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六级·真题卷第2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 *“Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence.”* 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) Renting a car instead of driving their own.
B) Surfing online to check out the best deals.
C) Exploring more summer holiday resorts.
D) Spending their holidays in a novel way.
2. A) He once owned a van.
B) He was well travelled.
C) He did not find holiday homes appealing.
D) He did not like to be locked into one place.
3. A) Ensure the safety of passengers.
B) Drive under any weather condition.
C) Receive instructions via computers.
D) Generate their own electricity.
4. A) Having one's basic needs covered while away from home.
B) Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work.
C) Slowing down in one's increasingly hectic life.
D) Riding one's mountain bike on vacation.

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

5. A) She has missed several important appointments lately.
B) Her job performance has worsened over the past month.
C) She has lagged behind most of her co-workers in output.
D) Her physical health has deteriorated these past few weeks.
6. A) Serious health issues.
B) Disturbance of her mind.
C) Some problems at home.
D) Penalty for curtailed output.
7. A) The woman's work proficiency.
B) The woman's whole-hearted support.
C) His engaging personality.
D) His management capability.
8. A) The woman will resume her work in two weeks.
B) The man will be back at his 100% in a couple of weeks.
C) The woman will be off work on the next two Mondays.
D) The man will help the woman get back to her usual self.

Section B

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

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

9. A) It can have an impact on our moods and emotions.
B) It can enable us to live a healthier and longer life.
C) It can improve our financial status significantly.
D) It can help us achieve better work performance.
10. A) One's health tends to differ before and after marriage.
B) One's health status is related to one's social background.
C) The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes.
D) The spouse's level of education can impact one's health.
11. A) They benefited a lot from their career achievements.
B) They showed interest in their spouse's occupations.
C) They had much in common with their spouses.
D) They had more education than their spouses.

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

12. A) Eliminating their root cause.
B) Forecasting flood risks accurately.
C) Identifying the cities' geological features.
D) Finding out the changing climate patterns.
13. A) To validate his hypothesis about the gravity of floods.
B) To determine the frequency of high tides causing floods.
C) To improve his mathematical flooding model.
D) To see the feasibility of his project on flooding.
14. A) To study the consequences of high tides on flooded areas.
B) To teach local citizens how to collect data of incoming floods.
C) To forecast rapid floods in real time.
D) To classify the flooding data processed.
15. A) They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.
B) They tracked the rising tides with video-cameras.
C) They used newly-developed supercomputing facilities.
D) They observed the direction of water flow on the spot.

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) To argue about the value of a college degree.
B) To debate the validity of current survey data.
C) To account for the drastic decline in employment among men.
D) To compare men without college degrees with those who have.
17. A) The increase in women taking up jobs.
B) The issue of changing job requirements.
C) The factor of wages.
D) The impact of inflation.
18. A) Men's unwillingness to accept low wages in times of growing inflation.
B) The wage gap between those with college degrees and those without.
C) More jobs requiring their holders to have a college degree nowadays.
D) The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

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

19. A) More and more people attach importance to protecting endangered animals.
B) More and more people prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear.
C) An increasing number of people demand to free animals being kept in cages.
D) An increasing number of people follow the latest trend of becoming vegetarians.
20. A) Avoided the use of leather and fur.
B) Labelled all their products as vegan.
C) Refrained from using chemicals in their products.
D) Utilized a silk substitute made from mushrooms.
21. A) Whether they actually signify a substantial change.
B) Whether they effectively protect animals at large.
C) Whether they can be considered sustainable.
D) Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

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

22. A) The era we live in is the most peaceful in history.
B) The world has seen more violence in recent years.
C) The environmental welfare has worsened in the world.
D) The belief is less prevalent that the world is going to hell.
23. A) They were actually not in their right mind.
B) They believed the world was deteriorating.
C) They did not wish to live in the previous century.
D) They were convinced by the statistics presented to them.
24. A) The subjectivity of mass media.
B) The current state of affairs.
C) Our psychological biases.
D) Our ancestors' influence.
25. A) Spreading exciting news around us far and wide.
B) Vacuuming up depressing or enraging stories.
C) Calculating dangerous risks to our survival.
D) Paying attention to negative information.

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.

Our brains respond to language expressing facts differently than they do to words conveying possibility, scientists at New York University have recently found. Their work offers new insights into the impact word choice has on how we 26 between statements expressing what is real versus what is merely possible. The researchers assert their findings are important because we are presented with false information all the time. Some of this is 27 , as is the case with deceptive advertisements, but the problem is 28 by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information. Thus, it is more important than ever to separate the factual from the possible or merely 29 in how we communicate. This is especially true as the study makes clear that information presented as fact 30 special responses in our brains, which are distinct from when we process the same content with clear indicators of 31 .

In their new study, the scientists intended to 32 how the brain computes possibilities as expressed by words such as "may," "might," and "if." The researchers compared brain responses to statements expressing factual 33 and those expressing possibility. "There is a monster under my bed" exemplifies a factual statement. "I will stay home," is also factual. This is opposed to statements that express possibility, like "There might be a monster under my bed," or "If it rains, I will stay home." The results of the study showed that factual language 34 a rapid increase in brain activity, with the brain responding more powerfully and showing more engagement with factual phrases compared to those communicating possibility. Thus, facts rule when it comes to the brain. Brain regions involved in processing 35 rapidly distinguish facts from possibilities. Further, these regions respond in a much more robust fashion to factual statements.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) activated | I) manuscript |
| B) aggravated | J) marvels |
| C) ascertain | K) remnants |
| D) deliberate | L) scenarios |
| E) differentiate | M) speculative |
| F) discourse | N) unanimous |
| G) evokes | O) uncertainty |
| H) inhibit | |

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**.

Treasure Fever

- A) Most visitors come to Cape Canaveral, on the northeast coast of Florida, for the tourist attractions. It's home to the second-busiest cruise ship port in the world and is a gateway to the cosmos. Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year to watch rockets, spacecraft, and satellites blast off into the solar system from Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex. Nearly 64 kilometers of undeveloped beach and 648 square kilometers of protected refuge fan out from the cape's sandy shores.

- B) Yet some of Cape Canaveral's most legendary attractions lie unseen, wedged under the sea's surface in mud and sand, for this part of the world has a reputation as a deadly ship trap. Over the centuries, dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast. They were vessels built for war and commerce, crossing the globe carrying everything from coins to cannons, boxes of silver and gold, chests of jewels and porcelain, and pearls from the Caribbean.
- C) Cape Canaveral contains one of the greatest concentrations of colonial shipwrecks in the world. In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt. The naked eye might see a pile of rocks, but technology can reveal the precious artifacts(人工制品) that lie hidden on the ocean floor.
- D) As technology renders the seabed more accessible, the hunt for treasure-filled ships has drawn a fresh tide of salvors(打捞人员) and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists(考古学家) wanting to bring to light the lost relics. But of late, when salvors have found vessels, their rights have been challenged in court. The big question: who should have control of these treasures?
- E) High-stakes fights over shipwrecks pit archaeologists against treasure hunters in a vicious cycle of accusations. Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers. Salvors feel they do the hard work of searching for ships, only to have them stolen from under them when discovered. This kind of clash inevitably takes place on a grand scale. Aside from the salvors, their investors, and the maritime archaeologists who serve as expert witnesses, the battles sweep in local and international governments and organizations like UNESCO that work to protect under-water heritage. The court cases that ensue stretch on for years. Are finders keepers, or do the ships belong to the countries that made them and sent them sailing centuries ago? Where once salvors and archaeologists worked side by side, now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes.
- F) Nearly three million vessels lie wrecked on the Earth's ocean floor—from old canoes to the Titanic—and likely less than one percent have been explored. Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past. No wonder there is an eternal stirring among everybody from salvors to scholars to find them.
- G) In May 2016, a salvor named Bobby Pritchett, president of Global Marine Exploration (GME) in Tampa, Florida, announced that he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral. Over the prior three years, he and his crew had obtained 14 state permits to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape; they worked 250 days a year, backed by investor funds of, he claims, US \$4 million. It was hard work. Crew members were up at dawn, dragging sensors from their expedition vessels back and forth, day in and day out, year after year, to detect metal of any kind. Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps marked with the GPS coordinates of thousands of finds, all invisible under a meter of sand.
- H) One day in 2015, the magnetometer(磁力计) picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon; when the divers blew the sand away, they also discovered a more precious bronze cannon with markings indicating French royalty and, not far off, a famous marble column carved with the coat of arms of France, known from historical paintings. The discovery was cause for celebration. The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité, a 16th-century French vessel that had been at the center of a bloody battle between France and Spain that changed the fate of the United States of America.

- I) And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France. The Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004, a US federal act, protects any vessel that was on a military mission, allowing the originating country to claim their ship even centuries later. In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France. For Pritchett, the decision was devastating. Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost.
- J) But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery. In 2012, for instance, Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration, which had hauled 594,000 gold and silver coins from a Spanish wreck off the coast of Portugal across the Atlantic to the United States. "Treasure hunters can be naive," says attorney David Concannon, who has had several maritime archaeologists as clients and represented two sides in the battles over the Titanic for 20 years. "Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."
- K) Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists. For the archaeologist, everything in a wreck matters—hair, fabric, a fragment of a newspaper, rat bones—all things speak volumes. Archaeologists don't want artifacts ending up in a private collection instead of taking humanity on a journey of understanding.
- L) George Bass is one of the pioneers of under-water archaeology, and a researcher at Texas A&M University. He has testified in court against treasure hunters, but says archaeology is not without its own serious problems. He believes archaeologists need to do a better job themselves instead of routinely criticizing treasure hunters. "Archaeology has a terrible reputation for not publishing enough on its excavations(发掘) and finds," he says. Gathering data, unearthing and meticulously preserving and examining finds, verifying identity and origin, piecing together the larger story, and writing and publishing a comprehensive paper or book can take decades. A bit cynically, Bass describes colleagues who never published because they waited so long they became ill or died. Who is more at fault, Bass asks, the professional archaeologist who carefully excavates a site and never publishes on it or the treasure hunter who locates a submerged wreck, salvages part, conserves part, and publishes a book on the operation?
- M) Pritchett concedes that his find deserves careful excavation and preservation. "I think what I found should go in a museum," he says. "But I also think I should get paid for what I found." Indeed, it's a bit of a mystery why governments, archaeologists, and treasure hunters can't work together—and why salvors aren't at least given a substantial finder's fee before the original owner takes possession of the vessel and its artifacts.
36. Exploration of shipwrecks on the sea floor is crucial in updating our understanding of humanity's past.
37. Quite a number of majestic ships sailing from Europe to America were wrecked off the Florida coast over the centuries.
38. Pritchett suffered a heavy loss when a US district court ruled against him.
39. Recently, people who found treasures in shipwrecks have been sued over their rights to own them.
40. Pritchett claims he got support of millions of dollars from investors for his shipwreck exploration.
41. One pioneer marine scientist thinks archaeologists should make greater efforts to publish their findings.
42. With technological advancement in recent years, salvors now can detect the invaluable man-made objects lying buried under the sea.

43. According to a lawyer, many treasure hunters are susceptible to loss because they are unaware they face a financially stronger opponent in court.
44. Salvors of treasures in sunken ships and marine archaeologists are now hostile to each other.
45. Archaeologists want to see artifacts help humans understand their past instead of being sold to private collectors at an outrageous price.

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.

Could you get by without using the internet for four and a half years? That's exactly what singer and actress Selena Gomez has done in a bid to improve her mental health.

She has spoken extensively about the relationship between her social media usage and her mental wellbeing, recalling feeling like "an addict" when she became Instagram's most followed user in 2016. "Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health", says she. "The unnecessary hate and comparisons went away once I put my phone down."

Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect. The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection. Actively opting out of using the internet becomes a matter of privilege.

Ms Gomez's multi-millionaire status has allowed her to take the "social" out of social media, so she can continue to leverage her enormous fame while keeping the trolls(恶意挑衅的帖子) at bay. The fact that she's still the second most-followed woman on Instagram suggests it's entirely possible to maintain a significant web profile to promote various projects—by way of a dedicated team—without being exposed to the cruel comments, hate mail and rape or death threats.

It goes without saying that this is fundamentally different from how the rest of us without beauty deals and films to publicise use the likes of Instagram, TikTok and Twitter, but even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from.

The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years, leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes. Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

Internet access will continue to grow in importance as we edge further towards web 3.0, and greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need to

learn, work and live. It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

46. What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years?
- A) She has had worsening mental problems.
 - B) She has won Instagram's most followers.
 - C) She has refrained from using social media.
 - D) She has succeeded in a bid on the internet.
47. Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege?
- A) Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet.
 - B) Most people can hardly ditch the web while avoiding hate and comparisons.
 - C) Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation.
 - D) Most people have been seriously addicted to the web without being aware of it.
48. Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating"(Lines 2-4, Para. 6)?
- A) The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse.
 - B) The concept of the metaverse is believed to be still quite illusory.
 - C) School children would be drawn farther away from the real world.
 - D) Most families in the UK do not have stable broadband connections.
49. What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms?
- A) They are conducive to promoting societal equality.
 - B) They help many people feel connected with others.
 - C) They provide a necessary device for a digital detox.
 - D) They create a virtual community on the internet.
50. What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?
- A) Having access to the internet.
 - B) Edging further towards web 3.0.
 - C) Getting more educational resources.
 - D) Opening more social media accounts.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior. Whatever it is, you cannot but recognize the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life.

Psychologically speaking, competition has been seen as an inevitable consequence of human drives. According to Sigmund Freud, humans are born screaming for attention and full of organic drives for fulfillment in various areas. Initially, we compete for the attention of our parents. Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.

Current work in anthropology(人类学) has suggested, however, that this view of the role of competition in human behavior may be incorrect. Thomas Hobbes, one of the great philosophers of the seventeenth century, is perhaps best remembered for his characterization of the "natural world," that is, the world before the imposition of the will of humanity, as being "nasty, brutish, and short." This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held, reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work, *The Origin of Species*, which established the doctrine of natural selection. This doctrine, which takes for granted that those species best able to adapt to and master the natural environment in which they live will survive, has suggested that the struggle for survival is an inherent human trait which determines a person's success. Darwin's theory has even been summarized as "survival of the fittest"—a phrase Darwin himself never used—further highlighting competition's role in success. As it has often been pointed out, however, there is nothing in the concept of natural selection that suggests that competition is the most successful strategy for "survival of the fittest." Darwin asserted in *The Origin of Species* that the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation.

Many studies have been conducted to test the importance placed on competition as opposed to other values, such as cooperation—by various cultures, and generally conclude that Americans uniquely praise competition as natural, inevitable, and desirable. In 1937, the world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead published *Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples*, based on her studies of several societies that did not prize competition, and, in fact, seemed at times to place a negative value on it. One such society was the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and they, Mead found, valued cooperation far more than competition. After studying dozens of such cultures, Mead's final conclusion was that competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior, and that its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it.

51. What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?

- A) The disagreement on the inevitability of competition.
- B) The consequence of psychological investigation.
- C) The effect of human drives.
- D) The impact of competition.

52. According to psychology, what do people strive to do following the initial stage of their life?

- A) Fulfill individual needs without incurring adverse effects of human drives.
- B) Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.
- C) Gain extensive recognition without exposing pure indulgence.
- D) Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions.

53. What do we learn about the "natural world" characterized by Thomas Hobbes?

- A) It gets misrepresented by philosophers and anthropologists.
- B) It gets distorted in Darwin's *The Origin of Species*.
- C) It is free from the rational intervention of humans.
- D) It is the pre-rational world rarely appreciated nowadays.

54. What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion in *The Origin of Species*?
- A) All species inherently depend on others for survival.
 - B) Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.
 - C) Competition weighs as much as cooperation as a survival strategy.
 - D) The strongest species proves to be the fittest in natural selection.
55. What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach after studying dozens of different cultures?
- A) It is characteristic of humans to be competitive.
 - B) Americans are uniquely opposed to cooperation.
 - C) Competition is relatively more prevalent in Western societies.
 - D) People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.

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**.

随着经济与社会的发展，中国人口结构发生了显著变化，逐渐步入老龄化社会。中国老年人口将持续增加，人口老龄化趋势将更加明显。为了应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战，国家正积极采取措施，加大对养老的支持。通过改革社会保障(social security)制度，政府不断增加社会保障经费，逐步扩大社会保障覆盖范围，使更多老年人受益。政府还鼓励各种社会团体为老年人提供服务。在政府和社会团体的共同努力下，老年人将生活得更加幸福。

2023年12月·第2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2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2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 “Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence.” 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·177 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence. This shift in parenting reflects a valuable truth: children grow strongest not when every step is arranged for them, but when they are trusted to try, fail, and try again.

To begin with, freedom teaches independence in a way no lecture ever could. A child who is allowed to plan a weekend trip, cook a simple meal, or solve a quarrel with friends gradually learns to rely on his own judgment. Take my younger cousin, for example. When his mother stopped correcting his every homework mistake and let him check the answers himself, his grades slowly improved, and, more importantly, he began tackling new problems without fear. Each small success became a brick building his confidence.

In this way, granting children the room to explore freely is not a risk but a wise investment. As a result, they mature into adults who dare to think, decide, and stand on their own feet.

【参考译文】

如今父母越来越意识到，给孩子更多自由去探索、自主学习，有助于培养他们的独立性、增强他们的自信。这种教养观的转变背后是一个宝贵的真理：孩子并非在每一步都被安排好时才成长得最好，而是在被信任去尝试、失败、再尝试时才最为强大。

首先，自由教会孩子的独立，是任何说教都无法给予的。一个被允许去规划周末出行、做一顿简单的饭、或自己化解与朋友争执的孩子，会逐渐学会依靠自己的判断。以我的表弟为例。当他妈妈不再逐题纠正他

的每一处作业错误、而让他自己核对答案后，他的成绩慢慢提高了，更重要的是，他开始不再害怕去攻克新问题。每一次小小的成功，都成了垒起他自信的一块砖。

就这样，给孩子自由探索的空间，不是一种冒险，而是一项明智的投资。因此，他们会长成敢想、敢决断、能靠自己双脚站稳的大人。

【第1段】抄首句 + 桥接点题。首句 Nowadays parents are increasingly aware... 逐字照抄，随后 This shift in parenting reflects a valuable truth: 一句用了桥接点题句架，把中心判断亮出，衔接自然、方向清晰。

【第2段】主题句 + 亲历例证。To begin with, freedom teaches independence... 是分论点主题句；Take my younger cousin, for example. 用举例过渡句架引出亲身经历，最后 Each small success became a brick building his confidence. 把例子回扣到自信，道理与例子咬合。

【第3段】重申 + 升华。In this way, ... is not a risk but a wise investment. 用收束句架重申中心；As a result, they mature into adults who dare to... 升华一层，落回 independence 与 confidence，不简单复读首句。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

顺着首句论证「给自由养独立」

任务是就给定首句往下写：首句已经亮明了一个正面论点——让孩子更多自由去探索、自主学习，有助于培养独立性、增强自信。你要做的是 make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay，即顺势展开论证、把这个观点讲透，而不是另立观点或去反驳它。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，也 not including the sentence given 之外无署名要求，因此语域按「面向阅卷人的正式书面语」处理即可：用完整句、避免口语缩略和网络语，保持客观说理的语气，不需要称呼语和落款。

中心立意

自由探索是成长的最佳投资

中心论点顺着首句延伸：给孩子自由去探索和自主学习，看似冒险，实则是对其独立与自信最值得的投资。全篇都为证明这一点服务，回应题目 helps foster their independence and boost their confidence 的两个落点。

要展开的要点

1. 自由锻炼独立判断

第一个角度谈独立：亲身去做选择和解决问题，比任何说教都更能教会孩子依靠自己的判断，正是 learn on their own 的价值所在。

2. 小成功累积自信

第二个角度谈自信：每一次自主完成的小任务都是一块砖，慢慢垒起孩子面对新问题时的底气，落到题目所说的 boost their confidence。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 抄首句 + 过渡点题

原样照抄给定首句，再补一句过渡，把「自由是成长投资」的中心论点亮出来。

第 2 段 道理 + 实例论证

主体段：先讲自由锻炼独立的道理，再用一个亲身经历的例子印证，落到独立与自信的双重收获。

第 3 段 回扣升华收束

结尾段：把「自由不是风险而是投资」的判断收拢，升华到孩子长成敢想敢担的大人。

第 1 段 首句原样 + 点明是投资

照抄 Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence, 随后补一句：这种教养观转变背后是一个朴素真理——孩子不是被安排好每一步才成长，而是被信任去尝试、失败、再尝试时才最强大。

桥接点题句架 · This shift in ____ reflects a valuable truth: ____ grow strongest not when ____, but when _____. (用于抄完首句后承接并亮出中心判断)

第 2 段 表弟自查作业变自信的亲历

主题句说自由教会的独立是任何说教都给不了的；道理句说被允许自己规划、自己解决矛盾的孩子学会依靠判断；例子用亲历：表弟的妈妈不再逐题纠错、让他自己核对答案后，成绩慢慢提高，更重要的是他开始不怕面对新问题；小结句把每次小成功比作垒起自信的砖。

分论点主题句架 · To begin with, ____ teaches ____ in a way no lecture ever could. (段首亮分论点，强调亲历胜过说教)

举例过渡句架 · Take ____, for example. When ____, ____ gradually _____. (自然引出一个具体例子/亲身经历)

第 3 段 自由是投资 + 长成敢担的人

重申：给孩子探索的空间不是冒险而是明智的投资；升华：正因如此，他们才会长成敢想、敢决定、能独立站稳的大人，呼应首句的 independence 与 confidence。

收束重申句架 · In this way, ____ is not a risk but a wise investment. (用衔接词收拢并重申中心判断)

升华递进句架 · As a result, they mature into ____ who dare to _____. (把结论推向更长远的一层，制造余味)

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

紧扣独立与自信正面展开

本题最易在此维失分的是续写偏离主旨、去谈反面。达标要点是全程扣住 helps foster their independence and boost their confidence 的正面论证，例子直接指向独立判断与自信积累。

结构连贯

三段清晰 + 衔接词到位

本题达标要点是首句后有桥接、主体段有主题句、结尾有重申升华，配合 To begin with / In this way / As a result 的显性衔接，逻辑一望可辨。

语言准确

关键词同义替换 + 搭配无误

本题在此维的加分处是把 explore、learn on their own 转写成 try, fail, and try again、rely on his own judgment 等地道搭配，既呼应首句又不逐字复读。

字数格式

首句不计 + 正文落在区间

本题硬约束是 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 且 not including the sentence given，自查时以首句之后的正文为准，确认既不低于下限也不超上限。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

改写了首句

反面示例把首句写成 Parents today know that giving kids freedom is good for them.——这是改写、不是照抄，直接失分。修正：开头必须原样写 Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own helps foster their independence and boost their confidence.

把首句算进字数导致正文太短

反面示例正文只补了七八十个词就收尾，作者以为加上首句已经够 150。修正：从首句之后重新数，确保续写部分自身达到下限，不足就再补一个例子或一层分析。

转去谈过度自由的坏处

反面示例主体段写 However, too much freedom makes children spoiled and out of control, 把论点扭向反面, 与首句脱节。修正: 主体段应继续论证自由带来的独立与自信, 如 A child who solves problems on his own gradually learns to trust his own judgment.

通篇口号无支撑

反面示例写 Freedom is good. Independence is important. Confidence is necessary for everyone. ——三句都是口号、无支撑。修正: 换成一个具体经历, 如 When my cousin was allowed to check his homework himself, he slowly stopped fearing new problems, 用细节把观点撑起来。

英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年12月·第2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2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2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 W: So, I've been thinking, this summer, instead of our usual holiday rental, I'd like to try renting a camper van and exploring a bit more.

W: 我一直在想，今年夏天，我们不租常去的那种度假屋了，我想试试租一辆露营车，多到处转转。

2 M: A camper van? You mean to spend the summer living out of a car?

M: 露营车？你是说整个夏天住在车里？

3 W: Yes, a camper van. And no, it's nothing like living out of a car. These are proper vans with full-size beds to sleep in. Some even have kitchens. This way, we wouldn't have to be locked into one place during our holiday. We'd be able to visit so many more places and travel at our own pace. The rates of most hotels and holiday homes really soar in the summer anyway. We'd probably save a lot of money as well.

W: 对，露营车。但不是，这跟住在车里完全不一样。这种车是正规的厢式车，里面有全尺寸床铺可以睡觉。有些甚至还有厨房。这样的话，我们假期就不用被困在一个地方了。我们可以去更多地方，按自己的节奏旅行。反正大多数酒店和度假屋在夏天价格都会飙升。我们可能还能省不少钱。

4 M: I think my grandfather had a van like that. It doesn't sound that appealing to me.

M: 我记得我爷爷有过那样一辆车。听起来对我没什么吸引力。

5 W: Today's camper vans are completely different. These days, they're equipped with all the modern comforts. I've seen quite a few with solar panels that provide electricity for when you're stopped. This way, you can still use your computer or charge your phone. And most even have Wi-Fi, so if the weather's not great, you could stream videos.

W: 现在的露营车完全不一样了。如今它们配备了所有现代化的舒适设施。我见过不少车顶装有太阳能板, 停车时可以供电。这样你还能用电脑或给手机充电。而且大多数车还有Wi-Fi, 所以如果天气不太好, 你可以看视频。

6 M: I'm warming up to the idea. Keep talking.

M: 我开始有点兴趣了。继续说。

7 W: Loads of people are committing to this trend full time. Check it out online. Lots of people stream videos of their alternative lifestyles and actually earn a salary. Imagine having that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world.

W: 很多人已经全职投入这种生活方式了。你可以上网查查。很多人把他们的另类生活方式拍成视频, 还真能赚到工资。想象一下, 拥有那种自由, 想去哪就去哪, 在世界任何地方工作。

8 M: Okay, we can consider it. As long as the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered, I'm definitely in. Do you think there will be enough room for my mountain bike? What about food delivery? Will we be able to order at the van? Will there be enough space for the dog? We wouldn't want to leave him behind.

M: 好吧,我们可以考虑一下。只要厕所和淋浴这些基本需求能满足,我肯定没问题。你觉得能放得下我的山地车吗? 外卖呢? 我们能叫外卖送到车那儿吗? 有足够空间给狗吗? 我们可不想把它留下。

9 W: Slow down. Glad you're excited about it. Let's start by looking at what's available first.

W: 慢点慢点。很高兴你对这个感兴趣。我们先看看有什么车可以选吧。

1. A) Renting a car instead of driving their own.

B) Surfing online to check out the best deals.

C) Exploring more summer holiday resorts.

D) Spending their holidays in a novel way.

【题目】 What has the woman been thinking of doing for this summer?

【翻译】 这位女士一直在考虑今年夏天做什么?

A) 租一辆车而不是开他们自己的车。 B) 在网上浏览以查看最优惠的价格。

C) 探索更多的避暑度假胜地。 D) 以一种新颖的方式度过假期。

【答案】 D (细节题) Spending their holidays in a novel way.

【定位】 So, I've been thinking, this summer, instead of our usual holiday rental, I'd like to try renting a camper van and exploring a bit more.

嗯，我一直在想，今年夏天，不走我们往常租度假屋那一套，我想试试租一辆房车、多走走看看。

【信号】 意愿句 I'd like to. 答案信号是女方直接表达意愿的 I'd like to try renting a camper van and exploring a bit more, I'd like to (我想) 这类意愿句正是“她想做什么”的落点，紧跟在 I've been thinking 之后，开门见山。

【替换】 renting a camper van and exploring a bit more ↔ Spending their holidays in a novel way

具体做法概括为“新方式”

instead of our usual holiday rental ↔ in a novel way

“不走老一套”=“新方式”

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项 Renting a car instead of driving their own. 盗用了原文 renting a camper van 里的 renting, 听到“租”就想选；但她租的是 camper van (房车) 不是普通 car, 更没说“不开自己的车”，是把原词嫁接到一个原文没有的意思上。

借用原文：renting a camper van

B) 原词陷阱

Surfing online to check out the best deals. 里 online 确实在录音里出现过，但那是后文 Check it out online 让对方上网看这种生活方式，并非她“这个夏天想做的事”，时间点和意图都错位。

借用原文：Check it out online

C) 偷换概念

Exploring more summer holiday resorts. 借用了 exploring 和 summer holiday 的字眼，听感很熟；但她说的是 exploring a bit more (多走走看看更多地方)，从没提“度假胜地 resorts”，是把模糊的“多探索”偷换成具体的“逛度假村”。

借用原文：exploring a bit more

-
2. A) He once owned a van.
B) He was well travelled.
C) He did not find holiday homes appealing.
D) He did not like to be locked into one place.

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

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到这位男士的祖父有什么情况？

- A) 他曾经拥有一辆面包车。 B) 他去过很多地方旅行。 C) 他觉得度假屋没有吸引力。
D) 他不喜欢被限制在一个地方。

【答案】 A (细节题) He once owned a van.

【定位】 M: I think my grandfather had a van like that. It doesn't sound that appealing to me.

男：我记得我爷爷有过一辆那样的车。这听着对我没什么吸引力。

【信号】 **提到祖父那一句**。答案信号就是男方亲口提到祖父的 I think my grandfather had a van like that——题目点名 grandfather，原文唯一讲祖父的就是这句，had a van 直接给出关于祖父的事实。

【替换】 my grandfather had a van like that ↔ **He once owned a van**
had a van=owned a van

【排除】 B) **未提及**

He was well travelled. (他见多识广 / 走过很多地方) 原文从未说祖父，是无中生有；对话只说祖父有过车，没说他爱旅行，属未提及的凭空拔高。

C) **张冠李戴**

He did not find holiday homes appealing. 盗用了原文 It doesn't sound that appealing to me 里的 appealing；但说“不吸引人”的是男方本人对房车主意的反应，且嫌的是房车不是 holiday homes，把男方的话张冠李戴成祖父的态度。

借用原文：It doesn't sound that appealing to me

D) **张冠李戴**

He did not like to be locked into one place. 盗用了 we wouldn't have to be locked into one place 的 locked into one place；但那是女方在讲房车的好处，主语是“我们”，不是祖父的喜好，人物与语境双重错位。

借用原文：we wouldn't have to be locked into one place

-
3. A) Ensure the safety of passengers.
B) Drive under any weather condition.
C) Receive instructions via computers.
D) Generate their own electricity.

【题目】 **What can many camper vans do nowadays according to the woman?**

【翻译】 根据这位女士的说法,现在许多露营车能做什么?

- A) 确保乘客的安全。 B) 在任何天气条件下行驶。 C) 通过计算机接收指令。
D) 自行发电。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Generate their own electricity.

【定位】 I've seen quite a few with solar panels that provide electricity for when you're stopped.
我见过不少装了太阳能板的，停车时能供电。

【信号】 **功能描述provide electricity**。答案信号是描述具体功能的 solar panels that provide electricity——provide electricity (提供电力) 直接说出房车“能做什么”，是这段功能罗列里与选项对得上的那一句。

【替换】 solar panels that provide electricity ↔ **Generate their own electricity**

供电=自己发电

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Ensure the safety of passengers. 原文整段讲的是供电、Wi-Fi、看视频这些舒适功能，从未提“保障乘客安全”，是凭常识硬加的功能，属未提及。

B) **原词陷阱**

Drive under any weather condition. 利用了原文 if the weather's not great 的 weather；但原文说的是“天气不好时可以看流媒体视频”，是娱乐功能，根本不是“任何天气都能开车”，把 weather 嫁接到一个原文没有的能力上。

借用原文：if the weather's not great

C) **原词陷阱**

Receive instructions via computers. 盗用了原文 you can still use your computer 里的 computer；但原文是“你可以用自己的电脑”，主语是人在用电脑，不是房车“通过电脑接收指令”，把人的行为偷换成车的功能。

借用原文：you can still use your computer

4. A) Having one's basic needs covered while away from home.

B) Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work.

C) Slowing down in one's increasingly hectic life.

D) Riding one's mountain bike on vacation.

【题目】 **What idea does the woman find attractive?**

【翻译】 这位女士觉得什么想法有吸引力？

A) 离家在外时基本需求得到满足。 B) 享有选择去哪里和在哪里工作的自由。

C) 在日益忙碌的生活中放慢节奏。 D) 度假时骑山地自行车。

【答案】 **B** （态度观点题） Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work.

【定位】 Imagine having that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world.

想象一下，拥有那种自由——想去哪儿就去哪儿，还能在世界任何地方工作。

【信号】 **向往句Imagine having**。答案信号是女方满怀憧憬的 Imagine having that kind of freedom——Imagine having（想象一下拥有）是她表达向往的语气，紧跟其后的 freedom 就是她觉得吸引人的那一点。

【替换】 that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world ↔

Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work

几乎逐点对应的同义改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Having one's basic needs covered while away from home. 盗用了原文 the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered; 但说在意 basic needs 的是男方 (M), 不是女方, 题目问的是女方觉得什么吸引人, 人物错位。

借用原文: the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered

C) 偷换概念

Slowing down in one's increasingly hectic life. 借用了原文 Slow down 里的 slow down; 但那是女方让激动的男方“别急、慢点说”, 是对话节奏用语, 根本不是她觉得吸引人的生活理念, 把口语提醒偷换成人生主张。

借用原文: Slow down

D) 张冠李戴

Riding one's mountain bike on vacation. 盗用了原文 my mountain bike; 但提山地车的是男方 (担心装不装得下), 与女方“觉得吸引人”毫无关系, 人物和语境都错。

借用原文: my mountain bike

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

1 W: You wanted to see me?

W: 你找我?

2 M: Yes, I'll get straight to the point. Over the past month or so, it has become apparent that your performance has dipped. You've been late to work several times these past few weeks, which is very uncharacteristic of you. But what really concerns me is your curtailed output. Lately, you seem to be constantly one step behind. What's going on?

M: 是的, 我直说了。过去一个月左右, 你的表现明显下滑了。最近几周你好几次上班迟到, 这很不像你。但真正让我担心的是你的产出减少了。最近你似乎总是慢一拍。怎么回事?

3 W: I'm sorry. I'm going through some unfortunate family issues at the moment. It's a personal matter, so if you don't mind, I much prefer we don't get into it. Nevertheless, I expect it to have all blown over in another month or so.

W: 对不起。我目前正在处理一些不幸的家庭问题。这是私人事务, 所以如果你不介意的话, 我更希望我们不要深入讨论。不过, 我预计再过一个月左右就会全部过去。

4 M: Do you need some time off?

M: 你需要请假吗?

5 W: Actually, yes. Would it be possible to take the next two Mondays off? I was deliberating whether I should ask for this, but now that we're here...

W: 其实, 是的。能不能请接下来两个星期一的假? 我一直在考虑要不要提这个要求, 但既然我们现在谈到这儿了.....

6 M: Sure thing. But if you needed some leave, why didn't you ask for it earlier?

M: 当然可以。但如果你需要休假, 为什么不早点提出来呢?

7 W: I'm not sure why. I guess I kind of felt bad asking for it.

W: 我也不知道为什么。我想我大概觉得提这个要求有点不好意思。

8 M: You shouldn't feel bad asking for leave, especially if you need it.

M: 你不该为请假感到不好意思, 尤其是你确实需要的时候。

9 W: I know. You're right. I'm sorry.

W: 我知道。你说得对。对不起。

10 M: Look, you've been with us almost five years and I personally really value your proficiency at your job. It makes my job far easier. In addition, I can assure you that management as a whole also holds you in high regard.

M: 听着, 你在这儿工作快五年了, 我个人非常看重你的工作能力。这让我的工作轻松多了。另外, 我可以向你保证, 管理层整体上也很有器重你。

11 W: Thank you.

W: 谢谢。

12 M: What I need is for you to be back at your 100%. Are you sure taking two Mondays off will suffice?

M: 我需要的是你能恢复到百分之百的状态。你确定请两个星期一的假就够了吗?

13 W: It'll be enough. I'm sure of it.

W: 足够了。我确定。

14 M: Okay, good. So this is what we're going to do. You will take those days off, and I expect that you will gradually come back to your usual self. Then in two months' time, we will catch up again to see how you are faring.

M: 好, 很好。那我们就这么办。你请那几天假, 我期待你能逐渐恢复到平时的状态。然后两个月后, 我们再谈一次, 看看你的情况如何。

15 W: Sounds good. Thank you for your understanding.

W: 听起来不错。谢谢你的理解。

5. A) She has missed several important appointments lately.

B) Her job performance has worsened over the past month.

C) She has lagged behind most of her co-workers in output.

D) Her physical health has deteriorated these past few weeks.

【题目】 What do we learn about the woman from the man's description?

【翻译】 从男士的描述中我们对这位女士了解到什么?

A) 她最近错过了几个重要的约会。 B) 她过去一个月的工作表现变差了。

C) 她的产出落后于大多数同事。 D) 她过去几周的身体健康状况恶化了。

【答案】 B (细节题) Her job performance has worsened over the past month.

【定位】 Over the past month or so, it has become apparent that your performance has dipped. You've been late to work several times these past few weeks, which is very uncharacteristic of you. But what really concerns me is your curtailed output.

在过去一个月左右，很明显你的表现下滑了。这几周你好几次上班迟到，这很不像你。但真正让我担心的是你产出减少了。

【信号】 总起定性句 + 转折强调。男方开口就给总定性 your performance has dipped，又用 But what really concerns me 的转折把重点压到"产出减少"上；"总起判断句 + But 后的强调"正是答案句信号。

【替换】 your performance has dipped ↔ Her job performance has worsened
dipped=worsened 同义替换

Over the past month or so ↔ over the past month
时间范围对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

原文确说她 late to work several times（多次迟到），A 却说 missed several important appointments（错过重要约会），盗用"several"和"迟到"的影子，把"上班迟到"偷换成"错过约会"，answer非所答。

借用原文：You've been late to work several times these past few weeks

C) 原词陷阱

原文只说她 curtailed output（产出减少），C 用了"output"原词，却擅自加上 lagged behind most of her co-workers（落后于大多数同事），原文从没拿她和同事作比较，属无中生有的范围扩大。

借用原文：what really concerns me is your curtailed output

D) 未提及

原文谈的是工作"表现/产出"下滑，D 却说 physical health has deteriorated（身体健康变差），原文男方描述中根本没提她身体生病，属未提及；这与第6题的健康选项呼应，是跨题混淆。

-
6. A) Serious health issues.
B) Disturbance of her mind.
C) Some problems at home.
D) Penalty for curtailed output.

【题目】 What does the woman say she's experiencing at the moment?

【翻译】 女士说她目前正在经历什么？

- A) 严重的健康问题。 B) 精神上的困扰。 C) 家里的一些问题。
D) 因产出减少而受到的处罚。

【答案】 C（细节题） Some problems at home.

【定位】 I'm sorry. I'm going through some unfortunate family issues at the moment. It's a personal matter, so if you don't mind, I much prefer we don't get into it.

对不起，我目前正经历一些不幸的家庭问题。这是私人的事，如果你不介意，我更希望我们不要深谈。

【信号】 被问者应答 + I'm going through 自述。男方追问 What's going on? 后，女方的直接应答 I'm going through some unfortunate family issues 就是答案句；"被问者应答"加上 I'm going through 这种亲口陈述原因的句式，是双重定位信号。

【替换】 family issues ↔ problems at home

family issues=problems at home 同义替换

at the moment ↔ Some

"some...issues"对"Some problems"

【排除】 A) 未提及

女方从没说自己有 serious health issues (严重健康问题)，健康话题是借第5题 D 项的余味来混淆，原文她给的原因是家事不是身体，属未提及。

B) 过度推断

Disturbance of her mind (心神不宁) 原文从未出现，可能由"她状态不好"脑补出"心理问题"，但女方明说是 family issues、a personal matter，是家事而非精神疾患，属过度推断。

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 curtailed output 是从男方第2段 curtailed output 原封搬来的原词，但本题问她"在经历什么"，curtailed output 是"表现"不是"原因"，且"Penalty for" (因...受罚) 原文根本没有，盗原词来答非所问。

借用原文：what really concerns me is your curtailed output

7. A) The woman's work proficiency.

B) The woman's whole-hearted support.

C) His engaging personality.

D) His management capability.

【题目】 What does the man say makes his job far easier?

【翻译】 男士说什么使他的工作轻松得多？

A) 女士的工作能力。 B) 女士的全心全意支持。 C) 他有吸引力的个性。

D) 他的管理能力。

【答案】 A (细节题) The woman's work proficiency.

【定位】 I personally really value your proficiency at your job. It makes my job far easier.

我个人非常看重你在工作上的熟练。这让我的工作轻松多了。

【信号】 题干同款短语 **makes my job easier**。原文 It makes my job far easier 与题干 makes his job far easier 是同一短语，前一句的 your proficiency at your job 就是"It"指代的内容，定位锁这两句。

【替换】 your proficiency at your job ↔ **The woman's work proficiency**
your=the woman's, 视角转换

【排除】 B) **偷换概念**

原文男方说 I personally really value your proficiency (看重你的熟练)，B 借"value/对她的肯定"的影子说成 whole-hearted support (全心全意的支持)，但让他工作轻松的是她的"熟练"不是"支持"，原文没说她全力支持他，属偷换概念。

借用原文：I personally really value your proficiency at your job

C) **张冠李戴**

His engaging personality (他迷人的性格) 讲的是男方自己的特质，但原文让工作轻松的是"你的熟练"即女方，C 把归属从女方错挪到男方，且"魅力"原文从未出现，属张冠李戴。

D) **张冠李戴**

His management capability (他的管理能力) 原文从未提及，且方向反了——让工作轻松的是女方的熟练，不是男方自己的管理力，既张冠李戴又无中生有。

-
8. A) The woman will resume her work in two weeks.
B) The man will be back at his 100% in a couple of weeks.
C) The woman will be off work on the next two Mondays.
D) The man will help the woman get back to her usual self.

【题目】 **What agreement have the speakers reached by the end of the conversation?**

【翻译】 对话结束时双方达成了什么协议？

- A) 女士将在两周后恢复工作。 B) 男士将在几周内恢复到百分之百的状态。
C) 女士接下来两个星期一将休假。 D) 男士将帮助女士恢复到她平常的状态。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) The woman will be off work on the next two Mondays.

【定位】 W: Would it be possible to take the next two Mondays off? ... M: Sure thing. ... M: So this is what we're going to do. You will take those days off, and I expect that you will gradually come back to your usual self.

女：能让我接下来两个周一请假吗？.....男：当然可以。.....男：那我们就这么办，你把那两天休掉，我希望你慢慢恢复到平时的状态。

【信号】 **请求—应允—拍板三处合一**。女方提出 take the next two Mondays off, 男方 Sure thing 应允，结尾再 So this is what we're going to do. You will take those days off 拍板；"请求被应允并在结尾确认"是约定题的答案信号。

【替换】 take the next two Mondays off ↔ be off work on the next two Mondays

take...off=be off work 同义替换

You will take those days off ↔ The woman will be off work

结尾确认句坐实主语是女方

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 说 resume her work in two weeks (两周后复工)，但原文女方只是休"两个周一"、并非停工两周后才回来；"two"原词在，时间概念却被偷换，且 in two months 才是再约谈时间，A 张冠时间。

借用原文：take the next two Mondays off

B) 张冠李戴

B 说 The man will be back at his 100%，但原文 What I need is for you to be back at your 100% 是男方要求"你(女方)"回到100%，主语该是女方不是男方；盗用 100% 原词却把人安反，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：What I need is for you to be back at your 100%

D) 过度推断

D 说 The man will help the woman get back to her usual self，但原文是男方期望"你会慢慢恢复"you will gradually come back to your usual self，是女方自己恢复，并非男方"帮"她；盗 usual self 原词却脑补出"帮助"，属过度推断。

借用原文：you will gradually come back to your usual self

Section B

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

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

1 There are many factors that impact our health. These include our finances, our emotions and the way we work. Education is one such factor. Research suggests that higher levels of education can lead to better health and even greater longevity. But what about the education of your partner? New research seeks to answer this question. Researchers use data from a longitudinal study. The data came from surveys first administered to high school seniors in 1957. The surveys ended in 2011. The team found that a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health. This remained the case when adjusting for other factors, such as participants' own education, social background and health status before and after marriage. The authors suggest that high levels of education provide shared social, intellectual, emotional and financial resources. These include things like higher levels of emotional intelligence, particular skills or knowledge, or more money. The researchers concede that an individual's own level of education is clearly important for their health, but they assert that individuals also can reap the benefits of their partner's education. It is noteworthy that the effects vary by gender. For women,

health was more closely correlated to their spouse's education than for men. The team suggests this may be related to the time period of the study. Women in this sample had lower levels of education and lower occupational achievements than the men. The researchers' hypothesis is that this made the husband's resources more likely to have a shared impact.

有许多因素影响我们的健康。这些因素包括我们的财务状况、情绪以及工作方式。教育就是其中一个因素。研究表明,较高的教育水平可以带来更好的健康状况,甚至更长的寿命。但配偶的教育水平又如何呢?新的研究试图回答这个问题。研究人员使用了一项纵向研究的数据。这些数据来自1957年首次对高中毕业生进行的调查。调查于2011年结束。研究团队发现,配偶教育水平较高的人往往报告健康状况更好。在调整其他因素后,这一情况依然成立,这些因素包括参与者自身的教育水平、社会背景以及婚前婚后的健康状况。作者认为,高教育水平提供了共享的社会、智力、情感和财务资源。这些包括更高水平的情商、特定技能或知识,或者更多的金钱。研究人员承认,个人自身的教育水平对其健康显然很重要,但他们断言,个人也可以从配偶的教育中获益。值得注意的是,这种影响因性别而异。对女性而言,健康状况与配偶教育水平的相关性比男性更密切。研究团队认为这可能与研究的时间段有关。该样本中的女性教育水平和职业成就均低于男性。研究人员的假设是,这使得丈夫的资源更有可能产生共享影响。

9. A) It can have an impact on our moods and emotions.
B) It can enable us to live a healthier and longer life.
C) It can improve our financial status significantly.
D) It can help us achieve better work performance.

【题目】 What does research suggest about a higher level of education?

【翻译】 研究表明较高的教育水平会带来什么?

- A) 它可以影响我们的心境和情绪。 B) 它可以使我们过上更健康、更长寿的生活。
C) 它可以显著改善我们的经济状况。 D) 它可以帮助我们取得更好的工作表现。

【答案】 B (细节题) It can enable us to live a healthier and longer life.

【定位】 Research suggests that higher levels of education can lead to better health and even greater longevity.

研究表明,更高的教育水平能带来更好的健康状况,甚至更长的寿命。

【信号】 题干原词在原文的复现句。录音里 Research suggests that higher levels of education 几乎逐字复述了题干 What does research suggest about a higher level of education 的措辞,这种'题干怎么问、原文就怎么开头'的句子就是答案句,紧跟其后的 can lead to better health and even greater longevity 即为结论。

【替换】 better health and even greater longevity ↔ live a healthier and longer life

名词换成形容词、同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音开头确实念到 our emotions, 但那是在列举'影响健康的诸多因素'时提到的, 并非说'教育能影响情绪'。选项 have an impact on our moods and emotions 把这个原词搬来, 答的却不是题干问的'教育带来什么'。

借用原文: our finances, our emotions and the way we work

C) 原词陷阱

录音里 our finances 同样只是被列为'影响健康的因素'之一, 原文从未说'教育能显著改善财务'。选项 improve our financial status significantly 借 finances 这个原词设套, 与题干所问无关。

借用原文: our finances, our emotions and the way we work

D) 原词陷阱

录音说 the way we work 是影响健康的因素之一, 并未说'教育能带来更好的工作表现'。选项 achieve better work performance 用 work 这个原词制造熟悉感, 但属无中生有。

借用原文: the way we work

-
10. A) One's health tends to differ before and after marriage.
B) One's health status is related to one's social background.
C) The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes.
D) The spouse's level of education can impact one's health.

【题目】 What do we learn from the finding of the new research?

【翻译】 我们从这项新研究的发现中了解到什么?

- A) 一个人的健康状况在婚前和婚后往往有所不同。
B) 一个人的健康状况与其社会背景有关。 C) 配偶越富有, 一个人就越健康。
D) 配偶的教育水平可以影响一个人的健康。

【答案】 D (细节题) The spouse's level of education can impact one's health.

【定位】 The team found that a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health.

研究团队发现, 配偶受教育水平更高的人, 往往报告自己的健康状况更好。

【信号】 The team found 引出研究结论。 The team found that 是典型的'结论引导句', 篇章里凡以'研究团队发现.....'开头的话, 几乎必是某道题的答案句; 其后整句就是这项新研究的核心发现。

【替换】 a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health ↔

The spouse's level of education can impact one's health

'配偶教育高→健康好'概括为'配偶教育影响健康'

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音里 health status before and after marriage 是作者明确列出的'被调整掉的其他因素'之一，意在说'即便排除它结论依然成立'，根本不是研究发现。选项 One's health tends to differ before and after marriage 反把这个被排除项当成结论。

借用原文：adjusting for other factors, such as participants' own education, social background and health status before and after marriage

B) 原词陷阱

social background 与上一项一样，是被作者 adjusting for 排除掉的干扰因素，原文没说'健康与社会背景有关'是新发现。选项 One's health status is related to one's social background 把被排除项伪装成结论。

借用原文：adjusting for other factors, such as participants' own education, social background and health status before and after marriage

C) 偷换概念

研究讲的是配偶'教育'影响健康，C 却说 The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes, 把'教育'偷换成'财富'。虽然录音后文提到教育能带来 more money 等资源，但那是教育的衍生好处，原文从未把'配偶越富→本人越健康'立为结论。

借用原文：more money

-
11. A) They benefited a lot from their career achievements.
B) They showed interest in their spouse's occupations.
C) They had much in common with their spouses.
D) They had more education than their spouses.

【题目】 What does the passage say about the men in the sample of the new research?

【翻译】 文章关于新研究样本中的男性说了什么？

- A) 他们从自己的职业成就中受益匪浅。 B) 他们对配偶的职业表现出兴趣。
C) 他们与配偶有很多共同点。 D) 他们比配偶受过更多教育。

【答案】 D (细节题) They had more education than their spouses.

【定位】 Women in this sample had lower levels of education and lower occupational achievements than the men.

该样本中的女性，其受教育水平和职业成就都低于男性。

【信号】 比较句 lower...than the men 反推男性更高。 答案句以女性为主语作比较——Women in this sample had lower levels of education...than the men, 说女性教育水平低于男性，等于反过来说男性教育水平高于女性。问 men 的题，答案藏在'拿 women 跟 men 比'的这句话里，需做一次方向反推。

【替换】 Women in this sample had lower levels of education...than the men ↔

They had more education than their spouses

'女低于男'与'男多于女'肯否方向对调、等值

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音 lower occupational achievements 里确有 achievements 一词，但它是用来说女性'职业成就低的'，并没说男性'从事业成就中获益良多'。选项 benefited a lot from their career achievements 借 achievements 设套，且把描述对象错安到'获益'这一原文没有的意思上。

借用原文：lower occupational achievements

B) 原词陷阱

录音里与 occupation 沾边的只有 occupational achievements，原文从未说男性'对配偶的职业感兴趣'。选项 showed interest in their spouse's occupations 用 occupations 这个原词凑出一个原文没有的行为。

借用原文：lower occupational achievements

C) 与原文相反

原文恰恰在讲男女'教育与职业成就有差距'（女性更低），而 They had much in common with their spouses 说男性'与配偶有很多共同点'，方向正好相反，原文也根本没提共同点。

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

1 Climate scientists predict that many parts of the world will be increasingly prone to floods. This is a serious risk to human lives and property. So understanding and accurately forecasting flood risks is a key challenge for vulnerable cities around the globe. In 2017, Derek Loftis of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science started a project called Catch the King. It uses a smartphone app to collect the data of ordinary citizens during high tides. He'll use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model, called TideWatch. Loftis's mission is to know where the water goes before it goes there. But collecting necessary data and then processing that information quickly enough to make usable forecasts is anything but easy. Accurate flood forecasts require an understanding of the situation on the ground. By the early 2000s, supercomputing had advanced enough that scientists could integrate weather forecasting models with such measurements. But they still didn't have the critically important ability to forecast fast-moving floods in real time. So, in 2017, Loftis and colleagues set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors throughout the flood risk community of Norfolk, Virginia. The new sensors relayed rough measurements about water height and movement to a computer at the Virginia Institute. Along with those sensors, hundreds of local citizens take photos of rising tides and transmit them in real time to the institute. Scientists hope that the data collected by these citizens can help sharpen the ability to forecast exactly when and where damaging floods will occur.

气候科学家预测，世界许多地区将越来越容易发生洪水。这对人类生命和财产构成严重威胁。因此，了解并准确预测洪水风险是全球脆弱城市面临的关键挑战。2017年，弗吉尼亚海洋科学研究所的Derek Loftis启动了一个名为Catch the King的项目。该项目使用智能手机应用程序在涨潮期间收集普通公民的数据。他将使用这些数据来验证和改进他的数学洪水模型TideWatch。Loftis的使命是在水到达之前就知道水会流向哪里。但收集必要的数据并足够快地处理这些信息以做出可用的预测绝非易事。准确的洪水预测需要了解实地情况。到21世纪初，超级计算技术已经足够先进，科学家们可以将天气预报模型与此类测量数据

相结合。但他们仍然没有实时预测快速移动洪水这一至关重要的能力。因此，在2017年，Loftis及其同事在弗吉尼亚州诺福克这个洪水风险社区设置了一组28个联网水位传感器。新传感器将关于水位高度和流动的粗略测量数据传输到弗吉尼亚研究所的计算机。除了这些传感器，数百名当地居民拍摄涨潮照片并将其实时传输到研究所。科学家们希望这些公民收集的数据能够帮助提高准确预测破坏性洪水发生时间和地点的能力。

12. A) Eliminating their root cause.
B) Forecasting flood risks accurately.
C) Identifying the cities' geological features.
D) Finding out the changing climate patterns.

【题目】 What is said to be a key challenge for cities prone to floods?

【翻译】 据说对于易发洪水的城市而言，一个关键挑战是什么？

- A) 消除洪水的根本原因。 B) 准确预测洪水风险。 C) 识别城市的地质特征。
D) 找出不断变化的气候模式。

【答案】 B (细节题) Forecasting flood risks accurately.

【定位】 So understanding and accurately forecasting flood risks is a key challenge for vulnerable cities around the globe.

因此，理解并准确预报洪水风险，对全球易受灾的城市来说是一项关键挑战。

【信号】 原句直接出现 **key challenge**。这句直接含题干核心名词 a key challenge for vulnerable cities around the globe，且前面有 So 引出结论，是明确的答案句信号——题干名词在录音里几乎原样出现的那一句，就是落点。

【替换】 accurately forecasting flood risks ↔ **Forecasting flood risks accurately**
同词换序，意思全等

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Eliminating their root cause 谈“消除洪水的根源”，录音通篇讲的是“理解和预报”风险，从未提到消除根源，属凭常识臆想的方向。

C) **答非所问**

Identifying the cities' geological features 说挑战是“识别城市地质特征”，录音里 challenge 后面跟的是“预报洪水风险”，根本没提地质特征，方向被岔开。

D) **原词陷阱**

Finding out the changing climate patterns 借了录音开头 Climate scientists predict 里的 climate 制造熟耳感，但那只是引出背景的“气候科学家预测”，挑战并非“弄清气候模式变化”，是典型听到原词就想选的陷阱。

-
13. A) To validate his hypothesis about the gravity of floods.
B) To determine the frequency of high tides causing floods.
C) To improve his mathematical flooding model.
D) To see the feasibility of his project on flooding.

【题目】 For what purpose does Derek Loftis collect the data of ordinary citizens during high tides?

【翻译】 Derek Loftis在大潮期间收集普通市民的数据是出于什么目的?

- A) 验证他关于洪水严重程度的假设。 B) 确定引发洪水的大潮发生频率。
C) 改进他的洪水数学模型。 D) 了解他的洪水项目的可行性。

【答案】 C (目的题) To improve his mathematical flooding model.

【定位】 He'll use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model, called TideWatch.

他将用这些数据去验证并改进他那个名为 TideWatch 的数学洪水模型。

【信号】 use those data to 引出目的。这句的 use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model 正是目的信号 use... to..., to 后面的动作就是采集数据的目的, 是答案句无疑。

【替换】 improve his mathematical flooding model ↔ To improve his mathematical flooding model
几乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To validate his hypothesis about the gravity of floods 借了录音原词 validate and improve, 但录音 validate 的宾语是"数学洪水模型", 不是"关于洪水严重性的假设"——盗了动词、换了宾语。

B) 原词陷阱

To determine the frequency of high tides causing floods 盗用 high tides, 但录音里 high tides 是"采集数据的时机", 目的并非"测高潮致洪的频率", 把时间状语硬说成目的。

D) 未提及

To see the feasibility of his project on flooding 说目的是"看项目可行性", 录音从未提 feasibility 或"看可行性", 纯属添加。

-
14. A) To study the consequences of high tides on flooded areas.
B) To teach local citizens how to collect data of incoming floods.
C) To forecast rapid floods in real time.
D) To classify the flooding data processed.

【题目】 What does the passage say is Derek Loftis's mission?

【翻译】 文章说Derek Loftis的使命是什么？

- A) 研究大潮对洪水淹没地区的后果。 B) 教当地市民如何收集即将到来的洪水的数据。
C) 实时预报快速洪水。 D) 对处理过的洪水数据进行分类。

【答案】 C (细节题) To forecast rapid floods in real time.

【定位】 Loftis's mission is to know where the water goes before it goes there. ... But they still didn't have the critically important ability to forecast fast-moving floods in real time.

Loftis 的使命是：在水流到某处之前，就知道它会去哪里。.....但他们仍不具备实时预报快速移动洪水这一至关重要的能力。

【信号】 mission is to + 后文同义解释。信号句 Loftis's mission is to know where the water goes before it goes there 直接点出使命；它较抽象，录音随后用 forecast fast-moving floods in real time 把这一使命具体化，两处合起来锁定答案。

【替换】 to know where the water goes before it goes there ↔ To forecast rapid floods in real time

形象说法换成专业说法

forecast fast-moving floods in real time ↔ To forecast rapid floods in real time

fast-moving=rapid, 近义词替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To study the consequences of high tides on flooded areas 借了录音的 high tides，但录音说的使命是"实时预报"，不是"研究高潮对淹没区的后果"，study consequences 是录音没有的动作。

B) 张冠李戴

To teach local citizens how to collect data of incoming floods 盗用 citizens、collect data，但录音是"市民帮他采数据"，从没说他的使命是"教市民怎么采数据"——角色与动作都被偷换。

D) 原词陷阱

To classify the flooding data processed 借了录音 processing that information 里的"处理数据"概念，但录音从没说使命是"给处理过的洪水数据分类"，classify 是凭空添加的动作。

15. A) They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

B) They tracked the rising tides with video-cameras.

C) They used newly-developed supercomputing facilities.

D) They observed the direction of water flow on the spot.

【题目】 What did Loftis and his colleagues do to obtain data about water height and movement?

【翻译】 Loftis和他的同事们做了什么来获取有关水位高度和水流运动的数据？

- A) 他们安装了联网的水位传感器。 B) 他们用摄像机追踪涨潮情况。
C) 他们使用了新开发的超级计算设施。 D) 他们现场观察水流方向。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

【定位】 So, in 2017, Loftis and colleagues set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors throughout the flood risk community of Norfolk, Virginia. The new sensors relayed rough measurements about water height and movement to a computer at the Virginia Institute.

于是, 2017 年, Loftis 和同事们在弗吉尼亚州诺福克的涝灾社区各处架设了一组共 28 个联网水位传感器。这些新传感器把关于水位高度和水流移动的粗略测量数据传回弗吉尼亚研究所的一台计算机。

【信号】 **set up sensors + 紧跟 water height and movement**。答案句信号是动作动词 set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors, 紧接着下一句出现题干的对象词 water height and movement, 两句锁死"靠装传感器拿水位数据"。

【替换】 set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors ↔

They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors

略去数量, 核心动作器材全留

【排除】 **B) 偷换概念**

They tracked the rising tides with video-cameras 看似对应录音 take photos of rising tides, 但那是"市民用(手机)拍照", 不是"用 video-cameras 追踪", 且这是采图片、不是题干问的"水位与水流"数据, 器材和数据类型都被换。

C) 原词陷阱

They used newly-developed supercomputing facilities 借了录音 supercomputing had advanced, 但录音说超算是用来"整合天气预报模型"的背景能力, 不是他们获取水位数据的手段, 原词被搬错了位置。

D) 未提及

They observed the direction of water flow on the spot 说他们"实地观察水流方向", 录音获取水流靠的是传感器测量, 从没说"实地肉眼观察方向", 属添加动作。

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 Now, it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree, but as Current Population Survey data show, there has been a sharp decline in employment among men without college

degrees compared with those who have them. This decline began in the 1960s and has become more serious over time.

如今，辩论大学学位的价值已经成为一种惯例，但正如现行人口调查数据所显示的，与拥有大学学位的男性相比，没有大学学位的男性的就业率出现了急剧下降。这种下降始于20世纪60年代，并且随着时间的推移变得更加严重。

2 What has actually caused this decline? Well, economists have been working to ascertain the roots of the decline for decades and have come up with several theories. One popular theory is that it's a case of too low wages for jobs that don't require a degree. An alternate theory is that there were more jobs not requiring a college degree in the past than now.

究竟是什么导致了这种下降？嗯，几十年来经济学家一直在努力确定这种下降的根源，并提出了几种理论。一种流行的理论是，不需要学位的工作工资过低。另一种理论是，过去不需要大学学位的工作比现在更多。

3 A recent working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research reviewed those theories and put forward additional hypotheses about the causes of the problem. Let's look at that paper now. First, the researchers considered the issue of wages. As the wage gap has grown between those with college degrees and those without, economists have suggested that men aren't as interested in taking some of the less lucrative jobs. While the authors of the paper found truth in this explanation, they assert that low wages can't be the only factor, as wages for men without college degrees, adjusting for inflation, haven't changed much since the 1960s, making it hard to see why fewer men seem willing to accept those wages.

美国国家经济研究局最近的一篇工作论文审视了这些理论，并提出了关于问题成因的其他假设。现在让我们看看那篇论文。首先，研究人员考虑了工资问题。随着拥有大学学位者与没有大学学位者之间的工资差距扩大，经济学家认为男性对接受一些收入较低的工作不那么感兴趣。虽然论文作者认为这一解释有其道理，但他们断言低工资不可能是唯一因素，因为没有大学学位的男性的工资，经通货膨胀调整后，自20世纪60年代以来并没有太大变化，这使得很难理解为什么似乎越来越少的男性愿意接受这些工资。

4 This leads to the second theory, that more jobs require a college degree today than in the past. Indeed, that theory seems valid, because in America today, 2/3 of jobs are filled by workers with at least some college education. However, the authors of the paper argue that there are other factors amplifying the problem.

这引出了第二种理论，即如今需要大学学位的工作比过去更多。确实，这一理论似乎是有效的，因为在今天的美国，三分之二的工作由至少接受过一些大学教育的工人担任。然而，论文作者认为还有其他因素在放大这个问题。

5 They identified two new potential explanations: the first being the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees since the 1960s; and the second being the increase in women participating in the workforce that was concurrent with the decline in marriage. These two changes mean that men might not have families to support, or if they do, their wives might be doing more of the providing, both of which might remove the financial incentive to work. The authors of the paper concede

that research on the subject isn't complete, but they argue that their work supports the value of a college education.

他们确定了两个新的潜在解释:第一个是自20世纪60年代以来没有大学学位的男性结婚率大幅下降;第二个是与结婚率下降同时发生的女性劳动力参与率的增加。这两个变化意味着男性可能没有家庭需要供养,或者即使有,他们的妻子可能承担更多的供养责任,这两种情况都可能消除工作的经济激励。论文作者承认关于这一主题的研究尚未完成,但他们认为他们的工作支持大学教育的价值。

16. A) To argue about the value of a college degree.
B) To debate the validity of current survey data.
C) To account for the drastic decline in employment among men.
D) To compare men without college degrees with those who have.

【题目】 What does the speaker say has become something of a ritual?

【翻译】 说话者说什么已经成为一种惯例?

- A) 争论大学学位的价值。 B) 辩论当前调查数据的有效性。
C) 解释男性就业急剧下降的原因。
D) 将没有大学学位的男性与有大学学位的男性进行比较。

【答案】 A (细节题) To argue about the value of a college degree.

【定位】 Now, it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree, but as Current Population Survey data show, there has been a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees compared with those who have them.

如今,争论大学学历的价值已经几乎成了一种惯例,但正如"当前人口调查"的数据所显示的,没有大学学历的男性其就业出现了急剧下降,与有学历的人相比尤其如此。

【信号】 标志词 **ritual** 紧跟其定义。答案句里 it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree 中 ritual 后面紧接的 to debate... 就是"惯例"的具体内容,标志词后面紧跟的不定式就是要听的落点。

【替换】 ritual to debate the value of a college degree ↔ To argue about the value of a college degree.
debate 同义替换为 argue about

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音里确有 Current Population Survey data show, B 项 To debate the validity of current survey data. 借走 survey、data 让你"听到就想选", 但原文是"数据显示", 并非"争论数据是否可信", 答非所问。

借用原文: Current Population Survey data show

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 To account for the drastic decline in employment among men. 搬来了答案句后半的 a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees, 但"成为惯例的"是前半句"争论学历价值", "解释就业下降"是全篇要做的事、不是被称作 ritual 的那件事, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 To compare men without college degrees with those who have. 用了 men without college degrees compared with those who have them 的字眼, 但 compared 在原文只是描述"下降"的对照背景, 说话人意图并非"做对比"这件事本身, 过度解读。

借用原文: men without college degrees compared with those who have them

-
17. A) The increase in women taking up jobs.
B) The issue of changing job requirements.
C) The factor of wages.
D) The impact of inflation.

【题目】 What did the researchers of a recent working paper consider first?

【翻译】 最近一篇工作论文的研究人员首先考虑了什么?

- A) 女性从事工作的增加。 B) 工作要求变化的问题。 C) 工资因素。
D) 通货膨胀的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) The factor of wages.

【定位】 Let's look at that paper now. First, the researchers considered the issue of wages.

现在我们来看这篇论文。首先, 研究者们考虑了工资这一问题。

【信号】 次序信号词 First 直接领出答案。 First, the researchers considered the issue of wages. 里 First 就是"最先考虑"的信号, 它后面紧跟的 the issue of wages 即答案落点。

【替换】 the researchers considered the issue of wages ↔ **The factor of wages.**
the issue of wages 概括为 The factor of wages

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 The increase in women taking up jobs. 对应录音 the increase in women participating in the workforce, 但那是第 5 段"新增解释"里的内容, 不是"首先考虑"的, 答非所问。

借用原文: the increase in women participating in the workforce

B) 原词陷阱

B 项 The issue of changing job requirements. 指向 more jobs require a college degree today than in the past, 但录音明说这是 the second theory, 不是"首先"考虑的, 次序错位。

借用原文: This leads to the second theory, that more jobs require a college degree today

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 The impact of inflation. 借走录音 adjusting for inflation 里的 inflation, 但 inflation 在原文只是"调整通胀后"的限定语, 研究者首先考虑的是 wages, 不是通胀, 原词陷阱。

借用原文: adjusting for inflation

18. A) Men's unwillingness to accept low wages in times of growing inflation.

B) The wage gap between those with college degrees and those without.

C) More jobs requiring their holders to have a college degree nowadays.

D) The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

【题目】 What did the recent paper identify as a new potential explanation of the problem concerning men's employment?

【翻译】 最近的论文指出了关于男性就业问题的哪个新的潜在解释?

A) 男性在通货膨胀加剧时期不愿接受低工资。

B) 有大学学位者与无大学学位者之间的工资差距。

C) 如今更多工作要求持有者拥有大学学位。 D) 没有大学学位的男性结婚率急剧下降。

【答案】 D (细节题) The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

【定位】 They identified two new potential explanations: the first being the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees since the 1960s; and the second being the increase in women participating in the workforce that was concurrent with the decline in marriage.

他们指出了两个新的可能解释: 第一个是自上世纪六十年代以来, 没有大学学历的男性婚姻率的剧烈下降; 第二个是与婚姻下降同时出现的女性进入劳动力市场的增加。

【信号】 信号词 new、identified 领出两个新解释。 They identified two new potential explanations 里 new、identified 就是"新提出"的信号, 冒号后的 the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees 即新解释之一。

【替换】 the tremendous decline in marriage among men without college degrees ↔

The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

tremendous=sharp、without=with no 同义替换

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 项 Men's unwillingness to accept low wages in times of growing inflation. 拼接了 why fewer men seem willing to accept those wages 与 inflation, 但这是第一个旧理论的内容, 不是"新"解释, 且原文说工资经通胀调整后"变化不大", 并非"通胀加剧", 既答非所问又与原文相反。

借用原文: why fewer men seem willing to accept those wages

B) **原词陷阱**

B 项 The wage gap between those with college degrees and those without. 几乎照抄录音 the wage gap has grown between those with college degrees and those without, 但那是第 3 段已有的工资理论, 不是第 5 段"新提出"的, 原词陷阱。

借用原文: As the wage gap has grown between those with college degrees and those without

C) **原词陷阱**

C 项 More jobs requiring their holders to have a college degree nowadays. 对应 more jobs require a college degree today than in the past, 但这是 the second theory (旧理论), 不在"new potential explanations"之列, 答非所问。

借用原文: more jobs require a college degree today than in the past

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

1 While an increasing number of people are trying to eat less meat, a market research team has found in its latest fashion and sustainability report that the trend is now spreading from kitchen to closet. It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes, with 42% saying it was important to them. The researchers of the team predicted that the next year would see a boom in animal-free shoe collections, since they heard shoppers of all ages say they would buy footwear designated as "vegan", meaning the goods were produced without using any animal or animal part.

虽然越来越多的人正在尝试少吃肉, 但一个市场研究团队在其最新的时尚与可持续发展报告中发现, 这一趋势现在正在从厨房蔓延到衣橱。报告发现, 动物福利在人们购买衣服前考虑的问题清单中位居首位, 42%的人表示这对他们很重要。该团队的研究人员预测, 明年将出现无动物成分鞋履系列的繁荣, 因为他们听到各个年龄段的购物者都表示会购买标注为"纯素"的鞋类, 这意味着这些商品在生产过程中没有使用任何动物或动物部位。

2 As well as being on trend, and with a much better ring to it than synthetic leather, the vegan label does convey an important extra distinction. If you label something as vegan, then the whole product needs to be animal free. That means checking things like the glue that holds the shoe together, for example, and the chemicals used for finishing them. At the top end, some of the world-renowned fashion

designers have avoided leather and fur for some time. In fact, some of the companies are now exploring a leather substitute and a silk replacement made from mushrooms.

纯素标签不仅符合潮流趋势，而且比合成革听起来好得多，它确实传达了一个重要的额外区别。如果你将某物标注为纯素，那么整个产品都需要不含动物成分。这意味着要检查诸如将鞋子粘合在一起的胶水，以及用于修整鞋子的化学品等细节。在高端领域，一些世界知名的时装设计师已经有一段时间避免使用皮革和毛皮。事实上，一些公司现在正在探索用蘑菇制成的皮革替代品和丝绸替代品。

3 The Animal Free Product Society says they've seen a boom in products registered with the vegan trademark. In 2018, there were 119. So far this year, it says an unprecedented 1,956 have been registered. New products are being added daily. There are fur coats that are vegan, plastic vegan belts and shoes made from tree bark or natural rubber labelled vegan. These new products aren't coming at an extra cost to consumers though. Vegan boots cost the same as the leather originals. New Look, one of the first reputable store chains to use the vegan trademark, prices ballet shoes at £7.99 and a vegan laptop handbag at £29.99, comparable with its other products.

Animal Free Product Society表示，他们看到注册纯素商标的产品出现了激增。2018年有119个。该组织称，今年迄今为止已有前所未有的1,956个产品注册。每天都在增加新产品。有纯素皮草大衣、塑料纯素腰带以及由树皮或天然橡胶制成并标注为纯素的鞋子。不过，这些新产品并没有给消费者带来额外成本。纯素靴子的价格与原版皮革靴子相同。New Look是首批使用纯素商标的知名连锁店之一，其芭蕾舞鞋售价7.99英镑，纯素笔记本电脑手提包售价29.99英镑，与其他产品价格相当。

4 This signifies a change. In the past, ethical products, whether they were fair trade or organic, came at a premium. However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical. The debate over durability, crop-growing impacts, pollution and recyclability is a complicated one, not to mention the ethics around the working conditions for people making the products, whatever the component materials. Environmental campaigners advise that the best approach is to buy less, never mind what the item is made of.

这标志着一种变化。过去，无论是公平贸易还是有机产品，道德产品都要溢价。然而，这些新产品是否可以被视为道德产品尚不清楚。关于耐用性、作物种植影响、污染和可回收性的争论是复杂的，更不用说围绕制造这些产品的人的工作条件的伦理问题，无论组成材料是什么。环保活动人士建议，最好的做法是少买，无论这件物品是用什么制成的。

19. A) More and more people attach importance to protecting endangered animals.
B) More and more people prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear.
C) An increasing number of people demand to free animals being kept in cages.
D) An increasing number of people follow the latest trend of becoming vegetarians.

【题目】 What has a market research team found in its latest fashion and sustainability report?

【翻译】 一个市场研究团队在其最新的时尚与可持续性报告中发现了什么？

- A) 越来越多的人重视保护濒危动物。
B) 越来越多的人在购买穿戴物品时优先考虑动物福利。
C) 越来越多的人要求释放被关在笼子里的动物。
D) 越来越多的人追随成为素食主义者的最新潮流。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) More and more people prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear.

【定位】 It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes, with 42% saying it was important to them.

调查发现，在人们买衣服前会考虑的诸多问题中，动物福利排在首位，有 42% 的人表示这点对他们很重要。

【信号】 **主体 It found 直接领出发现**。录音用 It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes 把调查主体的「发现」直接端出来，「It found」就是答案句的信号——题目问发现什么，跟着 found 后面那句走即可。

【替换】 animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes ↔
prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear
came top=prioritize、buying clothes=things to wear

【排除】 A) **偷换概念**

录音通篇讲 animal welfare(动物福利)和 animal-free(无动物成分)产品，从没说 protecting endangered animals(保护濒危动物)，A 把「动物福利」偷换成「濒危动物保护」，是听到 animal 就想选的诱饵。

C) **未提及**

录音只字未提 free animals being kept in cages(放生笼中动物)，这是凭「动物」话题联想出来的内容，原文无据。

D) **原词陷阱**

录音开头确有 an increasing number of people are trying to eat less meat，但那只是引出话题的背景，不是调查「发现」的内容；D becoming vegetarians 盗用了开头的「吃肉/吃素」原词来答非所问。

借用原文：While an increasing number of people are trying to eat less meat

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20. A) Avoided the use of leather and fur.
B) Labelled all their products as vegan.
C) Refrained from using chemicals in their products.
D) Utilized a silk substitute made from mushrooms.

【题目】 **What have some world-renowned fashion designers done for some time?**

【翻译】 一些世界知名的时装设计师一段时间以来做了什么？

- A) 避免使用皮革和毛皮。 B) 将他们所有的产品标注为纯素产品。
C) 避免在产品中使用化学物质。 D) 使用由蘑菇制成的丝绸替代品。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Avoided the use of leather and fur.

【定位】 At the top end, some of the world-renowned fashion designers have avoided leather and fur for some time.

在高端领域，一些世界知名的时装设计师已经有一段时间不用皮革和皮草了。

【信号】 主体词+for some time 原样复现。录音 some of the world-renowned fashion designers have avoided leather and fur for some time 把题干的主体词和 for some time 几乎原样念出，这种「题干主体词在原文复现」就是答案句信号，紧跟其后的动词 avoided 即所做之事。

【替换】 have avoided leather and fur for some time ↔ **Avoided the use of leather and fur.**
近乎原词、仅补 the use of

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音里 vegan 标签是 products registered with the vegan trademark、由 The Animal Free Product Society 与 New Look 等做的，不是高端设计师；B Labelled all their products as vegan. 把别人做的事安到设计师头上，且加了原文没有的 all。

借用原文：products registered with the vegan trademark

C) **原词陷阱**

录音提到 the chemicals used for finishing them 是说做 vegan 产品要检查的环节，并未说设计师「拒用化学品」；C Refrained from using chemicals in their products. 盗用 chemicals 原词却编造了「拒用」这个原文没有的动作。

借用原文：the chemicals used for finishing them

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说 some of the companies are now exploring a leather substitute and a silk replacement made from mushrooms，主体是 some companies、动作是 now exploring(正在探索)，既非「设计师长期所做」也非已经 utilized；D Utilized a silk substitute made from mushrooms. 盗用了 mushrooms 这个抢眼原词，但主体和时态都错位。

借用原文：some of the companies are now exploring a leather substitute and a silk replacement made from mushrooms

21. A) Whether they actually signify a substantial change.

B) Whether they effectively protect animals at large.

C) Whether they can be considered sustainable.

D) Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is unclear concerning vegan products?

【翻译】 说话者说关于纯素产品有什么是不明确的？

A) 它们是否真正标志着实质性的改变。 B) 它们是否能有效地保护整体上的动物。

C) 它们是否可以被认为是可持续的。 D) 它们是否可以被视为符合伦理的。

【答案】 D (细节题) Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

【定位】 However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical.

然而，这些新产品是否能被视为合乎道德/伦理，尚不明确。

【信号】 **However 转折后接 unclear**。录音先说 This signifies a change, 紧接 However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical——转折词 However 加存疑词 unclear 双重信号叠加, 转折之后才是真意, 存疑的对象 ethical 就在这句里。

【替换】 whether these new products can be considered ethical ↔

Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

considered=regarded as 同义

【排除】 A) **与原文相反**

录音说 This signifies a change——「这标志着一种改变」是肯定语气、已成定论, 恰恰不是 unclear 的对象; A a substantial change 盗用了 change 原词, 却把已确定的事说成尚不明确, 正话反说。

借用原文: This signifies a change

B) **答非所问**

录音整体讲 animal-free/animal welfare, 但说 unclear 的那句问的是 ethical, 不是 protect animals at large; B 借了全篇的「动物」话题来冒充存疑对象, 原文没把「是否真护动物」列为不明确之事。

C) **原词陷阱**

录音只在开头报告名 fashion and sustainability report 出现过 sustainability, 从未说「是否可持续」尚不明确; C sustainable 盗用了这个开头出现的原词来答非所问。

借用原文: fashion and sustainability report

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

1 By the end of 2016, anyone who had been paying even passing attention to the news headlines was highly likely to conclude that everything was terrible, and that the world was going to hell. It was easy to feel depressed by the wars in different parts of the world, the spread of deadly viruses or terror attacks.

到2016年底,任何稍微关注新闻头条的人都极有可能得出这样的结论:一切都很糟糕,世界正走向毁灭。世界各地的战争、致命病毒的传播或恐怖袭击很容易让人感到沮丧。

2 Yet, 2016 was the best year in the history of humanity. Child mortality was roughly half what it was as recently as 1990. And 300,000 more people gained access to electricity each day. Every single measure of material and environmental welfare in America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the world as a whole has improved rather than deteriorated. We are living in history's most peaceful era, with violence of all kinds in steep decline. Those are the facts. So why aren't we all optimists?

然而,2016年是人类历史上最好的一年。儿童死亡率大约是1990年的一半。每天有30万人获得电力供应。美国、欧洲、亚洲、非洲和整个世界的物质和环境福祉的每一项指标都在改善而非恶化。我们生活在历史上最和平的时代,各种暴力行为都在急剧下降。这些都是事实。那么为什么我们不都是乐观主义者呢?

3 In a 2015 survey for YouGov, 65% of British people and 81% of the French said they thought the world was getting worse. However, according to numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong. Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century. Yet people do. Why? 在2015年YouGov的一项调查中,65%的英国人和81%的法国人表示他们认为世界正在变得更糟。然而,根据众多可靠的统计数据,这些人完全错了。没有一个头脑正常的人 would 希望生活在前几个世纪。然而人们确实这样希望。为什么?

4 Our prevailing mood of despair is irrational. It says more about us than it does about how things really are. It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases that served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors—but now, in a media-saturated era, constantly mislead us. Once upon a time, it was of great survival value to be worried about everything that could go wrong. This is what makes bad news especially compelling.

我们普遍的绝望情绪是不理性的。它更多地反映了我们自身,而非事物的真实状况。最好的解释是,这是各种心理偏见的结果,这些偏见曾对我们进化中的祖先有用,但现在在一个媒体饱和的时代,却不断误导我们。曾几何时,担心可能出错的一切事情具有极大的生存价值。这就是坏消息特别引人注目的原因。

5 In our evolutionary past, it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, since it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival. The caveman who always assumed there was a lion behind the next rock would usually be wrong, but he'd be much more likely to survive and reproduce than one who always assumed the opposite. But that was all before newspapers, television and the internet. In today's hyper connected times, our addiction to bad news just leads us to vacuum up depressing or enraging stories from across the globe. Whether these news stories threaten us or not, we conclude that things are much worse than they actually are. Really good news, on the other hand, can be a lot harder to spot in a newspaper because predictable daily events by definition aren't news.

在我们的进化历史中,我们的注意力很容易被负面信息吸引是一件非常好的事情,因为它很可能预示着对我们自身生存的危险风险。那个总是假设下一块岩石后面有狮子的穴居人通常会判断错误,但他比总是做相反假设的人更有可能生存和繁衍。但那都是在报纸、电视和互联网出现之前。在当今这个高度互联的时代,我们对坏消息的沉迷只会导致我们从全球各地吸收令人沮丧或愤怒的故事。无论这些新闻是否威胁到我们,我们都会得出结论:事情比实际情况糟糕得多。另一方面,真正的好消息在报纸上可能更难发现,因为可预测的日常事件从定义上讲不是新闻。

22. A) The era we live in is the most peaceful in history.
B) The world has seen more violence in recent years.
C) The environmental welfare has worsened in the world.
D) The belief is less prevalent that the world is going to hell.

【题目】 What is one of the facts stated by the speaker?

【翻译】 说话者陈述的事实之一是什么?

- A) 我们生活的时代是历史上最和平的。 B) 近年来世界上发生了更多暴力事件。
C) 世界环境福祉已经恶化。 D) 认为世界正在走向毁灭的观念不那么普遍了。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) The era we live in is the most peaceful in history.

【定位】 We are living in history's most peaceful era, with violence of all kinds in steep decline. Those are the facts.

我们正生活在历史上最和平的时代，各类暴力都在急剧下降。这些就是事实。

【信号】 'Those are the facts' 直接点明这是事实。演讲者紧接着用 Those are the facts. 给前面一串陈述盖章为'事实'，这就是答案信号；其中 history's most peaceful era 正对应题干要的那个 fact。

【替换】 history's most peaceful era ↔ the most peaceful in history

同义改写：词序调换、词性微调

【排除】 **B) 与原文相反**

选项说 more violence in recent years，但录音明说 violence of all kinds in steep decline (各类暴力急剧下降)，方向正好相反，是把'下降'听反成'增多'。

借用原文：violence of all kinds in steep decline

C) 与原文相反

选项称 environmental welfare has worsened，但录音说每一项 environmental welfare...has improved rather than deteriorated (改善而非恶化)，用 worsened 偷换了 improved，方向反了。

借用原文：Every single measure of material and environmental welfare...has improved rather than deteriorated

D) 未提及

选项说'认为世界要完蛋的信念不那么流行了'，但录音恰恰描述这种悲观信念很普遍

(everything was terrible, and that the world was going to hell、第3段多数英法人觉得世界在变坏)，从没说它在减弱，属凭空生造。

23. A) They were actually not in their right mind.

B) They believed the world was deteriorating.

C) They did not wish to live in the previous century.

D) They were convinced by the statistics presented to them.

【题目】 What do we learn about most British and French people in a 2015 survey for YouGov?

【翻译】 关于2015年YouGov调查中的大多数英国人和法国人,我们了解到什么?

A) 他们实际上神智不清。 B) 他们认为世界正在恶化。 C) 他们不愿生活在上个世纪。

D) 他们被呈现给他们的统计数据说服了。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) They believed the world was deteriorating.

【定位】 In a 2015 survey for YouGov, 65% of British people and 81% of the French said they thought the world was getting worse.

在 2015 年一项 YouGov 的调查中，65% 的英国人和 81% 的法国人说他们认为世界正在变糟。

【信号】 专名 YouGov/2015 直接领出答案句。题干的专名锚点 In a 2015 survey for YouGov 在原文原样出现，紧跟其后的 said they thought the world was getting worse 就是这群人的看法，即答案信号。

【替换】 the world was getting worse ↔ the world was deteriorating

同义改写：getting worse = deteriorating

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

选项说这群人 not in their right mind，原文确有 Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century，但这是演讲者自己的评论，不是调查显示这群人神志不清；把演讲者的话安到调查对象头上。

借用原文：Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century.

C) 张冠李戴

选项 did not wish to live in the previous century 同样取自 Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century，但这仍是演讲者的论断，且原文是说‘没人该希望活在过去’，并非调查里这群人表达了此意愿。

借用原文：Nobody in their right mind should wish to have lived in a previous century.

D) 与原文相反

选项说他们 convinced by the statistics presented to them，但原文说按 numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong——统计数据恰恰证明他们错了，他们并未被数据说服，方向相反。

借用原文：according to numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong

24. A) The subjectivity of mass media.

B) The current state of affairs.

C) Our psychological biases.

D) Our ancestors' influence.

【题目】 What does our prevailing mood of despair indicate?

【翻译】 我们普遍存在的绝望情绪表明了什么？

A) 大众媒体的主观性。 B) 当前的事态。 C) 我们的心理偏见。 D) 我们祖先的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题) Our psychological biases.

【定位】 It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases that served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors—but now, in a media-saturated era, constantly mislead us.

它最好被解释为种种心理偏见的结果——这些偏见曾对我们的进化祖先有用，但如今在一个被媒体充斥的时代，却不断误导我们。

【信号】归因信号 'explained as the result of'。演讲者用 It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases 明确把这股绝望情绪归因到'心理偏见', explained as the result of 就是答案信号, 其后名词即题目要的答案。

【替换】various psychological biases ↔ **Our psychological biases.**

近乎原词, 仅限定词不同

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

选项说 The subjectivity of mass media., 原文虽提到 in a media-saturated era (媒体充斥的时代), 但那只是偏见'被放大'的背景, 演讲者归因的根源是心理偏见, 而非'媒体的主观性', 把背景偷换成根源。

借用原文: in a media-saturated era, constantly mislead us

B) **与原文相反**

选项说反映 The current state of affairs., 但原文明说这情绪 says more about us than it does about how things really are——它说的是我们自己, 而非事情的真实状况, 正好相反。

借用原文: It says more about us than it does about how things really are.

D) **原词陷阱**

选项 Our ancestors' influence. 盗用原文 served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors 里的 ancestors, 听到这个词很想选; 但原文是说偏见曾对祖先有用, 演讲者把绝望情绪直接归因到'心理偏见'本身, 而非'祖先的影响'。

借用原文: that served a purpose for our evolutionary ancestors

25. A) Spreading exciting news around us far and wide.

B) Vacuuming up depressing or enraging stories.

C) Calculating dangerous risks to our survival.

D) Paying attention to negative information.

【题目】What was a very good thing in our evolutionary past?

【翻译】在我们的进化历史中什么是非常好的事情?

A) 把令人兴奋的消息广泛传播到我们周围。 B) 大量吸收令人沮丧或愤怒的故事。

C) 计算对我们生存的危险风险。 D) 关注负面信息。

【答案】**D** (细节题) Paying attention to negative information.

【定位】In our evolutionary past, it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, since it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival.

在我们的进化过去, 注意力容易被负面信息攫取是一件很好的事, 因为这很可能意味着对我们自身生存的危险威胁。

【信号】原句直给 'a very good thing that...'. 题干 a very good thing 在原文原样出现于 it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, that 从句里的内容就是那件'好事', 即答案信号。

【替换】 our attention could be easily seized by negative information ↔

Paying attention to negative information.

被动转主动 + 概括：被攫取注意 = 关注负面信息

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项说 Spreading exciting news around us far and wide., 但原文说 Really good news...can be a lot harder to spot (好消息其实更难被注意到), 且演讲者夸的是关注'坏'消息有生存价值, 不是传播好消息, 方向相反。

借用原文: Really good news...can be a lot harder to spot in a newspaper

B) 原词陷阱

选项 Vacuuming up depressing or enraging stories. 几乎照搬原文 vacuum up depressing or enraging stories from across the globe, 听到原词极想选; 但原文说这是'当今超连接时代'我们对坏消息上瘾的恶果, 而非'进化过去的好事', 时间与褒贬都对不上。

借用原文: our addiction to bad news just leads us to vacuum up depressing or enraging stories from across the globe

C) 偷换概念

选项说 Calculating dangerous risks to our survival., 原文有 a dangerous risk to our own survival, 但说的是负面信息可能'意味着'生存危险, 故关注它是好事, 并未说去'计算'风险; 把'感知威胁'偷换成'计算风险'。

借用原文: it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

53 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 rates of most hotels and holiday homes really soar in the summer anyway.

第3段, 第7句

本句涵盖了主语(含后置定语)、谓语、时间状语、程度状语、语气状语等多种成分, 可以练习识别不及物动词、区分定语与状语、理解副词位置。但成分组合较常规, 没有特别易错或复杂的结构(如形式主语、双宾语、宾补等), 训练价值中等。

These days, they're equipped with all the modern comforts.

第5段，第2句

被动语态 + 方式状语的组合在四六级阅读中较常见，具有一定代表性；但简单句结构在真题长难句中占比不高，典型性中等

Imagine having that kind of freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere in the world.

第7段，第4句

主句包含祈使句谓语、动名词作宾语、不定式作定语等多种成分，从句涉及关系词省略这一易错点。成分种类较丰富，且省略关系词的识别对初学者有一定训练价值，但整体难度适中，坑点不算密集。

As long as the basic needs like toilet and showers are covered, I'm definitely in.

第8段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，"As long as" 引导条件从句是典型用法；但主句过于口语化简短，整体句式的复杂度和书面性略低于典型真题句。

W: You wanted to see me?

第1段，第1句

"want + 不定式" 是四六级和考研中常见的动词搭配，具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简短，缺乏复杂修饰成分，作为典型例句略显单薄

Over the past month or so, it has become apparent that your performance has dipped.

第2段，第2句

it 作形式主语加 that 主语从句后置是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，本句结构典型，掌握后可大量迁移应用到类似句子的理解中。

You've been late to work several times these past few weeks, which is very uncharacteristic of you.

第2段，第3句

主句采用现在完成时描述最近一段时间的反复行为,非限制性定语从句对前句进行评价,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式组合。无论是完成时的使用场景,还是非限制性定语从句的补充说明功能,都属于高频考点。掌握本句结构后,可迁移到大量类似的真题句子中。

I'm going through some unfortunate family issues at the moment.

第3段，第2句

主谓宾加时间状语的简单句是四六级、考研阅读中的基础句式，出现频率高；短语动词 "go through" 及现在进行时的搭配也是常考点；但本句未涉及从句、复杂修饰或特殊句式，典型性中等。

It's a personal matter, so if you don't mind, I much prefer we don't get into it.

第3段，第3句

本句结构在真题中非常典型：并列主句通过因果连词连接、条件状语从句插入主句、宾语从句省略引导词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的理解中。

Nevertheless, I expect it to have all blown over in another month or so.

第3段，第4句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语（含复合宾语结构）、状语四种成分；"expect + 宾语 + 不定式" 是常见易错结构，且不定式完成式的识别有练习价值；成分种类适中，适合巩固复合宾语概念。

Would it be possible to take the next two Mondays off?

第5段，第2句

形式主语 it + be + 形容词 + 不定式短语 是四六级和考研高频句式，常用于表达可行性、必要性、重要性等；疑问语序的情态动词用法也是常考点；本句结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可大量复用于类似句型的理解和写作。

I was deliberating whether I should ask for this, but now that we're here...

第5段，第3句

主句带宾语从句加转折连词引出状语从句的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。宾语从句用"whether"引导,状语从句用"now that"引导,都是考试常见结构,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

M: Look, you've been with us almost five years and I personally really value your proficiency at your job.

第10段，第1句

“先陈述事实，再用 and 接评价”的口语与书面表达都很常见；现在完成时加一段持续时间也是常考模式。掌握这种并列展开方式，迁移性较强。

In addition, I can assure you that management as a whole also holds you in high regard.

第10段，第3句

本句体现了“动词 + 间接宾语 + that 从句（直接宾语）”的典型双宾语结构（如 assure/tell/inform/convince + sb + that 从句），这类结构在四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移应用，结构代表性较强。

M: What I need is for you to be back at your 100%.

第12段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语从句、主系表结构、不定式复合结构作表语等多个成分类型，对于练习从句作主语、系动词用法、不定式结构有较好的训练价值。特别是主语从句 "What I need" 和不定式复合结构 "for you to be back at your 100%" 都是学生容易混淆或忽略的成分，适合作为划分练习。但句子整体长度适中，成分种类虽有一定丰富性，尚未达到极高的训练密度。

Are you sure taking two Mondays off will suffice?

第12段，第2句

"be + 形容词 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，sure、certain、afraid 等形容词后接从句（常省略 that）非常典型；动名词短语作主语也是常考结构，本句作为这类句式的代表性较强，学习后可大量复用。

You will take those days off, and I expect that you will gradually come back to your usual self.

第14段，第3句

并列主句加宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，具有较强的代表性。尤其是 expect that 引导宾语从句的结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握后可大量复用。唯一不足是缺少定语从句或状语从句等更高频的从句类型。

Then in two months' time, we will catch up again to see how you are faring.

第14段，第4句

本句的“主句 + 不定式目的状语 + 宾语从句”结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，特别是不定式引出目的、间接疑问句作宾语的组合是典型句式。掌握这一结构后，学生可以迁移到类似的“动词 + to do + 疑问词从句”句型上。句子结构的代表性较强，适合作为常考句式的练习样本。

Thank you for your understanding.

第15段，第2句

祈使句在应用文、口语场景中常见（如邮件结尾客套话），但在四六级、考研阅读理解的长难句中出现频率较低，作为典型句式的代表性中等偏下。

She has missed several important appointments lately.

第5题，A

现在完成时 + 时间状语（lately/recently 等）是四六级和考研阅读、翻译中的高频句式，用于描述近期发生且对现在有影响的事件。本句结构简洁、语义明确，学习者掌握后可迁移至大量类似表达（如“I have finished the report recently”）。

What does the man say makes his job far easier?

第7题题干

疑问句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级听力和阅读中的高频句式，say/think/believe 等动词后常出现此结构；宾语从句内嵌套疑问词引导的主谓结构也很常见，掌握后可大量复用到类似句型。

What agreement have the speakers reached by the end of the conversation?

第8题题干

疑问句结构在四六级和考研阅读、听力理解题中非常常见，本句使用的现在完成时疑问句（“have/has + 主语 + 过去分词”）是标准句式，学习者掌握后可以大量复用到类似问句的理解和构造中。

The team found that a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health.

第1段，第10句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句嵌套是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，whose 引导的定语从句修饰主语、打断主谓结构也是常考难点，句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量真题长难句。

It is noteworthy that the effects vary by gender.

第1段，第15句

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + that 从句是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（如 It is important/necessary/obvious that ...），典型性较高。

It can help us achieve better work performance.

第9题，D

情态动词结构和"help + 宾语 + 不定式（省略 to）"句型在四六级及考研阅读中高频出现，是表达能力、建议、帮助等语义的典型结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式（如 make/let/have 等使役动词结构）。

The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes.

第10题，C

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的高频句型，用于表达比例或因果关系，掌握后可大量复用，具有很高的典型性和实用价值。

He'll use those data to validate and improve his mathematical flooding model, called TideWatch.

第1段，第6句

简单句带目的状语和后置定语的结构在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，是典型的科技说明文句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But collecting necessary data and then processing that information quickly enough to make usable forecasts is anything but easy.

第1段，第8句

本句展现了典型的"动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 形容词短语作表语"结构,且主语为并列动名词,这在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。句中 "anything but + 形容词" 的惯用表达、不定式作目的状语的用法,也都是真题高频句式,掌握后可大量复用到类似句型的分析中。

So, in 2017, Loftis and colleagues set up a group of 28 Internet-connected water-level sensors throughout the flood risk community of Norfolk, Virginia.

第1段，第12句

主谓宾加时间地点状语是四六级考研阅读中常见的叙事句式,宾语带介词短语后置定语也是高频结构,具有较好的代表性和迁移价值,但句式本身不算最典型的难点句型

Scientists hope that the data collected by these citizens can help sharpen the ability to forecast exactly when and where damaging floods will occur.

第1段，第15句

主句 + that 宾语从句 + 从句内再嵌套疑问词引导的宾语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词 can + help do 结构、不定式 to forecast 作定语、过去分词 collected 作后置定语、间接疑问句 when and where 等也都是常考语法点。句子结构典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和翻译中。

They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

第15题，A

主谓宾简单句是英语中最基础的句型，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏四六级或考研真题中常见的从句嵌套、复杂修饰等特征，典型性一般。

Now, it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree, but as Current Population Survey data show, there has been a sharp decline in employment among men without college degrees compared with those who have them.

第1段，第1句

本句包含并列转折 ("but" 连接两个主句)、形式主语、"there be" 句型、状语从句、定语从句等多种四六级和考研高频句式。尤其是 "it is ... to do" 和 "there be" 两种句型以及转折并列结构，在真题中反复出现，掌握本句的结构分析方法可大量复用到其他句子。

Well, economists have been working to ascertain the roots of the decline for decades and have come up with several theories.

第2段，第2句

并列谓语共用主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，不定式作目的状语也极为常见。现在完成进行时虽不如一般过去时频繁，但在描述学术研究、长期趋势的语境中经常出现，具有较强的迁移价值。整体结构简洁典型，掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似句子。

An alternate theory is that there were more jobs not requiring a college degree in the past than now.

第2段，第4句

主系表 + 表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，比较结构 more...than 也是常考点，且表语从句内部含 there be 和后置定语，都是典型学术表达，代表性强，掌握后可大量复用。

A recent working paper from the National Bureau of Economic Research reviewed those theories and put forward additional hypotheses about the causes of the problem.

第3段，第1句

这种学术说明类句子很常见：先给出较长主语，再用两个并列过去式动作报告研究行为。掌握这种骨架后，处理大量说明文和学术材料都会有帮助。

First, the researchers considered the issue of wages.

第3段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在各类考试中常见，学术写作也常用此类句式陈述事实，具有一定代表性，但因过于简单而缺乏复杂句式的典型特征

Indeed, that theory seems valid, because in America today, 2/3 of jobs are filled by workers with at least some college education.

第4段，第2句

“主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句”是非常常见、可大量迁移的句式；从句里再配一个一般现在时被动结构，也很符合考试阅读中的常见表达方式。掌握后可直接复用到很多句子。

However, the authors of the paper argue that there are other factors amplifying the problem.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, argue that 引导观点陈述极为常见。there be 句型和现在分词作后置定语也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后, 可以迁移到大量类似的学术论证句式。

It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes, with 42% saying it was important to them.

第1段，第2句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过分罕见，既能训练主干识别，又能训练从属关系和非谓语补充说明的拆解；时态难度适中，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料优先学习。

The researchers of the team predicted that the next year would see a boom in animal-free shoe collections, since they heard shoppers of all ages say they would buy footwear designated as "vegan", meaning the goods were produced without using any animal or animal part.

第1段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、宾语从句、状语从句、复合宾语、后置定语、分词状语等多种成分，且含感官动词 hear 后接省略 to 的不定式、过去分词作定语、现在分词作状语等易错点，成分划分训练价值较高。

If you label something as vegan, then the whole product needs to be animal free.

第2段，第2句

条件状语从句加主句的 "If..., then..." 结构是英语中最典型的条件-结果表达方式之一，在各类考试和实际应用中极为常见。主句使用 "need to be" 表达要求或必要性，也是高频句式。掌握本句结构后，学生可以直接迁移到大量类似条件句的理解和构造中，复用性强。

However, it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical.

第4段，第3句

"It is + 形容词 + whether/that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 用于客观陈述或学术讨论, 本句结构完整规范, 是该句型的典型代表, 掌握后可广泛迁移

The debate over durability, crop-growing impacts, pollution and recyclability is a complicated one, not to mention the ethics around the working conditions for people making the products, whatever the component materials.

第4段，第4句

主系表结构配合较长的主语名词短语（含介词短语作后置定语、并列名词）是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，具有一定代表性，但本句缺少从句或其他复杂结构，典型性中等偏上

More and more people attach importance to protecting endangered animals.

第19题，A

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语和后置定语四种成分，其中 "attach importance to" 固定搭配和介词短语作后置定语有一定练习价值，但整体成分种类较单一、无复杂修饰或易错点，训练收益中等偏下。

What does the speaker say is unclear concerning vegan products?

第21题 题干

特殊疑问句+宾语从句+疑问词双重身份(既是句首疑问词又是从句主语)的组合,是四六级听力题干和考研阅读长难句的高频句式,掌握后可广泛迁移

By the end of 2016, anyone who had been paying even passing attention to the news headlines was highly likely to conclude that everything was terrible, and that the world was going to hell.

第1段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主语中嵌入定语从句修饰、谓语后带并列宾语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。定语从句用关系代词who引导修饰人、宾语从句用that引导表达观点或结论、并列连词and连接两个并列从句，这些都是高频考点和常见难点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子，实用性很强。

Yet, 2016 was the best year in the history of humanity.

第2段，第1句

主系表结构是英语中常见的基本句型,后置定语修饰名词也很典型。但本句过于简单,缺少四六级或考研常考的从句、长难句特征。作为基础句式有一定代表性,但难以迁移到更复杂的真题句式。

And 300,000 more people gained access to electricity each day.

第2段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是常见句式，具有一定代表性，但缺少从句、复杂修饰等考试高频结构，典型性中等偏下。

Every single measure of material and environmental welfare in America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the world as a whole has improved rather than deteriorated.

第2段，第4句

简单句配合多层修饰、并列谓语、现在完成时，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式类型；这种“复杂主语 + 完成时谓语”的结构在学术文章和新闻报道中大量出现，掌握后迁移价值高

However, according to numerous sensible statistics, these people are simply wrong.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构 + 状语是常见句式，转折副词和“according to”介词短语在考试阅读中频繁出现；但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的代表性一般，学习后可部分迁移到状语识别场景。

Once upon a time, it was of great survival value to be worried about everything that could go wrong.

第4段，第4句

形式主语 it + be + 表语 + 不定式真正主语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的高频句式。定语从句修饰不定式短语中的宾语也是常规考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，典型性很高。

In our evolutionary past, it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information, since it might well indicate a dangerous risk to our own survival.

第5段，第1句

覆盖形式主语、真正主语从句、系表结构、被动语态、状语从句多种成分，且包含易错点：形式主语与真正主语的识别、that从句的归属判断、情态动词被动结构的拆解。适合练习复杂成分划分。

Really good news, on the other hand, can be a lot harder to spot in a newspaper because predictable daily events by definition aren't news.

第5段，第6句

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，"because" 引导原因从句是高频句式。插入语和不定式修饰也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 279 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。

flood B1

n. 洪水

本卷12次 · 真题 44 句

vegan B2

n. 严格素食主义者（不吃任何动物制品的人）

本卷12次 · 真题 10 句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷11次 · 真题 271 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷9次 · 真题 181 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷9次 · 真题 88 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本卷9次 · 真题 63 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷8次 · 真题 568 句

van A2

n. 厢式货车

本卷8次 · 真题 8 句

forecast B2

v. 预测，预报（未来的事情或趋势）

本卷7次 · 真题 11 句

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本卷7次 · 真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷6次·真题 363 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 185 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本卷6次·真题 167 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷6次·真题 108 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷6次·真题 55 句

tide B1

n. 潮汐, 潮水

本卷6次·真题 8 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷5次·真题 182 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本卷5次·真题 41 句

leather B1

n. 皮革

本卷5次·真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷4次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷4次·真题 264 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷4次·真题 158 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷4次·真题 63 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷4次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷4次·真题 51 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本卷4次·真题 23 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本卷4次·真题 19 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次·真题 228 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

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

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷3次·真题 98 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷3次·真题 75 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷3次·真题 72 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷3次·真题 66 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷3次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷3次·真题 52 句

status B2

n. 地位

本卷3次·真题 48 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 35 句

datum C1

n. 数据（单数形式，复数为 data）

本卷3次·真题 34 句

era B2

n. 时代

本卷3次·真题 31 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本卷3次·真题 31 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本卷3次·真题 29 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本卷3次·真题 27 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本卷3次·真题 27 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷3次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷3次·真题 26 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷3次·真题 20 句

hypothesis C1

n. 假设

本卷3次·真题 18 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷3次·真题 16 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

output B1

n. 产量

本卷3次·真题 14 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本卷3次·真题 13 句

fur A2

n. (动物的) 毛皮

本卷3次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题 244 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷2次·真题 167 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题 160 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷2次·真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本卷2次·真题 139 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本卷2次·真题 132 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题 126 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次·真题 119 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷2次·真题 116 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 92 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本卷2次·真题 88 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题 84 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本卷2次·真题 84 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本卷2次·真题 78 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷2次·真题 66 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷2次·真题 54 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷2次·真题 52 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷2次·真题 46 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷2次·真题 44 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷2次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 39 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷2次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷2次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷2次·真题 31 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷2次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 30 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷2次·真题 27 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷2次·真题 27 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本卷2次·真题 26 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷2次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本卷2次·真题 25 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本卷2次·真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本卷2次·真题 20 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本卷2次·真题 18 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本卷2次·真题 17 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本卷2次·真题 16 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本卷2次·真题 14 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本卷2次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本卷2次·真题 14 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

self B1

n. 自我

本卷2次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本卷2次·真题 11句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本卷2次·真题 11句

sharp A2

adj. 锋利的, 尖锐的

本卷2次·真题 11句

appealing B2

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷2次·真题 10句

mathematical B2

adj. 数学的

本卷2次·真题 10句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本卷2次·真题 9句

rent A2

v. 租用

本卷2次·真题 9句

signify C1

v. 表示

本卷2次·真题 9句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本卷2次·真题 8句

ritual B2

n. 仪式

本卷2次·真题 8句

validate C1

v. 证实

本卷2次·真题 8句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本卷1次·真题 205句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷1次·真题 167句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷1次·真题 165句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷1次·真题 163句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题 101 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷1次·真题 91 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本卷1次·真题 68 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本卷1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本卷1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷1次·真题 46 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷1次·真题 44 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷1次·真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本卷1次·真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本卷1次·真题 39 句

organic B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷1次·真题 36 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本卷1次·真题 34 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本卷1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 32 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本卷1次·真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷1次·真题 28 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷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)

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本卷1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

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

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

intellectual

C1

adj. 智力的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

accurate

B2

adj. 准确的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

virus

B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

worried

A2

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

concerning

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

gradually

B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten

B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

convince

B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 19 句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prioritize

B2

v. 优先处理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本卷1次·真题 19 句

workforce

B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本卷1次·真题 19 句

attractive

B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

correlate

C1

v. 相关联

本卷1次·真题 18 句

flow

B1

v. 流动

本卷1次·真题 18 句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本卷1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本卷1次·真题 15 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本卷1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本卷1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本卷1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本卷1次·真题 13 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本卷1次·真题 13 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本卷1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本卷1次·真题 13 句

occupation

B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roughly

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 13 句

substantial

B2

adj. 大量的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

affair

B2

n. 事务

本卷1次·真题 12 句

comfort

B1

n. 舒适

本卷1次·真题 12 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本卷1次·真题 12 句

okay

A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

premium

B2

n. 保险费

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prevalent

C1

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

reproduce

B2

v. 复制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

sensible

B1

adj. 明智的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

shared

A2

adj. 共享的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

comparable

B2

adj. 可比较的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

irrational

C1

adj. 不合理的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

longevity

C1

n. 长寿

本卷1次·真题 11 句

nevertheless

B2

adv. 然而

本卷1次·真题 11 句

load B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resort B2

n. 度假胜地

本卷1次·真题 10 句

utilize B2

v. 使用, 利用

本卷1次·真题 10 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

dip B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本卷1次·真题 9 句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本卷1次·真题 9 句

shopper A2

n. 购物者

本卷1次·真题 9 句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本卷1次·真题 8 句

personally B1

adv. 就个人而言

本卷1次·真题 8 句

rough B1

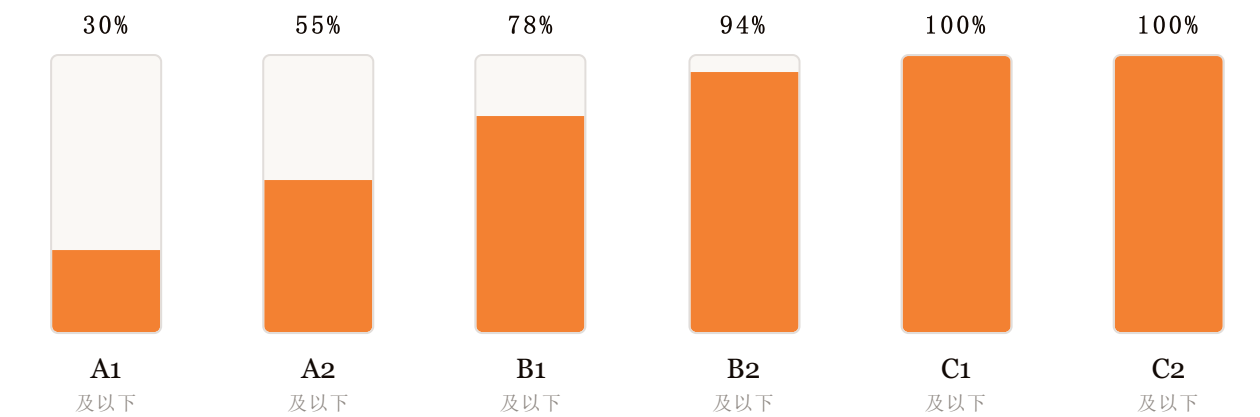
adj. 粗糙的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

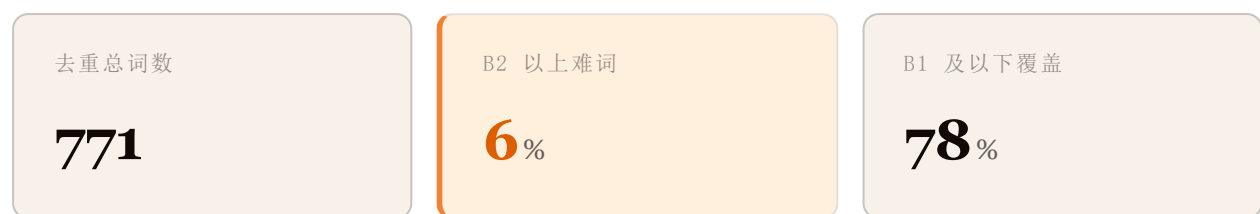
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 771 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **771** 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 771 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年12月·第2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2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、2 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2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.

Our brains respond to language expressing facts differently than they do to words conveying possibility, scientists at New York University have recently found. Their work offers new insights into the impact word choice has on how we 26 between statements expressing what is real versus what is merely possible. The researchers assert their findings are important because we are presented with false information all the time. Some of this is 27, as is the case with deceptive advertisements, but the problem is 28 by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information. Thus, it is more important than ever to separate the factual from the possible or merely 29 in how we communicate. This is especially true as the study makes clear that information presented as fact 30 special responses in our brains, which are distinct from when we process the same content with clear indicators of 31.

纽约大学的科学家们最近发现，我们的大脑对表达事实的语言和传达可能性的词语的反应是不同的。他们的研究为词语选择如何影响我们区分表达真实情况与仅仅是可能情况的陈述提供了新的见解。研究人员断言他们的发现很重要，因为我们总是会接触到虚假信息。其中一些是蓄意的，如欺骗性广告的情况，但这个问题因相信自己在分享正确信息的个人而加剧。因此，在我们的交流中，将事实与可能的或仅仅是推测性的内容区分开来比以往任何时候都更加重要。这一点尤其正确，因为该研究清楚地表明，作为事实呈现的信息会在我们的大脑中引发特殊反应，这与我们处理带有明确不确定性指标的相同内容时是不同的。

In their new study, the scientists intended to 32 how the brain computes possibilities as expressed by words such as "may," "might," and "if." The researchers compared brain responses to statements expressing factual 33 and those expressing possibility. "There is a monster under my bed" exemplifies a factual statement. "I will stay home," is also factual. This is opposed to statements that express possibility, like "There might be a monster under my bed," or "If it rains, I will stay home."

The results of the study showed that factual language 34 a rapid increase in brain activity, with the brain responding more powerfully and showing more engagement with factual phrases compared to those communicating possibility. Thus, facts rule when it comes to the brain. Brain regions involved in processing 35 rapidly distinguish facts from possibilities. Further, these regions respond in a much more robust fashion to factual statements.

在他们的新研究中，科学家们旨在确定大脑如何计算由"may"、"might"和"if"等词语表达的可能性。研究人员比较了大脑对表达事实场景的陈述和表达可能性的陈述的反应。"我的床下有一只怪物"是事实性陈述的例子。"我会待在家里"也是事实性的。这与表达可能性的陈述相对，比如"我的床下可能有一只怪物"，或"如果下雨，我会待在家里"。研究结果表明，事实性语言激活了大脑活动的快速增加，与传达可能性的短语相比，大脑对事实性短语的反应更强烈，显示出更多的参与。因此，在大脑方面，事实占主导地位。参与处理话语的大脑区域能快速区分事实和可能性。此外，这些区域对事实性陈述的反应要强烈得多。

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) activated | I) manuscript |
| B) aggravated | J) marvels |
| C) ascertain | K) remnants |
| D) deliberate | L) scenarios |
| E) differentiate | M) speculative |
| F) discourse | N) unanimous |
| G) evokes | O) uncertainty |
| H) inhibit | |

26. the impact word choice has on how we (26) between statements expressing what is real versus what is merely possible

【答案】 **E) differentiate** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can + 动词原形

【依据】 **differentiate between A and B 固定搭配**

how we (26) between statements expressing what is real versus what is merely possible, differentiate between 表示「在 A 与 B 之间作区分」，与上文 respond to language expressing facts differently than they do to words conveying possibility 的 differently 同根呼应。

【竞争词】 **C) ascertain 不与 between 搭配**

ascertain 义为「查明」，常接 that 从句或名词，不接 between，搭配上直接出局。

H) inhibit 义为「抑制」与「区分」语义相反

inhibit 表示阻止，与上下文「区分事实和可能」无关，且不接 between。

27. Some of this is __(27)__, as is the case with deceptive advertisements

【答案】 **D) deliberate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 is 后接表语形容词

【依据】 与 **deceptive advertisements** 同向：蓄意欺骗

Some of this is __(27)__, as is the case with deceptive advertisements, but the problem is __(28)__ by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information. but 之后是「自以为正确」的无意之失，那么 but 之前的虚假信息就是「故意为之」的；deliberate「蓄意的」正与 deceptive 同义递进。

【竞争词】 N) **unanimous** 义为「全体一致」与虚假信息无关

unanimous 修饰意见或决议的「一致同意」，无法描述 some of this（部分虚假信息），且与 deceptive 也无语义关联。

28. but the problem is __(28)__ by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information

【答案】 **B) aggravated** (动词)

【词性槽】 be + 过去分词构成被动语态

【依据】 「问题被...加剧」与上下文反差逻辑契合

上文 Some of this is __(27)__, as is the case with deceptive advertisements, but the problem is __(28)__ by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information, but 之后引入「以为自己在分享正确信息的人」也让问题恶化——aggravated「使加剧」精确表达「使问题更严重」。

【竞争词】 A) **activated** 义为「激活」与「问题恶化」语义不符

activate 多用于激活机制、开关、神经元；the problem is activated 不是地道表达，也不符合 but 转折所要强调的「问题更糟」语义。activated 留给 34 题更贴切（脑活动被激活）。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **A)** —— activated 误填被动语态。the problem is __(28)__ by individuals 被动语态卡位，A)activated 与 B)aggravated 都是过去分词；但「problem 被激活」搭配反常，且 but 转折要求「程度加深」语义，应选 aggravated。防坑：被动语态先看搭配地道度，再看上下文转折方向。

29. to separate the factual from the possible or merely __(29)__ in how we communicate

【答案】 **M) speculative** (形容词)

【词性槽】 or 并列两个形容词作宾语补足语

【依据】 与 possible 同义递进、扣题「可能性」

全文核心对立是 fact vs possibility, 此处用 or merely 把 possible 进一步弱化为「仅仅是推测性的」, speculative 正好表达「猜测性的、未经证实的」, 与 the factual from the possible 完美对应。

【竞争词】 D) deliberate 义为「蓄意的」与上下文无关

deliberate 强调「故意的」, to separate the factual from the possible or merely __(29)__ 谈的是事实/可能/推测的区分, 没有「故意」的语义场。

N) unanimous 义为「全体一致」与单数抽象类别冲突

unanimous 一般用于人群意见一致, 无法与 possible 并列描述命题性质; 且与 fact/possibility 对立无关。

30. information presented as fact __(30)__ special responses in our brains

【答案】 **G) evokes** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 + __ + 宾语 一般现在时谓语

【依据】 evoke responses 是固定搭配且时态正确

information presented as fact __(30)__ special responses in our brains, evoke responses 表示「引起反应」是常见高频搭配; 主句为一般现在时陈述规律, 三单形态 evokes 正好匹配主语 information。

31. we process the same content with clear indicators of __ (31) __

【答案】 **O) uncertainty** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 of 后接名词作宾语

【依据】 与「事实 vs 可能」对照中表示「不确定性」

上文 information presented as fact __ (30) __ special responses in our brains, which are distinct from when we process the same content with clear indicators of __ (31) __, 把 fact 与「带不确定性标记的同样内容」对照——uncertainty 恰好是 fact 的对立面, 扣全文 fact vs possibility 主题。

【竞争词】 F) discourse 义为「话语」与「事实/可能」对照无关

indicators of discourse 「话语的指示物」不符合上下文要表达的「不确定性的标记」。

I) manuscript 义为「手稿」属生僻名词且话题不沾

manuscript 与脑神经研究、可能性话题没有关联。

K) remnants 义为「残余物」复数且语义偏离

remnants 多指物质残余, indicators of remnants 不构成有意义短语, 且与主题无关。

32. the scientists intended to __ (32) __ how the brain computes possibilities

【答案】 **C) ascertain** (动词)

【词性槽】 不定式 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 「打算弄清楚大脑如何运算」语义契合

ascertain how... 表示「查明...如何...」, 与科研动机 intended to 完美搭配; 下句紧接 The researchers compared brain responses to statements expressing factual __ (33) __ and those expressing possibility. 正是「弄清」的具体做法。

【竞争词】 H) inhibit 义为「抑制」与研究目的相反

inhibit 表示阻止脑的运算, 科学家研究意图是「了解」而非「抑制」, 语义反向。

33. The researchers compared brain responses to statements expressing factual __(33)__ and those expressing possibility

【答案】 **L) scenarios** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 factual 后接名词作宾语

【依据】 **factual scenarios「事实性情景」与 possibility 并列**

scenarios 指「情景、设想」，与下文例句 "There is a monster under my bed" exemplifies a factual statement. 中举出的「场景陈述」对应；factual scenarios（事实性场景）与 statements expressing possibility（表可能性的陈述）正好对照。

【竞争词】 **F) discourse 义为抽象「话语」与 possibility 不对仗**

discourse 偏「论述、话语」整体概念，无法与具体的 possibility（可能性）并列做比较对象。

I) manuscript 义为「手稿」与科研脑反应话题无关

factual manuscript 不是常用搭配，且与「比较脑反应」的实验语境完全脱节。

K) remnants 义为「残余」搭配不成立

factual remnants 不构成有意义短语，且 remnants 偏物质义，不能与 possibility 并列。

34. the study showed that factual language __(34)__ a rapid increase in brain activity

【答案】 **A) activated** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 + __ + 宾语 缺谓语

【依据】 **「事实性语言激活了脑活动激增」时态一致**

前后语境 the study showed that factual language __(34)__ a rapid increase in brain activity，主句 showed 是过去式，从句保持时态一致用过去式 activated；且 activate brain activity 是脑科学常用搭配。G) evokes 是一般现在时，会与 showed 产生时态不一致，且 30 题更需要它。

【竞争词】 **G) evokes 时态不一致且义近但留给 30 题**

evokes 是三单现在时，与 the study showed 过去式语境不匹配；且 evoke special responses 与 30 题的搭配更典型，应把 evokes 留给 30 题。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— evokes 时态混淆。the study showed that factual language __(34)__ a rapid increase in brain activity 主句过去式 showed，宾语从句也应过去式 activated；很多考生不查时态、看见 evokes responses 搭配地道就抢填，结果把 30 题的「唯一解」抢走。防坑：先看主句时态，再选词。

35. Brain regions involved in processing __(35)__ rapidly distinguish facts from possibilities

【答案】 **F) discourse** (名词)

【词性槽】 现在分词 processing 后接名词宾语

【依据】 「处理话语」呼应全文「语言加工」主题

全文一直在讨论大脑对**语言**的加工 Our brains respond to language expressing facts differently than they do to words conveying possibility; Brain regions involved in processing discourse rapidly distinguish facts from possibilities 「参与话语加工的脑区能迅速区分事实与可能」恰好把「大脑加工语言」这条线收束起来。

【竞争词】 I) manuscript 义为「手稿」具体且与脑加工无关

manuscript 指实体手稿, processing manuscript 不构成有意义的脑科学短语, 且与全文谈论「语言/话语」脱节。

J) marvels 义为「奇迹」与话题无关

processing marvels 没有学术含义, 且全文从未涉及「奇迹」概念。

K) remnants 义为「残余」搭配与话题双不匹配

processing remnants 「处理残余物」不是脑科学常见表达, 且与「区分事实与可能」无关。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

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

A) **activated** (动词) (形容词)

激活、启动 (动词过去式/过去分词, 也可作形容词)

用于第 34 空

B) **aggravated** (动词) (形容词)

加剧、使恶化 (动词过去式/过去分词, 也可作形容词)

用于第 28 空

C) **ascertain** (动词)

查明、弄清楚

用于第 32 空

D) **deliberate** (形容词) (动词)

蓄意的、故意的; 仔细考虑

用于第 27 空

E) **differentiate** 动词

区分、辨别

用于第 26 空

F) **discourse** 名词 动词

话语、论述；演讲

用于第 35 空

G) **evokes** 动词

唤起、引起（动词第三人称单数）

用于第 30 空

H) **inhibit** 动词

抑制、阻止

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **manuscript** 名词

手稿、原稿

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **marvels** 名词 动词

奇迹、惊奇之物（名词复数）；惊叹（动词三单）

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **remnants** 名词

残余、剩余物（名词复数）

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **scenarios** 名词

情景、设想；可能发生的情况（名词复数）

用于第 33 空

M) **speculative** 形容词

推测的、猜测性的

用于第 29 空

N) **unanimous** 形容词

全体一致的、一致同意的

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **uncertainty** 名词

不确定性

用于第 31 空

全文主旨

事实性与可能性语言在大脑中的处理差异

全文围绕纽约大学一项研究展开：Our brains respond to language expressing facts differently than they do to words conveying possibility，并在第二段进一步说明实验设计——the scientists intended to __(32)__ how the brain computes possibilities as expressed by words such as "may," "might," and "if." 全文话题是「事实 vs 可能」在脑反应上的区别，所有空格都应围绕这一主题取义。

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。

H) **inhibit** 最像 32 题的「抑制」陷阱

32 题 the scientists intended to __(32)__ how the brain computes possibilities 后接动词原形，inhibit 词性匹配且义为「抑制」会让粗心考生误以为「抑制大脑运算」也通。识破方法：研究意图配的应是「查明/弄清」类正向词，而非「抑制」这种反向词。

I) **manuscript** 最像 35 题的「手稿」陷阱

35 题 Brain regions involved in processing __(35)__ 需要名词，manuscript 词性也对，但 processing manuscript 与全文「语言/话语加工」主题不沾边，靠主题契合一票否决。

J) **marvels** 义生僻的名词干扰

marvels 是名词复数，可能让考生看到 processing __ 结构时迟疑；但全文从无「奇迹」语义场，主题不符直接排除。

K) **remnants** 复数名词形态混淆

remnants 是名词复数，形态上像答案，但「残余」语义与全篇脑科学/语言话题完全脱节。

N) **unanimous** 最像 27 题的形容词陷阱

27 题 Some of this is __(27)__, as is the case with deceptive advertisements 要形容词，unanimous 词性也对，可能让考生瞎蒙；但 unanimous 用于「全体一致」与「欺骗性广告」毫无关联，靠 as is the case with 的语义同向线索就能识破。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Their work offers new insights into the impact word choice has on how we differentiate between statements expressing what is real versus what is merely possible.

第1段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：主句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句 + 多层嵌套宾语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的学术论述句式；尤其是定语从句省略 that、how 和 what 引导的名词性从句、versus 表达对比等用法，都是高频考点，掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

Some of this is deliberate, as is the case with deceptive advertisements, but the problem is aggravated by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information.

第1段，第4句

并列句配合状语从句、定语从句嵌套宾语从句、被动语态的使用，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。特别是 who 引导的限制性定语从句修饰抽象名词 individuals，以及宾语从句省略 that 的用法，都是考试常见结构，掌握后可大量复用。

Thus, it is more important than ever to separate the factual from the possible or merely speculative in how we communicate.

第1段，第5句

it is + 形容词 + to do 句型和疑问词引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研真题中的高频结构，该句将二者结合且语义完整自然，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句式。

This is especially true as the study makes clear that information presented as fact evokes special responses in our brains, which are distinct from when we process the same content with clear indicators of uncertainty.

第1段，第6句

多层从句嵌套、非限定性定语从句补充说明、as 引导原因状语从句等结构，都是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句

"There is a monster under my bed" exemplifies a factual statement.

第2段，第3句

本句的训练价值在于主语是一个完整的引用句子，这种“句子充当成分”的用法值得练习，可以帮助学生理解名词性从句或引用结构的功能。但成分种类相对单一（仅主谓宾），缺少定语、状语等修饰成分，练习覆盖面有限。

Thus, facts rule when it comes to the brain.

第2段，第7句

"when it comes to" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配，主句 + 状语从句的结构也是典型句式，但本句过于简短，主句几乎无修饰成分，典型性适中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 37 个英语六级真题高频词

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

factual

B2

adj. 基于事实的

本篇7次 · 真题 8 句

possibility

B1

n. 可能性

本篇6次 · 真题 35 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本篇5次 · 真题 30 句

respond

B1

v. 回答，答复

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以
本篇2次·真题 47 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过
本篇2次·真题 12 句

impact B2

n. 影响
本篇1次·真题 185 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的
本篇1次·真题 142 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果
本篇1次·真题 121 句

case A2

n. 情况
本篇1次·真题 97 句

involve B1

v. 包含
本篇1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地
本篇1次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近
本篇1次·真题 76 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式
本篇1次·真题 51 句

assert C1

v. 坚称
本篇1次·真题 34 句

content B1

n. 内容
本篇1次·真题 31 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地
本篇1次·真题 28 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划
本篇1次·真题 25 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地
本篇1次·真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分
本篇1次·真题 23 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

discourse C1

n. 话语;论述

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

uncertainty B2

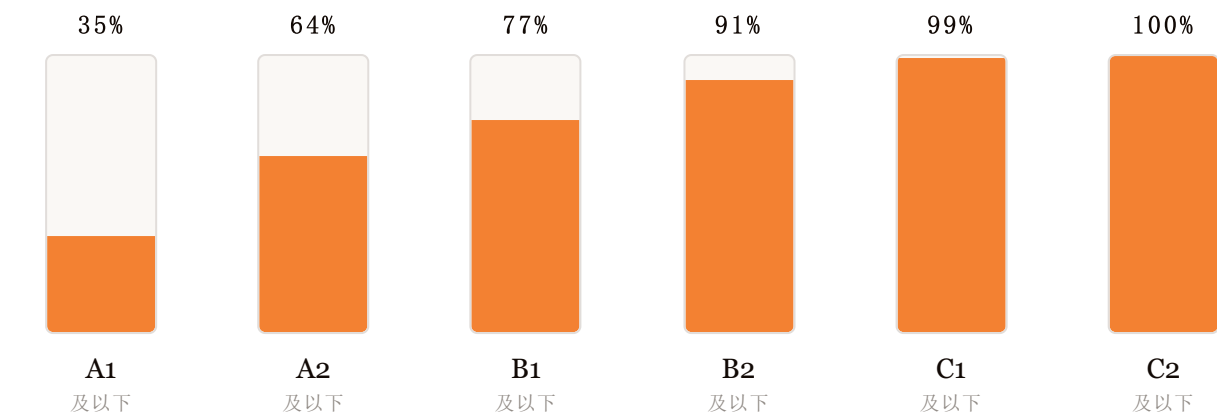
n. 不确定性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

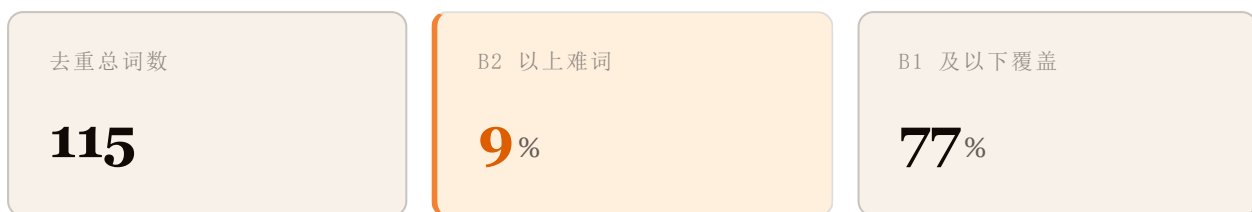
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 115 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 115 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本篇共 10 个 · 约 9%。



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 115 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年12月·第2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2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2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**.

Treasure Fever

A) Most visitors come to Cape Canaveral, on the northeast coast of Florida, for the tourist attractions. It's home to the second-busiest cruise ship port in the world and is a gateway to the cosmos. Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year to watch rockets, spacecraft, and satellites blast off into the solar system from Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex. Nearly 64 kilometers of undeveloped beach and 648 square kilometers of protected refuge fan out from the cape's sandy shores.

大多数游客来到佛罗里达州东北海岸的卡纳维拉尔角是为了旅游景点。这里是世界第二繁忙的邮轮港口所在地,也是通往宇宙的门户。每年有近150万游客涌向这里,在肯尼迪航天中心游客中心观看火箭、航天器和卫星从这里发射进入太阳系。从海角的沙滩向外延伸着近64公里未开发的海滩和648平方公里的保护区。

B) Yet some of Cape Canaveral's most legendary attractions lie unseen, wedged under the sea's surface in mud and sand, for this part of the world has a reputation as a deadly ship trap. Over the centuries, dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast. They were vessels built for war and commerce, crossing the globe carrying everything from coins to cannons, boxes of silver and gold, chests of jewels and porcelain, and pearls from the Caribbean.

然而,卡纳维拉尔角一些最具传奇色彩的景观却隐藏不见,嵌在海面下的泥沙之中,因为这片区域素有致命船舶陷阱的恶名。几个世纪以来,数十艘雄伟的旧世界帆船在这片不规则的多风佛罗里达海岸线上撞毁沉没。它们是为战争和贸易而建造的船只,跨越全球运载着从硬币到大炮、成箱的金银、成箱的珠宝和瓷器,以及来自加勒比海的珍珠等各种货物。

- C) Cape Canaveral contains one of the greatest concentrations of colonial shipwrecks in the world. In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt. The naked eye might see a pile of rocks, but technology can reveal the precious artifacts(人工制品) that lie hidden on the ocean floor.

卡纳维拉尔角拥有世界上最密集的殖民地时期沉船之一。近年来,雷达、潜水、探测设备、计算机和GPS的进步改变了搜寻方式。肉眼可能只看到一堆石头,但技术可以揭示隐藏在海底的珍贵人工制品。

- D) As technology renders the seabed more accessible, the hunt for treasure-filled ships has drawn a fresh tide of salvors(打捞人员) and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists(考古学家) wanting to bring to light the lost relics. But of late, when salvors have found vessels, their rights have been challenged in court. The big question: who should have control of these treasures?

随着技术使海床更易接近,对满载财宝船只的搜寻吸引了新一波打捞人员及其投资者,以及希望让失落文物重见天日的海洋考古学家。但最近,当打捞人员找到船只时,他们的权利在法庭上受到质疑。最大的问题是:谁应该控制这些宝藏?

- E) High-stakes fights over shipwrecks pit archaeologists against treasure hunters in a vicious cycle of accusations. Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers. Salvors feel they do the hard work of searching for ships, only to have them stolen from under them when discovered. This kind of clash inevitably takes place on a grand scale. Aside from the salvors, their investors, and the maritime archaeologists who serve as expert witnesses, the battles sweep in local and international governments and organizations like UNESCO that work to protect under-water heritage. The court cases that ensue stretch on for years. Are finders keepers, or do the ships belong to the countries that made them and sent them sailing centuries ago? Where once salvors and archaeologists worked side by side, now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes.

围绕沉船的高风险争斗使考古学家与寻宝者陷入恶性循环的相互指责。考古学家视自己为历史的保护者,他们认为打捞人员是粗心的破坏者。打捞人员觉得他们辛苦搜寻船只,却在发现后被人从手中夺走。这种冲突不可避免地大规模发生。除了打捞人员、他们的投资者和担任专家证人的海洋考古学家外,这些战斗还卷入了地方和国际政府以及像UNESCO这样致力于保护水下遗产的组织。随之而来的法庭案件持续多年。是发现者占有,还是船只属于数百年前建造并派遣它们航行的国家?曾经打捞人员和考古学家并肩工作,现在他们属于对立且同样轻蔑的部落。

- F) Nearly three million vessels lie wrecked on the Earth's ocean floor—from old canoes to the Titanic—and likely less than one percent have been explored. Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past. No wonder there is an eternal stirring among everybody from salvors to scholars to find them.

地球海底躺着近300万艘沉船——从古老的独木舟到泰坦尼克号——可能只有不到百分之一被探索过。有些——比如在希腊Antikythera附近发现的一艘古罗马船,年代在公元前70至60年之间,携带着用于根据太阳导航的极其精密的齿轮和刻度盘——对于我们重新理解过去至关重要。难怪从打捞人员到学者,所有人都对寻找它们永远充满热情。

- G) In May 2016, a salvor named Bobby Pritchett, president of Global Marine Exploration (GME) in Tampa, Florida, announced that he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral. Over the prior three years, he and his crew had obtained 14 state permits to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape; they worked 250 days a year, backed by investor

funds of, he claims, US \$4 million. It was hard work. Crew members were up at dawn, dragging sensors from their expedition vessels back and forth, day in and day out, year after year, to detect metal of any kind. Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps marked with the GPS coordinates of thousands of finds, all invisible under a meter of sand.

2016年5月,一位名叫Bobby Pritchett的打捞人员,佛罗里达州坦帕Global Marine Exploration(GME)的总裁,宣布他在距卡纳维拉尔角一公里处发现了一艘船的散落残骸。在此前三年里,他和他的团队获得了14份州许可证,用于勘测海角附近近260平方公里的区域;他们一年工作250天,据他声称,背后有400万美元的投资者资金支持。这是艰苦的工作。船员们黎明即起,日复一日,年复一年地从他们的考察船上拖着传感器来回探测任何种类的金属。利用计算机技术,Pritchett和他的团队创建了精细的彩色编码地图,标注着数千个发现的GPS坐标,所有这些都隐藏在一米深的沙子下看不见。

- H) One day in 2015, the magnetometer(磁力计) picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon; when the divers blew the sand away, they also discovered a more precious bronze cannon with markings indicating French royalty and, not far off, a famous marble column carved with the coat of arms of France, known from historical paintings. The discovery was cause for celebration. The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité, a 16th-century French vessel that had been at the center of a bloody battle between France and Spain that changed the fate of the United States of America.

2015年的一天,磁力计探测到金属,结果是一门铁炮;当潜水员吹走沙子时,他们还发现了一门更珍贵的青铜炮,上面的标记表明是法国王室的,不远处还有一根著名的大理石柱,雕刻着法国的纹章,这在历史画作中为人所知。这一发现值得庆祝。这些人工制品表明潜水员很可能找到了La Trinité号的残骸,这是一艘16世纪的法国船只,曾处于法国和西班牙之间一场血腥战斗的中心,这场战斗改变了美利坚合众国的命运。

- I) And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France. The Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004, a US federal act, protects any vessel that was on a military mission, allowing the originating country to claim their ship even centuries later. In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France. For Pritchett, the decision was devastating. Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost.

然后法律风暴开始了,GME和Pritchett与佛罗里达州和法国对立。2004年的《沉没军事船舶法案》是一项美国联邦法案,保护任何执行军事任务的船只,允许原产国即使在几个世纪后也能索回他们的船只。

2018年,在Pritchett发现两年之后,联邦地区法院做出了有利于法国的裁决。对Pritchett来说,这一决定是毁灭性的。数百万美元的投资者资金和多年的劳动付诸东流。

- J) But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery. In 2012, for instance, Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration, which had hauled 594,000 gold and silver coins from a Spanish wreck off the coast of Portugal across the Atlantic to the United States. "Treasure hunters can be naive," says attorney David Concannon, who has had several maritime archaeologists as clients and represented two sides in the battles over the Titanic for 20 years. "Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."

但这远非打捞人员第一次失去对发现物的所有权利。例如,2012年,西班牙赢得了与Odyssey Marine Exploration长达五年的法律战,后者曾从葡萄牙海岸附近的一艘西班牙沉船中打捞出59.4万枚金币和银币,跨越大西洋运到美国。"寻宝者可能很天真,"律师David Concannon说,他曾有几位海洋考古学家客

户,并在泰坦尼克号的争夺战中代表双方长达20年。"许多寻宝者不明白,他们将不得不为自己的权利对抗一个拥有无尽资金用于法律战的政府,而寻宝者很可能会输掉这些战斗。"

- K) Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists. For the archaeologist, everything in a wreck matters—hair, fabric, a fragment of a newspaper, rat bones—all things speak volumes. Archaeologists don't want artifacts ending up in a private collection instead of taking humanity on a journey of understanding.

给人工制品标上夸大的价格,而不是将它们视为超越任何价格的文化和历史宝藏,这正是激怒许多考古学家的地方。对考古学家来说,沉船中的一切都很重要——头发、织物、报纸碎片、老鼠骨头——所有这些都能说明很多问题。考古学家不希望人工制品最终落入私人收藏,而是希望它们带领人类踏上理解之旅。

- L) George Bass is one of the pioneers of under-water archaeology, and a researcher at Texas A&M University. He has testified in court against treasure hunters, but says archaeology is not without its own serious problems. He believes archaeologists need to do a better job themselves instead of routinely criticizing treasure hunters. "Archaeology has a terrible reputation for not publishing enough on its excavations(发掘) and finds," he says. Gathering data, unearthing and meticulously preserving and examining finds, verifying identity and origin, piecing together the larger story, and writing and publishing a comprehensive paper or book can take decades. A bit cynically, Bass describes colleagues who never published because they waited so long they became ill or died. Who is more at fault, Bass asks, the professional archaeologist who carefully excavates a site and never publishes on it or the treasure hunter who locates a submerged wreck, salvages part, conserves part, and publishes a book on the operation?

George Bass是水下考古学的先驱之一,也是德克萨斯A&M大学的研究员。他曾在法庭上作证反对寻宝者,但他说考古学本身也存在严重问题。他认为考古学家需要自己做得更好,而不是常规性地批评寻宝者。"考古学因其发掘和发现的出版不足而声誉不佳,"他说。收集数据、发掘并细致地保存和检查发现物、验证身份和来源、拼凑更大的故事,以及撰写和出版综合性论文或书籍可能需要几十年。带着一点讽刺意味,Bass描述了一些从未发表过的同事,因为他们等待太久以至于生病或去世。Bass问道,谁的过错更大,是仔细发掘遗址却从未发表的专业考古学家,还是定位水下沉船、打捞部分、保存部分并出版关于该行动的书籍的寻宝者?

- M) Pritchett concedes that his find deserves careful excavation and preservation. "I think what I found should go in a museum," he says. "But I also think I should get paid for what I found." Indeed, it's a bit of a mystery why governments, archaeologists, and treasure hunters can't work together—and why salvors aren't at least given a substantial finder's fee before the original owner takes possession of the vessel and its artifacts.

Pritchett承认他的发现值得仔细发掘和保存。"我认为我发现的东西应该进博物馆,"他说。"但我也认为我应该为我的发现得到报酬。"确实,政府、考古学家和寻宝者为何不能合作,以及为何打捞人员在原所有者占有船只及其人工制品之前至少得不到可观的发现者费用,这有点神秘。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Exploration of shipwrecks on the sea floor is crucial in updating our understanding of humanity's past.

对海底沉船的探索对于更新我们对人类过去的理解至关重要。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 新认知 + 人类过去

【定位】 Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past.

一些沉船——比如在希腊安提基特拉海域发现的、年代在公元前 70 至 60 年之间、装载着精巧得惊人的太阳导航齿轮与刻度盘的古罗马船——对我们重新理解过去至关重要。

【改写】 Exploration of shipwrecks on the sea floor is crucial ↔

are critical to a new understanding of our past

crucial 与 critical 同义

updating our understanding of humanity's past ↔ **a new understanding of our past**

动词名词化对应

【辨邻】 C technology can reveal the precious artifacts 讲的是技术能‘显形’海底文物，与 updating our understanding of humanity's past 强调的‘刷新对过去的认知’不在同一落点。

advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt

B dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank 只交代历史上确有沉船，并未谈这些沉船的探查“刷新了对过去的理解”。

dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast

37. Quite a number of majestic ships sailing from Europe to America were wrecked off the Florida coast over the centuries.

几个世纪以来，相当多从欧洲驶往美洲的宏伟船只在佛罗里达海岸失事。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数艘欧洲船 + 佛州海岸沉没

【定位】 Over the centuries, dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast.

几个世纪以来，数十艘庄严的旧大陆远洋帆船在这段不规则的多风佛罗里达海岸触礁沉没。

【改写】 Quite a number of majestic ships ↔ **dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships**

数量+majestic 同义复现

sailing from Europe to America ↔ **Old World sailing ships**

Old World 上位指欧洲

were wrecked off the Florida coast ↔

smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast

wrecked 同义于 smashed and sank

over the centuries ↔ **Over the centuries**

时间状语原样复现

【辨邻】 **A** Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year 写的是游客与航天，没有任何
'majestic ships 沉没' 的事实。

Nearly 1.5 million visitors flock here every year to watch rockets, spacecraft, and satellites blast off

G he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape
Canaveral 聚焦单船发现，与 Quite a number of majestic ships 这一群体性量化表
述对不上。

he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral

38. Pritchett suffered a heavy loss when a US district court ruled against him.

当美国地区法院作出不利于 Pritchett 的裁决时，他遭受了重大损失。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Pritchett + 美地区法院败诉

【定位】 In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of
France. For Pritchett, the decision was devastating. Millions of dollars of investor funding
and years of labor were lost.

2018 年，在 Pritchett 发现沉船两年后，联邦地区法院判决支持法国。对 Pritchett 而言，
这一决定是毁灭性的；数百万美元的投资资金和多年的劳动付之东流。

【改写】 Pritchett suffered a heavy loss ↔

Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost

heavy loss 同义于 millions+years lost

a US district court ruled against him ↔ **the federal district court ruled in favor of France**

支持对方=判本人败

【辨邻】 J Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration 讲的是 Odyssey 公司败诉，不是 Pritchett。

Spain won a five-year legal battle against Odyssey Marine Exploration

H The discovery was cause for celebration 是正面发现事件，与 suffered a heavy loss 完全相反。

The discovery was cause for celebration

39. Recently, people who found treasures in shipwrecks have been sued over their rights to own them.

最近,在沉船中发现宝藏的人因其所有权而被起诉。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 最近 + 找到宝藏者被诉所有权

【定位】 But of late, when salvors have found vessels, their rights have been challenged in court.

但近来，当打捞人找到沉船时，他们的权利在法庭上遭到挑战。

【改写】 Recently ↔ of late

时间副词同义

people who found treasures in shipwrecks ↔ when salvors have found vessels

salvors 上位为 people

have been sued over their rights to own them ↔ their rights have been challenged in court

sued=challenged in court

【辨邻】 I And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France 只讲 Pritchett 这一桩官司，没有 people who found treasures 暗含的群体性。

And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France

J But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery 强调‘不是第一次’，是补充例证，与陈述句强调的‘Recently 出现这种官司’的时间锚点不吻合。

But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery

40. Pritchett claims he got support of millions of dollars from investors for his shipwreck exploration.

Pritchett 声称他从投资者那里获得了数百万美元的支持用于沉船探索。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Pritchett + 数百万美元投资

【定位】 Over the prior three years, he and his crew had obtained 14 state permits to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape; they worked 250 days a year, backed by investor funds of, he claims, US \$4 million.

在此前三年中，他和团队取得 14 张州许可，勘测卡角外近 260 平方公里区域；他们每年工作 250 天，他自称获得 400 万美元投资资金支持。

【改写】 Pritchett claims ↔ **he claims, US \$4 million**

claims 原样复现且对应主语

millions of dollars from investors ↔ **investor funds of, he claims, US \$4 million**

\$4 million 即 millions 量级

for his shipwreck exploration ↔ **to survey a nearly 260-square-kilometer area off the cape**
survey=exploration

【辨邻】 **I** Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost 讲的是钱亏掉了，与 got support of millions of dollars 的‘得到支持’方向相反。

Millions of dollars of investor funding and years of labor were lost

H The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité 只讲发现物，没有任何投资人或金额信息。

The artifacts indicated the divers had likely found the wreck of La Trinité

41. One pioneer marine scientist thinks archaeologists should make greater efforts to publish their findings.

一位海洋科学先驱认为考古学家应该加大力度发表他们的研究成果。

【答案】 **L** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 先驱海洋学者 + 多发表

【定位】 "Archaeology has a terrible reputation for not publishing enough on its excavations and finds," he says.

“考古学有一个糟糕的名声，就是不充分发表其发掘与发现的成果，”他说。

【改写】 One pioneer marine scientist ↔ **George Bass is one of the pioneers of under-water archaeology**
marine scientist 上位概括

should make greater efforts to publish their findings ↔

archaeologists need to do a better job themselves instead of routinely criticizing treasure hunters

should=need to do a better job

publish their findings ↔ **not publishing enough on its excavations and finds**

publish their findings 同源

【辨邻】 K Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures 与发表问题无关，也没有 pioneer 这一身份词。

Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists

42. With technological advancement in recent years, salvors now can detect the invaluable man-made objects lying buried under the sea.

随着近年来技术的进步,打捞者现在可以探测到埋藏在海底的无价人造物品。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 技术进步 + 探测海底人工物

【定位】 In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS have transformed the hunt. The naked eye might see a pile of rocks, but technology can reveal the precious artifacts that lie hidden on the ocean floor.

近年来, 雷达、潜水、探测设备、计算机与 GPS 的进步已彻底改变了搜寻方式。肉眼可能只看见一堆岩石, 但技术能揭示藏匿在海底的珍贵人工制品。

【改写】 With technological advancement in recent years ↔

In recent years, advances in radar, diving, detection equipment, computers, and GPS

时间状语+概括-列表对应

salvors now can detect the invaluable man-made objects ↔

technology can reveal the precious artifacts

detect=reveal, invaluable=precious, man-made objects=artifacts

lying buried under the sea ↔ **lie hidden on the ocean floor**

buried=hidden, under the sea=on the ocean floor

【辨邻】 G Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps 是 Pritchett 团队的具体操作, 与陈述句要的‘普遍 salvors 能 detect 文物’的总论性表述不一致。

Using computer technology, Pritchett and his crew created intricate, color-coded maps marked with the GPS coordinates of thousands of finds

H the magnetometer picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon 聚焦于一次具体的探测结果, 覆盖不到陈述句的总论性范围。

One day in 2015, the magnetometer picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon

43. According to a lawyer, many treasure hunters are susceptible to loss because they are unaware they face a financially stronger opponent in court.

据一位律师称,许多寻宝者容易遭受损失,因为他们没有意识到在法庭上面对的是财力更强的对手。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 律师 + 对手财力雄厚

【定位】 "Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."

“许多寻宝者不明白，他们要与一个拥有无尽资金打官司的政府争夺权利，而寻宝者很可能会输。”

【改写】 According to a lawyer ↔ **says attorney David Concannon**

lawyer=attorney

many treasure hunters are susceptible to loss ↔ **treasure hunters are likely to lose**

susceptible to loss=likely to lose

they are unaware they face a financially stronger opponent in court ↔

Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles

unaware=don't understand, financially stronger=endless supply of money

【辨邻】 **I** In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France 是法院判决叙事，没有律师作为信息来源。

In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France

E opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes 强调阵营对立，没有‘财力悬殊导致打捞人易输’这一核心命题。

they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes

44. Salvors of treasures in sunken ships and marine archaeologists are now hostile to each other.

沉船宝藏打捞者和海洋考古学家现在彼此敌对。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 打捞人与考古学家敌对

【定位】 Where once salvors and archaeologists worked side by side, now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes.

曾经打捞人和考古学家肩并肩工作，如今他们分属对立的、互相轻蔑的两个阵营。

【改写】 Salvors of treasures in sunken ships and marine archaeologists ↔ **salvors and archaeologists**

群体名——对应

are now hostile to each other ↔ **now they belong to opposing, and equally contemptuous, tribes**

opposing+contemptuous=hostile

【辨邻】 D salvors and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists wanting to bring to light the lost relics 只是并列罗列两类人，未对两者关系作‘敌对’这一判断。

fresh tide of salvors and their investors—as well as marine archaeologists wanting to bring to light the lost relics

K is what irritates many archaeologists 描述考古学家被某种做法激怒，是单向态度，与陈述句要的‘双方相互敌对’不一致。

is what irritates many archaeologists

45. Archaeologists want to see artifacts help humans understand their past instead of being sold to private collectors at an outrageous price.

考古学家希望看到文物帮助人类理解他们的过去，而不是以高得离谱的价格卖给私人收藏家。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 考古反对天价卖私人收藏

【定位】 Putting an inflated price on artifacts rather than viewing them as cultural and historical treasures that transcend any price is what irritates many archaeologists. For the archaeologist, everything in a wreck matters—hair, fabric, a fragment of a newspaper, rat bones—all things speak volumes. Archaeologists don't want artifacts ending up in a private collection instead of taking humanity on a journey of understanding.

把文物标上虚高的价格，而不是把它们看作超越任何价格的文化与历史财富，是令许多考古学家恼火的事。对考古学家来说，沉船里的一切都意义重大——头发、织物、报纸残片、老鼠骨——一切都饱含信息。考古学家不愿文物落入私人收藏，而非带领人类踏上一段理解之旅。

【改写】 Archaeologists want to see artifacts help humans understand their past ↔

taking humanity on a journey of understanding

help humans understand 同义于 journey of understanding

instead of being sold to private collectors ↔ artifacts ending up in a private collection

sold to private collectors=end up in private collection

at an outrageous price ↔ Putting an inflated price on artifacts

outrageous=inflated

【辨邻】 E Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers 落到阵营冲突，没有‘private collectors / outrageous price’这两个具体落点。

Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers

M But I also think I should get paid for what I found 是 Pritchett 的主张，与陈述句要的‘Archaeologists want ...’主体相反。

But I also think I should get paid for what I found

13 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

- A 卡纳维拉尔角作为游客胜地的总览：是世界第二繁忙的游轮港，也是通往太空的门户，每年约 150 万游客来此观看从 Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex 升空的火箭与卫星，并享受沿岸数十公里未开发海滩与保护区。

信息指纹 肯尼迪航天中心与游客数字

- B 卡纳维拉尔角海面之下是另一种“景点”：几个世纪来，数十艘旧大陆远洋帆船在这段不规则的风暴海岸触礁沉没，船上装载着钱币、火炮、金银箱与珠宝。

信息指纹 旧大陆帆船在佛罗里达海岸沉没

- C 卡纳维拉尔角是世界上殖民时代沉船最集中的地区之一，近年雷达、潜水、探测、计算机和 GPS 技术的进步让原本肉眼只能看见乱石的海底，能被识别出珍贵人工制品。

信息指纹 技术进步让海底文物可被识别

- D 技术让海床更易接近，新一轮打捞人员、投资者与海事考古学家涌入；但近来打捞人员一旦找到沉船，其所有权便在法庭上遭到挑战，谁应拥有这些宝藏成为大问题。

信息指纹 打捞所有权被诉至法庭

- E 围绕沉船的高额纠纷把考古学家与打捞人员推向恶性循环：考古学家视自己为历史守护者、视打捞者为粗心的破坏者；打捞者觉得辛苦寻船却被夺走成果。双方曾并肩工作，如今分属敌对、互相轻蔑的两个阵营。

信息指纹 考古学家与打捞者势同水火

- F 地球海底沉睡近 300 万艘沉船，已被探查的不足 1%；像在希腊安提基特拉海域发现的古罗马船这类发现，对刷新我们对过往的理解至关重要，因此从打捞者到学者都对寻找沉船心向往之。

信息指纹 沉船探测刷新人类对过去的认知

G 2016 年 5 月，打捞人 Bobby Pritchett 宣布在卡纳维拉尔角外约一公里处发现沉船残骸：此前三年里他们取得 14 张州许可、勘察近 260 平方公里区域，靠他声称的 400 万美元投资支持，每年工作 250 天。

信息指纹 Pritchett 获得 400 万美元投资支持

H 2015 年磁力计探到一门铁炮，进一步发掘出带法国王室标记的青铜炮与刻有法国国徽的大理石柱，由此判定潜水员极可能找到了 16 世纪法国船 La Trinité——这艘船曾卷入一场改变美国命运的法西血战。

信息指纹 发现 La Trinité 法国船

I 随后法律风暴爆发：GME 与 Pritchett 被卷入与佛州、法国的诉讼。依据 2004 年《沉没军事舰艇法案》，2018 年联邦地区法院判决支持法国，Pritchett 损失惨重，数百万美元投资与多年劳动付之东流。

信息指纹 Pritchett 联邦地区法院败诉

J 这远非首次：2012 年西班牙赢得对 Odyssey Marine Exploration 的五年官司。律师 David Concannon 指出，许多打捞人天真，没意识到自己将与一个资金无穷的政府打官司，胜算很小。

信息指纹 律师警告打捞人对手财力雄厚

K 让许多考古学家恼火的，是把文物标上虚高价格、而非视其为超越价格的文化与历史财富；对考古学家而言，沉船里的一切——头发、织物、报纸残片、老鼠骨——都饱含信息，他们不愿文物落入私人收藏。

信息指纹 反对文物虚高定价与流入私藏

L 水下考古先驱、德州 A&M 大学研究者 George Bass 也曾出庭作证反对打捞者，但他指出考古界自身问题严重：考古发表严重不足，许多同行因等得太久而病死、未能出书；他反问到底是不发表的考古学家还是出书的打捞人更有过错。

信息指纹 Bass 批评考古发表不足

M

Pritchett 自己承认发现物应被精心发掘和保存, 认为东西可以进博物馆, 但他也应得到报酬; 并感叹政府、考古学家与打捞人为何不能合作, 至少在原主收回船与文物前给打捞人一笔可观的发现者酬金。

信息指纹

Pritchett 呼吁支付发现者酬金

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Archaeologists regard themselves as protectors of history, and they see salvors as careless destroyers.

E段, 第2句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式, "regard/see...as..."也是高频考点结构, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子, 典型性较高。

Salvors feel they do the hard work of searching for ships, only to have them stolen from under them when discovered.

E段, 第3句

覆盖主谓宾、宾语从句、结果状语、时间状语从句、使役被动结构、省略等多种成分和语法点, 尤其 "only to do" 表意外结果、"have sth done" 使役被动、状语从句省略主语和 be 动词等均为考试常见易错点, 训练价值较高。

Aside from the salvors, their investors, and the maritime archaeologists who serve as expert witnesses, the battles sweep in local and international governments and organizations like UNESCO that work to protect under-water heritage.

E段, 第5句

句首介词短语状语加主句主干、宾语中嵌套限制性定语从句的结构, 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。定语从句修饰复杂名词短语、关系代词在从句中充当主语的用法, 都是真题中反复出现的典型考点, 掌握后迁移性强。

Some—like an ancient Roman ship found off Antikythera, Greece, dated between 70 and 60 BC and carrying astonishingly sophisticated gears and dials for navigating by the sun—are critical to a new understanding of our past.

F段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个练习点：插入性定语的识别、主系表结构在长修饰语干扰下的定位、过去分词与现在分词并列作后置定语的区别、介词短语在不同层级的归属判断，适合作为综合成分划分训练材料

No wonder there is an eternal stirring among everybody from salvors to scholars to find them.

F段，第3句

there be 句型在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句涉及主语后置、不定式作目的状语、介词短语作定语等多个常考结构点，句式具有较高代表性，掌握后可在大量真题中复用，是典型的基础句式扩展范例。

In May 2016, a salvor named Bobby Pritchett, president of Global Marine Exploration (GME) in Tampa, Florida, announced that he had discovered scattered remains of a ship buried a kilometer off Cape Canaveral.

G段，第1句

“主句报道动词 + that 引出的内容从属结构”是阅读中非常常见的句式，像“say”、“report”、“announce”、“believe”这一类都常这样用。掌握这句的拆法，迁移到大量常见书面句子都很有效。

One day in 2015, the magnetometer(磁力计) picked up metal that turned out to be an iron cannon; when the divers blew the sand away, they also discovered a more precious bronze cannon with markings indicating French royalty and, not far off, a famous marble column carved with the coat of arms of France, known from historical paintings.

H段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、定语从句、状语从句等多种成分，宾语部分还包含并列结构和多层后置定语（介词短语、现在分词、过去分词），对划分定语和状语、识别并列宾语、区分谓语与非谓语都有练习价值，是较好的成分划分练习句。

And then the legal storm began, with GME and Pritchett pitted against Florida and France.

I段，第1句

简单句配 "with + 宾语 + 过去分词" 的复合结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是典型的书面语句式,迁移价值较高。

In 2018, two long years after Pritchett's discovery, the federal district court ruled in favor of France.

I段，第3句

"状语前置 + 主语 + 谓语 + 状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙事句式,学会处理状语对主干的干扰后可迁移到大量类似长句,典型性较高。

But this is far from the first time a salvor has lost all rights to a discovery.

J段，第1句

涵盖主系表结构、同位语从句、介词短语作定语等多种成分，同位语从句的识别（特别是无引导词的情况）是一个值得练习的知识点，且 far from 加名词短语的表语结构也有一定代表性。

"Treasure hunters can be naive," says attorney David Concannon, who has had several maritime archaeologists as clients and represented two sides in the battles over the Titanic for 20 years.

J段，第3句

直接引语 + 倒装 + 定语从句补充背景,是新闻报道和学术文章中引述专家观点的典型句式。现在完成时表示持续经历、非限制性定语从句补充权威性,都是考试常见考点。学习后可大量迁移至阅读理解和写作场景。

"Many treasure hunters don't understand they are going to have to fight for their rights against a government that has an endless supply of money for legal battles that treasure hunters are likely to lose."

J段, 第4句

句子成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的点:主句有主谓宾结构,宾语是省略引导词的从句(易错点);宾语从句内有主谓和双重状语("for their rights" 和 "against a government");第一层定语从句有主谓宾,宾语是长名词短语含多个后置定语;第二层定语从句中关系代词 "that" 充当宾语(前置),主语是 "treasure hunters"。涵盖主谓宾、状语、定语从句、关系代词作宾语等多种成分类型,适合作为综合划分练习。

A bit cynically, Bass describes colleagues who never published because they waited so long they became ill or died.

L段, 第6句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、定语从句、原因状语从句、结果状语从句、方式状语、表语等多种成分,且定语从句内的嵌套状语从句是易错点,适合练习成分划分和从句识别。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 146 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。

archaeologist

B2

n. 考古学家

本篇15次 · 真题 15 句

salvor

C2

n. 海难救助者

本篇12次 · 真题 12 句

hunter

B1

n. 猎人

本篇9次 · 真题 18 句

vessel

B2

n. 船, 舰

本篇7次 · 真题 11 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇6次 · 真题 94 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇6次 · 真题 31 句

artifact C1

n. 人工制品

本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

cape B2

n. 海角

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇5次 · 真题 126 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇5次 · 真题 41 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇5次 · 真题 29 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 228 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇3次 · 真题 111 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

kilometer A2

n. 千米, 公里

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 181 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 80 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

client B1

n. 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变; 使转变

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

fault B1

n. 过错

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rocket B1

n. 火箭

本篇1次·真题 19 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

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bone A2

n. 骨

本篇1次·真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题 18 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本篇1次·真题 17 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mission B1

n. 任务

本篇1次·真题 16 句

render B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 16 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 14 句

invisible B1

adj. 看不见的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次·真题 13 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

craft B1

n. 手艺

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commerce B2

n. 商业

本篇1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本篇1次·真题 11 句

conserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fate B2

n. 命运

本篇1次·真题 11 句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

preservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

colonial B2

adj. 殖民地的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

coordinate B2

v. 协调

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

cruise B1

v. 乘船游览

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dawn B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

shore B1

n. 岸, 海滨

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sink A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spacecraft B2

n. 航天器

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

tide B1

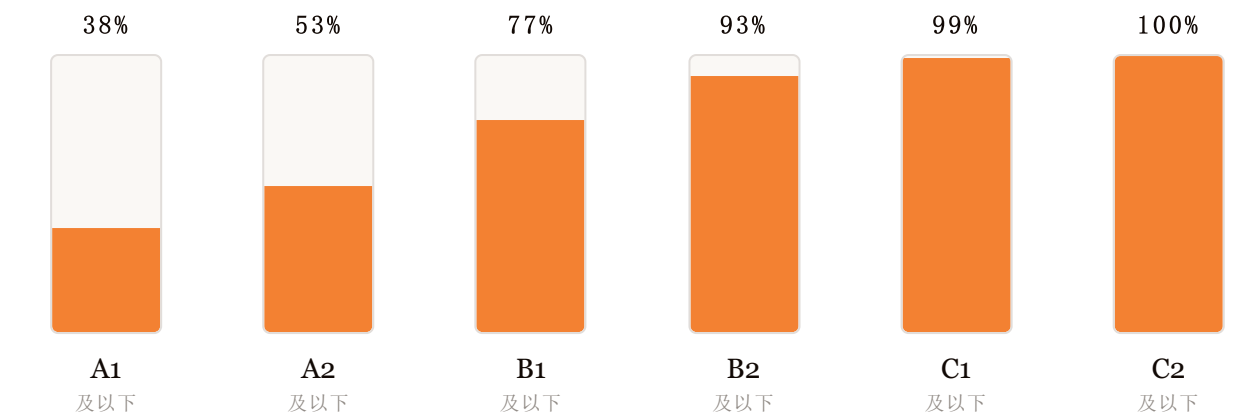
n. 潮汐, 潮水

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

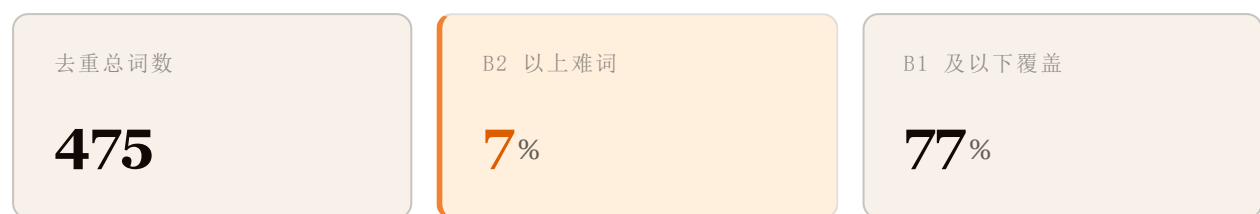
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 475 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **475** 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 32 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 475 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年12月·第2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2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2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 Could you get by without using the internet for four and a half years? That's exactly what singer and actress Selena Gomez has done in a bid to improve her mental health.

你能在不使用互联网的情况下生活四年半吗？这正是歌手兼演员 Selena Gomez 为了改善心理健康而做的事情。

P2 She has spoken extensively about the relationship between her social media usage and her mental wellbeing, recalling feeling like "an addict" when she became Instagram's most followed user in 2016. "Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health", says she. "The unnecessary hate and comparisons went away once I put my phone down."

她广泛谈及社交媒体使用与心理健康之间的关系，回忆起2016年成为Instagram粉丝数最多的用户时感觉自己像个“瘾君子”。她说：“远离社交媒体是我为心理健康做出的最好决定。一旦我放下手机，那些不必要的仇恨和比较就消失了。”

P3 Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect. The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection. Actively opting out of using the internet becomes a matter of privilege.

然而，彻底抛弃互联网是一个更加微妙和复杂的问题。我们社会日益数字化意味着从缴纳燃气费到规划去朋友家的路线，甚至拨打电话，一切都取决于你的互联网连接。主动选择不使用互联网成为一种特权。

P4 Ms Gomez's multi-millionaire status has allowed her to take the "social" out of social media, so she can continue to leverage her enormous fame while keeping the trolls(恶意挑衅的帖子) at bay. The fact that she's still the second most-followed woman on Instagram suggests it's entirely possible to maintain a significant web profile to promote various projects—by way of a dedicated team—without being exposed to the cruel comments, hate mail and rape or death threats.

Gomez女士的千万富翁身份使她能够将社交媒体中的"社交"部分剥离,这样她可以继续利用自己的巨大名气,同时让恶意挑衅的帖子无法靠近。她仍然是Instagram上粉丝数第二多的女性这一事实表明,完全可以通过专门团队维持重要的网络形象来推广各种项目,而不必暴露于恶意评论、仇恨邮件以及强奸或死亡威胁之下。

P5 It goes without saying that this is fundamentally different from how the rest of us without beauty deals and films to publicise use the likes of Instagram, TikTok and Twitter, but even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from.

不言而喻,这与我们其他没有美容代言和电影要宣传的人使用Instagram、TikTok和Twitter等平台的方式有着根本不同,但即便是数字戒瘾的概念也需要拥有设备和网络连接才能选择断开连接。

P6 The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years, leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes. Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

英国的数字鸿沟在过去两年中有所恶化,使得贫困家庭的家中没有宽带连接。数字排斥是对英国更广泛社会平等的重大威胁,因此当学童们还在努力完成家庭作业时,看到Facebook这样的公司将元宇宙作为下一个伟大前沿来推广,让人感到特别恼火。

P7 Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

因此,值得记住的是,虽然删除所有社交媒体账户无疑会让一些人感觉好得多,但许多其他人却受益于分享平台所能培育的强烈社区感。

P8 Internet access will continue to grow in importance as we edge further towards web 3.0, and greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need to learn, work and live. It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

随着我们进一步迈向web 3.0,互联网接入将继续变得越来越重要,需要更多的资源和举措来为弱势群体提供他们迫切需要的网络连接以进行学习、工作和生活。至关重要的是,让那些感到社交媒体对其心理健康产生不利影响的人能够选择关闭,并让那些生活在数字排斥中的人首先能够开启连接。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years?

- A) She has had worsening mental problems.
- B) She has won Instagram's most followers.
- C) She has refrained from using social media.
- D) She has succeeded in a bid on the internet.

在过去四年半里,我们对歌手兼演员Selena Gomez有何了解?

- A) 她的心理问题日益恶化。 B) 她赢得了Instagram最多的关注者。 C) 她克制自己不使用社交媒体。
D) 她在互联网上的竞标中取得了成功。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years? 指向「她过去四年半发生了什么」这一具体事实, 没有 infer/imply/mainly。

【拆句】 What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years? 是一般疑问句, 主干 What do we learn; 介词短语 in the past four and a half years 作时间状语, 限定考察范围。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health

远离社交媒体是我为心理健康做过的最好的决定。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说她远离社媒是为改善心理健康 (the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health), 而 She has had worsening mental problems 把「为改善心理健康」反过来说成「心理问题加重」, 与原文方向相反。

B) 偷换概念

原文说她「在 2016 年成为 Instagram 关注最多的用户」 (she became Instagram's most followed user in 2016), 是过去某一时点的事实; She has won Instagram's most followers 用现在完成时把这件 2016 年的事说成「过去四年半内取得」, 与题干 in the past four and a half years 不符。

C) ✓ 正确

Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health

↔ She has refrained from using social media

预判「远离社媒」与 She has refrained from using social media 完全吻合, 且原文-选项之间的替换属于六级阅读高频同义替换模式。

D) 偷换概念

原文 in a bid to improve her mental health 中 bid 意为「努力、尝试」(熟词僻义), 整个短语意为「为改善心理健康所作的努力」; She has succeeded in a bid on the internet 把 bid 当作「竞拍」用, 与原文意思完全两回事。

47. Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege?
- A) Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet.
 - B) Most people can hardly ditch the web while avoiding hate and comparisons.
 - C) Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation.
 - D) Most people have been seriously addicted to the web without being aware of it.

为什么主动选择不使用互联网成为一种特权问题？

- A) 大多数人发现放弃使用互联网既微妙又复杂。
- B) 大多数人在避免仇恨和比较的同时很难摆脱网络。
- C) 由于数字化程度不断提高,大多数人没有互联网几乎无法生活。
- D) 大多数人在不知不觉中已经严重沉迷于网络。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege? 已把结论摆出，要在原文找直接给出的原因，属于原因型细节题。

【拆句】 Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege? 主干 does opting out become a matter of privilege; 动名词短语 actively opting out of using the internet 作主语; a matter of privilege 是表语。Why 直接问原因。

【定位】 The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection. Actively opting out of using the internet becomes a matter of privilege. 我们社会日益数字化意味着——从交一笔煤气费、规划一条去朋友家的路线，甚至打一通电话——一切都受制于你的网络连接。主动选择不使用互联网由此变成一种特权。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet 改写自 Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect, 描述的是「难度」, 并未回答题干「为何成为特权」。

B) 张冠李戴

Most people can hardly ditch the web while avoiding hate and comparisons 把「避开仇恨与攀比」塞给「为何不上网是特权」这一问题; 但 The unnecessary hate and comparisons went away once I put my phone down 讲的是 Gomez 远离社媒后的结果, 与 Q47 的因果无关。

C) ✓ 正确

The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection

↔ **Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation**

Could you get by without using the internet for four and a half years? ↔

Most people can hardly get by without the internet

预判的因果 (数字化 → 离不开网 → 不上网成特权) 与 Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation 一一对应。

D) 无中生有

Most people have been seriously addicted to the web without being aware of it 拿 like "an addict" 套到「普通人不自觉成瘾」上, 但原文只说 Gomez 自己感觉像 addict, 并没有「普通人不自觉成瘾」这一论断, 且与 Q47 因果无关。

48. Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating"(Lines 2-4, Para. 6)?

- A) The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse.
- B) The concept of the metaverse is believed to be still quite illusory.
- C) School children would be drawn farther away from the real world.
- D) Most families in the UK do not have stable broadband connections.

作者为什么说“目睹各公司……感到特别恼火”(第6段第2-4行)?

- A) 英国的数字鸿沟会因元宇宙而进一步恶化。 B) 元宇宙的概念被认为仍然相当虚幻。
- C) 学龄儿童会被拉得离现实世界更远。 D) 英国大多数家庭没有稳定的宽带连接。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating" 问的是作者使用此评价语背后的逻辑, 需要把「为何 irritating」这层因果挖出来。

【拆句】 Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating"(Lines 2-4, Para. 6)? Why 引导主干, 宾语从句 the author say + 直接引语; 括号 (Lines 2-4, Para. 6) 是定位说明。直接引语本身是动名词短语作主语 + feels 系动词 + irritating 表语。

【定位】 The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years, leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes. Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

英国的数字鸿沟在过去两年里加剧，导致较贫困家庭家中没有宽带。数字排斥是英国社会整体公平的一大威胁，因此当学童正为完成作业犯难时，看到 Facebook 之类的公司还在把元宇宙鼓吹成下一个伟大前沿，就让人尤其感到刺目。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years ↔

The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse

championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework

↔ **due to the metaverse**

预判「鼓吹元宇宙会加深数字鸿沟」与 The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse 完全对应，且推断只走一步，未越界。

B) 无中生有

The concept of the metaverse is believed to be still quite illusory 评价的是「元宇宙是否虚幻」，原文只用 the next great frontier 描述公司的宣传口径，并未对 metaverse 概念本身的「虚幻与否」作判断。

C) 答非所问

School children would be drawn farther away from the real world 把焦点放在「学童被拉离现实世界」，但原文中学童的位置是 struggling to complete their homework——他们是因为没有宽带连作业都做不了，而不是被元宇宙拉离现实。

D) 以偏概全

Most families in the UK do not have stable broadband connections 把原文 leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes 的「较贫困家庭」扩大为「大多数家庭」；同时这只是引发 irritating 的背景之一，而不是作者觉得 irritating 的核心原因。

49. What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms?

- A) They are conducive to promoting societal equality.
- B) They help many people feel connected with others.
- C) They provide a necessary device for a digital detox.
- D) They create a virtual community on the internet.

关于社交媒体平台,什么值得牢记?

- A) 它们有助于促进社会平等。 B) 它们帮助许多人感到与他人相连。
- C) 它们为数字排毒提供了必要的设备。 D) 它们在互联网上创建了一个虚拟社区。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms? 问的是作者明确提示要记住的事实，对应原文一处明确陈述。

【拆句】 What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms? 主干 What is worth bearing in mind; 动名词短语 bearing in mind 作 worth 的宾语; 介词短语 concerning social media platforms 限定话题。结构清晰无陷阱。

【定位】 Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

因此，值得记住的是：虽然删除所有社交媒体账号无疑会让一些人感觉好得多，但许多其他人则从共享平台所孕育的强烈社群感中获益。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

They are conducive to promoting societal equality 借用了上一段 wider societal equality in the UK 的高敏感词 societal equality，但原文是说「数字排斥威胁公平」，并未说社交媒体平台「促进」公平。

B) **✓ 正确**

many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed

↔ **They help many people feel connected with others**

预判的「连接感」和 They help many people feel connected with others 完美对应，且 They 指代 social media platforms / sharing platforms。

C) **与原文相反**

They provide a necessary device for a digital detox 颠倒了原文逻辑：even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from 说的是「做数字戒瘾本身就要先有设备和网络」，设备/网络是 digital detox 的前提，而非由社交媒体平台提供。

D) **偷换概念**

They create a virtual community on the internet 用 virtual community 偷换原文的 strong sense of community。原文强调的是「社群归属感」(用户主观感受)，而 virtual community 指「线上社群」这一实体，重点偏离；并且原文用 breed (孕育) 描述的是「感受」被催生，而非「社群」被创造。

50. What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?

- A) Having access to the internet.
- B) Edging further towards web 3.0.
- C) Getting more educational resources.
- D) Opening more social media accounts.

作者认为对于生活在数字排斥中的人们来说,什么才是真正重要的?

A) 能够接入互联网。 B) 进一步迈向web 3.0。 C) 获得更多教育资源。

D) 开设更多社交媒体账户。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?
问作者明示的观点，且原文有 crucial 一句直接对应，归为细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?
What 作 think 后宾语从句的主语；is really important 是表语；介词短语 for those living in digital exclusion 限定对象，其中 living in digital exclusion 是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 those。

【定位】 It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

至关重要是：让那些觉得社交媒体正在损害自己心理健康的人能够「关掉」，也要让那些深陷数字排斥的人首先能够「打开」。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place ↔

Having access to the internet

greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need

↔ **Having access to the internet**

预判「先能联网」与 Having access to the internet 完全对应，且与同段两处描述都能挂上。

B) 偷换概念

Edging further towards web 3.0 改自 Internet access will continue to grow in importance as we edge further towards web 3.0, 但 edge further towards web 3.0 在原文是描述时代背景，而非「对数字排斥者真正重要的事」。

C) 以偏概全

Getting more educational resources 把原文 greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need to learn, work and live 中的 resources 缩到「教育资源」。原文 resources 指的是「用于提供网络连接的资源」，learn 只是 connectivity 的用途之一。

D) 与原文相反

Opening more social media accounts 与全文论调（提醒社媒对心理健康有害、Gomez 主动远离社媒）相反；原文要那些 digital exclusion 的人 switch on 的是「网络连接」，并非「更多社媒账号」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 句真题句逐层精讲

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

"Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health", says she.

第2段，第2句

这句结构层次清楚但不算过难，既能训练主干定位，也能训练从句识别和时态区分，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对基础较弱者来说，难度有挑战但仍可通过方法拆开。

Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect.

第3段，第1句

动名词短语作主语的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，插入语的使用也是典型书面语特征，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"means that..." 是典型的引出解释说明的句型。从句中 "everything...is at the mercy of..." 的表达方式也是学术和新闻语体的常见模式。掌握本句的结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

Ms Gomez's multi-millionaire status has allowed her to take the "social" out of social media, so she can continue to leverage her enormous fame while keeping the trolls(恶意挑衅的帖子) at bay.

第4段，第1句

主句涵盖主语（带所有格定语）、谓语（现在完成时）、宾语、宾语补足语（不定式）四个核心成分，且宾语补足语内部包含介词短语，成分层次丰富。状语从句包含主语、情态动词谓语、不定式宾语、时间状语（"while" 分词短语），同样覆盖多种成分类型。句中同时出现不定式、分词、介词短语等非谓语形式，适合练习区分谓语与非谓语、识别复杂宾补结构。成分种类多样，训练价值较高。

The fact that she's still the second most-followed woman on Instagram suggests it's entirely possible to maintain a significant web profile to promote various projects—by way of a dedicated team—without being exposed to the cruel comments, hate mail and rape or death threats.

第4段，第2句

主句 + 同位语从句 + 宾语从句的三层结构,以及形式主语 it 搭配不定式真正主语的用法,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,典型性强,掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句。

It goes without saying that this is fundamentally different from how the rest of us without beauty deals and films to publicise use the likes of Instagram, TikTok and Twitter, but even the concept of a digital detox(戒瘾) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from.

第5段，第1句

句中覆盖形式主语与真正主语从句、系表结构、宾语从句、多个后置定语（介词短语、不定式）、并列主句等多种成分；特别是形式主语和三层嵌套从句的划分，是典型的易错点和高价值练习内容

Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse(元宇宙) as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating.

第6段，第2句

本句包含丰富的句子成分：动名词短语作主语、系表结构、复合宾语（"companies championing the metaverse as the next great frontier"）、宾语补足语、时间状语从句、目的状语（"to complete their homework"）。特别是动名词复合结构作主语和复合宾语的识别，是考试中的常见易错点。句子覆盖了多种成分类型，适合作为划分练习的优质材料。

Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed.

第7段，第1句

本句结构层级清楚但不简单，既有代表性，又能集中训练主干定位和多层从属关系；时态形式也足够丰富，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对需要提升长句拆解能力的学习者，优先级较高。

It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

第8段，第2句

是练习形式主语、长定语从句嵌套以及复杂并列结构的极佳素材，涵盖了多种核心语法点。

Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet.

第47题，A

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，形式宾语后置是英语书面表达的典型用法，掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句子（如 make it possible to、consider it necessary to 等）。

The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse.

第48题，A

简单句结构在真题中常见，情态动词 would 表推测的用法也较典型，但缺乏从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 81 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。

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇10次 · 真题 63 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇7次 · 真题 72 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇6次 · 真题 26 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇5次 · 真题 120 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇4次 · 真题 98 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇4次 · 真题 58 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇3次 · 真题 79 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次 · 真题 101 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次 · 真题 93 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇2次·真题 51 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇2次·真题 31 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇2次·真题 25 句

witness B2

n. 目击者

本篇2次·真题 19 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇2次·真题 18 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次·真题 16 句

actively B1

adv. 积极主动地

本篇2次·真题 14 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇2次·真题 10 句

societal C1

adj. 社会的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

equality B2

n. 平等

本篇2次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

beauty A2

n. 美

本篇1次·真题 53 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 43 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 23 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

fame B2

n. 名声

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

consequently B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

follower B1

n. 追随者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

leverage C1

n. 影响力

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

profile B2

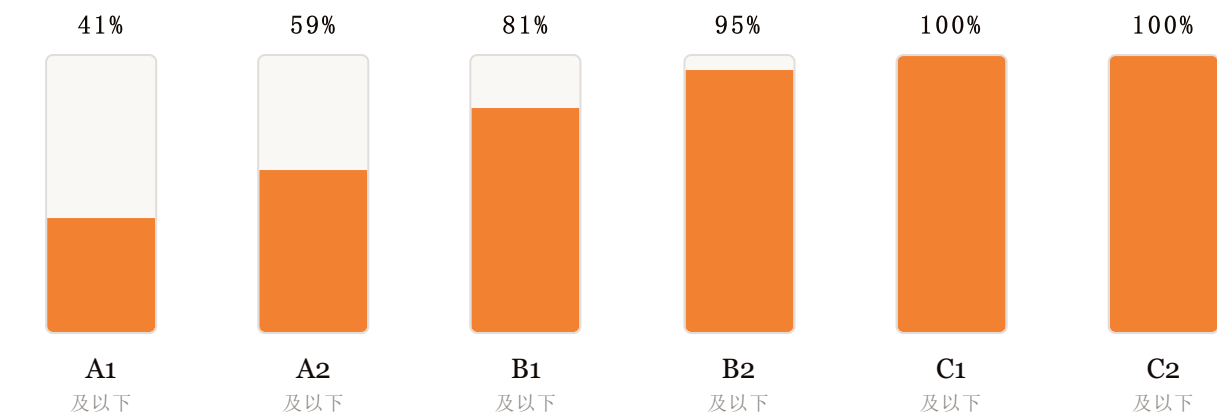
n. 简介

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

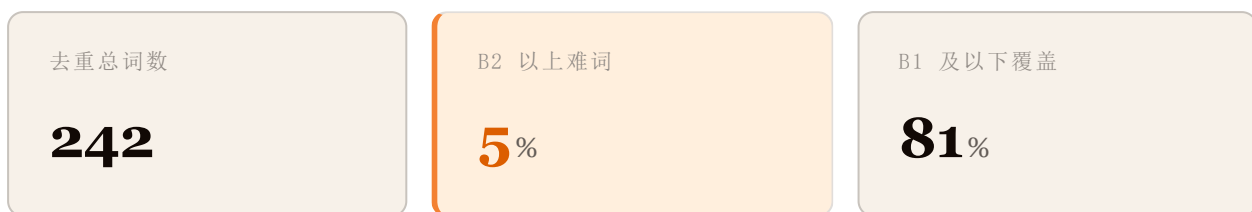
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 242 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 242 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 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 242 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年12月·第2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2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2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 Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior. Whatever it is, you cannot but recognize the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life.

心理学家长期以来对竞争究竟是人类行为中的习得成分还是遗传成分存在分歧。无论它是什么,你不能不认识到竞争正在学术界和当代生活的许多其他领域产生的影响。

P2 Psychologically speaking, competition has been seen as an inevitable consequence of human drives. According to Sigmund Freud, humans are born screaming for attention and full of organic drives for fulfillment in various areas. Initially, we compete for the attention of our parents. Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.

从心理学角度来说,竞争被视为人类驱动力的必然结果。根据西格蒙德·弗洛伊德的观点,人类生来就尖声呼喊以获得关注,并充满了在各个领域寻求满足的本能驱动力。最初,我们为获得父母的关注而竞争。此后,我们受制于自我满足的基本冲动与禁止纯粹放纵的社会和文化规范之间的斗争。

P3 Current work in anthropology (人类学) has suggested, however, that this view of the role of competition in human behavior may be incorrect. Thomas Hobbes, one of the great philosophers of the seventeenth century, is perhaps best remembered for his characterization of the "natural world," that is, the world before the imposition of the will of humanity, as being "nasty, brutish, and short." This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held, reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work, The

Origin of Species, which established the doctrine of natural selection. This doctrine, which takes for granted that those species best able to adapt to and master the natural environment in which they live will survive, has suggested that the struggle for survival is an inherent human trait which determines a person's success. Darwin's theory has even been summarized as "survival of the fittest"—a phrase Darwin himself never used—further highlighting competition's role in success. As it has often been pointed out, however, there is nothing in the concept of natural selection that suggests that competition is the most successful strategy for "survival of the fittest." Darwin asserted in The Origin of Species that the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation.

然而,当前人类学领域的研究表明,这种关于竞争在人类行为中作用的观点可能是不正确的。托马斯·霍布斯,十七世纪伟大的哲学家之一,最为人铭记的或许是他对“自然世界”,即在人类意志施加之前的世界的描述,认为它是“肮脏、野蛮和短暂的”。这种对前理性世界的描绘仍然被广泛持有,并因查尔斯·达尔文极具影响力的著作《物种起源》而得到强化,该书确立了自然选择学说。这一学说理所当然地认为那些最能适应并掌控其生存的自然环境的物种将会存活下来,这表明生存斗争是决定一个人成功的固有人类特征。达尔文的理论甚至被概括为“适者生存”——这是达尔文本人从未使用过的一个短语——进一步强调了竞争在成功中的作用。然而,正如人们经常指出的那样,自然选择的概念中并没有任何内容表明竞争是“适者生存”最成功的策略。达尔文在《物种起源》中断言,他所描述的斗争应被视为隐喻,并可以很容易地包括依赖和合作。

P4 Many studies have been conducted to test the importance placed on competition as opposed to other values, such as cooperation—by various cultures, and generally conclude that Americans uniquely praise competition as natural, inevitable, and desirable. In 1937, the world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead published Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples, based on her studies of several societies that did not prize competition, and, in fact, seemed at times to place a negative value on it. One such society was the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and they, Mead found, valued cooperation far more than competition. After studying dozens of such cultures, Mead's final conclusion was that competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior, and that its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it.

许多研究已经进行,以测试不同文化对竞争相对于其他价值观(如合作)的重视程度,并普遍得出结论认为美国人独特地将竞争赞颂为自然的、不可避免的和值得追求的。1937年,世界著名人类学家玛格丽特·米德发表了《原始民族的合作与竞争》,该书基于她对几个不重视竞争的社会的研究,事实上,这些社会有时似乎对竞争持负面评价。其中一个这样的社会是亚利桑那州的祖尼印第安人,米德发现,他们对合作的重视远远超过竞争。在研究了数十个这样的文化之后,米德的最终结论是,竞争性是人类行为中由文化创造的一个方面,它在特定社会中的普遍程度取决于该社会对它的重视程度。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?

- A) The disagreement on the inevitability of competition.
- B) The consequence of psychological investigation.
- C) The effect of human drives.
- D) The impact of competition.

作者认为在当代生活的许多领域中什么是容易看到的?

- A) 对竞争不可避免性的分歧。 B) 心理学研究的后果。 C) 人类驱动力的影响。 D) 竞争的影响。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?问的是作者在"当代生活的许多领域"中明确认为容易见到的东西，属于对原文某一具体表述的复述题，没有 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 Q51主干是 What ... is easy to see; the author think 是插入的宾语从句性插入语，问的实际是 What is easy to see; in many areas of contemporary life 是地点状语，限定范围。句式平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 Whatever it is, you cannot but recognize the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life.

不管竞争是什么（天生还是习得），你都不得不承认竞争正在学术界以及当代生活的许多其他领域中所产生的影响。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

The disagreement on the inevitability of competition.借的是Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior这一句，但原文说"心理学家一直有分歧"，而题干问的是"你不得不看到"的东西，把分歧与显而易见混为一谈；而且原文的分歧点是 learned or genetic（天生还是习得），不是 inevitability（必然性），偷换了概念。

B) **无中生有**

The consequence of psychological investigation.中 psychological investigation 在 P1里找不到对应——第 1 段只提到 psychologists in disagreement，没有提任何 investigation 的 consequence；且 consequence（后果）也不是原文 effect 的对应词。属凭空捏造。

C) **张冠李戴**

The effect of human drives.借了human drives这个词，但 human drives 出现在第 2 段心理学内部解释里，是"竞争"的原因之一；题干问的是"在当代生活各领域中容易见到的东西"，对应第 1 段尾句，而非第 2 段。属张冠李戴。

D) **✓ 正确**

the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life ↔

The impact of competition.

预判落在"竞争在当代生活中产生的影响"上，The impact of competition.就是它的最简同义改写，词义、对象、范围都对得上。

52. According to psychology, what do people strive to do following the initial stage of their life?

- A) Fulfill individual needs without incurring adverse effects of human drives.
- B) Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.
- C) Gain extensive recognition without exposing pure indulgence.
- D) Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions.

根据心理学,人们在生命的初始阶段之后努力做什么?

- A) 满足个人需求而不招致人类驱动力的不良影响。 B) 沉溺于文化追求的同时抑制其基本冲动。
- C) 获得广泛认可而不暴露纯粹的放纵。 D) 在遵守社会习俗的同时满足自己的欲望。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干According to psychology, what do people strive to do following the initial stage of their life?问"心理学认为人在初始阶段之后努力做什么", 要的是具体行为描述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Q52主干是 what do people strive to do; According to psychology 是来源状语; following the initial stage of their life 是介词短语作时间状语。strive to do = 努力去做, 注意题干问的是"努力的内容"而不是"努力的结果"。

【定位】 Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.

在那之后, 我们便受制于一场拉锯战——一边是我们自我满足的本能冲动, 另一边是禁止纯粹放纵的社会与文化规范。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Fulfill individual needs without incurring adverse effects of human drives.把原文中的两个对立面（本能冲动 vs 社会规范）改写成"满足需求且不引发本能冲动的负面效应"——但原文里 human drives 本身是积极的追求自我满足的力量，不是"会带来负面后果的东西"；且原文中真正的对立面是 social/cultural norms，与 human drives 无关。属与原文相反兼偷换概念。

B) 与原文相反

Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.中"沉湎于文化追求、压制本能冲动"完全把原文反过来——原文说的是文化规范禁止放纵、人的本能冲动想要放纵；选项却说人沉湎在文化里、压制本能。属与原文相反。

C) 张冠李戴

Gain extensive recognition without exposing pure indulgence.把"获得广泛认可"放在答案核心——但 recognition 对应的是 we compete for the attention of our parents 的初始阶段，是题干所问"之后"的前一阶段，时段错位；且 extensive（广泛）也是对 attention of our parents 的过度扩大。属张冠李戴。

D) ✓ 正确

base impulses for self-fulfillment ↔ Satisfy their own desires

social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence ↔

while observing social conventions

预判要求同时包含"追求自我欲望"和"受社会规范约束"两端，且两端关系是同时进行的"边追求边受约束"；Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions. 的 while 把两端缝在一起，与原文 a battle between ... and ... 等值。

53. What do we learn about the "natural world" characterized by Thomas Hobbes?

- A) It gets misrepresented by philosophers and anthropologists.
- B) It gets distorted in Darwin's The Origin of Species.
- C) It is free from the rational intervention of humans.
- D) It is the pre-rational world rarely appreciated nowadays.

关于 Thomas Hobbes 所描述的"自然世界",我们了解到什么?

- A) 它被哲学家和人类学家错误地呈现。
- B) 它在 Darwin 的《物种起源》中被扭曲。
- C) 它不受人类理性干预的影响。
- D) 它是当今很少被欣赏的前理性世界。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about the "natural world" characterized by Thomas Hobbes? 问"我们从原文中了解到 Hobbes 所刻画的自然世界是什么", 要的是对术语含义的复述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Q53主干是 What do we learn about the "natural world"; characterized by Thomas Hobbes 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 natural world, 含义="由 Hobbes 所刻画的"。这里要扣的是 Hobbes 给 natural world 下的定义, 不是后人的评价。

【定位】 Thomas Hobbes, one of the great philosophers of the seventeenth century, is perhaps best remembered for his characterization of the "natural world," that is, the world before the imposition of the will of humanity, as being "nasty, brutish, and short."

Thomas Hobbes 这位 17 世纪的大哲学家，最为人记得的或许是他对"自然世界"——也就是人类意志介入之前的世界——的刻画："令人厌恶、野蛮且短暂"。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

It gets misrepresented by philosophers and anthropologists.说自然世界被哲学家和人类学家"歪曲表述"——但原文只说 Hobbes 这一形象"被达尔文的工作强化" (reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work)，后来又说当代人类学研究"质疑了这一观点" (questioned)，并没有说 Hobbes 关于 natural world 的描述被哲学家和人类学家共同歪曲。属无中生有。

B) **与原文相反**

It gets distorted in Darwin's The Origin of Species.说自然世界在达尔文的书里被歪曲——但原文是This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held, reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work，达尔文是"加强"而非"歪曲"，方向相反。属与原文相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

the world before the imposition of the will of humanity ↔

It is free from the rational intervention of humans.

预判要求答案体现"无人理性介入"这一特征；It is free from the rational intervention of humans.正是同位语的直接同义改写——free from 完美匹配 before (按时间顺序的不及)。

D) **与原文相反**

It is the pre-rational world rarely appreciated nowadays.说 pre-rational world"当今很少受到欣赏"——但原文紧接着说This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held，明确说这一形象"仍被广泛持有"，与选项的 rarely 完全对立。属与原文相反。

54. What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion in The Origin of Species?

- A) All species inherently depend on others for survival.
- B) Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.
- C) Competition weighs as much as cooperation as a survival strategy.
- D) The strongest species proves to be the fittest in natural selection.

从Darwin在《物种起源》中的论断我们可以得出什么结论？

- A) 所有物种本质上都依赖其他物种生存。
- B) 生存斗争并不排斥相互支持。
- C) 作为生存策略,竞争与合作同等重要。
- D) 最强的物种被证明是自然选择中最适合的。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 题干What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion in The Origin of Species?用 conclude from 引导，要求从达尔文的断言中得出结论，属于"一步推断题"。

【拆句】 Q54主干是 What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion; in The Origin of Species 是地点状语限定该断言出自哪本书。conclude from 重在"从断言本身推出"，所以答案必须紧贴 Darwin 那句原话，不能拿别的句子做依据。

【定位】 Darwin asserted in The Origin of Species that the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation.

达尔文在《物种起源》中断言：他所描述的那些斗争应当被视为隐喻，完全可以涵盖依赖与合作。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

All species inherently depend on others for survival.中 All species (所有物种) + inherently (天生地) 是绝对化用语；原文只是说"斗争可以包含依赖与合作"，并未推出"所有物种都天生依赖他者才能生存"。属过度推断。

B) **✓ 正确**

the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation

↔ **Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.**

预判说斗争不排斥互助；Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.中 do not exclude 与原文 could include 等值，mutual support 概括 dependence and cooperation，逻辑等值、范围一致。

C) **过度推断**

Competition weighs as much as cooperation as a survival strategy.中"竞争与合作作为生存策略权重相当"，把两者并列等值——但原文只说斗争"可以包含"合作，并未在"权重相当"的层面比较两者；权重比较是凭空引入。属过度推断。

D) **偷换概念**

The strongest species proves to be the fittest in natural selection.说"最强的物种被证明是最适合的"——但原文的关键点是"survival of the fittest 这个短语达尔文自己从未使用"，且本句要的是"Darwin's assertion" (达尔文的断言)，不是社会上对"适者生存"的概括；况且 fittest 也不等于 strongest，原文专门指出自然选择并不暗示竞争才是最优策略。属偷换概念。

55. What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach after studying dozens of different cultures?

- A) It is characteristic of humans to be competitive.
- B) Americans are uniquely opposed to cooperation.
- C) Competition is relatively more prevalent in Western societies.
- D) People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.

Margaret Mead在研究了数十种不同文化后得出了什么结论？

A) 具有竞争性是人类的特征。 B) 美国人独特地反对合作。 C) 竞争在西方社会中相对更为普遍。

D) 人们对竞争的态度实际上受文化束缚。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach after studying dozens of different cultures?问"Mead 得出了什么结论", 是对原文最后一句明文表达的结论的复述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Q55主干是 What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach; after studying dozens of different cultures 是时间状语。注意问的是"Mead 的结论", 所以答案必须是 Mead's final conclusion 那一句的同义改写, 而不是 Mead 研究过程的具体发现 (那是中间结论, 不是 final conclusion) 。

【定位】 After studying dozens of such cultures, Mead's final conclusion was that competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior, and that its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it.

在研究了数十个这样的文化之后, Mead 的最终结论是: 竞争性是人类行为中由文化塑造出的一面; 它在某个具体社会中的普遍程度, 取决于该社会对它的评价。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It is characteristic of humans to be competitive.说"竞争是人类的天性"——但这正是 Mead 想要驳斥的观点, Mead 的结论恰恰相反: 竞争性不是天生的, 而是文化塑造的。属与原文相反。

B) **偷换概念**

Americans are uniquely opposed to cooperation.说美国人"独一无二地反对合作"——但原文是Americans uniquely praise competition as natural, inevitable, and desirable, 说美国人独一无二地"赞美竞争", 并未说他们反对合作; "赞美 X"与"反对 Y"不可直接对调。属偷换概念。

C) **过度推断**

Competition is relatively more prevalent in Western societies.说"竞争在西方社会中相对更普遍"——但 Mead 的最终结论是"竞争普遍程度取决于社会评价", 并未把社会分成"西方/非西方"两类、也未声称"竞争在西方更普遍"是普遍规律。属过度推断兼以偏概全。

D) **✓ 正确**

competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior ↔

People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.

its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it ↔

actually culture-bound

预判要求答案体现"竞争性受文化决定"; People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.中 culture-bound 直接等值于 culturally created, 是 Mead 结论的最简同义改写。

12 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。

Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior.

第1段，第1句

本句体现了“主句 + 介词 + 宾语从句”的经典结构，“whether”引导的选择性宾语从句在学术和考试语境中极为常见。主句使用现在完成时表达长期状态，从句使用一般现在时陈述普遍性判断，这种时态搭配也是典型的学术表达模式。掌握这个句式后可广泛应用于讨论学术争议的场景。

According to Sigmund Freud, humans are born screaming for attention and full of organic drives for fulfillment in various areas.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、并列表语（含现在分词短语和形容词短语）以及句首状语，成分种类丰富。特别是并列表语和被动语态的识别，是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.

第2段，第4句

主系表结构搭配长表语和嵌套定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，定语从句修饰并列结构中的后一项名词这一现象也较为典型，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

Current work in anthropology(人类学) has suggested, however, that this view of the role of competition in human behavior may be incorrect.

第3段，第1句

现在完成时加宾语从句的结构在学术文本和考试中非常典型，常用于引述研究结果或观点；插入语 however 的使用也是常见的学术写作手法；宾语从句中带有较长名词短语主语的模式在阅读理解中频繁出现，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Darwin's theory has even been summarized as "survival of the fittest"—a phrase Darwin himself never used—further highlighting competition's role in success.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、方式状语、定语从句（含省略的关系代词作宾语）、插入语、分词短语状语等多种成分，成分类型较为丰富。特别是定语从句中关系代词的省略和插入语的识别是常见易错点，对划分成分练习有较高价值。适合训练学生识别被动语态、插入成分和定语从句结构。

As it has often been pointed out, however, there is nothing in the concept of natural selection that suggests that competition is the most successful strategy for "survival of the fittest."

第3段，第6句

该句集中展示了四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式特征：there be 句型、定语从句修饰抽象名词、宾语从句嵌套、状语从句铺垫转折。这些结构在学术文本和长难句中极为常见，掌握本句可直接迁移到大量同类真题句。

In 1937, the world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead published Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples, based on her studies of several societies that did not prize competition, and, in fact, seemed at times to place a negative value on it.

第4段，第2句

本句展现了考研和四六级真题中的典型句式：主句+后置定语（分词短语）+嵌套的限制性定语从句+从句内并列谓语。这种 '主句骨架清晰+多层修饰+定语从句' 的组合在学术文本和考试阅读中非常常见，掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量同类长难句，代表性很强。

One such society was the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and they, Mead found, valued cooperation far more than competition.

第4段，第3句

并列句 + 插入语 + 比较结构的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。插入语用逗号分隔、比较结构用 'more than' 引出对比对象，都是典型句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?

第51题 题干

疑问句中嵌入宾语从句、疑问词前移的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见（如 What do you think is important），掌握后可迁移到类似句式的理解。

Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.

第52题，B

本句覆盖了多种重要成分：祈使句谓语、宾语、状语从句、宾语补足语。特别是 "keep...at bay" 这种宾语加补足语的结构，以及状语从句中省略主语和 be 动词的现象，都是值得练习的知识点。成分种类较为丰富，且包含典型的易错点（如省略结构的识别、宾语补足语的判定），对于成分划分训练有一定价值。

Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions.

第52题，D

本句覆盖祈使句主句的谓语和宾语、状语从句的谓语和宾语，还涉及状语从句中的省略现象。能练习祈使句识别、状语从句定位、以及从句主语和系动词的省略还原，是较实用的成分划分练习材料。

It is free from the rational intervention of humans.

第53题，C

主系表结构配合 "be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是英语中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定的代表性。但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为真题句式的典型性略显不足。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 94 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本篇7次·真题 136 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇6次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇6次·真题 26 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇4次·真题 14 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 191 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇3次·真题 171 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇3次·真题 126 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次·真题 54 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

本篇3次·真题 13 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次·真题 68 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 66 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 30 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇2次·真题 19句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇2次·真题 14句

contemporary B2

adj. 当代的

本篇2次·真题 13句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 96句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇1次·真题 79句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

image

A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

theory

B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

psychology

B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 52 句

aspect

B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

observe

B2

v. 观察/注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

desire

B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 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

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

trait

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 39 句

genetic

B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

organic

B2

adj. 有机的（不使用化学物质的）

本篇1次·真题 38 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

assert

C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类（总称）

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intervention

C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 32 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 31 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely

B1

adv. 很少，难得，不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

battle

B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 29 句

widely

B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 26 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 25 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize

C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题14句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题14句

exert

B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题12句

prevalent

C1

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题12句

indulge

C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本篇1次·真题11句

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题10句

granted

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题10句

inherently

C1

adv. 内在地

本篇1次·真题10句

opposed

B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次·真题10句

prohibit

B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

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

fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题9句

phrase

B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题9句

investigation

B2

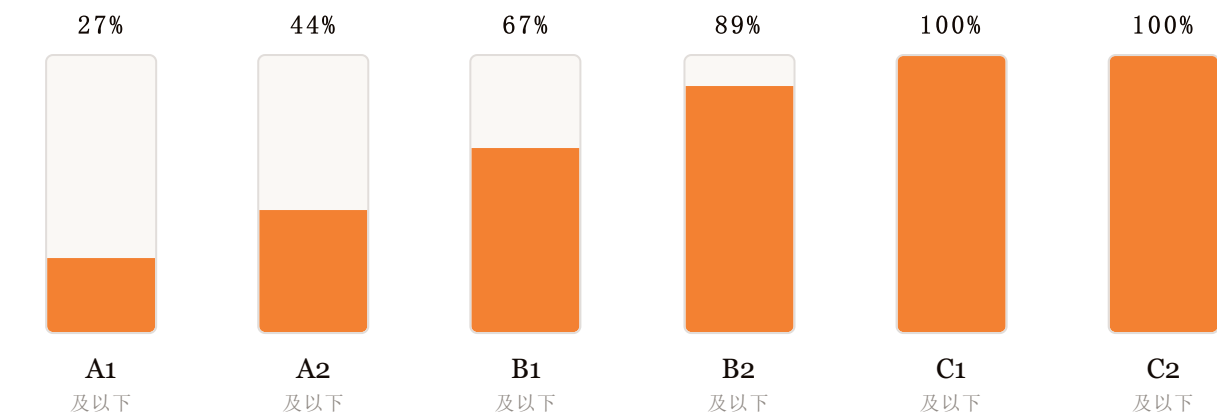
n. 调查;侦查

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 237 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 237 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 26 个·约 11%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 237 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2023年12月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国人口老龄化的现状与应对 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2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2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**.

随着经济与社会的发展，中国人口结构发生了显著变化，逐渐步入老龄化社会。中国老年人口将持续增加，人口老龄化趋势将更加明显。为了应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战，国家正积极采取措施，加大对养老的支持。通过改革社会保障(social security)制度，政府不断增加社会保障经费，逐步扩大社会保障覆盖范围，使更多老年人受益。政府还鼓励各种社会团体为老年人提供服务。在政府和社会团体的共同努力下，老年人将生活得更加幸福。

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。

With the development of the economy and society, China's population structure has undergone remarkable changes and is gradually entering an aging society. China's elderly population will continue to increase, and the trend of population aging will become more pronounced. To cope with the various challenges brought by population aging, the country is actively taking measures to increase its support for elderly care. By reforming the social security system, the government keeps increasing social security funding and gradually expanding its coverage, so that more elderly people can benefit. In addition, the government encourages various social organizations to provide services for the elderly. With the joint efforts of the government and social organizations, the elderly will live a happier life.

【衔接】第1、2句之间：用代词/省略避免重复 population aging

两句都谈人口老龄化，第1句末 an aging society 与第2句 the trend of population aging 紧挨。第2句可保留 the trend of population aging 点明趋势，但若觉重复，可把第2句首处理为 As a result, China's elderly population will keep growing, 用 As a result 显出『正步入老龄化→老年人口将增加』的因果，比单纯并列更连贯。

第3句承上：补 To address this/these challenges 显应对逻辑

第3句 为了应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战 本身已含『应对』的过渡含义，承接第2句『趋势更明显』的隐含问题。保留 To cope with the various challenges... 句首即可自然衔接，无需额外加词；这是中文已自带逻辑词、英文照译即连贯的情形。

第4、5句之间：用 In addition / also 显递进

第4句讲政府改革社保『增加经费、扩大覆盖』，第5句 政府还鼓励各种社会团体的『还』字是递进信号。第5句已用 also 译出『还』（The government also encourages...），逻辑显化到位；若想更书面，可句首加 In addition, the government encourages...。

末句总结：保留 With the joint efforts... 作收束

第6句 在政府和社会团体的共同努力下 回指前文政府与社会团体两方主体，是全篇的总结性收尾。With the joint efforts of the government and social organizations 开头既承接上文两个施动者、又领出结论，是天然的收束衔接，无需另加关联词。

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】中国人口老龄化的现状与应对

这段在客观介绍一个正在发生、并将持续的社会现象——中国步入老龄化以及政府的应对举措。开篇 随着经济与社会的发展，中国人口结构发生了显著变化，逐渐步入老龄化社会 就是典型的「陈述事实 + 趋势」语体，属社会现象介绍类，不是讲一段已经结束的历史故事。语体定下来，时态和用词风格也就跟着定了：客观、平实、不带个人情绪。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇在客观陈述中国当下的人口现状与政府正在做的事，是「现在的事实 / 现状」，故全篇主时态用一般现在时。注意原文有大量「将」字 中国老年人口将持续增加、人口老龄化趋势将更加明显、老年人将生活得更加幸福，这些是对未来的预测，需局部改用一般将来时 (will)，但不影响「现在」作为全篇基调。

【译法】人口老龄化

统一译为 population aging (或 the aging of the population)。这是本篇反复出现的核心词 逐渐步入老龄化社会、人口老龄化趋势将更加明显、应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战, 属约定俗成的固定译法, 全篇只用这一种, 不要一会儿 aging 一会儿 getting old。

社会保障制度

原文已给出英文 社会保障\social security\制度, 故统一用 social security system。括号里的 social security 是出题方给的指定译法, 必须采用, 不要自创 social insurance 之类。

老年人

统一译为 the elderly (或 elderly people / older people)。本篇多处出现 使更多老年人受益、为老年人提供服务、老年人将生活得更加幸福, 全篇用同一种译法, 避免 old men (含轻蔑/仅指男性) 这类误译。

社会团体

统一译为 social organizations (或 social groups)。出现于 鼓励各种社会团体为老年人提供服务 与 在政府和社会团体的共同努力下, 前后须用同一译名。

1. 随着经济与社会的发展, 中国人口结构发生了显著变化, 逐渐步入老龄化社会。

【主干】人口结构作主语 + 发生变化作谓语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文有明确主语 中国人口结构, 核心动词是 发生了显著变化, 定英文主干为 China's population structure has undergone remarkable changes。「随着经济与社会的发展」是伴随状语, 不进主干。

【降级】随着...降级为 with 介词短语 + 步入老龄化降级为并列谓语

随着经济与社会的发展 降级成介词短语 With the economic and social development 放句首作状语; 逐渐步入老龄化社会 与前面「发生变化」是同一主语的连续动作, 降级成并列谓语 and is gradually entering an aging society, 用 and 连接、不另起一句。

【语法】时态

「发生了变化」是到现在为止已出现、且影响延续至今的变化, 用现在完成时 has undergone, 比一般过去时更贴; 「逐渐步入」是正在进行的趋势, 用现在进行时 is entering, 与全篇现在时基调一致。

单复数

「显著变化」不止一处, 用复数 changes; society 在 an aging society 中特指一种社会形态, 用单数加冠词 an。

用词

「显著」用 remarkable / significant; 「逐渐」用 gradually, 对应 逐渐步入, 别漏译这个程度副词。

【译文】With the development of the economy and society, China's population structure has undergone remarkable changes and is gradually entering an aging society.

2. 中国老年人口将持续增加，人口老龄化趋势将更加明显。

【主干】 两个分句各有主语、各立一套主谓（主语策略：原句主语）

这是两个并列分句，各有明确主语：中国老年人口（China's elderly population）配谓语 will continue to increase；人口老龄化趋势（the trend of population aging）配谓语 will become more pronounced。

【降级】 本句结构简单、两并列分句直接 and 连接

无需复杂降级，两个「主语 + will + 动词」的分句用 and 平接即可：...will continue to increase, and the trend of population aging will become more pronounced。这是少数适合用 and 直接并列的场合，因为两边确是结构对称的独立陈述。

【语法】 时态

两个「将」字 将持续增加、将更加明显 都是对未来的预测，偏离全篇现在时基调，改用一般将来时 will continue / will become。这正是基调允许的『确有需要处偏离』。

单复数与主谓一致

population 作整体概念用单数，谓语 will continue 受影响（will 无人称变化，但还原 increases 时须配单数）；the trend 单数特指这一趋势，加定冠词 the。

用词

「更加明显」译 more pronounced / more obvious / more evident，比直译 more clear 地道；「持续增加」用 continue to increase / keep growing。

【译文】 China's elderly population will continue to increase, and the trend of population aging will become more pronounced.

3. 为了应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战，国家正积极采取措施，加大对养老的支持。

【主干】 国家作主语 + 采取措施作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 国家（the country / the government），核心动作是 正积极采取措施，定主干 the country is actively taking measures。「为了应对...挑战」是目的状语，「加大对养老的支持」是采取措施的具体内容/目的，均不进主干。

【降级】 为了应对...降级为 to 不定式 + 加大支持降级为 to 不定式/并列

为了应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战 降级成 To cope with the various challenges brought by population aging 作句首目的状语，其中「带来的」用过去分词 brought by 作后置定语修饰 challenges；加大对养老的支持 是采取措施的目的，可降级成 to increase its support for elderly care，与主句构成「采取措施以加大支持」。

【语法】 时态

「正积极采取措施」是当下正在进行的动作，用现在进行时 is actively taking，贴合「正」字，也合全篇现在时基调。

单复数

「种种挑战」强调多种，用复数 challenges，搭配 various；measures 采取多项措施用复数。

介词搭配

「应对挑战」用 cope with / deal with / address；「对养老的支持」用 support for（不是 support to）；「养老」译 elderly care / old-age care。

【译文】 To cope with the various challenges brought by population aging, the country is actively taking measures to increase its support for elderly care.

4. 通过改革社会保障(social security)制度，政府不断增加社会保障经费，逐步扩大社会保障覆盖范围，使更多老年人受益。

【主干】 政府作主语 + 增加经费、扩大范围作并列谓语 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语是 政府 (the government)，有两个并列核心动作：不断增加社会保障经费、逐步扩大社会保障覆盖范围，定主干 the government keeps increasing the social security funding and gradually expanding its coverage.

【降级】 通过...降级为 by 短语 + 使...受益降级为 so that 从句/分词

通过改革社会保障(social security)制度 是手段，降级成 By reforming the social security system 作方式状语放句首；使更多老年人受益 是前面动作的结果，降级成结果状语，用 so that more elderly people can benefit 或现在分词 benefiting more elderly people 挂在主句后。

【语法】 时态

「不断增加」「逐步扩大」是持续进行的现状，用一般现在时 keeps increasing / gradually expands，合全篇基调。

单复数与受益主体

「更多老年人」用复数 more elderly people；「受益」用 benefit (不及物，benefit from 或单用 benefit)，主语是老年人，写成 more elderly people can benefit.

用词与冠词

「社会保障经费」译 social security funding / funds；「覆盖范围」译 coverage，特指该制度的覆盖面用 its coverage；「逐步」gradually、「不断」continuously / keep doing，对应 不断增加、逐步扩大 不漏译程度词。

【译文】 By reforming the social security system, the government keeps increasing social security funding and gradually expanding its coverage, so that more elderly people can benefit.

5. 政府还鼓励各种社会团体为老年人提供服务。

【主干】 政府作主语 + 鼓励作谓语 + 社会团体作宾语 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语 政府，核心动词 鼓励，宾语 各种社会团体，定主干 the government also encourages various social organizations. 后面「为老年人提供服务」是社会团体要做的事。

【降级】 为老年人提供服务降级为 to 不定式作宾补

为老年人提供服务 降级成不定式 to provide services for the elderly，作宾语 social organizations 的补足语，构成 encourage...to do 结构，无需另起分句。

【语法】时态

「鼓励」是政府当前的做法，用一般现在时 encourages，第三人称单数主语 the government 后动词加 s，合全篇基调。

主谓一致

主语 the government 是第三人称单数，谓语用 encourages（加 s），是主体考生常漏的一致问题。

介词搭配

「为老年人提供服务」用 provide services for the elderly（provide sth for sb）或 provide the elderly with services（provide sb with sth），两种搭配都对，别混成 provide services to 之外的乱搭。

【译文】 The government also encourages various social organizations to provide services for the elderly.

6. 在政府和社会团体的共同努力下，老年人将生活得更加幸福。

【主干】 老年人作主语 + 生活得更幸福作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 老年人（the elderly），核心是 将生活得更加幸福，定主干 the elderly will live a happier life / the elderly will live more happily。「在...共同努力下」是条件/方式状语，不进主干。

【降级】 在共同努力下降级为 with 介词短语

在政府和社会团体的共同努力下 降级成 With the joint efforts of the government and social organizations 作句首状语；「生活得更加幸福」用 live a happier life（形容词比较级修饰 life）或 live more happily（副词比较级）表达。

【语法】时态

「将生活得更幸福」是对未来的预期，用一般将来时 will live，偏离现在时基调，与第 2 句的 will 同理。

比较级

「更加幸福」要用比较级：a happier life 或 more happily，别漏掉比较级只写 happy。

专名统一与单复数

social organizations 须与第 4、5 句沿用同一译法、用复数；efforts 用复数；the elderly 作主语指一类人，视作复数。

【译文】 With the joint efforts of the government and social organizations, the elderly will live a happier life.

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