经成为像约塞米蒂这样的地方的代名词。保护区拥有丰富的历史、文化、生物多样性，以及无尽

的激发兴趣的机会，特别是对于热爱户外活动的人来说。对于摄影师而言，需要耐心以及可能需要几个备用轮胎来驾驭那些未铺设的"道路"网络，但回报是丰厚的。

Photographing here requires a good, 34 pair of shoes and a lot of preparation. Plenty of water, spare tires, and a full tank of gas are needed to explore this unit of the national park system, which is the third largest in the country.

在这里拍摄需要一双结实耐用的鞋子和大量的准备工作。需要充足的水、备用轮胎和一满箱汽油来探索这个国家公园系统的单元，它是美国第三大国家公园。

Like all deserts, though, if you are patient, you will be rewarded, as they often reveal their secrets slowly. During my last outing, I was surprised to see how much of the area was shaped by ancient volcanoes and geological forces, much of which remains today, giving the area a 35 feel and painting a colorful background for great photographs.

然而，像所有沙漠一样，如果你有耐心，你就会得到回报，因为它们往往会缓慢地揭示自己的秘密。在我上次外出期间，我惊讶地发现该地区有多少是由古代火山和地质力量塑造的，其中大部分至今仍然存在，赋予该地区独特的感觉，并为精彩的照片描绘了色彩丰富的背景。

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) apt         | I) sparingly  |
| B) burning     | J) sprinkle   |
| C) extremes    | K) steer      |
| D) flat        | L) stimulate  |
| E) fractions   | M) sturdy     |
| F) overflowing | N) synonymous |
| G) parasites   | O) unique     |
| H) probably    |               |

26. it's just a \_\_(26)\_\_ stretch of land with some mountains in the distance

【答案】 **D) flat** 形容词

【词性槽】 a \_\_ stretch of land, 冠词后名词前作定语

【依据】 flat 表"平坦的、单调的", 呼应"路过者只觉无趣"

前文铺垫 it looks lifeless, barren, and bone-dry, 路过者的视角下沙漠是"一片平坦无奇"的土地, flat 既符合视觉特征又含"乏味"色彩, 与 "some mountains in the distance" 远景一片低平相对照。

【竞争词】 O) unique unique 是褒义"独特的", 与路过者负面初印象冲突

本句站在"匆匆路过、误解沙漠"的视角, 褒义词不合逻辑; unique 真正贴合的是 35 题描写沙漠真实风貌处。

M) sturdy sturdy 常修饰人/物结实, 不修饰 stretch of land

sturdy 用来形容鞋、家具、人结实耐用, 与 "一片土地" 不搭。

A) apt apt 后常跟 to/at, 单独作定语少见

apt 作定语虽语法可行(恰当的), 但语义上"恰当的一片土地"没说清啥; 且 A 在后文"more \_\_ to be a setting" 句里和 to 搭配更合身, 应留给那处。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 O) —— unique 是褒义, 与路过者负面初印象相反。unique 词性也对、放进 "a \_\_ stretch of land" 句也通, 但本句视角是"误解沙漠的路过者", 褒义形容词违和; 忽略说话人态度色彩就会被钓走。

27. and more \_\_(27)\_\_ to be a setting for a movie that takes place on Mars.

【答案】 **A) apt** 形容词

【词性槽】 more \_\_ to be, 比较级框架后形容词

【依据】 be apt to do = 易于/倾向于做某事

be apt to do 是固定结构, 意为"很可能/适合于.....", 与 more 连用表"更像/更适合作火星电影背景", 配合 more \_\_(27)\_\_ to be a setting for a movie that takes place on Mars. 上下文极顺。

【竞争词】 O) unique unique 不接 to do

unique 后接 to 时表"为.....所独有" (unique to X), 不接 to do 不定式; 且 unique 是绝对级形容词, 语义上也不与 more 自然搭配。

M) sturdy sturdy 不接 to do, 且不修饰场景

sturdy 没有 "be sturdy to do" 的固定结构, 语义也偏"结实耐用", 与"像火星电影场景"扯不上。

28. The desert, however, is \_\_(28)\_\_ with life, mystery, and magic.

【答案】 **F) overflowing** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be ... with 结构，空处作表语形容词

【依据】 **be overflowing with** 表"充满、洋溢着"，与转折语义吻合

首句说沙漠看似 lifeless, barren, and bone-dry, 然后 however 转折，需要一个表"满满都是"的强对比形容词，overflowing 与 with 构成固定搭配 "be overflowing with", 正好与 life、mystery、magic 这一串积极名词配伍。

【竞争词】 **N) synonymous** 搭配虽对，但语义指向"等同"而非"充满"

be synonymous with 意为"与.....同义/紧密关联"，放进 is \_\_(28)\_\_ with life, mystery, and magic. 会变成"沙漠等同于生命、神秘与魔法"，语义太绝对，且后文段 31 才真正用到 synonymous，更切合那里。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **N)** —— synonymous with 也成立，但语义太强、抢了 31 题的位置。synonymous 与 with 搭配看似也对，会把考生骗进"沙漠等同于生命与神秘"的过度判断；记住做选词填空要全篇预判搭配归属，把唯一性最强的搭配留给真正的位置 (31 题)。

29. is a land of \_\_(29)\_\_\_

【答案】 **C) extremes** (名词)

【词性槽】 a land of \_\_\_, of 后填名词

【依据】 **a land of extremes = 极端反差之地**

后文 Temperature fluctuations vary from freezing to \_\_(30)\_\_ hot, not only between seasons, but even within the same day. 正好解释了"极端"——温差从冰点跨到酷热，extremes 既匹配语义又是英语里常见的固定表达 "a land of extremes"。

【竞争词】 **E) fractions** fractions 指"分数/小部分"，与沙漠特征无关

"a land of fractions" 没有这种说法，也无法解释后文的温度反差，语义完全跑偏。

**G) parasites** parasites 寄生虫，与沙漠语境不符

把沙漠说成"寄生虫之地"语义离奇，且后文谈的是温度而非生物，逻辑指向不对。

30. from freezing to \_\_(30)\_\_ hot

【答案】 **B) burning** (副词)

【词性槽】 副词修饰形容词 hot

【依据】 **burning hot** 表"灼热", 与 **freezing** 形成强对比

前文是 freezing (冰冻) 极端冷, 空处需要与之对称的极端热表达, burning 常以 burning hot 形式强调"灼热", 呼应 29 题的 a land of extremes。

【竞争词】 H) **probably** probably 表可能性, 与温度程度无关

"freezing to probably hot" 逻辑荒谬: 极端温度对比里不会说"大概热", 且 probably 也无法与 freezing 形成对称的程度感。

I) **sparingly** sparingly 指"节俭地", 语义完全错位

sparingly 用来修饰使用、消费等动作, 放在 hot 前"节俭地热"毫无意义。

31. wear the wide-brimmed(宽边的) hats that have become \_\_(31)\_\_ with places like Yosemite.

【答案】 **N) synonymous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 have become \_\_ with, 空作表语形容词

【依据】 **be/become synonymous with** = 成为.....的代名词

宽边帽 the wide-brimmed(宽边的) hats 与优胜美地等国家公园在大众认知里已经画等号, synonymous 完美贴合 "become synonymous with places like Yosemite" 这一固定表达。

【竞争词】 A) **apt** apt 不与 with 搭配

apt 常说 be apt to do/be apt at, 搭配是 to 或 at, 不与 with 连用, 语法上首先就被排除。

32. endless opportunities to \_\_(32)\_\_ your interest

【答案】 **L) stimulate** (动词)

【词性槽】 to \_\_ your interest, 不定式后接动词原形

【依据】 **stimulate one's interest** = 激发某人的兴趣

stimulate 是 interest 的高频搭配动词, 意为"激发兴趣", 与"无尽的机会去激发你的兴趣"完全吻合, 且前文 rich with history, culture, biodiversity, and endless opportunities 也在铺垫"种种激发兴趣的资源"。

【竞争词】 J) **sprinkle** sprinkle 表"撒、洒", 与 interest 不搭

sprinkle one's interest 不是英语自然表达, sprinkle 宾语多为水、糖粉、点缀物等具体物质。

K) **steer** steer 是"驾驶/引导", 宾语常为人、船、方向

steer your interest 虽勉强可懂, 但搭配生硬; 英语里"激发兴趣"的固定动词是 stimulate/arouse/spark, 不会用 steer。

33. it requires patience and \_\_(33)\_\_ a few spare tires to maneuver the network of unpaved "roads"

【答案】 **H) probably** (副词)

【词性槽】 副词修饰整句/动词性结构 a few spare tires to maneuver...

【依据】 **probably** 表"很可能", 符合作者经验之谈的口吻

作者在分享在保护区拍照的经验: 耐心是必须, 备胎"很可能"也需要, probably 正好传达这种"建议但留余地"的语气。

【竞争词】 I) sparingly sparingly 与名词 a few spare tires 语义冲突

sparingly 意为"节制地、少量地", 但句中已经用 a few 限定数量, 再加 sparingly 既冗余又改变重心; 语义上也与"建议多备"的语境相反。

34. requires a good, \_\_(34)\_\_ pair of shoes and a lot of preparation.

【答案】 **M) sturdy** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a good, \_\_ pair of shoes 并列修饰

【依据】 **sturdy** 形容鞋"结实耐用", 与 good 同向

沙漠拍照路况差 the network of unpaved "roads", 鞋需要"结实"才扛得住, sturdy 与 good 形成自然的双形容词修饰: "一双好的、结实的鞋"。

【竞争词】 O) unique unique 修饰鞋偏向"独特款式", 与实用语境不符

沙漠摄影准备讲的是耐用、防护, 不是款式独特; unique 真正切题之处在 35 题描写沙漠地貌。

35. giving the area a \_\_(35)\_\_ feel and painting a colorful background for great photographs.

【答案】 **O) unique** (形容词)

【词性槽】 giving the area a \_\_ feel, 名词前定语

【依据】 **unique feel** = 独一无二的感觉

前文 much of the area was shaped by ancient volcanoes and geological forces 强调这片土地由古火山与地质力量塑造, 留给观者"独特"的观感, unique 与彩色摄影背景描述完美衔接。

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) **apt** 形容词

恰当的; 倾向于.....的; 易于.....的

用于第 27 空

B) **burning** 形容词 动词

灼热的; 燃烧的 (作形容词时表程度极高, 常修饰 hot 等)

用于第 30 空

C) **extremes** 名词

极端; 极端情况 (常用复数)

用于第 29 空

D) **flat** 形容词 名词

平坦的; 平淡无奇的

用于第 26 空

E) **fractions** 名词

分数; 小部分

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **overflowing** 形容词 动词

充溢的; 满溢的 (常与 with 搭配)

用于第 28 空

G) **parasites** 名词

寄生虫; 寄生者

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **probably** 副词

很可能地; 大概

用于第 33 空

I) **sparingly** 副词

节俭地; 有节制地

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **sprinkle** 动词 名词

撒; 洒; 少量

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **steer** 动词

驾驶; 引导

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **stimulate** 动词

刺激; 激发 (兴趣、欲望等)

用于第 32 空

M) **sturdy** 形容词

结实的; 坚固耐用的

用于第 34 空

N) **synonymous** 形容词

同义的; 紧密关联的 (常与 with 搭配)

用于第 31 空

O) **unique** 形容词

独特的; 独一无二的

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

## 莫哈维沙漠看似荒凉，实则生机与神秘并存

全文以摄影爱好者视角介绍莫哈维国家保护区——开篇先打破“沙漠=死寂”的刻板印象 The desert is deceiving. At first glance it looks lifeless, barren, and bone-dry., 随即转折点出其真貌 The desert, however, is \_\_(28)\_\_ with life, mystery, and magic., 后文围绕极端气候、地貌、摄影准备依次展开。

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。

### E) **fractions** 像 29 题的名词候选

fractions 和 extremes 同为复数名词，都可放进 a land of \_\_, 但 fractions“分数/小部分”与后文温度反差无关，看不到下文佐证就不要硬上。

### G) **parasites** 像 29 题的名词候选

parasites 也是复数名词、词性匹配 29 题语法槽，但语义指向生物寄生虫，与沙漠极端气候话题完全无关——这是命题人埋的“词性对、语义偏”陷阱。

### I) **sparingly** 像 30/33 题的副词候选

sparingly 是副词，本可放进 30 题 hot 前或 33 题 a few 之间，但语义“节俭地”与极端温度、备胎数量都冲突，正是用来诱惑只看词性不看语义的考生。

### J) **sprinkle** 像 32 题的动词候选

sprinkle 与 stimulate 同为可作动词原形的词，可放进 to \_\_ your interest 槽位，但 sprinkle your interest 不成搭配——它真正能搭的宾语是 water、sugar 这类具体名词。

### K) **steer** 像 32 题的动词候选

steer 也是动词原形，能放进 to \_\_ your interest 的语法槽，但 steer your interest 搭配生硬；记住“激发兴趣”是 stimulate 的地盘。

## 2 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 desert, however, is overflowing with life, mystery, and magic.

第1段，第4句

涵盖主语、谓语、状语三种基本成分，插入语 however 可训练对非核心成分的识别。但成分种类有限，无宾语、定语从句等更复杂结构，练习价值中等偏下。

Temperature fluctuations vary from freezing to burning hot, not only between seasons, but even within the same day.

第2段，第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见，"not only ... but also ..."并列强调结构也是常考句型，但整体结构过于基础，代表性一般

## 本篇出现的 28 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。

**desert** A2

n. 沙漠

本篇6次 · 真题 17 句

**reward** B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

**opportunity** B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

**gas** A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**unique** B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**network** B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

**explore** B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**vary** B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**distance** A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**vast** B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**setting** B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**preparation** B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**grand** B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**biodiversity** C1

n. 生物多样性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**stimulate** B2

v. 刺激

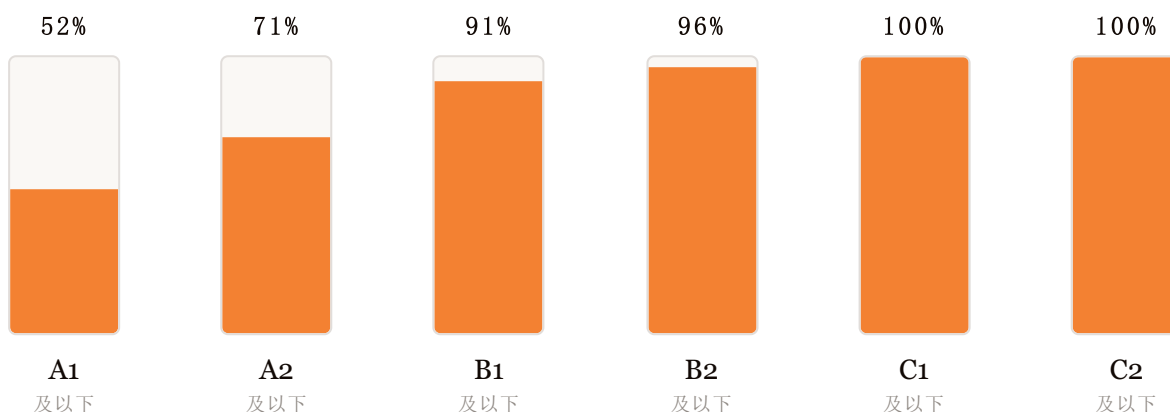
本篇1次·真题 16 句

|                                                            |                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><u>tank</u></b> B1<br>n. 坦克<br>本篇1次 · 真题 14 句           | <b><u>slowly</u></b> A1<br>adv. 缓慢地<br>本篇1次 · 真题 13 句  |
| <b><u>surprised</u></b> A2<br>adj. 感到惊讶的<br>本篇1次 · 真题 13 句 | <b><u>endless</u></b> B2<br>adj. 无尽的<br>本篇1次 · 真题 12 句 |
| <b><u>stretch</u></b> B1<br>v. 伸展<br>本篇1次 · 真题 11 句        | <b><u>folk</u></b> B1<br>n. 人们<br>本篇1次 · 真题 10 句       |
| <b><u>patience</u></b> B1<br>n. 耐心<br>本篇1次 · 真题 10 句       | <b><u>glance</u></b> B2<br>v. 瞥<br>本篇1次 · 真题 8 句       |

#### VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 141 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **141** 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 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 141 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

141

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

91%



英语六级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2023年12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12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 11 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(2023-12)·六级

Part III Section B

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

### African countries must get smarter with their agriculture

A) On the hills of central Kenya, almost lime-green with the sparkle of tea bushes in the sunlight, farmers know all about climate change. "The rainy season is no longer predictable," says one. "When it is supposed to rain it doesn't, then it all comes at once." Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet. For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter: whereas other regions were able to grow rich by burning coal and oil, Africa will pay much of the human price without having enjoyed the benefits. "Africa only represents 2% of global greenhouse-gas emissions but it is the continent that is expected to suffer the most from climate impacts," says Mafalda Duarte, who runs the World Bank's \$8bn Climate Investment Funds.

在肯尼亚中部的山丘上,阳光下茶树丛闪烁着近乎青柠色的光芒,农民们对气候变化了如指掌。"雨季不再有规律可循,"一位农民说。"该下雨的时候不下,然后雨水一下子全来了。"气候变化是一个将影响地球上每个人的问题。对非洲人来说,其后果将尤为苦涩:其他地区能够通过燃烧煤炭和石油致富,而非洲将付出大部分人类代价却未能享受到这些好处。"非洲仅占全球温室气体排放量的2%,但预计它将是受气候影响最严重的大陆,"管理世界银行80亿美元气候投资基金的Mafalda Duarte说。

B) Although there are huge uncertainties as to the precise impacts of climate change, enough is known to say that global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity. Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years. Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa and diseases would spread to areas not currently affected. Farming would also be hit hard. About 40% of

the land now used to grow maize(玉米) would no longer be suitable for it. Overall, it is estimated that maize yields would fall by 18-22%.

尽管气候变化的具体影响存在巨大不确定性,但已知足够的信息表明全球变暖是非洲繁荣的主要威胁之一。非洲部分地区的变暖速度已经远快于平均水平:过去50年里,南部非洲的气温上升幅度约为全球平均水平的两倍。即使全球减排足以将全球变暖控制在1.5°C以下,热浪仍会在非洲加剧,疾病会传播到目前未受影响的地区。农业也会受到严重打击。目前用于种植玉米的土地约有40%将不再适合种植。总体而言,据估计玉米产量将下降18%至22%。

- C) Africa is particularly vulnerable, in part because it is already struggling to feed itself and it will have to vastly increase yields and productivity if it is to put food on the plates of a fast-growing population, even without climate change. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation reckons that by 2050 global food production would have to rise by about 70% over its level of 2009 to meet demand from a population that is growing in numbers and appetite. Much of this new demand will be in Africa. Yet the continent already imports about \$50bn-worth of food a year and that figure is expected to more than double over the next five years. Self-sufficiency is not Africa's goal, but the fact that it spends more money importing food than it does buying capital goods suggests it has room for improvement.

非洲特别脆弱,部分原因在于它已经在努力养活自己,而且即使没有气候变化,如果要为快速增长的人口提供食物,它也必须大幅提高产量和生产率。联合国粮食及农业组织估计,到2050年,全球粮食产量必须比2009年水平增长约70%,才能满足人口数量和食欲都在增长的需求。这些新增需求大部分将来自非洲。然而,非洲大陆目前每年进口约500亿美元的食品,预计这一数字在未来五年将增长一倍以上。自给自足不是非洲的目标,但它在进口食品上的支出多于购买资本品的事实表明它有改进的空间。

- D) Finding out why is not hard. Most farms are tiny, ploughed by hand and reliant on rain. More than half of Africa's people make their living from farming. Although its total harvest has climbed over the past few decades, this is mainly because there are more people farming more land. But in many places there is no spare land to farm. Plots in Rwanda are so small that you could fit 250 of them onto the average American farm. And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia. Yields of maize are generally less than two tonnes per hectare, a fifth the level in America.

找出原因并不难。大多数农场规模很小,靠人工耕作并依赖降雨。非洲一半以上的人口以农业为生。尽管过去几十年非洲的总收成有所增加,但这主要是因为有更多人耕种更多土地。但在许多地方已经没有多余的土地可供耕种。卢旺达的地块非常小,250块这样的地块才相当于一个美国普通农场的面积。尽管过去30年非洲每个工人的产出提高了一半以上,但仍远远落后于亚洲2.5倍的提升。玉米产量通常每公顷不到两吨,仅为美国水平的五分之一。

- E) The low productivity of African farmers is reflected in national economic statistics—despite absorbing so much labour, farming generates just 15% of GDP. "They can't even feed their families," says Jennifer Blanke, a vice-president of the African Development Bank in charge of agriculture. "Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years."

非洲农民的低生产率反映在国家经济统计数据中——尽管吸收了如此多的劳动力,农业仅创造了GDP的15%。"他们甚至无法养活自己的家人,"负责农业的非洲开发银行副行长Jennifer Blanke说。"在非洲许多地区,农业生产率100年来都没有提高。"

- F) One reason is that in the first few decades of independence, many African governments neglected farming as they focused on industrialising their economies. Others damaged it by pushing down the prices that state monopolies paid for their crops in order to subsidise workers in cities with cheap food. Ghana taxed cocoa(可可粉) exports so heavily that production collapsed by half between the 1960s and 1980s, despite a jump in the global price of cocoa. Yet over the past two decades or so governments and donors have begun to look again at farming as a way of providing jobs for the 13 million young people entering the workforce each year. Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds. The results can be impressive. Improved varieties of sorghum(高粱), for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety. Infrastructure is important. A World Bank irrigation project in Ethiopia helped farmers increase their potato harvest from about 8 tonnes per hectare to 35 tonnes.

原因之一是在独立后的最初几十年里,许多非洲政府在专注于经济工业化时忽视了农业。其他国家则通过压低国有垄断企业收购农作物的价格来损害农业,以使用廉价食品补贴城市工人。加纳对可可粉出口征收重税,导致尽管可可全球价格大幅上涨,产量在20世纪60年代至80年代间仍下降了一半。然而在过去二十年左右,政府和捐助者开始重新将农业视为为每年进入劳动力市场的1300万年轻人提供就业的途径。大部分重点放在让小农户使用化肥,更重要的是使用更好的种子。结果可能令人印象深刻。例如,改良品种的高粱可以产出比普通品种多40%的作物。基础设施很重要。世界银行在埃塞俄比亚的一个灌溉项目帮助农民将马铃薯收成从每公顷约8吨增加到35吨。

- G) Better techniques help, too. Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems. Many of their neighbours do not follow the advice, because it seems counter-intuitive. More stems ought to lead to more coffee beans, they say. Yet after seeing those following the advice get bigger harvests for a season or two, many others start doing the same.

更好的技术也有帮助。肯尼亚的小咖啡农通过遵循几条关于照料咖啡树的简单指南,例如只保留三根主干而修剪其余枝条,能够将收入提高40%。他们的许多邻居不遵循这一建议,因为这似乎违反直觉。他们说,更多枝条应该会带来更多咖啡豆。然而在看到那些遵循建议的人连续一两季获得更大收成后,许多其他人开始效仿。

- H) One way of spreading knowledge is to link farms to big buyers of their harvests. When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya, it wanted to use local crops to make a beer cheap enough to compete with illicit home brew. It organised farmers into groups, improved supply chains for them to get seeds and fertiliser and then agreed to buy their grain. It now provides a market to about 17,000 farmers. Across the region it has doubled its use of local raw material to about 80% over five years, says John O'Keeffe, who runs its Africa business.

传播知识的一种方法是将农场与其收成的大买家联系起来。当英国饮料巨头Diageo在肯尼亚西部建造啤酒厂时,它想使用当地作物酿造足够便宜的啤酒来与非法自酿酒竞争。它将农民组织成小组,改善他们获得种子和化肥的供应链,然后同意购买他们的粮食。它现在为约17000名农民提供市场。负责其非洲业务的John O'Keeffe说,在整个地区,它在五年内将当地原材料的使用量翻了一番,达到约80%。

- I) An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers. Taita Ngetich, a young Kenyan, was studying engineering when he wanted to earn a little money on the side. He scraped together 20,000 Kenyan shillings (about \$200) to plant tomatoes. Everything went wrong. The crop was attacked by pests. "Then there was a massive flood that swallowed all our capital," he says. Mr Ngetich

persevered by looking into buying a greenhouse to protect his plants from bugs and rain. The cheapest ones cost more than \$2,500 each, so he designed his own for half the price. Soon neighbouring farmers started placing orders with him, and now his firm, Illuminum Greenhouses, has sold more than 1,400 greenhouses that provide livelihoods to about 6,000 people. The business does not stop there; he also supplies fertiliser, high-quality seedlings and smart sensors that increase yields.

一个更重要的变化是从传统农业转向建立能够有利可图地为小农户带来技术和投资的企业。年轻的肯尼亚人Taita Ngetich在学习工程学时想赚点外快。他凑齐了20000肯尼亚先令(约200美元)来种植西红柿。一切都出了问题。作物遭到害虫侵袭。"然后发生了一场大洪水,吞没了我们所有的资本,"他说。

Ngetich先生通过考虑购买温室来保护植物免受虫害和雨水侵袭而坚持了下来。最便宜的温室每个要2500多美元,所以他设计了自己的温室,价格只有一半。很快邻近的农民开始向他订购,现在他的公司Illuminum Greenhouses已经售出了1400多个温室,为约6000人提供生计。业务不止于此;他还供应化肥、高质量幼苗和提高产量的智能传感器。

- J) Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive. Because such a large share of Africa's population earns a living from agriculture, even small improvements in productivity can lift the incomes of millions of people. But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.

Illuminum的成功表明技术如何能帮助即使是小型农场也变得更具有生产力。由于非洲人口中如此大的比例以农业为生,即使生产率的小幅提高也能提升数百万人的收入。但从长远来看,小规模农业只能到此为止,特别是在面对气候变化和人口压力的情况下。

- K) "If we really want to lift people out of poverty we have to finance projects that will get them an income of at least \$100 a month so that they can pay for health care and education," says Mr Ngetich. "Projects that give them an extra \$2 a month from growing beans or maize aren't going to get them there." Getting those big jumps will need better jobs in factories and cities.

"如果我们真的想让人们脱贫,我们必须资助能让他们获得至少每月100美元收入的项目,这样他们才能支付医疗保健和教育费用,"Ngetich先生说。"那些让他们通过种植豆类或玉米每月多赚2美元的项目不会让他们达到那个目标。"实现这些大幅提升需要工厂和城市的更好工作。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century.

据说许多非洲国家的农业生产率一个世纪以来一直很低。

**【答案】** E 段 (强锚点)

**【锚点】** 一百年未提升的农业生产率

**【定位】** Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years.

非洲许多地方的农业生产率已经一百年没有改善了。

**【改写】** agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century ↔

**Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years**

数字单位换写 + 否定改善 = 维持低位

【辨邻】 D 段 output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa 给的时间是 30 年、方向是「提升过半」，与题干 remained low for a century 的「停滞一百年」结论完全相反，属于只覆盖局部 + 方向相反，不是源头段。

output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia

37. Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques.

在农场与其农产品的主要购买者之间建立联系可以促进非洲农民使用先进的农业技术。

【答案】 H 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 把农场连到大买家以推广技术

【定位】 One way of spreading knowledge is to link farms to big buyers of their harvests.

传播知识的一种方式，是把农场与他们农产品的大买家连起来。

【改写】 Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce ↔

link farms to big buyers of their harvests

建立连接 = link; 大买家 = big buyers; 农产品 = harvests

can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques ↔

One way of spreading knowledge

传播知识即让农民用上先进做法

【辨邻】 F 段重心在 getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds, 讲的是「输入端」做法，没有「把农场连到大买家」这件事，与题干 Building connections between farms and major purchasers 的渠道连接路径不同。

Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds

G 段 Many of their neighbours do not follow the advice 走的是「邻里看效果再跟」的路径，与 Building connections between farms and major purchasers 的「连到买家」机制不同。

Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes

38. Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average, with southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate over the last half century.

非洲部分地区的气温上升速度远快于平均水平，南部非洲在过去半个世纪见证了大约两倍于全球的变暖速度。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 南部非洲约两倍全球升温速度

【定位】 Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years.

非洲部分地区已经在以远高于平均的速度变暖：过去 50 年里，南部非洲的气温升幅约为全球升温速率的两倍。

【改写】 southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate ↔

**temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate**

roughly = about, witness 等价于 have increased by 的概括说法

over the last half century ↔ **over the past 50 years**

half century = 50 years

Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average ↔

**Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average**

continent = Africa 上下位换名；getting warmer = warming

39. Improved farming practices have enabled Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably.

改进的农业实践使肯尼亚农民能够显著增加农产品产量。

【答案】 G 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 改良耕作法显著提高肯尼亚农产量

【定位】 Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems.

肯尼亚的小咖啡农只要遵循几条简单的护树建议——比如把茎全部修剪到只剩三根——就能把收入提高 40%。

【改写】 Improved farming practices ↔ **a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes**

上位词 farming practices 覆盖下位的 simple guidelines

Kenyan farmers ↔ **Small coffee farmers in Kenya**

Kenyan farmers 与 farmers in Kenya 等价

increase farm produce remarkably ↔ **increase their incomes by 40%**

40% 即 remarkably; produce 与 incomes 通过因果换皮

【辨邻】 F 段 Improved varieties of sorghum 与 from about 8 tonnes per hectare to 35 tonnes 讲的是高粱与马铃薯增产，不是肯尼亚咖啡农剪枝的故事，主体不同。

Improved varieties of sorghum, for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety

H 段 link farms to big buyers of their harvests 走的是渠道型推广，不是题干 Improved farming practices 的耕作做法改良。

When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya

40. Africa is especially susceptible to the effects of global warming partly because it has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change.

非洲特别容易受到全球变暖影响,部分原因是即使没有气候变化,它也难以养活不断增长的人口。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 气候变化叠加人口增长的双重脆弱

【定位】 Africa is particularly vulnerable, in part because it is already struggling to feed itself and it will have to vastly increase yields and productivity if it is to put food on the plates of a fast-growing population, even without climate change.

非洲格外脆弱, 部分原因是它本就难以养活自己, 而且即便没有气候变化, 它也得大幅提高产量和生产率, 才能喂饱一个快速增长的人口。

【改写】 especially susceptible to the effects of global warming ↔ **particularly vulnerable**  
especially = particularly; susceptible = vulnerable

has difficulty feeding its increasing population ↔ **struggling to feed itself**

has difficulty doing = struggling to do; fast-growing 同义 increasing

even without climate change ↔ **even without climate change**

短语原样复现

【辨邻】 **B** 段 About 40% of the land now used to grow maize would no longer be suitable for it 给的是气候导致的种植带变化, 而题干 has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change 要的是「即使没气候变化也喂不饱」的人口端理由, 方向不同。

Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa

41. The use of fertiliser and improved seeds can help Africa's small farmers impressively increase crop yields.

化肥和改良种子的使用可以帮助非洲小农户大幅提高作物产量。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化肥与改良种子帮小农大幅增产

【定位】 Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds.

(重新重视农业的) 重点很大程度上落在让小农使用化肥, 以及更重要的——使用更好的种子上。

【改写】 The use of fertiliser and improved seeds ↔

**getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds**

fertiliser 原样 + improved seeds = better seeds

can help Africa's small farmers impressively increase crop yields ↔

**The results can be impressive**

impressively 与 impressive 同根同义

【辨邻】 G 段 trimming all but three of their stems 走的是修剪指南，不是题干 The use of fertiliser and improved seeds 要的两类输入。

by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems

42. It has proved even more important to shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers in Africa.

事实证明,从传统农业转向建立能够为非洲小农户带来技术和投资的企业更为重要。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 从传统耕作转向科技+投资的商业模式

【定位】 An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers.

一个更重要的变化是：从传统耕作转向建立那些能把技术与投资带给小农、且能赚钱的企业。

【改写】 shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses ↔

**the move from traditional farming to building businesses**

shift = move; setting up = building

bring technology and investment to small farmers ↔

**profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers**

除 profitably 外短语逐词一致

It has proved even more important ↔ **An even more important change**

「更重要」整体平移

【辨邻】 J 段 Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive 是对 I 段案例的提炼，并不重新陈述「从传统耕作转向建立企业」这件事；题干 shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses 的源头是 I 段那句首提的转型断言。

Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive

43. Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences of climate change, especially Africans.

世界上每个人都将承受气候变化的后果,尤其是非洲人。

【答案】 **A** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 全人类共担、非洲尤其要承受气候后果

【定位】 Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet. For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter.

气候变化是一个会影响地球上每个人的议题,但对非洲人来说,其后果将尤其苦涩。

【改写】 Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences of climate change ↔

**Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet**

everyone in the world = everyone on the planet; bear consequences = be affected

especially Africans ↔ **For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter**

especially = particularly (程度副词同义)

【辨邻】 **B** 段 global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity 是具体威胁论证,与题干 Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences 的「全体共担」总论调性不对位。

global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity

44. Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia.

非洲每个工人的农业产出改善远远落后于亚洲。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 非洲人均产出提升远落后于亚洲

【定位】 And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia.

尽管过去 30 年里非洲的人均产出提升了一半以上,这仍远落后于亚洲的 2.5 倍提升。

【改写】 Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa ↔

**output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa**

动词句 → 名词化短语

falls far short of that in Asia ↔ **far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia**

fall far short of = far behind

【辨邻】 **E** 段 Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years 没有提到亚洲,与题干 falls far short of that in Asia 中作为对比标杆的亚洲缺失,不是源头段。

Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years

45. In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited, especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population.

从长远来看,非洲小型农场提高生产力的潜力相当有限,特别是由于气候变暖和人口增长。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 长期看小农增产潜力有限

【定位】 But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.

但从更长远看,小规模农业能走的也就这么远,尤其是面对气候变化和人口压力的时候。

【改写】 In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited ↔

**over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far**

long term = longer run; quite limited = can go only so far

especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population ↔

**especially in the face of climate change and population pressure**

owing to = in the face of; warming climate ≈ climate change; growing population ≈ population pressure

【辨邻】 I I 段 Illuminum Greenhouses, has sold more than 1,400 greenhouses that provide livelihoods to about 6,000 people 给的是「小农通过科技获得收益」的正面案例,与题干 the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited 的「潜力有限」断言方向相反,是 42 题的归属段而非本题。

An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers

K K 段 Projects that give them an extra \$2 a month from growing beans or maize aren't going to get them there 给的是收入门槛论证,没有「长期看 + 气候变化 + 人口」这套与题干 especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population 完全对位的双因表述。

Getting those big jumps will need better jobs in factories and cities

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

## 11 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 用肯尼亚中部茶农的口述切入，点明气候变化是全人类问题，但非洲的代价尤其惨烈——只贡献了全球 2% 温室气体排放，却要承受最重的气候冲击。

信息指纹 肯尼亚茶农口述 + 2% 排放占比

B 用具体数字论证非洲已经在升温且农业损失惨重：南部非洲升温速度约为全球均速两倍；即便控温 1.5°C，玉米可种植土地缩 40%、产量降 18–22%。

信息指纹 南部非洲升温约两倍 + 玉米产量降 18–22%

C 解释非洲为何对气候变化格外脆弱：人口快速增长、本就喂不饱自己，且粮食进口额已高达 500 亿美元/年并将翻倍。

信息指纹 喂不饱本国人口 + 500 亿美元粮食进口

D 诊断低产原因：农场极小、靠雨水、靠人力；卢旺达 250 块田才抵一块美式农场；过去 30 年人均产出虽提升过半，但仍远落后于亚洲的 2.5 倍。

信息指纹 人均产出提升不及亚洲 2.5 倍

E 用宏观经济数字与非洲开发银行副行长 Jennifer Blanke 的话点明：农业吸纳大量劳动力却只贡献 15% GDP，非洲许多地方农业生产率 100 年未见改善。

信息指纹 100 年未改善 + 农业占 GDP 15%

F 回顾历史并给出近 20 年改观：早期政府轻农、价格压制（如加纳重税导致可可产量腰斩）；近来开始重提农业，让小农用化肥与改良种子，效果显著（高粱增产 40%、马铃薯每公顷从 8 吨提至 35 吨）。

信息指纹 化肥 + 改良种子 + 高粱 40%、马铃薯 8→35 吨

G 讲技术指导带来的改变：肯尼亚小咖啡农按几条简单的剪枝建议（只留三根茎）就能增收 40%。

信息指纹 肯尼亚咖啡农剪枝 + 收入提升 40%

H 讲 Diageo 在肯尼亚西部建啤酒厂、把约 17000 个农户组织起来供货的故事，论证「把农场和大买家连起来」是传播知识、提升技术应用的好办法。

信息指纹 Diageo 啤酒厂 + 17000 农户供货

I 用 Taita Ngetich 和 Illuminum Greenhouses 的案例论证「从传统耕作转向用科技+投资服务小农的商业模式」更关键。

信息指纹 Taita Ngetich + Illuminum Greenhouses

J 对 I 段案例的提炼与反思：技术能让小农更高产，但长期看小规模农业有天花板，尤其面对气候变化与人口压力。

信息指纹 小规模农业长期有天花板

K Ngetich 再次发声：要真正脱贫，得有月收入 100 美元以上的项目，每月多挣 2 美元的种豆种玉米救不了人；指向工厂与城市的好工作。

信息指纹 月收入 100 美元 vs 每月多挣 2 美元

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 33 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。

For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter: whereas other regions were able to grow rich by burning coal and oil, Africa will pay much of the human price without having enjoyed the benefits.

A段，第5句

包含对比状语从句（"whereas"引导）、冒号引出解释性并列主句、介词短语作状语等常见结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。对比状语从句尤其典型，掌握后可在大量真题中复用。唯一不足是句子整体结构相对简单，未涉及定语从句或名词性从句等更复杂的嵌套。

"Africa only represents 2% of global greenhouse-gas emissions but it is the continent that is expected to suffer the most from climate impacts," says Mafalda Duarte, who runs the World Bank's \$8bn Climate Investment Funds.

A段，第6句

引述结构、宾语从句内嵌并列分句、限制性定语从句修饰核心名词、非限制性定语从句补充人物信息，均为四六级和考研常考句式；被动语态 is expected to do 是高频结构，整句综合体现多种典型句法，掌握后可大量迁移到真题阅读。

Although there are huge uncertainties as to the precise impacts of climate change, enough is known to say that global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity.

B段，第1句

"Although... + 主句" 的让步转折结构和 "enough is known to say that..." 的表达模式都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可在大量真题和文章中复用，典型性很高。

Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years.

B段，第2句

句子展示了常见的学术写作句式：用冒号连接概括性论断与具体数据、比较级结构的使用、时间状语的搭配、现在完成时表示过去对现在的影响。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的结构，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa and diseases would spread to areas not currently affected.

B段，第3句

"Even if" 引导的让步状语从句搭配情态动词和虚拟语气是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句的并列结构也是常见表达方式。该句型在学术写作和科技类文章中广泛出现，学习价值高

About 40% of the land now used to grow maize(玉米) would no longer be suitable for it.

B段，第5句

主系表结构加后置定语修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。情态动词 "would" 表示推测或假设的用法也是高频考点。本句的结构模式（主语 + 后置定语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 表语）在真题中反复出现，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Overall, it is estimated that maize yields would fall by 18-22%.

B段，第6句

it is estimated that 结构是学术写作和考试中的高频句型,代表性强,掌握后可迁移到 it is believed/reported/suggested that 等类似结构,实用价值高。

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation reckons that by 2050 global food production would have to rise by about 70% over its level of 2009 to meet demand from a population that is growing in numbers and appetite.

C段，第2句

本句体现了学术或新闻语体中常见的"引述观点 + 宾语从句展开 + 定语从句补充细节"的典型结构。宾语从句中包含情态动词表必要性、多个状语修饰、不定式表目的，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Yet the continent already imports about \$50bn-worth of food a year and that figure is expected to more than double over the next five years.

C段，第4句

并列主句结构和被动语态在考试中频繁出现,"be expected to do" 是典型的被动 + 不定式搭配,在四六级和考研阅读中常见。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句式,具有较高的代表性。

Self-sufficiency is not Africa's goal, but the fact that it spends more money importing food than it does buying capital goods suggests it has room for improvement.

C段，第5句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、同位语从句、宾语从句、比较从句、状语等多种成分，且同位语从句作主语、宾语从句省略连接词、比较从句中谓语承前省略，均为常见易错点，训练价值高。

Most farms are tiny, ploughed by hand and reliant on rain.

D段，第2句

主系表结构配并列表语是常见句式，但本句的表语形式较为特殊（形容词、过去分词短语、形容词短语并列），这种组合在考试中偶有出现，但不如主谓宾或定语从句结构那样高频典型。

More than half of Africa's people make their living from farming.

D段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语考试中的常见基础句式，具有一定代表性；句子表达的是客观事实陈述，这类句式在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现。不过本句没有从句、没有特殊结构，不属于高频考查的复杂典型句式，典型性中等。

Although its total harvest has climbed over the past few decades, this is mainly because there are more people farming more land.

D段，第4句

让步状语从句 + 主句(含表语从句)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。Although 引导让步、because 引导原因、there be 存在句、现在完成时表持续,都是高频考点结构。这类句式在真题中反复出现,掌握后可大量迁移,具有较高典型性。

Plots in Rwanda are so small that you could fit 250 of them onto the average American farm.

D段，第6句

so ... that 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达程度与结果的逻辑关系。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia.

D段，第7句

让步状语从句加主句的转折对比结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用 "although" 引导让步、主句用 "still" 呼应转折的模式具有较高的可复用性，掌握后可以识别大量类似的对比论证句型。

The low productivity of African farmers is reflected in national economic statistics—despite absorbing so much labour, farming generates just 15% of GDP.

E段，第1句

并列主句结构、被动语态、介词短语作状语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。破折号连接两个主句进行补充说明的用法也很常见，具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型的理解。

"They can't even feed their families," says Jennifer Blanke, a vice-president of the African Development Bank in charge of agriculture.

E段，第2句

直接引语的倒装结构（引语 + says + 主语）是新闻报道和学术文献中的常见句式，同位语补充说明人物身份也是典型用法，具有较高的实用性和迁移价值。

Yet over the past two decades or so governments and donors have begun to look again at farming as a way of providing jobs for the 13 million young people entering the workforce each year.

F段，第4句

本句为现在完成时的简单句，搭配时间状语over the past two decades和复杂的介词短语作状语，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是用于描述趋势变化或政策转向的语境。句式典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似场景。

Improved varieties of sorghum(高粱), for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety.

F段，第7句

“主句 + 名词后面接限定说明”是非常常见的书面句式，考试阅读里经常出现。像 “can produce a crop that ...” 这种结构掌握后，可迁移到大量类似句子。

Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems.

G段，第2句

句中包含主谓宾基本框架，有程度状语和方式状语两种常见状语，介词短语作后置定语，动名词作介词宾语，成分种类较丰富，但无宾补、表语从句等易错点，训练价值中等

Yet after seeing those following the advice get bigger harvests for a season or two, many others start doing the same.

G段，第5句

本句成分较为丰富且具有训练价值：主谓宾齐全，状语结构复杂（介词短语套动名词短语，其中又包含后置定语和复合宾语），能练习区分谓语动词与非谓语动词、识别介词短语作状语、理解 "see sb do sth" 结构。句中多个动词形式并存，是练习排除非谓语动词干扰、准确定位谓语的好材料。

When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya, it wanted to use local crops to make a beer cheap enough to compete with illicit home brew.

H段，第2句

时间状语从句位于句首、用逗号隔开主句的结构，以及主句中动词 want 接不定式作宾语的搭配，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

It organised farmers into groups, improved supply chains for them to get seeds and fertiliser and then agreed to buy their grain.

H段，第3句

本句覆盖了并列谓语、多个宾语、方式状语、目的状语、时间状语等多种成分，且 "for them to get" 和 "agreed to buy" 两处不定式结构容易与谓语混淆，适合练习区分谓语与非谓语、识别状语类型，有一定训练价值。

Mr Ngetich persevered by looking into buying a greenhouse to protect his plants from bugs and rain.

I段，第7句

"主语 + 谓语 + by doing(方式状语) + to do(目的状语)" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。非谓语动词作状语的用法极为常见，掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句子，典型性较高。

The cheapest ones cost more than \$2,500 each, so he designed his own for half the price.

I段，第8句

so引导的因果并列句是考试中常见的句式，前因后果的逻辑链条清晰，且涉及价格比较(more than, half the price)，是实用性较强的典型表达。

But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.

J段, 第3句

情态动词 + 不及物动词 + 程度状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,且句尾补充说明条件的模式也具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可迁移到类似表达能力或限度的句子

"If we really want to lift people out of poverty we have to finance projects that will get them an income of at least \$100 a month so that they can pay for health care and education," says Mr Ngetich.

K段, 第1句

句子结构高度典型: 条件状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句 + 目的状语从句的组合, 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句模式; 引述结构、双宾语、不定式宾语、情态动词等也是高频考点; 掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式

It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century.

第36题题干

It is said/reported/believed that 句式是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频结构,用于客观陈述观点或事实,具有很强的迁移性。主语从句作真正主语、现在完成时表示持续状态,也是考试常考的语法点。本句结构规范、用法典型,学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用,代表性很强。

Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average, with southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate over the last half century.

第38题题干

句子包含比较结构「faster than」和独立主格「with + 名词 + 分词」, 这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。比较结构后的省略以及独立主格作伴随状语是典型的学术英语和新闻英语句式, 掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Africa is especially susceptible to the effects of global warming partly because it has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change.

第40题 题干

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于解释因果关系的典型句式。"be susceptible to" 和 "have difficulty doing" 都是高频短语搭配。从句中 "even without" 的让步强调用法也是学术写作和考试阅读中的常见表达。这种结构具有较高的可迁移性，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似的因果解释句。

It has proved even more important to shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers in Africa.

第42题 题干

形式主语 It + 系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式真正主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；限制性定语从句修饰名词也是必考语法点；shift from...to...的对比结构在议论文中常见。整句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可复用到大量类似长难句的分析中

Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia.

第44题 题干

主语带多个介词短语后置定语、谓语为动词短语、宾语用代词指代，这种比较结构在考研阅读和四六级中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似的比较句式和指代处理上，具有一定代表性。

In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited, especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population.

第45题 题干

主系表结构 + 复杂主语（后置定语修饰）+ 句首/句尾状语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 "the potential to do sth" 和 "owing to" 引出原因这两个结构，在真题中反复出现，学习后迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 124 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。

**farming** A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇10次·真题 63 句

**climate** B1

n. 气候

本篇9次·真题 160 句

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本篇8次·真题 140 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇6次·真题 568 句

**productivity** B2

n. 生产率

本篇6次·真题 58 句

**crop** B1

n. 农作物

本篇5次·真题 95 句

**yield** B2

v. 产生

本篇5次·真题 45 句

**warming** B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇5次·真题 24 句

**agriculture** B2

n. 农业

本篇4次·真题 70 句

**per** B1

prep. 每

本篇4次·真题 53 句

**improvement** B1

n. 改进

本篇4次·真题 36 句

**harvest** B1

n. 收获

本篇4次·真题 15 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次·真题 205 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇3次·真题 120 句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本篇3次·真题 116 句

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次·真题 112 句

**income** B1

n. 收入

本篇3次 · 真题 94 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

**continent** A2

n. 大陆

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 200 句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇2次 · 真题 121 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

**region** B1

n. 地区

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

**emission** B2

n. 排放物

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

**variety** B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

**earn** A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

**production** B1

n. 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

**greenhouse** B1

n. 温室

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

**represent** B1

v. 代表

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

**technique** B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**import** B1

v. 进口

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

**stem** B2

n. 茎

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**output** B1

n. 产量

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

**promote** B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

**enable** B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

**shift** B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**tax** A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**pressure** B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

**struggle** B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**connection** B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**growing** A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**damage** B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**flood** B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**poverty** B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**currently** B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**guideline** B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**generate** B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**central** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**compete** B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**estimate** B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**giant** B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**extra** A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**chain** B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**advanced** B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**vulnerable** C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**limited** B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**attack** A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**agricultural** B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**increasing** B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**statistic** B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**finance** B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**productive** B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**export** B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**sensor** B2

n. 传感器

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**witness** B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**workforce** B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**engineering** B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**heavily** B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**partly** B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**neglect** B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**prosperity** C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**absorb** B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**independence** B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**suitable** B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**supposed** B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**whereas** B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**grain** B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**improved** A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**roughly** B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**susceptible** C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**collapse** B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**pest** B2

n. 害虫

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**raw** B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**neighbour** A2

n. 邻居

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**organisation** B1

n. 组织机构

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

**impressive** B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**livelihood** B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**ought** B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**plot** B1

n. (小说、戏剧等的) 情节

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**irrigation** B2

n. 灌溉

本篇1次·真题 8 句

**uncertainty** B2

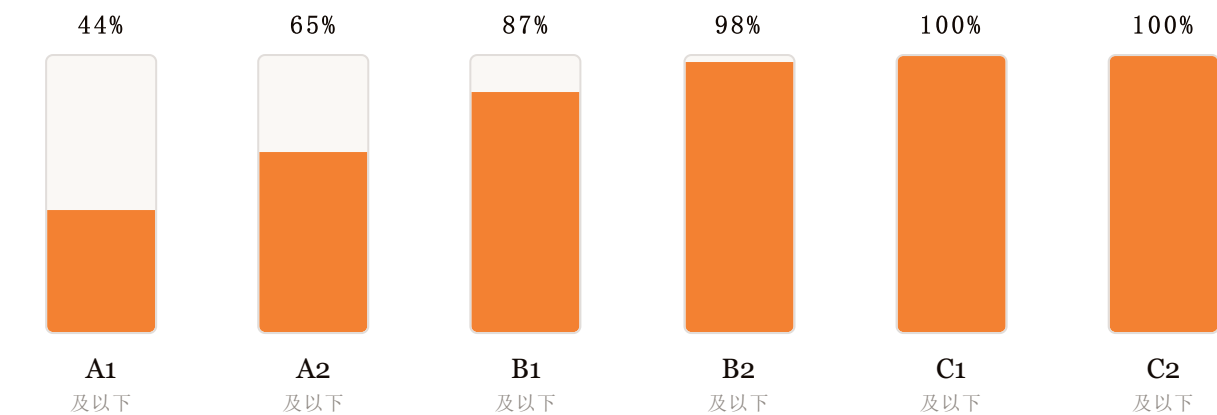
n. 不确定性

本篇1次·真题 8 句

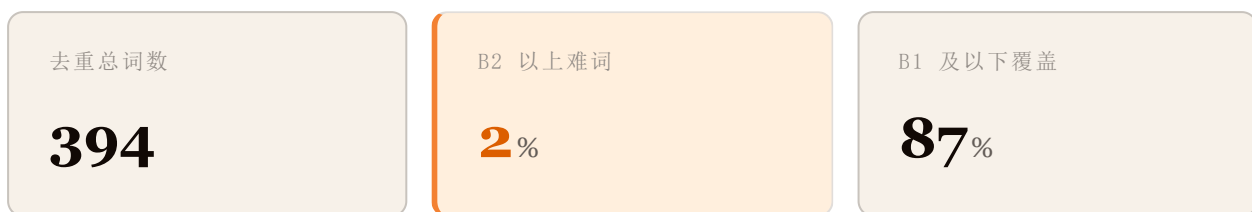
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全文 394 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **394** 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 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 394 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语六级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                           |            |                        |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                    | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A        | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section B</b> | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part III Section C (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
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# 2023年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2023年12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 13 段原文（段首标 P1–P13 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(2023-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

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

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 One of the great successes of the Republican Party in recent decades is the relentless propagation of a simple formula for economic growth: tax cuts.

近几十年来,共和党的一大成功之处在于不懈地宣扬一个促进经济增长的简单公式:减税。

P2 The formula doesn't work, but that has not affected its popularity. And while the cult of tax cuts has attracted many critics, it lacks for obvious rivals.

这个公式并不奏效,但这并未影响它的受欢迎程度。尽管减税崇拜吸引了许多批评者,但它缺少明显的替代方案。

P3 Democratic politicians have tended to campaign on helping people left behind by economic growth. When Democrats do talk about encouraging economic growth, they often sound like Republicans. 民主党政治家往往以帮助那些在经济增长中落伍的人为竞选纲领。当民主党人确实谈到鼓励经济增长时,他们听起来常常像共和党人。

P4 This is not just a political problem for Democrats; it is an economic problem for the United States. The nation needs a better story about the drivers of economic growth. The painful lessons of recent decades point to a promising candidate: higher wages.

这不仅是民主党的政治问题,也是美国的经济问题。国家需要一个关于经济增长驱动因素的更好论述。近几十年的惨痛教训指向了一个有希望的候选方案:提高工资。

P5 Raising the wages of American workers ought to be the priority of economic policymakers. We'd all be better off paying less attention to quarterly updates on the growth of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) and focusing instead on the growth of workers' paychecks.

提高美国工人的工资应该是经济政策制定者的优先事项。我们如果少关注一些国家国内生产总值增长的季度更新,转而关注工人薪资的增长,大家都会过得更好。

P6 Set aside, for the moment, the familiar argument for higher wages: fairness. The argument here is that higher wages can fuel the engine of economic growth.

暂且不谈提高工资的那个为人熟知的理由:公平。这里的论点是,提高工资可以为经济增长的引擎提供动力。

P7 Perhaps the most famous illustration of the benefits is the story of Henry Ford's decision in 1914 to pay \$5 a day to workers on his Model T assembly lines. He did it to increase production—he was paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce. The unexpected benefit was that Ford's factory workers became Ford customers, too.

也许最著名的收益例证是Henry Ford在1914年决定向Model T装配线上的工人支付每天5美元的故事。他这样做是为了提高产量——他支付溢价以维持一支可靠的劳动力队伍。意外的收益是Ford工厂的工人也成了Ford的顾客。

P8 The same logic still holds: Consumption drives the American economy, and workers who are paid more can spend more.

同样的逻辑仍然成立:消费驱动着美国经济,而获得更高报酬的工人可以花费更多。

P9 Mainstream economists insist that it is impossible to order up a sustainable increase in wages because compensation levels reflect the unerring judgment of market forces.

主流经济学家坚持认为,不可能订购出一个可持续的工资增长,因为薪酬水平反映了市场力量的准确无误的判断。

P10 The conventional wisdom held that productivity growth was the only route to higher wages. Through that lens, efforts to negotiate higher wages were counterproductive. Minimum-wage laws would raise unemployment because there was only so much money in the wage pool, and if some people got more, others would get none.

传统观点认为,生产率增长是提高工资的唯一途径。从这个角度看,努力争取更高工资是适得其反的。最低工资法会提高失业率,因为工资池中只有那么多钱,如果有些人得到更多,其他人就会一无所获。

P11 It was in the context of this worldview that it became popular to argue that tax cuts would drive prosperity. Rich people would invest, productivity would increase, wages would rise.

正是在这种世界观的背景下,减税将推动繁荣的论点变得流行起来。富人会投资,生产率会提高,工资会上涨。

P12 In the real world, things are more complicated. Wages are influenced by a tug of war between employers and workers, and employers have been winning. One clear piece of evidence is the widening gap between productivity growth and wage growth since roughly 1970. Productivity has more than doubled; wages have lagged far behind.

在现实世界中,事情更加复杂。工资受到雇主和工人之间拉锯战的影响,而雇主一直在获胜。一个明确的证据是,自大约1970年以来,生产率增长与工资增长之间的差距不断扩大。生产率增长了一倍多,而工资远远

落后。

P13 A focus on wage growth would provide an antidote(矫正方法) to the attractive simplicity of the belief in the magical power of tax cuts.

关注工资增长将为人们对减税神奇力量的信念所具有的诱人简单性提供一剂矫正方法。

## 题目与逐题解析

46. Why does the formula of tax cuts remain popular though ineffective?

- A) Its critics' voice has not been heard throughout the country.
- B) There seem to be no other options available to replace it.
- C) The cult of tax cuts has been relentlessly propagated by all policymakers.
- D) There appears to be a misunderstanding of the formula among the public.

为什么减税方案虽然无效却依然流行？

- A) 批评者的声音未能在全国范围内得到倾听。      B) 似乎没有其他可用的选项来取代它。
- C) 减税崇拜已被所有政策制定者不懈地宣传。      D) 公众似乎对该方案存在误解。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the formula of tax cuts remain popular though ineffective? 用 Why 直接问原因，是要回到原文找一句明确解释。

【拆句】 主句 Why does the formula of tax cuts remain popular 加状语从句 though ineffective——though 后省略了 it is，完整是 though it is ineffective；六级常用 though 引出让步状语，识别它是看懂题干逻辑的关键。

【定位】 And while the cult of tax cuts has attracted many critics, it lacks for obvious rivals.

尽管对减税的崇拜招致了许多批评，但它（在政策市场上）没有明显的替代品。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说 the cult of tax cuts has attracted many critics——招致很多批评，没有说这些批评“未被全国听见”。

B) **✓ 正确**

it lacks for obvious rivals ↔ **There seem to be no other options available to replace it.**

B 项是 it lacks for obvious rivals 的同义重写，与预判完全吻合。

C) **以偏概全**

原文 One of the great successes of the Republican Party 明确只是共和党在传播，选项扩大为 all policymakers（所有政策制定者）。

D) **无中生有**

原文只说该公式 doesn't work, but that has not affected its popularity，并未说大众“误解”了这个公式。

47. What does the author think is a more effective measure for driving economic growth in the U.S.?
- A) Aiding people left behind by economic growth.
  - B) Prioritizing the growth of the nation's GDP.
  - C) Increasing the compensation for labor.
  - D) Introducing even more extensive tax cuts.

作者认为推动美国经济增长更有效的措施是什么？

- A) 帮助那些在经济增长中被落下的人。 B) 优先考虑国家GDP的增长。 C) 增加劳动报酬。  
D) 引入更大规模的减税。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think is a more effective measure for driving economic growth in the U.S.? 直接问作者认为有效的措施，原文必有一句明确给出。

【拆句】 主句 What does the author think, think 后跟省略 that 的宾语从句 is a more effective measure for driving economic growth in the U.S.; 六级常考插入语式的 author think, 识别它后面才是真正提问的内容。

【定位】 Raising the wages of American workers ought to be the priority of economic policymakers. 提高美国工人的工资，应当是经济政策制定者的首要任务。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

Democratic politicians have tended to campaign on helping people left behind by economic growth. 这是作者描述民主党的做法，紧接着 P4 就把它否定为“政治问题”。

B) **与原文相反**

We'd all be better off paying less attention to quarterly updates on the growth of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP)——作者明确说应少关注 GDP 增长。

C) **✓ 正确**

Raising the wages of American workers ↔ **Increasing the compensation for labor.**

C 项是 Raising the wages of American workers 的逐字同义改写，与预判完全吻合。

D) **与原文相反**

全文要驳斥的就是减税公式 (tax cuts)，作者不可能反过来主张更大规模减税。

48. What is the logic underlying the author's viewpoint?

- A) The growth of workers' paychecks ultimately boosts the nation's economy.
- B) Paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce attracts more customers.
- C) Consumption stimulates the desire for higher wages.
- D) Familiar arguments for higher wages are outdated.

作者观点背后的逻辑是什么？

- A) 工人薪资的增长最终会推动国家经济。 B) 支付溢价以维持可靠的劳动力会吸引更多顾客。  
C) 消费刺激了对更高工资的渴望。 D) 关于提高工资的常见论据已经过时。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the logic underlying the author's viewpoint? 用 What 直接问支撑作者观点的逻辑机制，原文应有明确陈述。

【拆句】 What is the logic underlying the author's viewpoint?——underlying 是现在分词作后置定语，修饰 logic，等于 that underlies；六级阅读高频，看到 -ing 后置定语要意识到它修饰前面那个名词。

【定位】 Consumption drives the American economy, and workers who are paid more can spend more. 消费驱动着美国经济，而薪酬越高的工人能消费得越多。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

workers who are paid more can spend more ↔

**The growth of workers' paychecks ultimately boosts the nation's economy.**

Consumption drives the American economy ↔ **ultimately boosts the nation's economy**

A 项用 ultimately 把 P8 的两句话压成一句因果，与预判的"加薪→消费→经济增长"完全一致。

**B) 偷换概念**

He did it to increase production—he was paying a premium to maintain a reliable workforce. 是福特出于产能目的支付溢价；The unexpected benefit was that Ford's factory workers became Ford customers, too. 中"工人变顾客"是意外结果，并非"支付溢价"直接导向"吸引更多顾客"。

**C) 与原文相反**

原文 workers who are paid more can spend more 是高工资 → 高消费，选项反成"消费刺激加薪欲望"，因果链方向倒置。

**D) 过度推断**

Set aside, for the moment, the familiar argument for higher wages: fairness.——作者只是说"暂且搁置"公平这一旧论据，并未说它过时。

49. What is the basis for higher wages according to the conventional wisdom?

- A) Fairness in distribution.
- B) Increase in productivity.
- C) The priority of economic policymakers.
- D) The unerring judgment of market forces.

根据传统观念,提高工资的依据是什么?

A) 分配的公平性。 B) 生产率的提高。 C) 经济政策制定者的优先事项。 D) 市场力量的准确判断。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is the basis for higher wages according to the conventional wisdom? 用 What 直问按传统观点加薪的依据，回原文找明确陈述句。

**【拆句】** 主句 What is the basis for higher wages + 介词短语 according to the conventional wisdom——according to 引出陈述主体，意味着答案要看 conventional wisdom 那方怎么说，而非作者本人怎么说；六级常借这个介词短语区分立场，须警觉。

**【定位】** The conventional wisdom held that productivity growth was the only route to higher wages. 传统观点认为，生产率的提高是通往更高工资的唯一途径。

**【选项】** A) **张冠李戴**

Set aside, for the moment, the familiar argument for higher wages: fairness. 中"公平"是作者列出的另一种加薪理由（且被搁置），与 conventional wisdom 无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

productivity growth ↔ **Increase in productivity.**

B 项就是 productivity growth 的同义改写，与预判直接对应。

C) **张冠李戴**

Raising the wages of American workers ought to be the priority of economic policymakers. 是作者本人的主张，不是传统观点对加薪基础的判断。

D) **张冠李戴**

Mainstream economists insist that ... compensation levels reflect the unerring judgment of market forces. 是主流经济学家的判断，且原文中"市场力量的无误判断"是指工资水平的决定方式，不是加薪的依据。

50. What do we learn about things in the real world in America for the past 50 years or so?

- A) People have failed to see a corresponding increase in wages and in productivity.
- B) People have been disheartened by the widening gap between the haves and have-nots.
- C) People have witnessed a tug of war between Republicans and Democrats over tax cuts.
- D) People have seen the link disappearing between productivity and workers' well-being.

关于美国过去50年左右的现实世界情况,我们了解到什么?

- A) 人们未能看到工资和生产率的相应增长。 B) 人们对贫富差距的扩大感到沮丧。
- C) 人们目睹了共和党和民主党就减税问题展开的拉锯战。
- D) 人们看到生产率与工人福祉之间的联系正在消失。

**【答案】** **A** (细节题)

**【判型】** What do we learn about things in the real world in America for the past 50 years or so? 问我们从原文得知的事实，原文必有对应陈述。

**【拆句】** What do we learn about things in the real world in America for the past 50 years or so?——主干是 What do we learn about things, 三层介词短语 in the real world/in America/for the past 50 years or so 层层限定 things; 六级长题干常用这种层层限定，要逐层抓住主体（things=各种情况）。

**【定位】** In the real world, things are more complicated. Wages are influenced by a tug of war between employers and workers, and employers have been winning. One clear piece of evidence is the widening gap between productivity growth and wage growth since roughly 1970.

Productivity has more than doubled; wages have lagged far behind.

在现实世界里，情况更复杂。工资受到雇主与工人之间拉锯战的影响，而雇主一直在胜出。一个明显的证据是，自 1970 年前后以来，生产率增长与工资增长之间的差距越来越大：生产率已经翻了一倍多，而工资远远落在后面。

**【选项】** A) ✓ 正确

Productivity has more than doubled; wages have lagged far behind. ↔

**People have failed to see a corresponding increase in wages and in productivity.**

the widening gap between productivity growth and wage growth ↔

**a corresponding increase in wages and in productivity**

A 项用 failed to see a corresponding increase 表达"生产率翻倍而工资落后"的整体含义，与预判完全吻合。

B) 无中生有

原文 a tug of war between employers and workers 是劳资博弈，不是贫富分化 (haves and have-nots)；且原文未提任何人 disheartened (沮丧)。

C) 偷换概念

原文 a tug of war between employers and workers 是劳资双方的拉锯战，而非两党的争斗；且原文未说民主党与共和党在减税上拉锯。

D) 过度推断

Productivity has more than doubled; wages have lagged far behind. 说的是"差距扩大"，并未说"联系消失 (link disappearing)"——差距大 ≠ 联系断；且 well-being (福祉) 也比 wages 范围更大。

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。

The formula doesn't work, but that has not affected its popularity.

第2段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研常考句式，but 连接两个主句表达转折关系的结构在真题中频繁出现，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析。

Democratic politicians have tended to campaign on helping people left behind by economic growth.

第3段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、不定式宾语、介词短语、动名词、后置定语（过去分词短语）等多种成分，成分类型丰富。特别是不定式作宾语、动名词作介词宾语、过去分词短语作后置定语这些结构，都是学习者容易混淆的点。此外，定语分句中被动语态的省略形式（left behind）也是值得练习的易错点。因此本句作为成分划分练习材料价值较高。

When Democrats do talk about encouraging economic growth, they often sound like Republicans.

第3段，第2句

本句是典型的“状语从句 + 主句”结构，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句模式。时间状语从句位于句首是常考句式，主句的主系表结构也是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的复合句中。

This is not just a political problem for Democrats; it is an economic problem for the United States.

第4段，第1句

并列句在考试中较为常见，但本句的并列方式（分号连接两个主系表结构）相对简单直接，缺少更复杂的并列连词（如 not only...but also）或从句嵌套，典型性中等，学习后可迁移到基础并列句的理解，但对复杂句式帮助有限。

We'd all be better off paying less attention to quarterly updates on the growth of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) and focusing instead on the growth of workers' paychecks.

第5段，第2句

本句虽为简单句，但表语部分包含两个并列动名词短语，内部嵌套多层介词修饰和名词短语，适合练习识别主系表结构、区分动名词与谓语动词、划分并列成分以及处理复杂的介词短语修饰关系，成分类型丰富且有一定区分度。

### Why does the formula of tax cuts remain popular though ineffective?

第46题 题干

句式具有较高典型性。疑问句结合让步状语从句的结构在考试阅读中常见，"though" 引导的省略让步从句更是高频考点。这种"尽管X，为何Y"的逻辑句式在议论文和说明文中反复出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

### There seem to be no other options available to replace it.

第46题，B

There seem to be 句型是 There be 的常见变体，在四六级与考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其用于陈述存在性或可能性；掌握后可迁移到 There appear to be、There happen to be 等类似结构，典型性较高。

### People have failed to see a corresponding increase in wages and in productivity.

第50题，A

主谓宾结构搭配不定式宾语，且使用现在完成时，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。fail to see 和 increase in 的搭配也具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移至类似表达。但句式本身不够复杂，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 96 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。

#### wage

B1

n. 工资

本篇17次 · 真题 63 句

#### growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇15次 · 真题 104 句

#### economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇10次 · 真题 167 句

#### would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇8次 · 真题 568 句

**tax**

A2

n. 税

本篇8次 · 真题 63 句

**productivity**

B2

n. 生产率

本篇6次 · 真题 58 句

**nation**

B1

n. 国家

本篇4次 · 真题 76 句

**formula**

B2

n. 公式

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

**argument**

B1

n. 争论

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

**republican**

C1

adj. 共和政体的

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

**policymaker**

C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

**author**

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

**benefit**

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

**focus**

B1

n. 重点

本篇2次 · 真题 200 句

**decade**

B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

**economy**

B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 102 句

**customer**

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

**attract**

B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇2次 · 真题 67 句

**maintain**

B1

v. 维持

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

**consumption**

B2

n. 消费

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

**employer** B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

**gap** B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

**conventional** B2

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

**priority** B2

n. 优先事项

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

**critic** B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

**judgment** B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

**familiar** B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

**reliable** B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**wisdom** B2

n. 智慧

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**workforce** B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

**premium** B2

n. 保险费

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

**compensation** B2

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

**widen** B2

v. (使) 变宽

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

**product** A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 271 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

**power** A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

**argue** B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

**according** B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

**effective** B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

**belief** B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

**states** A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

**available** A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

**fuel** B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

**political** B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

**production**

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

**campaign**

B2

n. 运动

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

**boost**

B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

**link**

A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 53 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

**invest**

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

**desire**

B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

**labor**

B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

**replace**

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

**unemployment**

B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

**basis**

B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**politician**

B2

n. 政治家

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

**sustainable**

B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

**aid**

B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**obvious**

B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**complicated**

B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**economist**

B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**domestic**

B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**disappear**

A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**route**

B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**aside**

B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**popularity**

B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**prioritize**

B2

v. 优先处理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**witness**

B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**attractive**

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**unexpected**

B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**prosperity**

C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**stimulate**

B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**update**

B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**promising**

B2

adj. 有希望的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**lag**

B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**roughly**

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

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

**engine**

A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**negotiate**

B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**outdated**

B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**rival**

B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**ought**

B1

aux. 应该

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

**ineffective**

B2

adj. 无效的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

**viewpoint**

B2

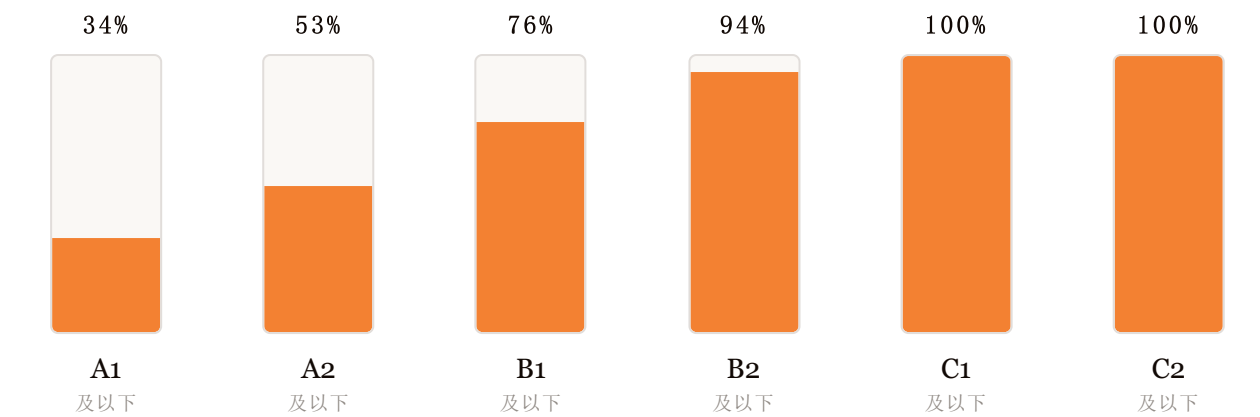
n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 8 句

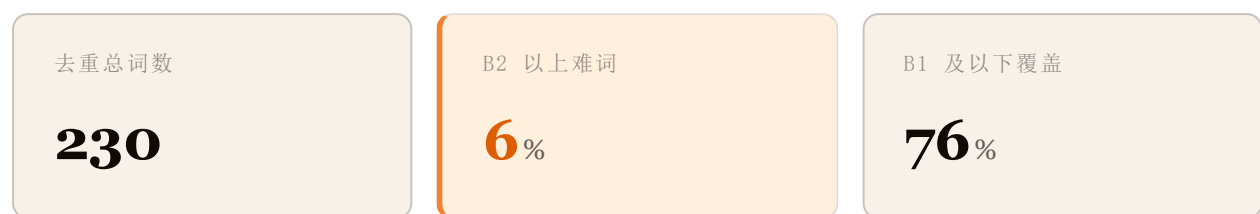
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全文 230 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 230 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 13 个·约 6%。



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## 英语六级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

# 2023年12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12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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2023-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Journal editors decide what gets published and what doesn't, affecting the careers of other academics and influencing the direction that a field takes. You'd hope, then, that journals would do everything they can to establish a diverse editorial board, reflecting a variety of voices, experiences, and identities.

期刊编辑决定什么能被发表、什么不能被发表,影响着其他学者的职业生涯并左右着一个领域的发展方向。因此你会希望期刊能尽一切努力建立一个多元化的编辑委员会,反映各种不同的声音、经历和身份。

P2 Unfortunately a new study in Nature Neuroscience makes for disheartening reading. The team finds that the majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals are male and based in the United States: a situation that may be amplifying existing gender inequalities in the field and influencing the kind of research that gets published.

不幸的是,《自然-神经科学》上的一项新研究令人沮丧。研究团队发现,顶级心理学和神经科学期刊的大多数编辑是男性且位于美国:这种情况可能正在放大该领域现有的性别不平等,并影响着被发表的研究类型。

P3 Men were found to account for 60% of the editors of psychology journals. There were significantly more male than female editors at each level of seniority, and men made up the majority of editors in over three quarters of the journals. Crucially, the proportion of female editors was significantly lower than the overall proportion of women psychology researchers.

研究发现男性占心理学期刊编辑的60%。在每个资历级别上,男性编辑都明显多于女性编辑,并且男性在超过四分之三的期刊中占编辑的多数。关键的是,女性编辑的比例明显低于女性心理学研究人员的总体比例。

P4 The differences were even starker in the neuroscience journals: 70% of editors were male, and men held the majority of editorial positions in 88% of journals. In this case, the proportion of female editors was not significantly lower than the proportion of female researchers working in neuroscience—a finding that reveals enduring gender disparities in the field more broadly.

在神经科学期刊中,差异更加显著:70%的编辑是男性,并且男性在88%的期刊中占据大多数编辑职位。在这种情况下,女性编辑的比例并不明显低于从事神经科学工作的女性研究人员的比例——这一发现揭示了该领域更广泛存在的持久性别差异。

P5 Based on their results, the team concludes that "the ideas, values and decision-making biases of men are overrepresented in the editorial positions of the most recognized academic journals in psychology and neuroscience."

基于他们的研究结果,该团队得出结论:"在心理学和神经科学领域最受认可的学术期刊的编辑职位中,男性的思想、价值观和决策偏见被过度代表。"

P6 Gender inequality in science is often attributed to the fact that senior academics are more likely to be male, because historically science was male-dominated: it's argued that as time goes on and more women rise to senior roles, the field will become more equal. Yet this study showed that even the junior roles in psychology journals tended to be held disproportionately by men, despite the fact that there are actually more female than male junior psychology faculty.

科学界的性别不平等常常被归因于这样一个事实:资深学者更可能是男性,因为历史上科学是由男性主导的:有观点认为,随着时间推移,更多女性晋升到高级职位,该领域将变得更加平等。然而这项研究表明,即使是心理学期刊的初级职位也往往由男性不成比例地担任,尽管实际上女性初级心理学教师多于男性。

P7 This implies that a lack of female academics is not the problem. Instead, there are structural reasons that women are disadvantaged in science. Women receive lower salaries and face greater childcare demands, for instance, which can result in fewer publications and grants—the kinds of things that journals look for when deciding who to appoint. Rather than simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition, we should be actively breaking down these existing barriers.

这意味着缺乏女性学者并不是问题所在。相反,存在使女性在科学界处于不利地位的结构性原因。例如,女性收入较低并面临更大的育儿需求,这可能导致更少的发表论文和获得的资助——而这些正是期刊在决定任命谁时所看重的东西。我们不应该简单地将编辑委员会的不平等归咎于传统,而应该积极打破这些现有的障碍。

P8 A lack of diversity among journal editors also likely contributes to psychology's WEIRD problem. If journal editors are largely men from the United States, then they will probably place higher value on papers that are relevant to Western, male populations, whether consciously or not.

期刊编辑缺乏多样性也可能加剧心理学的WEIRD问题。如果期刊编辑主要是来自美国的男性,那么无论是有意还是无意,他们可能会对与西方男性群体相关的论文赋予更高的价值。

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What would we expect an editorial board of an academic journal to exhibit in view of its important responsibilities?
- A) Insight.
  - B) Expertise.
  - C) Integrity.
  - D) Diversity.

鉴于学术期刊编委会的重要职责,我们期望它展现出什么?

A) 洞察力。 B) 专业知识。 C) 诚信。 D) 多样性。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** What would we expect an editorial board of an academic journal to exhibit in view of its important responsibilities? 问的是「鉴于职责, 应当呈现什么」, 是原文一句话可以直接回答的事实, 不含 infer/imply。

**【拆句】** 题干主干是 What would we expect an editorial board...to exhibit, what 作 exhibit 的宾语前置; in view of its important responsibilities 是介词短语作原因状语, 可剥离。剥离后等价于 We expect an editorial board to exhibit what?, 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

**【定位】** You'd hope, then, that journals would do everything they can to establish a diverse editorial board, reflecting a variety of voices, experiences, and identities.

那么, 你会希望期刊竭尽所能去建立一个多元化的编委会, 从而反映各种各样的声音、经验与身份。

**【选项】 A) 无中生有**

全文没有任何句子提到「洞察力」相关概念, Insight 是从职责一词主观联想出来的属性。

**B) 偷换概念**

原文谈的是编辑的「身份多样性」而非「专业能力」; 编辑工作虽要求专业, 但全文没有任何一句强调专业能力, Expertise 是属性偷换。

**C) 无中生有**

全文未出现「诚信 / 正直」相关讨论, Integrity 同样是从「重要职责」一词联想出的主观属性。

**D) ✓ 正确**

diverse editorial board ↔ **Diversity**

预判语义「多元」与 Diversity 完全同义, 其它三项均无对应原文支撑, 锁定 D。

52. What do we learn from the findings of a new study in Nature Neuroscience?

- A) The majority of top psychology and neuroscience journals reflect a variety of voices, experiences and identities.
- B) The editorial boards of most psychology and neuroscience journals do influence the direction their field takes.
- C) The editorial boards of the most important journals in psychology and neuroscience are male-dominated.
- D) The majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals have relevant backgrounds.

我们从Nature Neuroscience上一项新研究的发现中了解到什么？

- A) 大多数顶级心理学和神经科学期刊反映了多样化的声音、经历和身份。
- B) 大多数心理学和神经科学期刊的编委会确实影响着其领域发展的方向。
- C) 心理学和神经科学领域最重要期刊的编委会由男性主导。
- D) 顶级心理学和神经科学期刊的大多数编辑具有相关背景。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the findings of a new study in Nature Neuroscience? 问的是研究本身陈述了什么，原文有直陈句，不需要跨段推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do we learn from the findings...?, what 作 learn 的宾语前置；from the findings of a new study in Nature Neuroscience 是 of 套 of 的多层介词结构，但只是限定 findings 来源，对理解无障碍。

【定位】 The team finds that the majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals are male and based in the United States: a situation that may be amplifying existing gender inequalities in the field and influencing the kind of research that gets published.

研究团队发现，顶级心理学与神经科学期刊的大多数编辑是男性，且在美国工作——这种状况可能正在放大该领域既有的性别不平等，并影响着哪些研究得以发表。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

reflect a variety of voices, experiences and identities 是 P1 中作者「期望」的状态，而 P2 恰恰指出现实并非如此——选项把「期待」当成「现实」，方向完全反了。

B) 答非所问

do influence the direction their field takes 借用 influencing the direction that a field takes，但那是 P1 描述「编辑职责」的总论，不是 P2 的「研究发现」；题干问 findings of a new study，本选项答的是 P1 的背景，与 52 题问的范围错位。

C) ✓ 正确

the majority of editors in top psychology and neuroscience journals are male ↔

**The editorial boards of the most important journals in psychology and neuroscience are male-dominated.**

top psychology and neuroscience journals ↔

**the most important journals in psychology and neuroscience**

「顶级=最重要」「以男为主=男性主导」两组同义替换都成立，C 是定位句的精确同义复述。

D) 无中生有

全文没有任何句子谈及编辑的「相关背景 / 资质」是否充足；P2 谈的是性别和国籍分布，不是专业相关性，have relevant backgrounds 凭空冒出。

53. What fact does the author highlight concerning the gender differences in editors of psychology journals?

- A) There were quite a few female editors who also distinguished themselves as influential psychology researchers.
- B) The number of female editors was simply disproportionate to that of women engaged in psychology research.
- C) The proportion of female editors was increasingly lower at senior levels.
- D) There were few female editors who could move up to senior positions.

关于心理学期刊编辑的性别差异,作者强调了什么事实?

- A) 有相当多的女性编辑也作为有影响力的心理学研究者脱颖而出。
- B) 女性编辑的数量与从事心理学研究的女性数量根本不成比例。
- C) 女性编辑的比例在高级职位上越来越低。
- D) 很少有女性编辑能够晋升到高级职位。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What fact does the author highlight concerning the gender differences in editors of psychology journals? 问的是「作者强调了什么事实」，原文有一句直接陈述，属细节而非主旨。

【拆句】 题干主干 What fact does the author highlight...?; concerning the gender differences in editors of psychology journals 是 concerning 引导的介词短语作 highlight 的范围状语，限定话题。结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 Crucially, the proportion of female editors was significantly lower than the overall proportion of women psychology researchers.

至关重要，女性编辑的占比显著低于心理学领域整体女性研究者的占比。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只对比「女编辑占比」与「女研究者占比」，并未说有「兼任出色研究者的女编辑」；distinguished themselves as influential psychology researchers 是凭空添加的属性。

B) ✓ 正确

the proportion of female editors was significantly lower than the overall proportion of women psychology researchers

↔

**The number of female editors was simply disproportionate to that of women engaged in psychology research.**

the overall proportion of women psychology researchers ↔

**that of women engaged in psychology research**

唯一刻画「女编辑占比 vs 女研究者占比」这一比例对照的选项是 B；其它选项要么换了对比对象，要么换了讨论范围。

C) 过度推断

The proportion of female editors was increasingly lower at senior levels. 把原文「各级别男编辑都更多」的事实曲解为「越往高级越少」的递进趋势；原文 There were significantly more male than female editors at each level of seniority 只说「每一级都更多」，并没有给出「越往上越严重」的递进关系。

D) 偷换概念

原文没有讨论「女编辑能否升迁」这一职业流动问题；few female editors who could move up to senior positions 把性别比例话题换成升迁话题，方向错位。

54. What can we infer from the conclusion drawn by the team of the new study on the basis of their findings?

- A) Women's views are underrepresented in the editorial boards of top psychology and neuroscience journals.
- B) Male editors of top psychology and neuroscience journals tend to be biased against their female colleagues.
- C) Male researchers have enough representation in the editorial boards to ensure their publications.
- D) Female editors have to struggle to get women's research articles published in academic journals.

从新研究团队基于其发现得出的结论中，我们可以推断出什么？

- A) 女性的观点在顶级心理学和神经科学期刊的编委会中代表性不足。
- B) 顶级心理学和神经科学期刊的男性编辑往往对其女性同事存在偏见。
- C) 男性研究者在编委会中有足够的代表性来确保他们的论文发表。
- D) 女性编辑必须努力争取才能让女性的研究文章在学术期刊上发表。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the conclusion drawn by the team of the new study on the basis of their findings? 含明确的 infer 标志词，正确答案是定位句的一步同义延伸，而非原文逐字表述。

【拆句】 题干主干 What can we infer from the conclusion...?; drawn by the team of the new study 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 conclusion; on the basis of their findings 是介词短语状语，说明结论的依据。三层修饰仅在定位 conclusion 这个核心名词，不影响主干理解，但基础薄弱的同学要看清 from 后面真正的对象是 conclusion 而不是 team。

【定位】 Based on their results, the team concludes that "the ideas, values and decision-making biases of men are overrepresented in the editorial positions of the most recognized academic journals in psychology and neuroscience."

基于研究结果，研究团队总结道：「在最受认可的心理学与神经科学学术期刊的编辑岗位上，男性的想法、价值观与决策偏见被过度代表。」

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

the ideas, values and decision-making biases of men are overrepresented ↔

**Women's views are underrepresented in the editorial boards of top psychology and neuroscience journals.**

the editorial positions of the most recognized academic journals in psychology and neuroscience

↔ **the editorial boards of top psychology and neuroscience journals**

在「男过度代表」基础上仅走一步就到「女代表不足」，A 是唯一这样做的；其它选项要么走第二步（偏见、歧视），要么换了话题。

**B) 过度推断**

原文 decision-making biases of men 指的是「决策中的偏见模式被过度呈现」这一统计事实；be biased against their female colleagues 则把它推到「男编辑刻意歧视女同事」的人际行为层面，多走了一步。

**C) 答非所问**

题干问「能推断出什么」，ensure their publications 谈的是「男编辑的发表得到保障」，原文没有任何句子谈论这种保障机制；且本研究的论调是批评不平等而非赞颂男性发表优势，与原文立场相反。

**D) 无中生有**

原文从未谈论女编辑为发表女性研究而「斗争」，struggle to get women's research articles published 是凭空虚构出来的情节。

55. What does the author suggest we do instead of simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition?
- A) Strike a balance between male and female editors.
  - B) Increase women's employment in senior positions.
  - C) Enlarge the body of female academics.
  - D) Implement overall structural reforms.

作者建议我们做什么,而不是简单地将编委会的不平等归咎于传统?

- A) 在男性和女性编辑之间取得平衡。 B) 增加女性在高级职位上的任职。 C) 扩大女性学者的群体。  
D) 实施全面的结构性改革。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** What does the author suggest we do instead of simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition? 问作者明确建议什么, 原文有 Rather than... we should... 的直陈句, 是细节题而非主旨题。

**【拆句】** 题干主干 What does the author suggest we do, what 作 do 的宾语前置; instead of simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition 是 instead of 引导的动名词介词短语, 作状语, 表达「与其...不如...」的对比关系。看清 instead of 后面是「要被否定的旧做法」, suggest we do 后面才是「要肯定的新做法」, 二者不可弄反。

**【定位】** Instead, there are structural reasons that women are disadvantaged in science. Women receive lower salaries and face greater childcare demands, for instance, which can result in fewer publications and grants—the kinds of things that journals look for when deciding who to appoint. Rather than simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition, we should be actively breaking down these existing barriers.

实际上, 是结构性的原因让女性在科学界处于不利地位。例如, 女性薪资更低、育儿负担更重, 这会导致她们论文与基金更少——而这些恰恰是期刊在选拔编辑时所看重的。与其简单地把编委会的不平等推给传统, 不如主动去拆除这些既有的壁垒。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Strike a balance between male and female editors 只触及「编辑性别比例」这一表层结果，与作者主张的「拆除导致不平等的结构性原因」相比，停留在症状而非根因；原文反对的就是「只盯比例不动结构」的浅层对策。

B) 答非所问

Increase women's employment in senior positions 借的是 P6 「初级岗位也男性居多」这一对照性数据；但 P6 是作者用来「驳斥传统论」的论据，并非建议；55 题问的是「P7 作者建议什么」。

C) 与原文相反

原文 This implies that a lack of female academics is not the problem. 已明确否定「女学者太少」是问题；Enlarge the body of female academics 恰恰反过来主张「扩充女学者队伍」，方向完全相反。

D) ✓ 正确

actively breaking down these existing barriers ↔ **Implement overall structural reforms.**

structural reasons that women are disadvantaged in science ↔ **structural reforms**

把「主动拆除结构性壁垒」概括为「实施整体结构性改革」，是 D 与原文唯一吻合的同义改写；其它选项要么停留在「男女比例」「升迁」等局部对策，要么误把原因当对策。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 7 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。

Unfortunately a new study in Nature Neuroscience makes for disheartening reading.

第2段，第1句

本句涉及的成分包括主语、谓语（短语动词）、宾语、前置定语（"disheartening"）、后置定语（"in Nature Neuroscience"）、句子状语（"Unfortunately"），覆盖了基本句型中的多种成分类型。短语动词 "makes for" 和后置定语的识别对初学者有一定练习价值，但缺少复杂的修饰结构（如从句、非谓语动词短语等），坑点密集度一般。

Men were found to account for 60% of the editors of psychology journals.

第3段，第1句

"be found/believed/considered/thought to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的被动 + 不定式结构，本句是该句式的标准范例，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

There were significantly more male than female editors at each level of seniority, and men made up the majority of editors in over three quarters of the journals.

第3段，第2句

There be 存在句和主谓宾结构通过并列连词组合是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式，两个分句都体现了陈述客观事实的典型表达方式，结构可迁移性较强

Instead, there are structural reasons that women are disadvantaged in science.

第7段，第2句

"there be + 名词 + 同位语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于引出观点并具体解释，且同位语从句常被误判为定语从句，是典型的考查结构，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子

Rather than simply blaming the inequality of editorial boards on tradition, we should be actively breaking down these existing barriers.

第7段，第4句

"Rather than ... , 主句" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，用于表达对比或选择。情态动词 + 进行体的搭配也是常见句式。掌握本句的状语前置与情态表达后，可迁移到大量类似句子。

What would we expect an editorial board of an academic journal to exhibit in view of its important responsibilities?

第51题题干

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语等多种核心成分，且宾语补足语为不定式结构，疑问词 "What" 作为 "exhibit" 的宾语被提前，提供了练习疑问句成分还原和宾补识别的机会。对于训练学生识别动词与宾语补足语的搭配、理解疑问句中成分移位现象，有较高的练习价值。

## What can we infer from the conclusion drawn by the team of the new study on the basis of their findings?

第54题 题干

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语四类核心成分，且包含疑问句语序下的宾语前置、情态动词谓语、长介词短语状语等多个训练点；状语内部的后置定语 "drawn by the team" 和多层介词短语 "of the new study" "on the basis of their findings" 可以练习定语与状语的区别、修饰关系的层次分析；句中还涉及过去分词作定语的用法，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

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。

**journal** B1

n. 杂志

本篇21次 · 真题 66 句

**editor** B1

n. 编辑

本篇19次 · 真题 25 句

**psychology** B2

n. 心理学

本篇16次 · 真题 52 句

**female** A2

adj. 女性的

本篇14次 · 真题 42 句

**neuroscience** C1

n. 神经科学

本篇12次 · 真题 19 句

**editorial** C1

adj. 编辑的

本篇10次 · 真题 14 句

**male** A2

adj. 男性的

本篇9次 · 真题 34 句

**academic** B2

adj. 学术的

本篇7次 · 真题 104 句

**senior** B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇5次·真题 52 句

**majority** B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇5次·真题 51 句

**proportion** B2

n. 部分

本篇5次·真题 30 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇4次·真题 363 句

**inequality** B2

n. 不平等

本篇4次·真题 50 句

**gender** B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇4次·真题 28 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

**finding** B2

n. 调查结果

本篇3次·真题 121 句

**simply** B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇3次·真题 119 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇3次·真题 94 句

**significantly** B2

adv. 显著地

本篇3次·真题 16 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 228 句

**tend** B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 170 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

**base** A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题 126 句

**united** B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题 97 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题 89 句

**states** A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 80 句

**exist** A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题 77 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇2次·真题 71 句

**variety** B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 66 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次·真题 58 句

**identity** B2

n. 身份

本篇2次·真题 39 句

**relevant** B2

adj. 相关的

本篇2次·真题 38 句

**tradition** B1

n. 传统

本篇2次·真题 30 句

**blame** B1

v. 责备

本篇2次·真题 22 句

**publication** B2

n. 出版物

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**structural** B2

adj. 结构的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**junior** B1

adj. 级别较低的;资历较浅的

本篇2次·真题 9 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

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 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

**case** A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

**account** A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

**colleague** B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

**contribute** B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**increasingly** B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

**responsibility** B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

**ensure** B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

**struggle** B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

**balance** B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

**diversity** B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

**reading** A1

n. 阅读

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**establish** B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**recognize** B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**basis** B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**bias** B2

n. 偏见

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**implement** B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**largely** B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**employment** B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**salary** B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**lower** A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**highlight** B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**strike** B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**diverse** B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**attribute** B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**distinguish**

B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**equal**

A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**concerning**

B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**reform**

B2

v. 改革

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**unfortunately**

B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**exhibit**

B2

v. 展览

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**imply**

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**influential**

B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**actively**

B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**faculty**

B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**grant**

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**barrier**

B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**disadvantage**

B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**historically**

B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**broadly**

B2

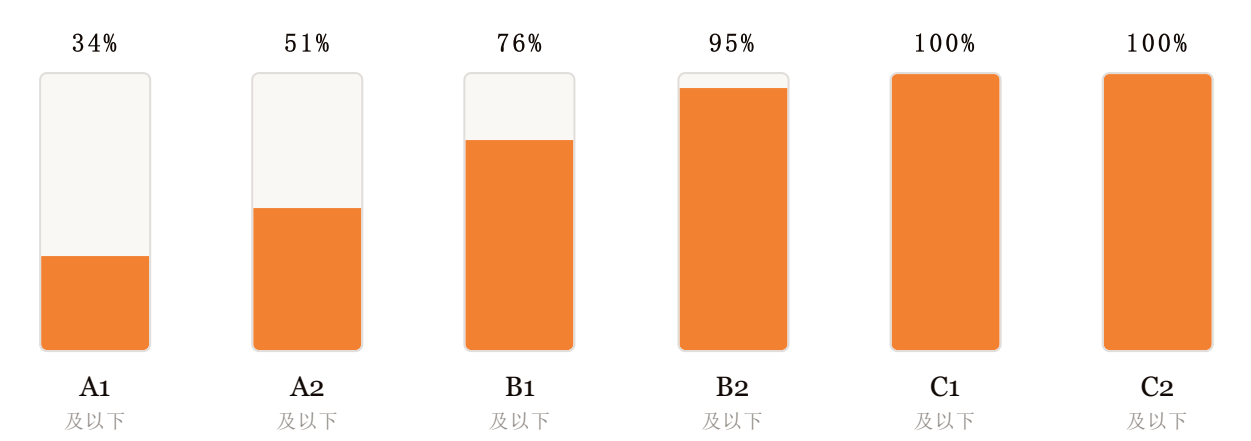
adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 11 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 204 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**204**

B2 以上难词

**5%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**76%**

英语六级 2023年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                        |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (1) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (2) | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <div>本题</div>          |
| Part IV                | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |

# 2023年12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国养老模式现状与展望 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12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(2023-12) • 六级

Part IV

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

在中国，随着老龄化社会的到来，养老受到普遍关注。人们谈论最多的是应当采取什么样的养老模式。多数人认为，养老模式需要多元化。可以通过政府引导和社会参与，建立更多更好的养老服务机构，改进社区服务中心，鼓励居家自助养老，还可以推行家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式。随着政府和社会对养老服务事业投入的持续增加，养老设施将不断升级，服务质量逐步改进，老年人的生活将会更加方便舒适、健康快乐。

### 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 China, with the arrival of an aging society, elderly care has drawn widespread attention. What people talk about most is what model of elderly care should be adopted. Most people believe that the elderly-care model needs to be diversified. To achieve this, through governmental guidance and social participation, we can build more and better elderly-care institutions, improve community service centers, encourage self-supported home-based elderly care, and promote a combination of family-based and society-based elderly care. With the continuous increase in government and social investment in elderly-care services, elderly-care facilities will be steadily upgraded, service quality will gradually improve, and the elderly will live a more convenient, comfortable, healthy and happy life.

### 【衔接】第2句承接第1句话题，用代词避免重复

第1句点出"养老受到关注"，第2句"人们谈论最多的"正是顺着这关注往下说。两句本身衔接自然；为更紧凑，第2句可借 As for this（至于这一点）或直接以 What people talk about most 开头承接"关注"的话题，不必再重复 elderly care 一词。

### 第3句与第2句之间补语义过渡

第2句抛出"该用什么模式"的问题，第3句"多数人认为需要多元化"是对这问题的回答。可在第3句前用 In response 或直接以 Most people believe 自然承接，读者能感到"问题—回答"的逻辑流，无需另加生硬连接词。

### 第4句紧扣第3句"多元化"展开具体做法

第3句说"需要多元化"，第4句的四条措施正是"如何多元化"的具体落地。两句间可补一句过渡感的衔接：第4句以 To achieve this（为实现这一点）开头，把"多元化"这个抽象主张和后面四条具体做法显式接上，避免读者觉得措施罗列得突兀。

### 第5句以背景状语自然收束全篇

第5句 With the continuous increase... 开头的背景状语本身就起到承上启下的展望作用，把前面"该怎么做"自然过渡到"做了之后会怎样"。结尾三组 will... 并列，给全篇一个向好的收束，无需再加额外连接词。

## 逐句解析

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

### 【主旨】客观介绍中国养老模式现状与展望

整段在讲中国人口老龄化背景下"该采取什么养老模式"这一社会议题，属客观社会现象介绍类，先摆现状（养老受到普遍关注）、再陈述主流看法与具体做法、最后展望趋势。语体是中性、客观的说明文，不带个人情感，用词宜平实正式。

### 【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对当下社会现状与普遍看法的客观陈述（养老受到普遍关注、多数人认为），故主时态用一般现在时；只有末句谈"将会怎样"的展望（养老设施将不断升级）需偏离为一般将来时。

## 【译法】养老模式

统一译作 the elderly-care model / models of elderly care。养老模式反复出现，全篇固定用 elderly care 表"养老"，避免一会儿 pension、一会儿 old-age support 来回换。

## 老龄化社会

统一译作 an aging society。老龄化社会的到来中"老龄化"用 aging（动名词作定语），不写成 old society 这类中式直译。

## 居家自助养老

统一译作 self-supported home-based elderly care。居家自助养老指老人在家、自我照料的养老方式，用 home-based 表"居家"、self-supported 表"自助"，意译说清而非逐字硬翻。

## 家庭养老与社会养老相结合

统一译作 a combination of family-based and society-based elderly care。家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式中两个"养老"沿用 elderly care，用 family-based / society-based 区分依托主体。

1. 在中国，随着老龄化社会的到来，养老受到普遍关注。

## 【主干】养老(作主语)+受到关注(谓语)（主语策略：原句主语）

核心是养老受到普遍关注，主语"养老"=elderly care，谓语"受到普遍关注"用被动 has drawn / receives widespread attention，宾语是 attention。"在中国""随着老龄化社会的到来"都是背景状语，不进主干。

## 【降级】两层背景降级为介词短语

"在中国"降为介词短语 In China 置句首；随着老龄化社会的到来降为 with the arrival of an aging society（with + 名词短语），不另起一句、不用 and 平铺。两个状语都挂在主干前，主干只保留"养老受到关注"。

## 【语法】语态

"养老受到关注"是"养老"承受"关注"这个动作，用被动更自然：elderly care has drawn widespread attention（draw 主动表"引起"亦可），切忌写成 elderly care pays attention 这种主客颠倒。

## 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 / 现在完成时；本句陈述当下普遍状态，用 has drawn（强调已成普遍现象）或 receives 均可。

## 冠词与单复数

"老龄化社会"泛指一类社会，用不定冠词 an aging society；elderly care 为不可数抽象概念，不加 -s、不加冠词。

## 【译文】In China, with the arrival of an aging society, elderly care has drawn widespread attention.

2. 人们谈论最多的是应当采取什么样的养老模式。

**【主干】 What引导的主语从句作真正话题** (主语策略: 形式主语it)

人们谈论最多的是应当采取什么样的养老模式核心是"人们最常谈论的(话题)是X"。可用 What people talk about most is... 直接以 what 从句作主语; 也可写 The most discussed topic is...。谓语是系动词 is, 表语是"该采取什么养老模式"这个间接问句。

**【降级】 宾语从句嵌入表语**

"应当采取什么样的养老模式"作表语, 降级为名词性从句 what model of elderly care should be adopted (间接疑问, 疑问词 what + 陈述语序)。"应当采取"用 should be adopted 表"应被采取", 把"采取"的对象"模式"提作从句主语。

**【语法】 时态**

主句陈述当下普遍现象, 用一般现在时 is, 回指全篇基调。

**语态**

"应当采取"的逻辑承受者是"模式", 从句用被动 should be adopted, 比补一个泛泛主语 we should adopt 更客观, 契合说明文语体。

**单复数与搭配**

"养老模式"此处泛指某一种待选模式, 用单数 model; 搭配用 model of elderly care 或 elderly-care model, 固定沿用 glossary 译法。

**【译文】 What people talk about most is what model of elderly care should be adopted.**

3. 多数有人认为, 养老模式需要多元化。

**【主干】 Most people(主)+believe(谓)+that从句(宾)** (主语策略: 原句主语)

多数有人认为, 养老模式需要多元化主语"多数人"=Most people, 谓语"认为"=believe / hold, 宾语是 that 引导的宾语从句"养老模式需要多元化"。

**【降级】 本就是主从句无需再降级**

"养老模式需要多元化"作 that 从句, 主语 the elderly-care model, 谓语 needs to be, 表语 diversified ("多元化"用形容词/过去分词表状态)。结构本就清晰, 只需把"多元化"这个动词性中文词转成 be diversified 即可。

**【语法】 时态**

"多数有人认为"是当下普遍看法, 主句与从句都用一般现在时, 回指全篇基调。

**主谓一致**

Most people 为复数, 谓语用 believe (不加 -s); 从句主语 the model 为单数第三人称, 谓语 needs 要加 -s, 两处别混。

**搭配**

"需要多元化"=needs to be diversified (need to do); "多元"亦可名词化为 a diversity of models, 但与 glossary 单数 model 表述需协调, 此处取 be diversified 更省心。

**【译文】 Most people believe that the elderly-care model needs to be diversified.**

4. 可以通过政府引导和社会参与，建立更多更好的养老服务机构，改进社区服务中心，鼓励居家自助养老，还可以推行家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式。

**【主干】 We(补)+can(谓)+四个并列动作(宾/不定式)** (主语策略：补主语)

本句中文无主语，是“可以做哪些事”的措施罗列。补一个泛指主语 We，谓语用 can，后接四个并列的措施动词：建立更多更好的养老服务机构 build...、改进社区服务中心 improve...、鼓励居家自助养老 encourage...、推行家庭养老与社会养老相结合的模式 promote...。

**【降级】 通过...降为by短语，四措施并列**

通过政府引导和社会参与降级为方式状语 through governmental guidance and social participation (through + 名词，不译成从句)；其后“建立”“改进”“鼓励”“推行”四个动作并列作 can 的并列谓语，用逗号 + and 连接最后一项：build..., improve..., encourage..., and promote..., 结构整齐不流水。

**【语法】 时态语态**

讲“可以采取的做法”，用 We can + 动词原形（一般现在时情态结构）；若想更客观可整体转被动：...can be established and improved，主语换成措施对象。

**单复数**

“更多更好的养老服务机构”是复数 more and better elderly-care institutions (-s)；“社区服务中心”泛指多个，用复数 community service centers。可数名词逐个定数。

**搭配与并列对齐**

四个动词搭配各就位：build/establish institutions、improve centers、encourage self-supported home-based care、promote a combination of...；四项词性须对齐（都用动词原形），不可一项用动词、一项突然换成名词。

**用词统一**

“居家自助养老”“家庭养老与社会养老相结合”沿用 glossary 既定译法 self-supported home-based elderly care、a combination of family-based and society-based elderly care，全篇一致。

**【译文】 Through governmental guidance and social participation, we can build more and better elderly-care institutions, improve community service centers, encourage self-supported home-based elderly care, and promote a combination of family-based and society-based elderly care.**

5. 随着政府和社会对养老服务事业投入的持续增加，养老设施将不断升级，服务质量逐步改进，老年人的生活将会更加方便舒适、健康快乐。

**【主干】 三个并列主谓预测未来** (主语策略：原句主语)

本句主干是三组“什么将怎样”的并列分句：养老设施将不断升级 facilities will be upgraded、服务质量逐步改进 service quality will improve、老年人的生活将会更加方便舒适、健康快乐 the elderly will live more conveniently...。“随着.....投入的持续增加”是背景状语，不进主干。

### 【降级】 随着...降为with短语，结果分句并列

随着政府和社会对养老服务事业投入的持续增加降级为 with the continuous increase in government and social investment in elderly-care services (with + 名词短语)；三组结果分句并列作主干，末项"方便舒适、健康快乐"可用副词 more conveniently and comfortably, healthily and happily 修饰"生活/活着"。

### 【语法】 时态

本句是全篇唯一偏离基调处："将不断升级""将会更加"是对未来的预测，三个分句统一用一般将来时 will be upgraded / will improve / will live，与前四句的一般现在时区分。

#### 语态

"养老设施将升级"中设施是被升级的承受者，用被动 will be upgraded；"服务质量改进"可用 improve 的不及物主动 will improve (质量自身变好)，两者各按逻辑定。

#### 单复数与冠词

"养老设施"复数 facilities；"老年人"用 the elderly (the + 形容词表一类人，作复数) 或 elderly people，谓语相应用复数 will live。

#### 搭配

"对.....的投入"=investment in... (介词 in，不是 to)；"持续增加"=continuous increase / continuously increase。

**【译文】 With the continuous increase in government and social investment in elderly-care services, elderly-care facilities will be steadily upgraded, service quality will gradually improve, and the elderly will live a more convenient, comfortable, healthy and happy life.**

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