

六级·真题卷第3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 *“With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society.”* You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2023年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2023年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2023年12月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

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.

Modern U.S. cities were designed to make exercise unnecessary. Cars and elevators once symbolized urban areas as machines for more efficient living. Now it is clear that these improvements provide great benefits but also 26 health costs. Recent studies show that urban 27 encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight. This 28 suggests that the layout and design of cities can hinder or promote healthier lifestyle choices and it is 29 that urban planners bear this in mind.

Unfortunately, urban planning still centers in large part on solving the problems of the past. Of course cities still need to 30 standard public health practices, such as separating toxic facilities from homes and restricting heavy truck traffic through 31 residential areas. But it's also important to create healthier cities—and the discussion is already underway. More and more city planners are paying increasing attention to encouraging physical activity by making it easier and safer for people to recreate, walk, bike and take public transportation. Many studies of 32 show that people live the longest in environments where physical activity is part of everyday life.

Providing more walkable spaces, better protected bike lanes and more 33 spaces are important steps. But even smaller changes can be effective.

Cities can close off streets on weekends to encourage communities to get out and walk. They also can provide more seating in public places, so that less-fit residents can rest during their journeys. Using public spaces in cities as places where people can exercise promotes 34 , rather than allowing physical activity to become restricted to private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that 35 less wealthy people from joining.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) correlation | I) longevity |
| B) dense | J) navigate |
| C) deter | K) recreational |
| D) equity | L) rotten |
| E) foster | M) sprawl |
| F) imperative | N) vibrate |
| G) impose | O) vicinity |
| H) irrespective | |

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**.

Can Learning a Foreign Language Prevent Dementia?

- A) You may have heard that learning another language is one method for preventing or at least postponing the onset of dementia. Dementia refers to the loss of cognitive abilities, and one of its most common forms is Alzheimer's disease(阿尔茨海默氏病). At this time, the causes of the disease are not well understood, and consequently, there are no proven steps that people can take to prevent it. Nonetheless, some researchers have suggested that learning a foreign language might help delay the onset of dementia.
- B) To explore this possibility more deeply, let's look at some of the common misconceptions about dementia and the aging brain. First of all, dementia is not an inevitable part of the normal aging process. Most older adults do not develop Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. It is also important to remember that dementia is not the same thing as normal forgetfulness. At any age, we might experience difficulty finding the exact word we want or have trouble remembering the name of the person we just met. People with dementia have more serious problems, like feeling confused or getting lost in a familiar place. Think of it this way: If you forget where you parked your car at the mall, that's normal; if you forget how to drive a car, that may be a signal that something more serious is going on.
- C) The idea that dementia can be prevented is based on the comparison of the brain to a muscle. When people talk about the brain, they sometimes say things like "It is important to exercise your brain" or "To stay mentally fit, you have to give your brain a workout." Although these are colorful analogies, in reality the brain is not a muscle. Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep. In addition, although some muscle cells have a lifespan of only a few days, brain cells last a lifetime. Not only that, but it has been shown that new brain cells are being created throughout one's lifespan.
- D) While it makes for a colorful analogy, comparing the brain to a muscle is inaccurate and misleading. So, if the brain is not a muscle, can it still be exercised? Once again, researchers don't know for sure. There are

now many computer, online, and mobile device applications that claim to be able to "train your brain," and they typically tap into a variety of cognitive abilities. However, research suggests that although this type of training may improve one's abilities at the tasks themselves, they don't seem to improve other abilities. In other words, practicing a letter-detection task will, over time, improve your letter-detection skills, but it will not necessarily enhance your other perceptual abilities.

- E) However, there is some reason to believe that learning languages might be different. The best evidence that foreign language learning confers cognitive benefits comes from research with those who are already bilingual(双语的). Bilingualism most commonly occurs when children are exposed to two languages, either in the home (mom speaks Dutch, dad speaks Spanish) or more formally in early schooling. But bilingualism certainly occurs in adulthood as well.
- F) Bilingualism and multilingualism are actually more common than you might think. In fact, it has been estimated that there are fewer monolingual speakers in the world than bilinguals and multilinguals. Although in many countries most inhabitants share just one language, other countries have several official languages. Switzerland, for example, has four official languages: German, French, Italian, and Romansh. Throughout large parts of Africa, Arabic, Swahili, French, and English are often known and used by individuals who speak a different, native language in their home than they do in the marketplace. So bilingualism and multilingualism are to be found throughout the world. And with regard to cognitive abilities, the research on those who speak more than one language paints an encouraging picture.
- G) For one thing, bilinguals are better at multitasking. One explanation of this superiority is that speakers of two languages are continually inhibiting one of their languages, and this process of inhibition confers general cognitive benefits to other activities. In fact, bilingual individuals outperform their monolingual counterparts on a variety of cognitive tasks, such as following complex instructions, and switching to new instructions. For the sake of completeness, it should be noted that the advantages of being bilingual are not universal across all cognitive domains. Bilingual individuals have been shown to have smaller vocabularies and to take longer in retrieving words from memory when compared to monolinguals. In the long run, however, the cognitive and linguistic advantages of being bilingual far outweigh these two drawbacks.
- H) If the benefits of being bilingual spill over to other aspects of cognition, then we would expect to see a lower incidence of Alzheimer's disease in bilinguals than in monolinguals, or at least a later onset of Alzheimer's for bilinguals. In fact, there is evidence to support this claim. The psychologist Ellen Bialystok and her colleagues obtained the histories of 184 individuals who had made use of a memory clinic in Toronto. For those who showed signs of dementia, the monolinguals in the sample had an average age of 71.4 years at time of onset. The bilinguals, in contrast, received their diagnosis at 75.5 years, on average. In a study of this sort, a difference of four years is highly significant, and could not be explained by other systematic differences between the two groups. For example, the monolinguals reported, on average, a year and a half more schooling than their bilingual counterparts, so the effect was clearly not due to formal education.
- I) A separate study, conducted in India, found strikingly similar results: bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals, even after other potential factors, such as gender and occupation, were controlled for. In addition, researchers have reported other positive effects of bilingualism for cognitive abilities in later life, even when the person acquired the language in adulthood. Crucially, Bialystok suggested that the positive benefits of being bilingual were only found in those who used both languages all the time.
- J) But encouraging as these kinds of studies are, they still have not established exactly how or why differences between bilinguals and monolinguals exist. Because these studies looked back at the histories of people who

were already bilingual, the results can only say that a difference between the two groups was found, but not why that difference occurred. Further research is needed to determine what caused the differences in age of onset between the two groups.

- K) Other studies of successful aging suggest that being connected to one's community and having plenty of social interaction is also important in delaying or even preventing the onset of dementia. Once again, however, the results are far less clear than the popular media might lead you to believe. Older individuals who lead active social lives are, almost by definition, healthier than their counterparts who rarely leave their homes or interact with others. So we can't really say whether being socially active prevents the onset of dementia, or if people who don't have dementia are more likely to be socially active.
- L) But even if studying a foreign language is not a magical cure-all, there is one thing it will do: It will make you a better speaker of a foreign language. Doing that confers a whole host of advantages we do know about.
36. Research indicates that brain training is likely to boost one's ability at specific tasks, but not one's other cognitive abilities.
37. According to estimates, the number of people who speak two languages or more is greater than those who speak one language only.
38. For the time being, we do not know what causes people to lose their cognitive abilities, or what we can do to prevent it.
39. It is hard to determine whether people who are free from dementia tend to have more social activities, or more social activities keep people away from dementia.
40. There is evidence that learning foreign languages might be beneficial to boosting one's cognitive abilities.
41. It was suggested that only those who always spoke two languages could benefit from bilingualism.
42. The brain is different from muscles in that it keeps working even when the body is at rest.
43. People who speak two languages do better at a number of cognitive tasks than those who speak only one language.
44. Dementia is different from being merely forgetful and entails more serious trouble.
45. It is claimed that more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease than bilinguals.

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.

Research is meant to benefit society by raising public awareness and creating products and innovations that enhance development. For research to serve its full purpose, the results must leave the confines of research laboratories and academic journals.

Findings effectively communicated can go a long way to serve the interests of the public. They can help address social injustices or improve treatments offered to patients.

Many researchers seem to be content with sharing the results of their studies in academic journals or at conferences. But few journals allow everybody to read the findings. Even articles freely available are usually written in academic language incomprehensible to the average reader.

For researchers in the tenure-track system, their main goal is winning tenure, which in part can be achieved by getting a number of papers published in prominent journals. Pressures like this mean community-level outreach is not prioritised.

Many researchers lack the writing skills to describe their results to a general audience. They may also worry about whether the public will understand their findings, or about findings being used to influence controversial policies. These concerns cause some researchers to shy away from communicating their findings outside the academic community.

Propagating research findings beyond academic publications is particularly crucial for addressing certain social discrepancies. It can help families, communities, healthcare providers, policymakers, government agencies and other stakeholders to understand and respond to crises that plague society.

The benefits of sharing findings flow both ways. Engaging with other researchers and the public can lead to unexpected new connections and new ideas that could suggest fruitful new directions for research.

To benefit both researchers and the communities, the need to find innovative, accessible ways to share the work cannot be overstated.

Institutions and funding organisations should support more researchers to publish in open access journals so that the public doesn't have to pay to read them. Institutions and researchers should invest in partnerships that expand capacity for sharing results more broadly.

Furthermore, ethics committees should make it mandatory for researchers to share their results with the public. Every research participant should opt in or out of receiving results, as part of the process of giving informed consent.

There could be misunderstanding of the findings presented by the researcher because of technical terms. But this can be resolved by researchers engaging the services of professional writers or communication officers to help with translating their study into more accessible language and share it widely with media outlets and the public.

Sharing results with the people who are most affected by them makes us better researchers and ensures that our work can be used to improve people's lives. Institutions and collaborators must recognise the value of doing so.

46. How can research serve its full purpose according to the author?

- A) With researchers being aware of public interests.
- B) With its findings published in prominent journals.
- C) With researchers creating products that enhance social development.
- D) With its findings properly communicated beyond the academic circle.

47. Why do ordinary readers find it difficult to access the results of researchers' studies?
- A) They cannot understand the academic language used for reporting these results.
 - B) They feel intimidated by the jargon researchers use to describe their findings.
 - C) They do not attend conferences where these results are freely available.
 - D) They have few chances to locate the journals that publish these findings.
48. What is one of the reasons some researchers won't prioritise communicating their findings to the public?
- A) They can thrive on the papers published.
 - B) Their top consideration is to win tenure
 - C) Their main goal is gaining recognition in their field.
 - D) They have to struggle to reach out to the community.
49. How can sharing findings benefit researchers themselves?
- A) By helping them to identify new research directions.
 - B) By enabling them to understand crises plaguing society.
 - C) By enabling them to effectively address social discrepancies.
 - D) By helping them to forge ties with government agencies.
50. Why are researchers advised to engage the services of professional writers or communication officers?
- A) To satisfy ethics committees' mandatory requirements of researchers.
 - B) To translate their study into languages accessible to readers overseas.
 - C) To make their publications correctly understood by the public.
 - D) To render their findings acceptable by prominent journals.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Spiders make their presence felt in late August and through early autumn. This is the mating season of some of the most common varieties, when male house spiders come out of hidden corners to look for females, and garden spiders reach adult size and spin their most dazzling webs.

Yet while the spider is a familiar fixture of nursery poems or songs and Halloween decorations, its relationship with humans is complicated. Fear of spiders is common and has serious impacts on the lives of sufferers. Its prevalence appears unrelated to any rational assessment of risk. Spiders in the UK are almost all harmless. Farmland species perform valuable ecosystem services, by preying on insects that are our competitors for crops. But they are a constant source of human anxieties—with a cultural association with witches and wickedness dating back to the middle ages.

Does this perhaps explain, in part, the lack of data about how spiders are faring in our age of ecological crisis? British butterflies are the most studied group of insects in the world, due to the long tradition of collecting and observing them. But spider conservationists point out that it was only in the 1980s that the classification of house spiders was properly sorted out. And while information about insect populations is gathered by experiments that measure the numbers hitting windscreens or traps, there have been few attempts to count spiders.

The huge reductions in the numbers of flying insects can only mean a reduction in spiders' food supply. A recent landmark study identified a 75% fall in insect populations between 1989 and 2016, with pesticide use thought to be to blame along with the destruction of wild areas for development. This means the overall picture for spiders is worrying, as it is for most creatures. But conservationists are most concerned about those varieties that are threatened due to habitat loss and fragmentation, which makes it impossible for them to migrate.

Of around 650 spider species regularly recorded in the UK, the majority thrive in marshes and wasteland. Conservation efforts, often led by determined individuals, have helped some species to recover by reintroducing them to new areas. With rewilding now firmly on the environmental policy agenda, the hope is that in future, spiders will be enabled to migrate by themselves, adapting to climate change by moving along wildlife corridors.

It seems unlikely that spiders will ever attract the same level of human enthusiasm as bees, birds or butterflies, in spite of their unique status as nature's spinners. But as they reveal themselves in all their splendour this autumn, it would be a good thing if more animal lovers recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific.

51. What do we learn about spiders in the UK since the middle ages?
- A) They have been generally misconceived.
 - B) They have adversely impacted crop growth.
 - C) They have been a constant reminder of bad luck.
 - D) They have made their presence felt when spinning webs.
52. What have spiders been associated with in the UK for centuries?
- A) Harm.
 - B) Evil.
 - C) Suffering.
 - D) Aggression.
53. What partly accounts for the reduction in spiders' food supply?
- A) The long tradition of collecting insects.
 - B) Fast reproduction of their competitors.
 - C) Chemicals used for killing insects.
 - D) The extinction of a lot of wildlife
54. What does the passage say is conservationists' biggest worry?
- A) A variety of spiders are threatened due to pollution of marshes and wasteland.
 - B) Certain species of spiders are endangered due to loss of their natural homes.
 - C) An increasing number of spiders are being killed by deadly pesticides.
 - D) More and more spider species are found losing their ability to migrate.
55. What wish does the author express close to the end of the passage?
- A) More people would recognise spiders' unique status in the ecosystem.
 - B) People would show greater enthusiasm for spiders than for butterflies.
 - C) There would be sufficient corridors for spiders to move along.
 - D) There would be more people appreciating spiders' splendour.

Part IV**Translation****(30 minutes)**

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

近年来，中国老龄人口持续增长。中国政府正采取各种措施，推进养老服务体系建设，使老年人晚年生活健康幸福。全国兴建了各类养老服务机构。为了提升养老机构的服务质量，政府颁布了一系列标准，加强对养老机构的监管。许多城市为方便老年人用餐，开设了社区食堂，为他们提供价格实惠的饭菜。行动不便的老年人还能享受上门送餐服务。同时，中国还在积极探索居家和社区养老等其他养老模式，以确保所有老年人老有所养。

2023年12月·第3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3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3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 **“With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society.”** You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·167词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society. Far from being a burden, seniors possess a lifetime of professional knowledge and practical wisdom that younger generations simply have not had time to acquire.

This potential shows itself in countless ways. Take retired engineers and doctors as an example: many of them return to their former posts as consultants, training newcomers and solving problems that puzzle less experienced staff. In my own community, retired teachers volunteer to run free evening classes, while elderly craftsmen pass down traditional skills that would otherwise disappear. Such efforts prove that age brings not decline but a rich resource waiting to be tapped.

Therefore, we should stop regarding old age merely as a time of rest and instead recognize its true worth. If society creates more opportunities for the elderly to share their expertise, everyone benefits. Only by valuing and drawing on their skills and experience can we build a wiser and more harmonious community.

【参考译文】

凭借宝贵的技能与经验，老年人能够继续为社会做出重要贡献。老年人远非负担，他们拥有一生积累的专业知识与实践智慧，而这些是年轻一代还来不及积累的。

这种潜力体现在方方面面。以退休的工程师和医生为例：他们中许多人以顾问身份重返原岗位，培训新人，解决经验不足的员工搞不定的难题。在我自己的社区里，退休教师志愿开办免费夜校，老手艺人则把原本会失传的传统技艺传承下去。这些付出证明，年龄带来的不是衰退，而是一笔有待挖掘的丰厚资源。

因此，我们应当不再把老年仅仅看作歇息的时光，而要认识到它真正的价值。倘若社会为老年人创造更多分享专长的机会，人人都会从中受益。唯有珍视并善用他们的技能与经验，我们才能建成一个更智慧、更和谐的社群。

【第1段】照抄首句加对比托举。首句 With their valuable skills and experience... 一字不差照抄，守住硬约束；紧接 Far from being a burden, seniors possess a lifetime of professional knowledge... 用对比句托举论点，落实了‘照抄首句加一句托举’的方法与‘对比托举观点’句架。

【第2段】双例并列回扣中心。主题句 This potential shows itself in countless ways 领起，Take retired engineers and doctors as an example 与 In my own community 两个钩子分别带出职场例和身边例，末句 Such efforts prove that age brings not decline but a rich resource 把例子拉回中心，正是‘先主题句再举例收束’的落地。

【第3段】推结论并升华呼应。Therefore, we should stop regarding old age merely as a time of rest 由前文推出态度，末句 Only by valuing and drawing on their skills and experience can we build... 用倒装升华并让 skills and experience 重现，与首句首尾呼应，落实‘由论点推呼吁再升华’。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

论证老年人凭技能经验贡献社会

本题要写 an essay that begins with the sentence，且首句已给定：老年人凭 valuable skills and experience 能继续为社会做贡献。核心任务不是泛谈尊老，而是论证‘为什么/怎样’老年人靠其技能与经验对社会有实实在在的贡献，并用 You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay 三种方式之一把这个论点撑起来。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，不需要称呼、落款或书信格式。语域按面向阅卷人的正式书面英语来写：用完整句、正式词汇，避免口语缩略和随意语气，让论证显得客观、有分量。

中心立意

老人以技能经验持续回馈社会

中心论点就是给定首句：老年人凭借宝贵的技能与经验，能够继续为社会做出重要贡献。全文都为证明这一点服务，紧扣 With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society 中的技能、经验与贡献，不滑向养老、孝顺等偏题方向。

要展开的要点

1. 专业本领返聘再用

第一个要点从职场角度切入：退休的工程师、医生、教师等把多年积累的专业本领带回岗位，做顾问、带新人、解决年轻人处理不了的难题，说明技能没有随退休作废，反而是稀缺资源。

2. 阅历传承服务社区

第二个要点从社区与家庭角度切入：老人凭人生阅历做志愿服务、开公益课、传授传统手艺，把经验转化为对身边人的实际帮助，呼应 use your personal experiences to develop your essay 里鼓励的个人经历式论证。

3. 社会应正视善用老人价值

第三个要点上升到态度层面：社会不该把老年只当作歇息期，而应创造机会让老人分享专长，善用这笔财富，与首句首尾呼应、把论点收束成呼吁。

STRUCTURE · 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 照抄首句并点明立场

第一段逐字照抄给定首句作为文章开头，再补一两句解释老年人为何是资源而非负担，把中心论点立稳。

第 2 段 举例论证展开分论点

第二段是主体，用 cite examples 与 use your personal experiences 的方式，把‘专业返聘’‘社区传承’两个要点各配具体事例展开，证明技能经验的实际价值。

第 3 段 重申升华回扣首句

第三段收束：呼吁社会正视并善用老年人价值，回扣首句，把论点从‘能贡献’升华到‘社会应善用’。

第 1 段 立老人是资源非负担

落点：先照抄 With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society，再点明老年人拥有年轻一代来不及积累的专业知识与人生智慧，是可被利用的财富而非社会累赘。

对比托举观点 · Far from being ____, they possess ____ that _____. (用‘远非……而是拥有……’把负面预期翻转成正面价值)

补足原因 · ____ that younger generations simply have not had time to _____. (用一个 that 从句解释这项优势为何独属老年人)

第 2 段 返聘与社区两例撑论点

落点：退休工程师、医生返岗当顾问、带新人、解决难题；社区里退休教师开免费夜校、老手艺人传授濒临失传的技艺。用这两组具体事例呼应 cite examples 与 use your personal experiences to develop your essay，证明年龄带来的不是衰退而是资源。

举例过渡 · Take ____ as an example: many of them _____. (用‘以……为例’把抽象论点落到一群具体的人身上)

亲历式补例 · In my own community, ____ volunteer to ____, while ____ pass down _____. (用亲身见闻再补一个例子，双例并列增强说服力)

例后回扣中心 · Such efforts prove that ____ brings not ____ but _____. (用‘这些做法证明……’把例子拉回论点、避免脱节)

第3段 呼吁社会善用老人专长

落点：社会不应把老年只当歇息期，而应创造机会让老人分享专长；唯有正视并善用他们的技能与经验，才能建成更智慧、更和谐的社群，回扣 With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society。

据证据下结论 · Therefore, we should stop ____ and instead recognize _____. (用'因此我们应停止.....转而认识到.....'从论证推出态度)

条件式升华呼吁 · Only by ____ can we build _____. (用'唯有.....才能.....'的倒装把论点拔高成呼吁，句末重现主题词呼应首句)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

紧扣技能经验贡献

本题达标要点：全篇紧扣 With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society，用具体贡献说话；最易失分处是写成空泛的'尊老敬老'或跑到养老、孝顺话题。

结构连贯

总分总加钩子词

本题达标要点：首段立论、次段双例、末段呼应，符合 make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay 的展开逻辑；易失分处是例子和论点之间没有过渡句，读起来像堆砌。

语言准确

常用词写准比堆大词强

本题达标要点：contribute to、pass down、draw on 等搭配用准即可显出功底；易失分处是为求'高级'硬造中式表达，如把'做贡献'写成 make devote 之类的错搭。

字数格式

卡150到200且首句原样

本题硬约束：正文须落在 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words 的区间内，且开头逐字照抄给定首句；易失分处是字数越界或把首句改写、漏抄。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

改写首句致跑题

反面示例：把首句改成 Old people are useful and can help society a lot. (既改写又口语化，丢了 valuable skills and experience 这一核心)。修正：开头一字不改地写 With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to society. 再展开。

只喊重要无例支撑

反面示例：Elderly people are very important. Their experience is valuable. Society needs them very much. (三句同义反复、没有一个例子)。修正：改成 Take retired doctors as an example: many return as consultants and train younger staff. 用具体事例把'重要'坐实。

漂到赡养孝顺话题

反面示例：We should respect the old and take good care of them. Children must support their aged parents. (讲的是被赡养，与'凭技能经验贡献社会'相反)。修正：改成 The elderly can give back through their skills, such as mentoring newcomers and passing down traditional crafts. 把重心拉回'贡献'。

英语六级 2023年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2023年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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3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3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、4 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3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.

Modern U.S. cities were designed to make exercise unnecessary. Cars and elevators once symbolized urban areas as machines for more efficient living. Now it is clear that these improvements provide great benefits but also 26 health costs. Recent studies show that urban 27 encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight. This 28 suggests that the layout and design of cities can hinder or promote healthier lifestyle choices and it is 29 that urban planners bear this in mind.

现代美国城市的设计使锻炼变得不必要。汽车和电梯曾经象征着城市地区是更高效生活的机器。现在很明显，这些改进提供了巨大的好处，但也带来了健康代价。最近的研究表明，城市扩张鼓励了更多的驾车出行，并与体重增加相关。这种相关性表明，城市的布局和设计可以阻碍或促进更健康的生活方式选择，城市规划者必须牢记这一点。

Unfortunately, urban planning still centers in large part on solving the problems of the past. Of course cities still need to 30 standard public health practices, such as separating toxic facilities from homes and restricting heavy truck traffic through 31 residential areas. But it's also important to create healthier cities—and the discussion is already underway. More and more city planners are paying increasing attention to encouraging physical activity by making it easier and safer for people to recreate, walk, bike and take public transportation. Many studies of 32 show that people live the longest in environments where physical activity is part of everyday life.

不幸的是，城市规划在很大程度上仍然集中于解决过去的问题。当然，城市仍然需要促进标准的公共卫生实践，例如将有毒设施与住宅分开，限制重型卡车交通穿越密集的住宅区。但创建更健康的城市也很重要——相关讨论已经在进行中。越来越多的城市规划者越来越关注通过让人们更容易、更安全地娱乐、步

行、骑自行车和乘坐公共交通来鼓励体育活动。许多关于长寿的研究表明，人们在体育活动是日常生活一部分的环境中活得最长。

Providing more walkable spaces, better protected bike lanes and more 33 spaces are important steps. But even smaller changes can be effective.

提供更多适宜步行的空间、更好保护的自行车道和更多的休闲空间是重要的步骤。但即使是更小的改变也可以有效。

Cities can close off streets on weekends to encourage communities to get out and walk. They also can provide more seating in public places, so that less-fit residents can rest during their journeys. Using public spaces in cities as places where people can exercise promotes 34, rather than allowing physical activity to become restricted to private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that 35 less wealthy people from joining.

城市可以在周末封闭街道，以鼓励社区居民外出步行。它们还可以在公共场所提供更多座位，以便身体状况较差的居民在旅途中可以休息。将城市的公共空间用作人们可以锻炼的场所促进了公平，而不是让体育活动仅限于私人健身房，这些健身房通常收取昂贵的月费，阻碍了较不富裕的人加入。

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) correlation | I) longevity |
| B) dense | J) navigate |
| C) deter | K) recreational |
| D) equity | L) rotten |
| E) foster | M) sprawl |
| F) imperative | N) vibrate |
| G) impose | O) vicinity |
| H) irrespective | |

26. these improvements provide great benefits but also (26) health costs

【答案】 **G) impose** (动词)

【词性槽】 also 后并列谓语缺动词

【依据】 **impose costs** 是固定地道搭配

impose costs/burden/restrictions on... 是英语里高频搭配，表"强加、招致（成本/负担）"。本句用 but also 把"带来好处"与"招致健康代价"形成转折并列：provide great benefits but also (26) health costs, impose 在 cost 前正是最自然的动词。

【竞争词】 J) navigate "导航健康代价"搭配不成立

navigate 不与 costs 搭配；意义上也无法表达"招致"。

N) vibrate 义为"振动"，与抽象 health costs 不搭

vibrate 是物理动词，与抽象代价宾语无法搭配。

27. Recent studies show that urban __(27)__ encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight.

【答案】 **M) sprawl** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 urban 后需名词作主语

【依据】 **urban sprawl 是地道术语，对应"城市蔓延招致开车多+肥胖"**

urban sprawl (城市无序扩张) 是城市规划/健康研究里高度固定的术语，指城市低密度向外摊大饼。摊得越大，居民越依赖开车、越少步行，自然 encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight——因果链严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 A) correlation 下一题 28 才需要 correlation

correlation 多表"相关性"，更适合下句 This __(28)__ suggests that... 指代"上一句揭示的相关性"，留给 28 题更恰当；而且 urban correlation 也不是常见说法。

D) equity "城市公平鼓励开车"逻辑荒诞

equity 本意"公平"，与"鼓励更多开车、体重更重"的负面后果在逻辑上矛盾。34 题的 promote __ 才是它的归宿。

I) longevity "城市寿命鼓励开车"语义不通

longevity "长寿"与"鼓励开车、体重增加"的负面因果对不上；32 题的 studies of __ 才与它匹配。

O) vicinity "城市附近鼓励开车"指代不清

vicinity 指"附近地区"，多用于 in the vicinity of 短语，单独作 "urban + vicinity" 搭配不成立，也无法解释"鼓励开车"。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 O) —— vicinity 看着也能配 urban。urban + 名词的位置最容易被 vicinity 干扰——"城市的附近地区"似通非通。但比对学科术语 urban sprawl 才是城市规划的固定说法，且后文"鼓励开车/体重增加"只能由"无序扩张"解释。防坑句：拿不准就回看后续 encourages more driving 因果链是否成立。

28. This __(28)__ suggests that the layout and design of cities can hinder or promote healthier lifestyle choices

【答案】 **A) correlation** (名词)

【词性槽】 指示词 This 后需单数名词

【依据】 回指上句"扩张→开车多→更胖"的相关性

上一句 Recent studies show that urban __(27)__ encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight. 描述的就是"城市蔓延"与"体重"之间的关联——is associated with 的标准说法正是 correlation。本句用 This correlation 回指，紧扣"相关性"语义。

【竞争词】 D) equity "这种公平"无回指对象

上句没有讨论"公平"，equity 在此找不到回指意义；语段焦点是"扩张和体重的关联"。

I) longevity 上句谈"体重增加"不谈"寿命"

longevity "长寿" 与上句"鼓励开车、体重增加"语义对不上号。

O) vicinity vicinity 表地点，不指代研究结论

This vicinity 只能指"这一带"，无法回指上句揭示的关系。

29. it is __(29)__ that urban planners bear this in mind

【答案】 **F) imperative** (形容词)

【词性槽】 it is __ that 句型中需形容词作表语

【依据】 "城市规划者必须铭记这一点至关重要"

imperative "至关重要的、势在必行的" 恰好是 it is imperative that 的高频搭配，并且 that 从句里 bear this in mind 用了 bear (虚拟语气的原形动词)，正与 imperative 引导的虚拟语气句型对得上。语义上承接上文 Recent studies show that urban __(27)__ encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight.，把"城市规划要顾及健康"提到一个必须做的高度。

【竞争词】 H) irrespective 不用于 it is __ that 句型

irrespective 只能搭配 of，不进入 "it is + adj. + that" 句型，结构上排除。

L) rotten 色彩与作者立场相反

作者整段在呼吁城市规划者重视健康，是正面倡导；代入 it is rotten that... ("这件事真糟糕") 情感色彩完全相反。

30. cities still need to __(30)__ standard public health practices

【答案】 E) foster 动词

【词性槽】 情态动词 need to 后需动词原形

【依据】 "推行/促进标准公共卫生做法"

foster 表"促进、推行、培育", 与 standard public health practices 搭配恰好表达"城市仍需推行/促进标准公共卫生做法"。本句承接 urban planning still centers in large part on solving the problems of the past, foster 体现"继续保留并落实传统做法"的正面动作。

【竞争词】 C) deter "阻止公共卫生做法"与全文立场相反

deter 表"阻止", 城市不可能去"阻止"公共卫生措施; 它的归宿在 35 题的"deter...from joining"句式里。

G) impose impose 强调"强加", 色彩偏重 + 留给 26 题用

impose 多与 burden/cost/tax/restriction 搭配, 强调强行加诸; 与 standard public health practices 的正面语义不搭。26 题的 impose health costs (招致健康代价) 是它的真正归宿。

J) navigate "导航公共卫生做法"搭配不通

navigate 指"穿行、操纵", 常配 navigate the system/streets, 不与 practices 直接搭配表示"推行"。

N) vibrate 义为"振动", 与公共卫生主题南辕北辙

vibrate 是物理动作, 与抽象的 practices 完全无法搭配。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 G) —— impose 也能后接抽象宾语。动词空填 impose 看似可行 ("施加公共卫生做法"似乎也通), 但 impose 色彩偏"强加、施压", 与 standard public health practices 的正面/中性语义不合; 况且 26 题的 impose health costs 才是 impose 真正的归宿。防坑句: 动词色彩要与宾语色彩一致。

31. restricting heavy truck traffic through __(31)__ residential areas

【答案】 **B) dense** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 areas 前需形容词作定语

【依据】 "限制重型卡车穿越人口稠密的居民区"语义最顺

句子讲的是公共健康措施——把有害设施与住宅隔开、限制重卡穿行居民区。能让"限制重卡"具有现实意义的形容词，最自然的就是"人口稠密的"：人越密，重卡穿行的健康风险越大。代入后 restricting heavy truck traffic through __(31)__ residential areas 读作 dense residential areas，搭配地道、语义贴。

【竞争词】 F) imperative 义为"至关重要的"，与 residential areas 语义不搭

imperative 通常修饰任务、需求 (it is imperative that...)，不用来形容"居民区"的物理属性；而且后面 29 题正需要 it is imperative that... 的句式，留给那里更合适。

H) irrespective 几乎只用作 irrespective of 短语，做后置状语

irrespective 几乎不放在名词前作前置定语，本句也没有 of 引出的比较对象，结构上就用不了。

K) recreational "娱乐的居民区"语义不通

recreational 通常修饰 spaces、activities、facilities；与 residential 一起说"娱乐的居民区"逻辑奇怪。况且 33 题的 more __(33)__ spaces 正等着 recreational。

L) rotten 色彩太负面，超出此处中性描述

rotten 强调"腐败""糟糕透顶"，色彩极重；文章只是中性地讲"哪些居民区要保护"，没有要把这些社区贬为"破败"之意。

32. Many studies of __(32)__ show that people live the longest in environments where physical activity is part of everyday life.

【答案】 **I) longevity** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 of 后需名词作宾语

【依据】 "长寿研究"与 live the longest 完美呼应

that 从句 people live the longest in environments where physical activity is part of everyday life 中 live the longest 直接对应 longevity (长寿)。“长寿研究”自然得出“在日常活动的环境里活得最久”。

【竞争词】 D) equity "公平研究"与活得最久无关

equity 与 live the longest 没有语义指向；equity 留给 34 题正合适。

O) vicinity "附近地区研究"语义空泛

studies of vicinity 不是常见搭配，也不指向"寿命/活得久"这个研究结论。

33. Providing more walkable spaces, better protected bike lanes and more __(33)__ spaces are important steps.

【答案】 **K) recreational** (形容词)

【词性槽】 形容词 more 与名词 spaces 之间需形容词

【依据】 "更多娱乐空间"呼应"鼓励市民活动"

第三段在讲"提供促进活动的城市要素", 与 walkable spaces (步行空间)、protected bike lanes (受保护的自行车道) 并列的第三项理应是同一逻辑的活动空间。recreational spaces "娱乐/休闲空间" 正好契合: 让人有地方运动、玩耍, 呼应 encouraging physical activity by making it easier and safer for people to recreate, walk, bike and take public transportation 里的 recreate。

【竞争词】 F) imperative 义"必要的", 不用来描述空间属性

imperative spaces 不是英语里的常见搭配, 且把"空间"说成"势在必行的"语义不通。

H) irrespective 几乎只用于 irrespective of 短语

不能作前置定语, 结构上排除。

L) rotten 贬义"破败", 与正面措施清单矛盾

本段在列"重要的良性改造", 提供"破败空间"显然不是 important steps。

34. Using public spaces in cities as places where people can exercise promotes __(34)__, rather than allowing physical activity to become restricted to private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that __(35)__ less wealthy people from joining.

【答案】 **D) equity** (名词)

【词性槽】 动词 promotes 后需名词作宾语

【依据】 "促进公平"恰是与昂贵私人健身房对立面

rather than 后的反面情境是 private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that __(35)__ less wealthy people from joining——昂贵会员费把低收入者排除在外, 本质是"不公平"。promotes equity "促进公平"正是它的反面, 并紧扣公共空间面向所有人这一公共健康主旨。

【竞争词】 O) vicinity "促进附近地区"语义混乱

vicinity 表"附近", promotes vicinity 不成搭配, 也无法对应 rather than 后"将穷人挡在门外"的不公平反面。

35. private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that __ (35) __ less wealthy people from joining

【答案】 C) **deter** 动词

【词性槽】 that 引导的定语从句缺谓语

【依据】 **deter sb. from doing** 是固定搭配

deter "使打消念头/阻止", 固定搭配 deter sb. from doing sth.. 代入恰好表达"昂贵会员费让低收入者打消加入健身房的念头", 与 34 题的 equity 形成正反对照, 把"私人健身房不公平"这层意思讲透。

【竞争词】 G) **impose** impose 不跟 sb. from doing 结构

impose sth. on sb. 是其正确搭配, 不能说 impose sb. from doing。26 题才是它的归宿。

J) **navigate** navigate 不带 from doing 结构

navigate 是"穿行、操纵", 与"阻止某人做某事"语义和结构都不匹配。

N) **vibrate** 义为"振动", 与抽象的"阻止加入"无关

vibrate 是物理动词, 无法承接 sb. from doing。

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) **correlation** 名词

相关性、关联

用于第 28 空

B) **dense** 形容词

密集的、稠密的

用于第 31 空

C) **deter** 动词

阻止、使打消念头

用于第 35 空

D) **equity** 名词

公平、公正

用于第 34 空

E) **foster** 动词

促进、培养

用于第 30 空

F) **imperative** 形容词 名词

至关重要的; 必要的事

用于第 29 空

G) **impose** 动词

强加、施加 (负担/代价)

用于第 26 空

H) **irrespective** 形容词

不考虑的、无关的 (常与 of 连用)

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **longevity** 名词

长寿、寿命

用于第 32 空

J) **navigate** 动词

导航、穿行

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **recreational** 形容词

娱乐的、消遣的

用于第 33 空

L) **rotten** 形容词

腐烂的、糟糕的

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **sprawl** 名词 动词

(城市的) 无序扩张、蔓延

用于第 27 空

N) **vibrate** 动词

振动、颤动

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **vicinity** 名词

附近、邻近地区

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

城市规划应主动促进市民健康活动

全文围绕一个核心论点展开——美式现代城市过去以“省力”为荣，如今要反过来鼓励步行、骑行与公共活动，让健康生活方式融入城市设计。开篇即定调 Modern U.S. cities were designed to make exercise unnecessary., 随后提出 Recent studies show that urban __(27)__ encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight., 把“城市形态”与“健康代价”挂钩，奠定全文话题。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

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

H) **irrespective** 形似可作形容词，实际只能跟 of

irrespective 看似形容词，常被误填到 29、31、33 这种"形容词空"。但 irrespective 在英语里近乎只用于 irrespective of 短语，不可前置作定语、也不进 it is ___ that 句式，结构上一律走不通。识破口诀：see -of? 见 of 才用。

J) **navigate** 动词、含"穿行"义，易混进 30、35、26

navigate 在六级里近年高频出现，作动词意思也偏抽象，容易被误填到"动词空"。但它的宾语通常是 streets/system/challenges 等"可穿行的事物"，不与 practices / costs / people from doing 搭配，靠固定宾语类型即可识破。

L) **rotten** 形容词、色彩极重，易混进 31、33

rotten 表"腐败、糟糕"，色彩太负面。本文整体是中性偏正面的"如何让城市更健康"，没有任何一处需要"糟糕的居民区/糟糕的空间"。看到强贬义形容词，先怀疑感情色彩是否对得上作者立场。

N) **vibrate** 动词混淆"vibrant 振奋的城市"印象

考生容易因 vibrant city (充满活力的城市) 的印象，把 vibrate 当成"使生机勃勃"误选进 30、26、35 任一动词空。但 vibrate 只是"物理振动"，与抽象宾语完全不配；想到"活力"该用的是 vibrant (形容词)。

O) **vicinity** 名词，易混进 27、28、32、34

vicinity 表"附近地区"，看着像和"城市"沾边的名词，但它几乎只用于 in the vicinity of 短语。urban vicinity、studies of vicinity、This vicinity、promotes vicinity 都不是地道说法，全部走不通。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Recent studies show that urban sprawl encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight.

第1段，第4句

主句+宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是科研类、社会现象类文章中经常使用"研究表明"句型;从句内并列谓语的用法也是典型考点,本句具有较高的代表性和复用价值

This correlation suggests that the layout and design of cities can hinder or promote healthier lifestyle choices and it is imperative that urban planners bear this in mind.

第1段，第5句

并列句结构、宾语从句、it is + 形容词 + that 主语从句、虚拟语气等都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式;特别是 it is imperative/important/necessary that 这类句型在议论文中极为常见,掌握本句结构后可以直接迁移到大量类似句子。

They also can provide more seating in public places, so that less-fit residents can rest during their journeys.

第4段，第2句

"主句 + so that 引导的目的状语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,用于表达行为的目的或意图。该结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到其他类似目的关系的句子,但不属于最高频的复杂句式(如定语从句或多重嵌套)。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 34 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。

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇4次 · 真题 31 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇3次 · 真题 91 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇2次·真题 119 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题 82 句

restrict B2

v. 限制

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 54 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇1次·真题 50 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

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

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

correlation C1

n. 相关性

本篇1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 21 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

equity C1

n. (公司的) 股本, 股权

本篇1次·真题 14 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇1次·真题 13 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次·真题 13 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 12 句

longevity C1

n. 长寿

本篇1次·真题 11 句

recreate B2

v. 重现; 再现

本篇1次·真题 11 句

imperative C1

adj. 极其重要的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

monthly A2

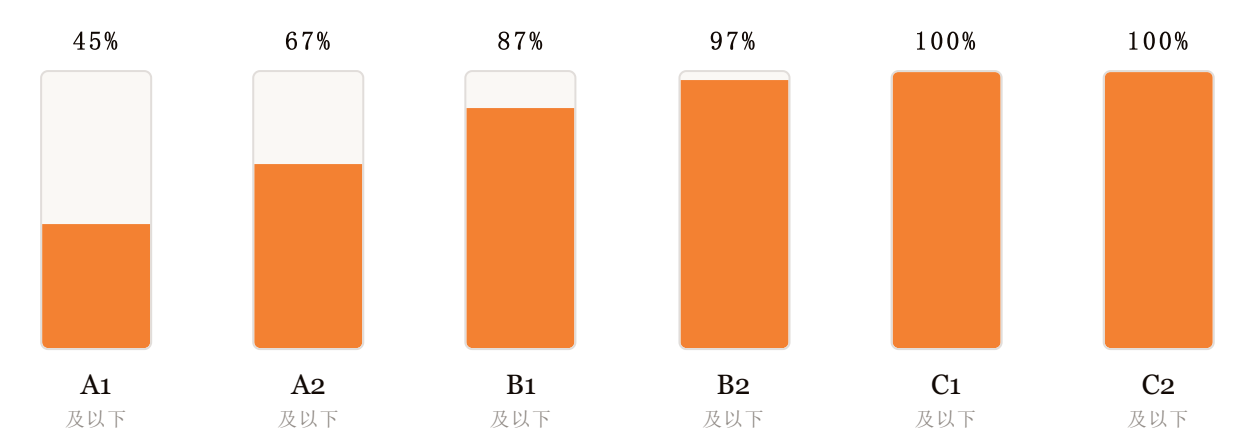
adj. 每月的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 135 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **135** 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 4 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 135 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

135

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语六级 2023年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年12月第1套共用 · 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3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3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 12 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3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**.

Can Learning a Foreign Language Prevent Dementia?

A) You may have heard that learning another language is one method for preventing or at least postponing the onset of dementia. Dementia refers to the loss of cognitive abilities, and one of its most common forms is Alzheimer's disease(阿尔茨海默氏病). At this time, the causes of the disease are not well understood, and consequently, there are no proven steps that people can take to prevent it. Nonetheless, some researchers have suggested that learning a foreign language might help delay the onset of dementia.

你可能听说过,学习另一门语言是预防或至少推迟痴呆症发作的方法之一。痴呆症是指认知能力的丧失,其最常见的形式之一是阿尔茨海默氏病。目前,这种疾病的病因尚未得到充分了解,因此没有经过证实的措施可供人们采取来预防它。尽管如此,一些研究人员提出,学习一门外语可能有助于延缓痴呆症的发作。

B) To explore this possibility more deeply, let's look at some of the common misconceptions about dementia and the aging brain. First of all, dementia is not an inevitable part of the normal aging process. Most older adults do not develop Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. It is also important to remember that dementia is not the same thing as normal forgetfulness. At any age, we might experience difficulty finding the exact word we want or have trouble remembering the name of the person we just met. People with dementia have more serious problems, like feeling confused or getting lost in a familiar place. Think of it this way: If you forget where you parked your car at the

mall, that's normal; if you forget how to drive a car, that may be a signal that something more serious is going on.

为了更深入地探讨这种可能性,让我们看看关于痴呆症和衰老大脑的一些常见误解。首先,痴呆症并非正常衰老过程中不可避免的一部分。大多数老年人不会患上阿尔茨海默氏病或其他形式的痴呆症。同样重要的是要记住,痴呆症与正常的健忘不是一回事。在任何年龄,我们都可能在寻找想要的确切词语时遇到困难,或者难以记住刚刚遇见的人的名字。患有痴呆症的人会有更严重的问题,比如感到困惑或在熟悉的地方迷路。可以这样理解:如果你忘记了车停在商场的哪里,这是正常的;如果你忘记了如何驾驶汽车,那可能是一个信号,表明正在发生更严重的事情。

- C) The idea that dementia can be prevented is based on the comparison of the brain to a muscle. When people talk about the brain, they sometimes say things like "It is important to exercise your brain" or "To stay mentally fit, you have to give your brain a workout." Although these are colorful analogies, in reality the brain is not a muscle. Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep. In addition, although some muscle cells have a lifespan of only a few days, brain cells last a lifetime. Not only that, but it has been shown that new brain cells are being created throughout one's lifespan.

认为痴呆症可以预防的想法是基于将大脑比作肌肉。当人们谈论大脑时,他们有时会说"锻炼你的大脑很重要"或"要保持精神健康,你必须给大脑做锻炼"之类的话。尽管这些是生动的类比,但实际上大脑并不是肌肉。与肌肉不同,大脑始终处于活跃状态,即使在休息和睡眠期间也在工作。此外,虽然有些肌肉细胞的寿命只有几天,但脑细胞可以持续一生。不仅如此,研究还表明,在人的一生中都在不断产生新的脑细胞。

- D) While it makes for a colorful analogy, comparing the brain to a muscle is inaccurate and misleading. So, if the brain is not a muscle, can it still be exercised? Once again, researchers don't know for sure. There are now many computer, online, and mobile device applications that claim to be able to "train your brain," and they typically tap into a variety of cognitive abilities. However, research suggests that although this type of training may improve one's abilities at the tasks themselves, they don't seem to improve other abilities. In other words, practicing a letter-detection task will, over time, improve your letter-detection skills, but it will not necessarily enhance your other perceptual abilities.

虽然将大脑比作肌肉是一个生动的类比,但这是不准确和具有误导性的。那么,如果大脑不是肌肉,它还能被锻炼吗?研究人员再次无法确定。现在有许多计算机、在线和移动设备应用程序声称能够"训练你的大脑",它们通常涉及各种认知能力。然而,研究表明,尽管这类训练可能会提高人们在这些任务本身上的能力,但它们似乎不会提高其他能力。换句话说,练习字母检测任务随着时间的推移会提高你的字母检测技能,但它不一定会增强你的其他感知能力。

- E) However, there is some reason to believe that learning languages might be different. The best evidence that foreign language learning confers cognitive benefits comes from research with those who are already bilingual(双语的). Bilingualism most commonly occurs when children are exposed to two languages, either in the home (mom speaks Dutch, dad speaks Spanish) or more formally in early schooling. But bilingualism certainly occurs in adulthood as well.

然而,有一些理由相信学习语言可能是不同的。外语学习带来认知益处的最佳证据来自对那些已经是双语者的研究。双语现象最常见于儿童接触两种语言的情况,要么在家中(妈妈说荷兰语,爸爸说西班牙语),要么更正式地在早期教育中。但双语现象在成年期也确实会发生。

F) Bilingualism and multilingualism are actually more common than you might think. In fact, it has been estimated that there are fewer monolingual speakers in the world than bilinguals and multilinguals. Although in many countries most inhabitants share just one language, other countries have several official languages. Switzerland, for example, has four official languages: German, French, Italian, and Romansh. Throughout large parts of Africa, Arabic, Swahili, French, and English are often known and used by individuals who speak a different, native language in their home than they do in the marketplace. So bilingualism and multilingualism are to be found throughout the world. And with regard to cognitive abilities, the research on those who speak more than one language paints an encouraging picture.

双语和多语现象实际上比你想象的更常见。事实上,据估计,世界上单语使用者比双语和多语使用者要少。尽管在许多国家,大多数居民只使用一种语言,但其他国家有几种官方语言。例如,瑞士有四种官方语言:德语、法语、意大利语和罗曼什语。在非洲的大部分地区,阿拉伯语、斯瓦希里语、法语和英语通常被那些在家中与市场上不同的本族语言的人所了解和使用。因此,双语和多语现象遍布世界各地。而就认知能力而言,对说多种语言的人的研究描绘了一幅令人鼓舞的画面。

G) For one thing, bilinguals are better at multitasking. One explanation of this superiority is that speakers of two languages are continually inhibiting one of their languages, and this process of inhibition confers general cognitive benefits to other activities. In fact, bilingual individuals outperform their monolingual counterparts on a variety of cognitive tasks, such as following complex instructions, and switching to new instructions. For the sake of completeness, it should be noted that the advantages of being bilingual are not universal across all cognitive domains. Bilingual individuals have been shown to have smaller vocabularies and to take longer in retrieving words from memory when compared to monolinguals. In the long run, however, the cognitive and linguistic advantages of being bilingual far outweigh these two drawbacks.

首先,双语者更擅长多任务处理。对这种优势的一种解释是,两种语言的使用者不断抑制其中一种语言,而这种抑制过程为其他活动带来了普遍的认知益处。事实上,双语个体在各种认知任务上的表现优于单语个体,例如遵循复杂的指令和切换到新的指令。为了完整性起见,应当指出,双语的优势并非在所有认知领域都是普遍存在的。与单语者相比,双语个体被证明词汇量较小,从记忆中提取词语所需的时间更长。然而,从长远来看,双语的认知和语言优势远远超过这两个缺点。

H) If the benefits of being bilingual spill over to other aspects of cognition, then we would expect to see a lower incidence of Alzheimer's disease in bilinguals than in monolinguals, or at least a later onset of Alzheimer's for bilinguals. In fact, there is evidence to support this claim. The psychologist Ellen Bialystok and her colleagues obtained the histories of 184 individuals who had made use of a memory clinic in Toronto. For those who showed signs of dementia, the monolinguals in the sample had an average age of 71.4 years at time of onset. The bilinguals, in contrast, received their diagnosis at 75.5 years, on average. In a study of this sort, a difference of four years is highly significant, and could not be explained by other systematic differences between the two groups. For example, the monolinguals reported, on average, a year and a half more schooling than their bilingual counterparts, so the effect was clearly not due to formal education.

如果双语的益处延伸到认知的其他方面,那么我们应该会看到双语者中阿尔茨海默氏病的发病率低于单语者,或者至少双语者的阿尔茨海默氏病发病时间更晚。事实上,有证据支持这一说法。心理学家Ellen Bialystok和她的同事获得了184名曾使用多伦多一家记忆诊所的个体的病史。对于那些表现出痴呆迹象的人,样本中的单语者在发病时的平均年龄为71.4岁。相比之下,双语者平均在75.5岁时得到诊断。

在这类研究中,四年的差异是非常显著的,不能用两组之间的其他系统性差异来解释。例如,单语者平均比双语者多接受了一年半的学校教育,因此这种效应显然不是由正规教育造成的。

- I) A separate study, conducted in India, found strikingly similar results: bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals, even after other potential factors, such as gender and occupation, were controlled for. In addition, researchers have reported other positive effects of bilingualism for cognitive abilities in later life, even when the person acquired the language in adulthood. Crucially, Bialystok suggested that the positive benefits of being bilingual were only found in those who used both languages all the time.

在印度进行的一项独立研究发现了惊人相似的结果:即使在控制了性别和职业等其他潜在因素后,双语患者出现痴呆症状的时间比单语患者晚4.5年。此外,研究人员还报告了双语对晚年认知能力的其他积极影响,即使这个人是在成年期习得该语言。至关重要的是,Bialystok提出,双语的积极益处只在那些一直使用两种语言的人身上发现。

- J) But encouraging as these kinds of studies are, they still have not established exactly how or why differences between bilinguals and monolinguals exist. Because these studies looked back at the histories of people who were already bilingual, the results can only say that a difference between the two groups was found, but not why that difference occurred. Further research is needed to determine what caused the differences in age of onset between the two groups.

但尽管这类研究令人鼓舞,它们仍未确切说明双语者和单语者之间的差异是如何或为什么存在的。因为这些研究回顾了已经是双语者的人的历史,结果只能说明两组之间发现了差异,但不能说明为什么会出现这种差异。需要进一步的研究来确定是什么导致了两组之间发病年龄的差异。

- K) Other studies of successful aging suggest that being connected to one's community and having plenty of social interaction is also important in delaying or even preventing the onset of dementia. Once again, however, the results are far less clear than the popular media might lead you to believe. Older individuals who lead active social lives are, almost by definition, healthier than their counterparts who rarely leave their homes or interact with others. So we can't really say whether being socially active prevents the onset of dementia, or if people who don't have dementia are more likely to be socially active.

其他关于成功衰老的研究表明,与社区保持联系和拥有充足的社交互动对于延缓甚至预防痴呆症的发作也很重要。然而,结果再次远不如大众媒体可能让你相信的那样明确。过着积极社交生活的老年人,几乎从定义上来说,比很少离开家或与他人互动的同龄人更健康。因此,我们不能真正说社交活跃是否能预防痴呆症的发作,或者没有痴呆症的人是否更有可能保持社交活跃。

- L) But even if studying a foreign language is not a magical cure-all, there is one thing it will do: It will make you a better speaker of a foreign language. Doing that confers a whole host of advantages we do know about.

但即使学习外语不是万能灵药,它也能做到一件事:它会让你成为一个更好的外语使用者。这样做会带来我们确实了解的一系列优势。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Research indicates that brain training is likely to boost one's ability at specific tasks, but not one's other cognitive abilities.

研究表明,大脑训练可能会提高一个人在特定任务上的能力,但不会提高其他认知能力。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 brain training 与任务特异性

【定位】 However, research suggests that although this type of training may improve one's abilities at the tasks themselves, they don't seem to improve other abilities. In other words, practicing a letter-detection task will, over time, improve your letter-detection skills, but it will not necessarily enhance your other perceptual abilities.

然而, 研究表明, 尽管这类训练可能会提升一个人在被训练任务本身上的能力, 但它们似乎并不能提升其他能力。换言之, 长期练习字母检测任务会提高你的字母检测技能, 但未必能增强你其他的感知能力。

【改写】 brain training ↔ **train your brain**

名词化的同义复现

boost one's ability at specific tasks ↔ **improve one's abilities at the tasks themselves**

同义动词替换

not one's other cognitive abilities ↔ **they don't seem to improve other abilities**

否定面对应

【辨邻】 **C** C 段的结论落在 in reality the brain is not a muscle, 并没有讨论训练是否能迁移到其他能力, 因此不是 Q36 的源头段。

It is important to exercise your brain

37. According to estimates, the number of people who speak two languages or more is greater than those who speak one language only.

根据估计,说两种或更多语言的人数多于只说一种语言的人数。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数量估计: 双语者多于单语者

【定位】 In fact, it has been estimated that there are fewer monolingual speakers in the world than bilinguals and multilinguals.

事实上, 据估计, 世界上单语使用者的数量少于双语和多语使用者。

【改写】 According to estimates ↔ **it has been estimated that**

估计的同义表达

the number of people who speak two languages or more is greater than those who speak one language only

↔ **there are fewer monolingual speakers in the world than bilinguals and multilinguals**

比较关系翻面

38. For the time being, we do not know what causes people to lose their cognitive abilities, or what we can do to prevent it.

目前,我们不知道是什么导致人们失去认知能力,也不知道我们能做些什么来预防这种情况。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 成因未明与预防无解的双重否定

【定位】 At this time, the causes of the disease are not well understood, and consequently, there are no proven steps that people can take to prevent it.

目前,该病的成因尚不清楚,因此,人们没有任何经证实的步骤可以用来预防它。

【改写】 we do not know what causes people to lose their cognitive abilities ↔

the causes of the disease are not well understood

上位词指代 + 同义否定

what we can do to prevent it ↔ **there are no proven steps that people can take to prevent it**

否定表达的转写

【辨邻】 **J** J 段的「原因不明」指向 why differences between bilinguals and monolinguals exist, 并不指向痴呆病因或其预防, 因此不能匹配 Q38。

they still have not established exactly how or why differences between bilinguals and monolinguals exist

39. It is hard to determine whether people who are free from dementia tend to have more social activities, or more social activities keep people away from dementia.

很难确定是没有痴呆症的人往往有更多社交活动,还是更多社交活动使人们远离痴呆症。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 社交活动与痴呆的因果方向

【定位】 So we can't really say whether being socially active prevents the onset of dementia, or if people who don't have dementia are more likely to be socially active.

因此,我们无法真正确定,是社交活跃预防了痴呆的发生,还是没有痴呆的人更倾向于社交活跃。

【改写】 people who are free from dementia tend to have more social activities ↔

people who don't have dementia are more likely to be socially active

同义短语对换

more social activities keep people away from dementia ↔

being socially active prevents the onset of dementia

动词的同义替换

40. There is evidence that learning foreign languages might be beneficial to boosting one's cognitive abilities.

有证据表明,学习外语可能有益于提高一个人的认知能力。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学外语对认知有益的证据

【定位】 However, there is some reason to believe that learning languages might be different. The best evidence that foreign language learning confers cognitive benefits comes from research with those who are already bilingual.

然而, 我们有理由相信学习语言可能不一样。证明外语学习能带来认知收益的最佳证据, 来自对那些已经掌握双语者的研究。

【改写】 There is evidence ↔ The best evidence

存在性陈述的弱化

learning foreign languages might be beneficial to boosting one's cognitive abilities ↔

foreign language learning confers cognitive benefits

名词化与动名化的双向转换

【辨邻】 G G 段的核心句 bilingual individuals outperform their monolingual counterparts on a variety of cognitive tasks 是结论本身, 与 There is evidence 强调的「证据存在」层级不同, 因此不是源头段。

bilingual individuals outperform their monolingual counterparts on a variety of cognitive tasks, such as following complex instructions, and switching to new instructions

H H 段的证据落在 received their diagnosis at 75.5 years 这一发病年龄数据上, 而非笼统的「认知能力提升」, 因此不能匹配 Q40。

there is evidence to support this claim

41. It was suggested that only those who always spoke two languages could benefit from bilingualism.

有人认为,只有那些一直说两种语言的人才能从双语能力中受益。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 始终使用双语才受益

【定位】 Crucially, Bialystok suggested that the positive benefits of being bilingual were only found in those who used both languages all the time.

至关重要, Bialystok 指出, 双语带来的积极益处只出现在那些一直使用两种语言的人身上。

【改写】 It was suggested ↔ **Bialystok suggested**

主动转被动

only those who always spoke two languages ↔

only found in those who used both languages all the time

限定词同义对位

benefit from bilingualism ↔ **the positive benefits of being bilingual**

动名互换

【辨邻】 **H** H 段的论点是 a difference of four years is highly significant, 并未说「只有一直用双语的人才受益」, 而 only/always 这一限定恰恰是 Q41 的核心, 所以排除 H。

The psychologist Ellen Bialystok and her colleagues obtained the histories of 184 individuals who had made use of a memory clinic in Toronto

42. The brain is different from muscles in that it keeps working even when the body is at rest.

大脑与肌肉的不同之处在于,即使身体处于休息状态,大脑也会持续工作。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大脑休息时仍工作

【定位】 Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep.

与肌肉不同, 大脑始终在活动, 即使在休息和睡眠时也在工作。

【改写】 The brain is different from muscles ↔ **Unlike muscles, the brain**

对照短语的同义替换

it keeps working even when the body is at rest ↔

the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep

动作与时间的同义对应

【辨邻】 **D** D 段的关键句 if the brain is not a muscle, can it still be exercised? 只是承接上文, 未承载 keeps working even when the body is at rest 这一信息。

While it makes for a colorful analogy, comparing the brain to a muscle is inaccurate and misleading

43. People who speak two languages do better at a number of cognitive tasks than those who speak only one language.

说两种语言的人在许多认知任务上比只说一种语言的人表现更好。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 双语者在多项认知任务上胜过单语者

【定位】 In fact, bilingual individuals outperform their monolingual counterparts on a variety of cognitive tasks, such as following complex instructions, and switching to new instructions.

事实上, 双语者在多项认知任务上的表现都胜过他们的单语对应者, 比如遵循复杂指令、切换到新指令。

【改写】 People who speak two languages ↔ **bilingual individuals**

解释性短语 vs 术语

do better at a number of cognitive tasks ↔

outperform their monolingual counterparts on a variety of cognitive tasks

比较动词与量词的同义

those who speak only one language ↔ **monolingual counterparts**

解释性短语 vs 术语

【辨邻】 **H** H 段的比较结果是 received their diagnosis at 75.5 years, on average, 并未涉及「多项认知任务上谁更好」, 因此不是源头段。

the monolinguals in the sample had an average age of 71.4 years at time of onset

I I 段核心句 bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals 不承载 a number of cognitive tasks 这一信息。

bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals

44. Dementia is different from being merely forgetful and entails more serious trouble.

痴呆症不同于单纯的健忘,涉及更严重的问题。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 痴呆不同于普通健忘

【定位】 It is also important to remember that dementia is not the same thing as normal forgetfulness. People with dementia have more serious problems, like feeling confused or getting lost in a familiar place.

同样重要的是要记住, 痴呆并不等同于正常的健忘。痴呆患者会遇到更严重的问题, 比如感到困惑或在熟悉的地方迷路。

【改写】 Dementia is different from being merely forgetful ↔

dementia is not the same thing as normal forgetfulness

否定等值

entails more serious trouble ↔ **have more serious problems**

动词与名词的同义替换

45. It is claimed that more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease than bilinguals.

有人声称,患阿尔茨海默病的单语者多于双语者。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 单语者中阿尔茨海默氏病人更多

【定位】 If the benefits of being bilingual spill over to other aspects of cognition, then we would expect to see a lower incidence of Alzheimer's disease in bilinguals than in monolinguals, or at least a later onset of Alzheimer's for bilinguals. In fact, there is evidence to support this claim.

如果双语带来的好处可以外溢到其他认知层面，那么我们就可能预期双语者中阿尔茨海默氏病的发病率低于单语者，或者至少双语者发病时间更晚。事实上，确实有证据支持这一主张。

【改写】 It is claimed ↔ **there is evidence to support this claim**

claim 同根词对应

more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease than bilinguals ↔

a lower incidence of Alzheimer's disease in bilinguals than in monolinguals

发病率比较翻面

【辨邻】 I I 段的核心句 bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals 强调发病时间差，并不直接承载 more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease 这一发病人数或发病率的比较。

bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 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 引出全文话题：学外语可能延缓痴呆症的发病；同时指出目前还不清楚阿尔茨海默氏病的成因，也没有可证实的预防办法。

信息指纹 病因未明与预防无解

B 厘清对痴呆与大脑老化的常见误解；强调痴呆并非正常衰老的必然结果，也不同于一般的健忘。

信息指纹 痴呆与健忘的区别

C 把大脑比作肌肉只是形象比喻；事实上大脑不是肌肉——它永远在工作，脑细胞终生存在并不断新生。

信息指纹 脑非肌肉、休息时仍工作

D 讨论大脑能否被训练；研究表明所谓脑力训练可以提升被训练任务本身的表现，但难以迁移到其他认知能力。

信息指纹 脑训练只对特定任务有效

E 把镜头转向外语学习：来自双语者的研究提供了外语学习能带来认知收益的最佳证据。

信息指纹 双语研究最具说服力的证据来源

F 双语和多语现象比想象中普遍；以瑞士四种官方语言和非洲多语并用作例。

信息指纹 双语者多于单语者的估算

G 双语者在多任务处理上更出色；在多项认知任务上胜过单语者，但词汇量和取词速度上有小幅劣势。

信息指纹 双语者多项认知任务胜过单语者

H 通过加拿大多伦多记忆诊所对 184 人的研究，发现双语者的阿尔茨海默氏病平均发病年龄比单语者晚约四年。

信息指纹 多伦多 184 人四年差研究

I 印度的另一项研究得出类似结论——双语患者发病晚 4.5 年；并指出真正受益于双语的是那些一直同时使用两种语言的人。

信息指纹 印度研究 4.5 年差与坚持双语

J 提醒上述研究仅能说明两组之间有差异，并未解释差异产生的原因，需进一步研究。

信息指纹 差异已被观察但成因待查

K 讨论社交活动与延缓痴呆的关系：因果方向无法确定——是社交活动预防了痴呆，还是没痴呆的人更愿意社交。

信息指纹 社交与痴呆的因果不明

L

结尾退一步：即便学外语不是灵丹妙药，至少能让你成为一个更好的外语使用者，本身就有诸多益处。

信息指纹 外语学习本身就有益

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

30 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。

At this time, the causes of the disease are not well understood, and consequently, there are no proven steps that people can take to prevent it.

A段，第3句

本句的结构非常典型：因果逻辑的并列句（通过 consequently 连接）、被动语态表达客观事实、存在句结构、限制性定语从句修饰名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。学生掌握此类结构后，可以迁移到大量类似的学术或说明性文本中。

Nonetheless, some researchers have suggested that learning a foreign language might help delay the onset of dementia.

A段，第4句

suggest that 引导宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似结构如 believe that、argue that 等

First of all, dementia is not an inevitable part of the normal aging process.

B段，第2句

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，常见于学术写作和科普文本中陈述定义或性质。本句的否定形式和介词短语后置定语也较为典型，具有一定迁移价值，但不属于四六级或考研的高频难点句式。

The idea that dementia can be prevented is based on the comparison of the brain to a muscle.

C段，第1句

同位语从句修饰抽象名词 (idea、fact、belief 等) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句被动语态也常见于学术表达，本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

When people talk about the brain, they sometimes say things like "It is important to exercise your brain" or "To stay mentally fit, you have to give your brain a workout."

C段，第2句

时间状语从句 + 主句 + 宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，双宾语结构和形式主语也是高频考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Although these are colorful analogies, in reality the brain is not a muscle.

C段，第3句

让步状语从句(Although引导)搭配主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，是表达转折逻辑的典型句式。掌握后可迁移到其他Although/Though/Even though引导的让步句。但本句整体偏简单，不如多层嵌套或复杂修饰的让步句更具代表性。

In addition, although some muscle cells have a lifespan of only a few days, brain cells last a lifetime.

C段，第5句

"although" 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句中间插入状语从句的结构也很常见。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。句型代表性较强。

While it makes for a colorful analogy, comparing the brain to a muscle is inaccurate and misleading.

D段，第1句

本句体现了考试中常见的让步状语从句加主句的复合句结构，且主句采用动名词短语作主语的形式，这是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。While 引导让步从句、动名词作主语、系表结构加并列表语，都是高频考查点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似句型。因此本句具有较高的结构典型性和复用价值。

So, if the brain is not a muscle, can it still be exercised?

D段，第2句

条件状语从句搭配疑问句主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词加被动语态在学术和科普文本中频繁出现。掌握此句式后，学习者可在大量真题和实际阅读中复用此结构。

There are now many computer, online, and mobile device applications that claim to be able to "train your brain," and they typically tap into a variety of cognitive abilities.

D段，第4句

并列复合句结合there be句型和限制性定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。there be句型和定语从句都是高频考点，掌握后可在大量真题中复用，具有较强的代表性。

However, research suggests that although this type of training may improve one's abilities at the tasks themselves, they don't seem to improve other abilities.

D段，第5句

suggest that 引导宾语从句、宾语从句内部嵌套让步状语从句、although 让步与主句转折对比，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。转折副词 However 开头、代词指代、seem to do 结构也都是典型考点，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

In other words, practicing a letter-detection task will, over time, improve your letter-detection skills, but it will not necessarily enhance your other perceptual abilities.

D段，第6句

高度典型的常考句式。并列复合句（尤其 but 转折并列）和动名词短语作主语都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构。全句表达方式（陈述正面效果 + 转折指出局限）符合学术写作和说明文的常见逻辑模式。掌握本句结构后，学生可直接迁移到大量类似的对比转折句和动名词主语句中。

But bilingualism certainly occurs in adulthood as well.

E段，第4句

简单句在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句结构过于简单，不涉及长难句常考的从句嵌套、倒装、强调等句式，代表性和迁移价值有限。

Although in many countries most inhabitants share just one language, other countries have several official languages.

F段，第3句

让步状语从句与主句的对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"Although... 主句" 句式是典型的逻辑对比表达方式。掌握这种结构有助于理解大量类似的对比性句子，具有较强的迁移性。

And with regard to cognitive abilities, the research on those who speak more than one language paints an encouraging picture.

F段，第7句

主句加限制性定语从句修饰主语中名词的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,句首状语也是典型用法,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式

For one thing, bilinguals are better at multitasking.

G段，第1句

主系表结构配比较级表语是英语中常见句式，四六级和考研阅读中经常出现类似表达，具有一定代表性；但本句过于简短、无从句修饰，不如带定语从句或状语从句的主系表结构更具典型考点价值。

For the sake of completeness, it should be noted that the advantages of being bilingual are not universal across all cognitive domains.

G段，第4句

it should be noted that 句式在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现，是典型的形式主语结构。掌握后可迁移到 it is said/believed/reported that 等大量同类句型，代表性强。

In the long run, however, the cognitive and linguistic advantages of being bilingual far outweigh these two drawbacks.

G段，第6句

本句属于典型的"观点陈述句"：用一般现在时表达普遍判断，主语带后置定语修饰，谓语为及物动词接名词宾语，句首有时间状语和过渡词。这种结构在四六级、考研阅读的议论文段落中高频出现，掌握后可复用于大量同类句子的分析。

The bilinguals, in contrast, received their diagnosis at 75.5 years, on average.

H段，第5句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语和两个插入状语，成分种类较为丰富。插入状语"in contrast"和"on average"的识别需要学生注意逗号隔开的非核心成分，有一定训练价值，但整体难度不高，缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等更复杂的成分。

A separate study, conducted in India, found strikingly similar results: bilingual patients developed symptoms of dementia 4.5 years later than monolinguals, even after other potential factors, such as gender and occupation, were controlled for.

I段，第1句

覆盖成分丰富:主句有过去分词作定语,宾语从句有时间状语、比较结构、省略谓语的从句,状语从句有被动语态和同位语;易错点包括识别过去分词是定语而非谓语、比较从句的省略还原、被动短语动词的识别,是很好的综合练习材料。

Crucially, Bialystok suggested that the positive benefits of being bilingual were only found in those who used both languages all the time.

I段，第3句

suggest that 引导宾语从句 加 定语从句修饰名词 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式组合。全句结构清晰、无特殊倒装或省略，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子的理解和分析中，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

But encouraging as these kinds of studies are, they still have not established exactly how or why differences between bilinguals and monolinguals exist.

J段，第1句

本句结构高度典型: as 引导的让步状语从句倒装 + 主句含宾语从句，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，掌握后可复用到大量同类长难句的分析中，代表性强。

Other studies of successful aging suggest that being connected to one's community and having plenty of social interaction is also important in delaying or even preventing the onset of dementia.

K段，第1句

本句是典型的主句加宾语从句结构，suggest that 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。宾语从句内部使用动名词短语作主语，也是常见的学术表达方式。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用，迁移性较好。

So we can't really say whether being socially active prevents the onset of dementia, or if people who don't have dementia are more likely to be socially active.

K段，第4句

whether...or if 引导并列宾语从句的选择结构在学术和科普文本中极为常见,尤其用于呈现两种对立的假设或因果关系。定语从句修饰宾语从句主语也是典型的嵌套方式。本句结构高度代表真题中常考的 '主句 + 并列宾语从句 + 定语从句' 组合模式,学生掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中。

But even if studying a foreign language is not a magical cure-all, there is one thing it will do: It will make you a better speaker of a foreign language.

L段，第1句

句子结构典型、成分丰富、易错点密集，嵌套层级适中但需反复理清归属关系，时态相对简单。对于目标读者（基础较弱的学习者）来说，是一个兼具挑战性和实用性的优质训练句，能够系统练习多种常考句式和成分划分技巧，综合训练价值高，建议优先学习。

Research indicates that brain training is likely to boost one's ability at specific tasks, but not one's other cognitive abilities.

第36题题干

主句加宾语从句的结构在学术写作和考试阅读中非常常见，是典型的陈述研究结论的句式。从句内部的并列对比结构也是常考的逻辑表达方式。掌握这一句式后，学习者可以迁移到大量类似的学术陈述句中。

According to estimates, the number of people who speak two languages or more is greater than those who speak one language only.

第37题 题干

本句涵盖了主语(含定语从句修饰)、系动词谓语、表语(含比较结构和定语从句修饰)、宾语、状语等多种成分,且两个定语从句中的关系词"who"既引导从句又充当从句主语,是学生容易混淆的考点。比较结构"greater than"及其后的代词"those"与定语从句的配合,也是值得练习的易错点。成分种类丰富,训练价值较高。

It is hard to determine whether people who are free from dementia tend to have more social activities, or more social activities keep people away from dementia.

第39题 题干

本句成分丰富且包含多个典型易错点:形式主语"It"与真正主语(不定式)的区分、宾语从句作动词宾语、定语从句修饰先行词、"keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"结构、以及"or"连接的并列分支中各自的主谓宾划分。这些都是基础阶段需要反复练习的核心成分,作为练习句收益高。

The brain is different from muscles in that it keeps working even when the body is at rest.

第42题 题干

主句加原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,"in that"引导原因状语虽不如"because"高频,但也是正式书面语的典型用法。从句内嵌套时间状语从句的模式也常出现在复杂句型中,具有较强的代表性。

Dementia is different from being merely forgetful and entails more serious trouble.

第44题 题干

并列谓语结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其在定义类、描述类句子中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到同类句式的分析,具有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 128 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。

dementia

C1

n. 痴呆症

本篇18次·真题 16句

bilingual

C1

adj. 双语的;能说两种语言的

本篇17次·真题 38句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇13次·真题 85句

monolingual

C1

adj. 只会一种语言的;单语的

本篇9次·真题 15句

muscle

A2

n. 肌肉

本篇7次·真题 24句

onset

C1

n. 开始

本篇7次·真题 8句

bilingualism

C1

n. 双语能力

本篇6次·真题 11句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇5次·真题 244句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇5次·真题 142句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题 363句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇3次·真题 128句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次·真题 112句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇3次·真题 111句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇3次·真题 87句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇3次·真题 62句

cell

B1

n. 细胞

本篇3次·真题 47句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇3次·真题 17 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 205 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 191 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇2次·真题 144 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 126 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇2次·真题 87 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 66 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇2次·真题 62 句

boost

B2

v. 提高

本篇2次·真题 55 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本篇2次·真题 41 句

official

B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次·真题 37 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇2次·真题 36 句

socially

B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇2次·真题 29 句

delay

B1

n. 延迟

本篇2次·真题 27 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇2次·真题 17 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇2次·真题 11 句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 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

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 58 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 54 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 31 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

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

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

beneficial B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲, 轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题21句

sample

B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题20句

deeply

B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题19句

definition

B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题19句

host

B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题19句

inevitable

B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题19句

mom

A1

n. 妈妈

本篇1次·真题18句

lifetime

B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题16句

retrieve

B2

v. 取回

本篇1次·真题16句

symptom

B2

n. 症状

本篇1次·真题15句

cognition

C1

n. 认知

本篇1次·真题14句

exact

B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次·真题14句

occupation

B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题13句

merely

B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题12句

commonly

B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题11句

outweigh

C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过, 胜过

本篇1次·真题11句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的
本篇1次·真题 11 句

mall B1

n. 购物中心
本篇1次·真题 10 句

mentally B2

adv. 精神上
本篇1次·真题 10 句

misconception C1

n. 错误的看法
本篇1次·真题 10 句

outperform C1

v. 表现优于, 胜过
本篇1次·真题 10 句

confused A2

adj. 困惑的
本篇1次·真题 9 句

consequently B2

adv. 因此, 所以
本篇1次·真题 9 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的
本篇1次·真题 9 句

continually B2

adv. 频繁地
本篇1次·真题 8 句

diagnosis B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)
本篇1次·真题 8 句

domain B2

n. 领域
本篇1次·真题 8 句

entail C1

v. 使必然发生
本篇1次·真题 8 句

incidence C1

n. (不良事件的) 发生率
本篇1次·真题 8 句

nonetheless B2

adv. 尽管如此
本篇1次·真题 8 句

vocabulary B1

n. 词汇量
本篇1次·真题 8 句

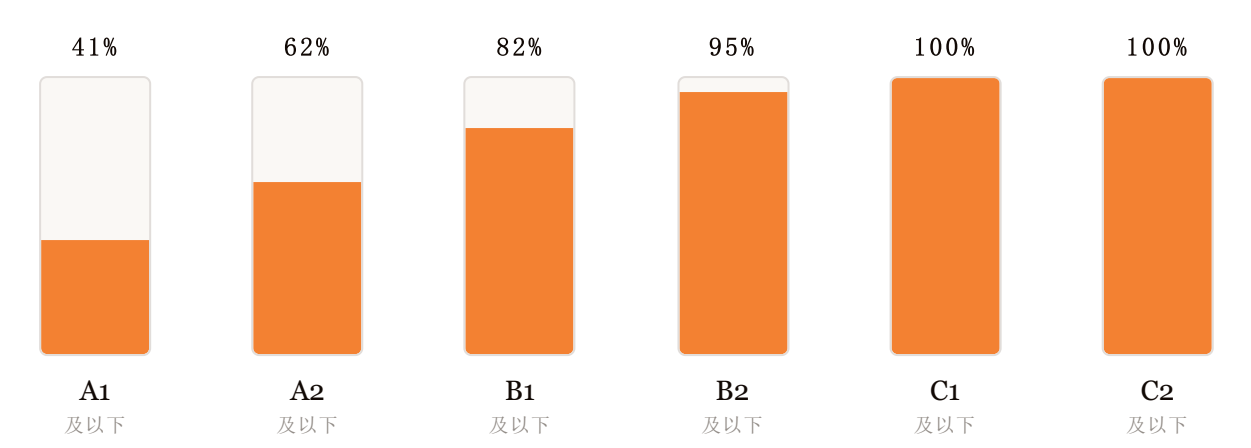
workout B1

n. 锻炼
本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 375 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **375** 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 20 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 375 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

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

真题卷第3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 Research is meant to benefit society by raising public awareness and creating products and innovations that enhance development. For research to serve its full purpose, the results must leave the confines of research laboratories and academic journals.

研究旨在通过提高公众意识和创造促进发展的产品与创新来造福社会。为了让研究充分发挥其作用,研究结果必须走出研究实验室和学术期刊的限制。

P2 Findings effectively communicated can go a long way to serve the interests of the public. They can help address social injustices or improve treatments offered to patients.

有效传播的研究发现可以在很大程度上服务于公众利益。它们可以帮助解决社会不公或改善为患者提供的治疗。

P3 Many researchers seem to be content with sharing the results of their studies in academic journals or at conferences. But few journals allow everybody to read the findings. Even articles freely available are usually written in academic language incomprehensible to the average reader.

许多研究人员似乎满足于在学术期刊或会议上分享其研究结果。但很少有期刊允许所有人阅读这些研究发现。即使是可免费获取的文章通常也是用普通读者无法理解的学术语言撰写的。

P4 For researchers in the tenure-track system, their main goal is winning tenure, which in part can be achieved by getting a number of papers published in prominent journals. Pressures like this mean

community-level outreach is not prioritised.

对于终身教职制度中的研究人员来说,他们的主要目标是获得终身教职,而这在一定程度上可以通过在知名期刊上发表一定数量的论文来实现。这样的压力意味着社区层面的推广工作没有被优先考虑。

P5 Many researchers lack the writing skills to describe their results to a general audience. They may also worry about whether the public will understand their findings, or about findings being used to influence controversial policies. These concerns cause some researchers to shy away from communicating their findings outside the academic community.

许多研究人员缺乏向普通受众描述其研究结果的写作技能。他们可能还担心公众是否会理解他们的研究发现,或担心研究发现被用来影响有争议的政策。这些担忧导致一些研究人员回避在学术界之外传播其研究发现。

P6 Propagating research findings beyond academic publications is particularly crucial for addressing certain social discrepancies. It can help families, communities, healthcare providers, policymakers, government agencies and other stakeholders to understand and respond to crises that plague society.

在学术出版物之外传播研究发现对于解决某些社会差异尤为关键。它可以帮助家庭、社区、医疗保健提供者、政策制定者、政府机构和其他利益相关者理解和应对困扰社会的危机。

P7 The benefits of sharing findings flow both ways. Engaging with other researchers and the public can lead to unexpected new connections and new ideas that could suggest fruitful new directions for research.

分享研究发现的好处是双向的。与其他研究人员和公众互动可以带来意想不到的新联系和新想法,这些可能为研究提示富有成效的新方向。

P8 To benefit both researchers and the communities, the need to find innovative, accessible ways to share the work cannot be overstated.

为了使研究人员和社区双方受益,找到创新的、易于理解的方式来分享研究工作的必要性怎么强调都不为过。

P9 Institutions and funding organisations should support more researchers to publish in open access journals so that the public doesn't have to pay to read them. Institutions and researchers should invest in partnerships that expand capacity for sharing results more broadly.

机构和资助组织应该支持更多研究人员在开放获取期刊上发表文章,这样公众就不必付费阅读它们。机构和研究人员应该投资于扩大更广泛分享研究结果能力的合作伙伴关系。

P10 Furthermore, ethics committees should make it mandatory for researchers to share their results with the public. Every research participant should opt in or out of receiving results, as part of the process of giving informed consent.

此外,伦理委员会应该强制要求研究人员与公众分享其研究结果。每个研究参与者都应该选择接受或拒绝接收研究结果,作为知情同意过程的一部分。

P11 There could be misunderstanding of the findings presented by the researcher because of technical terms. But this can be resolved by researchers engaging the services of professional writers or

communication officers to help with translating their study into more accessible language and share it widely with media outlets and the public.

由于专业术语的原因,公众可能会误解研究人员提出的研究发现。但这可以通过研究人员聘请专业作家或传播官员来帮助将其研究转化为更易理解的语言,并通过媒体和公众广泛分享来解决。

P12 Sharing results with the people who are most affected by them makes us better researchers and ensures that our work can be used to improve people's lives. Institutions and collaborators must recognise the value of doing so.

与受研究结果影响最大的人分享结果使我们成为更好的研究人员,并确保我们的工作可以用于改善人们的生活。机构和合作者必须认识到这样做的价值。

题目与逐题解析

46. How can research serve its full purpose according to the author?

- A) With researchers being aware of public interests.
- B) With its findings published in prominent journals.
- C) With researchers creating products that enhance social development.
- D) With its findings properly communicated beyond the academic circle.

根据作者的观点,研究如何才能充分发挥其作用?

- A) 研究人员意识到公众利益 B) 研究成果发表在知名期刊上 C) 研究人员创造促进社会发展的产品
D) 研究成果在学术圈之外得到恰当传播

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How can research serve its full purpose according to the author? 问的是"通过什么方式", 要求从文中找到作者明示的条件句。

【拆句】 题干 How can research serve its full purpose according to the author? 是一个标准 How 类疑问句: 情态动词 can 提到主语 research 前, 谓语 serve 带宾语 its full purpose; according to the author 是状语, 只是限定信息来源, 不影响理解。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 For research to serve its full purpose, the results must leave the confines of research laboratories and academic journals.

要让研究充分发挥其作用, 研究结果必须走出实验室和学术期刊的范围。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

With researchers being aware of public interests 说"研究者要意识到公众利益", 原文从未谈论"研究者的觉察"这一前提, P1 强调的是"传播"而非"觉察".

B) 与原文相反

With its findings published in prominent journals 把"发表在顶级期刊上"当作答案, 但 P1 恰恰指出"必须离开学术期刊"——发表在顶级期刊只是 P4 中讲到的研究者评职称的手段, 与"研究发挥充分作用"相反。

C) 张冠李戴

With researchers creating products that enhance social development 把 creating products and innovations that enhance development 这句"研究的目标之一"挪用来作为"研究发挥作用的方式"——这是研究的目的描述, 不是 serve its full purpose 的条件。

D) ✓ 正确

the results must leave the confines of research laboratories and academic journals ↔

With its findings properly communicated beyond the academic circle

选项 With its findings properly communicated beyond the academic circle 用同义替换还原了预判的"研究结果必须走出学术圈", 是定位句的标准转述。

47. Why do ordinary readers find it difficult to access the results of researchers' studies?

- A) They cannot understand the academic language used for reporting these results.
- B) They feel intimidated by the jargon researchers use to describe their findings.
- C) They do not attend conferences where these results are freely available.
- D) They have few chances to locate the journals that publish these findings.

为什么普通读者难以获取研究人员的研究结果?

- A) 他们无法理解报告这些结果时使用的学术语言
- B) 他们对研究人员用来描述其发现的术语感到畏惧
- C) 他们不参加可以免费获取这些结果的会议
- D) 他们几乎没有机会找到发表这些研究成果的期刊

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why do ordinary readers find it difficult to access the results of researchers' studies?
问具体原因, 且原因点是"读不懂研究结果"这一具体行为, 需回原文找直接陈述。

【拆句】 题干 Why do ordinary readers find it difficult to access the results of researchers' studies? 主干是 readers find it difficult to access, find sth difficult to do 是常见结构, it 是形式宾语, 真正宾语是后面的不定式 to access...; the results of researchers' studies 是多重 of 修饰的名词短语。无难点。

【定位】 Even articles freely available are usually written in academic language incomprehensible to the average reader.

即便那些免费可读的文章, 通常也是用普通读者无法理解的学术语言写成。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

academic language incomprehensible to the average reader ↔

They cannot understand the academic language used for reporting these results

选项 They cannot understand the academic language used for reporting these results 是定位句"X 对 Y 不可理解"到"Y 不能理解 X"的标准视角转换, 与预判完全吻合。

B) 无中生有

They feel intimidated by the jargon researchers use to describe their findings 中 feel intimidated (感到畏惧) 原文从未提及; jargon (行话) 原文也未出现这个词。

C) 偷换概念

They do not attend conferences where these results are freely available 把 freely available 从"免费可读"偷换为"会议上免费提供"; 原文是说"少数期刊允许人人阅读, 即便免费可读也用艰涩语言", 不是说在 conferences 上免费提供。

D) 答非所问

They have few chances to locate the journals that publish these findings 说"普通读者找不到这些期刊", 但原文 But few journals allow everybody to read the findings 说的是"少数期刊允许所有人阅读"——即"读到"的问题, 而非"找到"的问题; 且题干问的是 difficult to access the results (读懂结果), 不是 difficult to locate the journals (找到期刊)。

48. What is one of the reasons some researchers won't prioritise communicating their findings to the public?

- A) They can thrive on the papers published.
- B) Their top consideration is to win tenure
- C) Their main goal is gaining recognition in their field.
- D) They have to struggle to reach out to the community.

一些研究人员不会优先考虑向公众传播其研究成果的原因之一是什么?

- A) 他们可以凭借发表的论文获得成功
- B) 他们的首要考虑是获得终身教职
- C) 他们的主要目标是在其领域获得认可
- D) 他们必须努力接触社区

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is one of the reasons some researchers won't prioritise communicating their findings to the public? 直接问"原因之一", 要求从原文找明示因果句。

【拆句】 题干 What is one of the reasons some researchers won't prioritise communicating their findings to the public? 主干是 What is one of the reasons...; reasons 后的 some researchers won't prioritise... 是省略 that 的定语从句修饰 reasons; communicating 后的 their findings to the public 是 V-ing 短语的双宾语结构。结构略长但语义清晰。

【定位】 For researchers in the tenure-track system, their main goal is winning tenure, which in part can be achieved by getting a number of papers published in prominent journals. Pressures like this mean community-level outreach is not prioritised.

对处在终身教职轨制度中的研究者来说，他们的主要目标是获得终身教职，而获得终身教职部分可以通过在顶级期刊上发表若干论文实现。诸如此类的压力意味着面向社区层面的对外传播不被优先考虑。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They can thrive on the papers published 说"他们靠发表的论文茁壮成长"——题干问的是"为什么不优先对外传播的原因"，A 描述的是"发文的结果/好处"，而非"不愿对外传播的原因"，且 thrive on 的积极语义与原文"压力"对应不上。

B) ✓ 正确

their main goal is winning tenure ↔ **Their top consideration is to win tenure**

选项 Their top consideration is to win tenure 是定位句 their main goal is winning tenure 几乎逐词的同义替换，且与预判"首要目标是 tenure"完全一致。

C) 无中生有

Their main goal is gaining recognition in their field 把研究者目标改成"在领域内获得认可"——原文 their main goal is winning tenure 明确写的是 winning tenure（拿到终身教职），不是 recognition；这是把因果中段的"靠发文"过度泛化为"求认可"。

D) 与原文相反

They have to struggle to reach out to the community 说"他们必须努力对外传播"，但原文 community-level outreach is not prioritised 是说"不优先做"——不是"努力做"，方向完全相反。

49. How can sharing findings benefit researchers themselves?

- A) By helping them to identify new research directions.
- B) By enabling them to understand crises plaguing society.
- C) By enabling them to effectively address social discrepancies.
- D) By helping them to forge ties with government agencies.

分享研究成果如何使研究人员自身受益？

- A) 帮助他们确定新的研究方向
- B) 使他们能够理解困扰社会的危机
- C) 使他们能够有效解决社会差异
- D) 帮助他们与政府机构建立联系

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How can sharing findings benefit researchers themselves? 问"如何受益"，需要在原文找具体受益机制的陈述。

【拆句】 题干 How can sharing findings benefit researchers themselves? 主干 sharing findings 作主语（动名词短语），benefit 是及物动词，researchers themselves 是宾语+反身代词强调。themselves 是理解关键，标明"受益方是研究者自己"。

【定位】 Engaging with other researchers and the public can lead to unexpected new connections and new ideas that could suggest fruitful new directions for research.

与其他研究者及公众的互动可能催生意想不到的新联系和新想法，进而可能指明富有成果的新研究方向。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

could suggest fruitful new directions for research ↔

By helping them to identify new research directions

选项 By helping them to identify new research directions 是定位句 could suggest fruitful new directions for research 的同义改写，且 By Ving 结构正好回应题干 How。

B) 张冠李戴

By enabling them to understand crises plaguing society 借用了 respond to crises that plague society 的措辞——但 P6 讲的是“分享有助于其他主体（家庭、社区、政策制定者等）理解危机”，受益者并非“研究者自身”；与题干 researchers themselves 错位。

C) 张冠李戴

By enabling them to effectively address social discrepancies 借用 addressing certain social discrepancies 的措辞——同样是 P6 讲对社会的好处，而非对研究者自身的好处；与题干 themselves 错位。

D) 无中生有

By helping them to forge ties with government agencies 说“帮助他们与政府机构建立关系”——原文虽提过 government agencies（P6 列举受益方时），但从未把“与政府机构结盟”作为研究者自身的受益方式。

50. Why are researchers advised to engage the services of professional writers or communication officers?

A) To satisfy ethics committees' mandatory requirements of researchers.

B) To translate their study into languages accessible to readers overseas.

C) To make their publications correctly understood by the public.

D) To render their findings acceptable by prominent journals.

为什么建议研究人员聘请专业作家或传播官员的服务？

A) 满足伦理委员会对研究人员的强制性要求 B) 将他们的研究翻译成海外读者可理解的语言

C) 使他们的出版物被公众正确理解 D) 使他们的研究成果被知名期刊接受

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why are researchers advised to engage the services of professional writers or communication officers? 问“为何建议聘请”，需要从原文找明示的目的或结果状语。

【拆句】 题干 Why are researchers advised to engage the services of professional writers or communication officers? 是被动语态: are advised to do (被建议做); engage 在此为正式词义"聘请"; professional writers or communication officers 是并列名词词组。结构清晰, 注意 engage 不是"参与"而是"聘用"。

【定位】 But this can be resolved by researchers engaging the services of professional writers or communication officers to help with translating their study into more accessible language and share it widely with media outlets and the public.

但这可以通过研究者聘请专业写手或传播官来解决, 让他们帮助把研究"翻译"成更通俗易懂的语言, 并广泛地向媒体和公众分享。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

To satisfy ethics committees' mandatory requirements of researchers 把 ethics committees should make it mandatory 这一伦理委员会的强制要求挪用作为聘请写手的目的; 但 P10 与 P11 是两个独立建议——伦理委员会强制研究者分享是一回事, 聘请写手帮助翻译是另一回事, 两者目的不同。

B) **偷换概念**

To translate their study into languages accessible to readers overseas 把 more accessible language 偷换为 languages accessible to readers overseas (让海外读者读懂)——原文从未提及 overseas / readers abroad 等概念, 只说"通俗易懂", 不涉及外语翻译。

C) **✓ 正确**

to help with translating their study into more accessible language ↔

To make their publications correctly understood by the public

There could be misunderstanding of the findings presented by the researcher because of technical terms.

↔ **correctly understood by the public**

选项 To make their publications correctly understood by the public 是 P11 整段问题(误解)与解决(翻译成通俗语言)的目的合成, 与预判完全吻合。

D) **与原文相反**

To render their findings acceptable by prominent journals 说"让顶级期刊接受研究"——这是 P4 中谈到的另一动机(评 tenure 时投顶级期刊), 且 P1 明确批判"留在期刊里就发挥不了作用"; 聘请写手的目的恰恰是"走出期刊面向公众", 方向相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 句真题句逐层精讲

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

But few journals allow everybody to read the findings.

第3段，第2句

"allow/enable/permit somebody to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型,这种复合宾语结构在真题中反复出现。本句结构简洁清晰,是该句型的标准范例,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的典型性。

For researchers in the tenure-track system, their main goal is winning tenure, which in part can be achieved by getting a number of papers published in prominent journals.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构加非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其是学术类文章中经常用非限制性定语从句补充说明核心概念。掌握这种结构后,学习者可以在大量真题中识别类似句式,迁移性强。

To benefit both researchers and the communities, the need to find innovative, accessible ways to share the work cannot be overstated.

第8段，第1句

本句主干识别有一定难度（长主语分隔主谓），结构典型且成分训练价值高（后置定语 + 情态被动），时态语态难度中等。虽无复杂嵌套，但作为简单句的代表，它集中体现了学术写作中常见的长主语和情态被动组合，非常适合作为结构与时态的基础训练材料，值得优先练习。

Institutions and funding organisations should support more researchers to publish in open access journals so that the public doesn't have to pay to read them.

第9段，第1句

本句包含“主句 + so that 目的状语从句”的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句句式,用于表达行为目的。主句的 "support sb to do" 结构也是典型的动宾补句型。学习者掌握此句式后,可迁移至大量类似表达目的或结果的句子,具有较强的代表性和实用性。

Furthermore, ethics committees should make it mandatory for researchers to share their results with the public.

第10段，第1句

"make it + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研高频句式，形式宾语结构在学术写作和考试真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用，具有较高典型性。

Why do ordinary readers find it difficult to access the results of researchers' studies?

第47题 题干

"find it + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，疑问句形式在议论文和说明文的引入段落中也常见。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子（如 make it possible to do、think it necessary to do 等）。

They feel intimidated by the jargon researchers use to describe their findings.

第47题，B

主句加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，定语从句省略关系代词的现象也极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似真题句子，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 91 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。

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇20次 · 真题 363 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇15次 · 真题 121 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇8次 · 真题 66 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇7次 · 真题 104 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇5次 · 真题 94 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇4次 · 真题 244 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇4次 · 真题 163 句

engage

B2

v. 参与/从事

本篇3次 · 真题 68 句

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

accessible

B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

prominent

C1

adj. 著名的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 271 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本篇2次 · 真题 101 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

enable

B1

v. 使能够

本篇2次 · 真题 68 句

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

effectively

B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

agency

B2

n. 代理机构

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

enhance

B2

v. 提高

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

publication

B2

n. 出版物

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

committee B1

n. 委员会

本篇2次·真题13句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇2次·真题10句

discrepancy C1

n. 差异

本篇2次·真题8句

plague B2

n. 瘟疫

本篇2次·真题8句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题264句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题205句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题176句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题112句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题103句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题103句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题98句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题96句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次·真题91句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题89句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 31 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇1次·真题 24 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次·真题 18 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇1次·真题 18 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

writing A2

n. 写作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

jargon C1

n. 行话

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

render B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

recognise B1

v. 认出;识别出

本篇1次·真题 15 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇1次·真题 14 句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇1次·真题 14 句

outlet B2

n. 商店

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

organisation B1

n. 组织;机构

本篇1次·真题 11 句

partnership B2

n. 合伙关系

本篇1次·真题 11 句

confine C1

v. 限制

本篇1次·真题 10 句

policymaker C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇1次·真题 9 句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

correctly A2

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

forged B2

v. 伪造

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

furthermore B2

adv. 此外

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

informed B2

adj. 了解情况的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

overstate C1

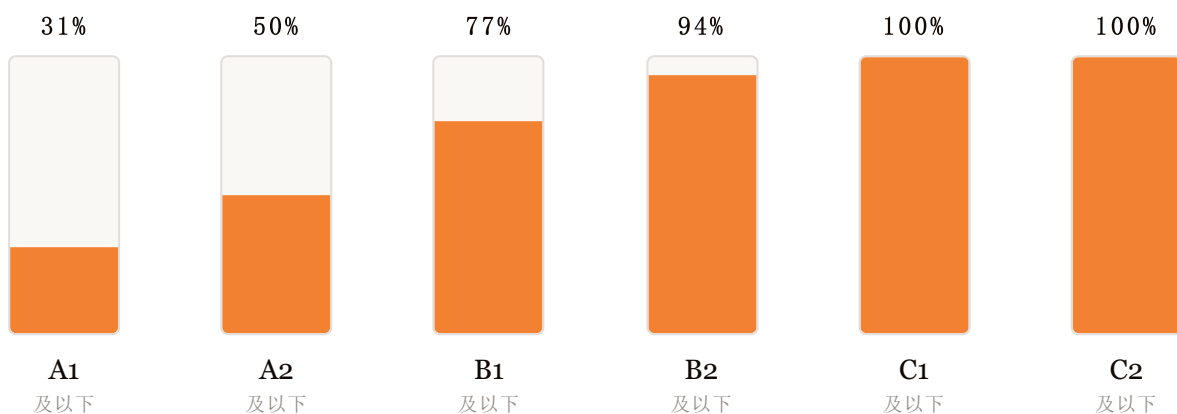
v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **228** 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 14 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 228 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

228

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2023年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2023年12月·第3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3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3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 Spiders make their presence felt in late August and through early autumn. This is the mating season of some of the most common varieties, when male house spiders come out of hidden corners to look for females, and garden spiders reach adult size and spin their most dazzling webs.

蜘蛛在八月下旬至初秋期间频繁出现。这是一些最常见品种的交配季节，此时雄性家蛛从隐蔽的角落爬出寻找雌性，而园蛛则长到成年体型并织出最令人眼花缭乱的蛛网。

P2 Yet while the spider is a familiar fixture of nursery poems or songs and Halloween decorations, its relationship with humans is complicated. Fear of spiders is common and has serious impacts on the lives of sufferers. Its prevalence appears unrelated to any rational assessment of risk. Spiders in the UK are almost all harmless. Farmland species perform valuable ecosystem services, by preying on insects that are our competitors for crops. But they are a constant source of human anxieties—with a cultural association with witches and wickedness dating back to the middle ages.

然而，尽管蜘蛛是童谣或儿歌以及万圣节装饰中常见的固定形象，它与人类的关系却很复杂。对蜘蛛的恐惧很常见，并对患者的生活产生严重影响。这种恐惧的流行程度似乎与对风险的任何理性评估无关。英国的蜘蛛几乎都是无害的。农田物种通过捕食与我们争夺农作物的昆虫，发挥着宝贵的生态系统服务功能。但它们却是人类焦虑的持续来源——与女巫和邪恶的文化联系可以追溯到中世纪。

P3 Does this perhaps explain, in part, the lack of data about how spiders are faring in our age of ecological crisis? British butterflies are the most studied group of insects in the world, due to the long tradition of collecting and observing them. But spider conservationists point out that it was only in the

1980s that the classification of house spiders was properly sorted out. And while information about insect populations is gathered by experiments that measure the numbers hitting windscreens or traps, there have been few attempts to count spiders.

这或许在一定程度上解释了为什么在我们这个生态危机时代，关于蜘蛛生存状况的数据如此缺乏？由于长期以来采集和观察的传统，英国蝴蝶是世界上研究最充分的昆虫类群。但蜘蛛保护者指出，直到20世纪80年代，家蛛的分类才得到妥善整理。而且，尽管通过测量撞击挡风玻璃或陷阱的数量来收集昆虫种群信息的实验很多，但很少有人尝试统计蜘蛛的数量。

P4 The huge reductions in the numbers of flying insects can only mean a reduction in spiders' food supply. A recent landmark study identified a 75% fall in insect populations between 1989 and 2016, with pesticide use thought to be to blame along with the destruction of wild areas for development. This means the overall picture for spiders is worrying, as it is for most creatures. But conservationists are most concerned about those varieties that are threatened due to habitat loss and fragmentation, which makes it impossible for them to migrate.

飞行昆虫数量的大幅减少只能意味着蜘蛛食物供应的减少。最近一项具有里程碑意义的研究发现，1989年至2016年间昆虫种群数量下降了75%，人们认为杀虫剂的使用以及为开发而破坏野生区域是罪魁祸首。这意味着蜘蛛的总体状况令人担忧，大多数生物也是如此。但保护者最担心的是那些因栖息地丧失和破碎化而受到威胁的品种，这使它们无法迁徙。

P5 Of around 650 spider species regularly recorded in the UK, the majority thrive in marshes and wasteland. Conservation efforts, often led by determined individuals, have helped some species to recover by reintroducing them to new areas. With rewilding now firmly on the environmental policy agenda, the hope is that in future, spiders will be enabled to migrate by themselves, adapting to climate change by moving along wildlife corridors.

在英国定期记录到的约650种蜘蛛中，大多数在沼泽和荒地中繁衍生息。通常由坚定的个人主导的保护工作，通过将一些物种重新引入新地区，帮助它们恢复。随着rewilding（野化）现在已牢固地列入环境政策议程，人们希望未来蜘蛛能够自行迁徙，通过沿着野生动物廊道移动来适应气候变化。

P6 It seems unlikely that spiders will ever attract the same level of human enthusiasm as bees, birds or butterflies, in spite of their unique status as nature's spinners. But as they reveal themselves in all their splendour this autumn, it would be a good thing if more animal lovers recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific.

尽管蜘蛛作为大自然的纺织者拥有独特地位，但它们似乎不太可能吸引与蜜蜂、鸟类或蝴蝶同等程度的人类热情。但当它们在这个秋天展现出全部的壮丽时，如果更多动物爱好者认识到蜘蛛在哪些方面确实了不起，那将是一件好事。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about spiders in the UK since the middle ages?

- A) They have been generally misconceived.
- B) They have adversely impacted crop growth.
- C) They have been a constant reminder of bad luck.
- D) They have made their presence felt when spinning webs.

关于英国的蜘蛛,我们了解到自中世纪以来发生了什么?

- A) 它们普遍被误解了。 B) 它们对农作物生长产生了不利影响。 C) 它们一直是厄运的持续提醒。
D) 它们在织网时让人感受到了它们的存在。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about spiders in the UK since the middle ages? 用 What do we learn about 引出, 问的是关于某对象的客观事实, 没有 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号

【拆句】 题干主句是 What do we learn about spiders in the UK since the middle ages, 主干是 What do we learn about X, X 是 spiders in the UK, 后面 since the middle ages 是表时间起点的介词短语, 整体平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 But they are a constant source of human anxieties—with a cultural association with witches and wickedness dating back to the middle ages.

但它们一直是人类焦虑的来源——与女巫和邪恶的文化关联可追溯至中世纪。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

a cultural association with witches and wickedness ↔ **generally misconceived**

its prevalence appears unrelated to any rational assessment of risk ↔ **misconceived**

预判落在蜘蛛被文化误解上, A They have been generally misconceived 用 misconceived 概括了原文女巫、邪恶等不实联想, 与预判完全对应, 是定位句的高度抽象同义替换。

B) 与原文相反

B 选项 They have adversely impacted crop growth 称蜘蛛对农作物生长有不利影响, 但原文 Farmland species perform valuable ecosystem services, by preying on insects that are our competitors for crops 明确说农田蜘蛛吃掉与人类争粮的昆虫, 是有利的; B 把有利说成有害, 与原文相反。

C) 偷换概念

C 选项 They have been a constant reminder of bad luck 说蜘蛛是坏运气的提醒, 但原文说的是与女巫、邪恶 (witches and wickedness) 的文化关联, witches/wickedness 是邪恶/巫术, 不等于坏运气 (bad luck); 二者是不同的文化概念, C 偷换了概念。

D) 答非所问

D 选项 They have made their presence felt when spinning webs 取自首段 Spiders make their presence felt in late August and through early autumn, 讲的是晚夏初秋的自然现象, 与题干 since the middle ages 的时间范围毫无关系; 属答非所问。

52. What have spiders been associated with in the UK for centuries?

- A) Harm.
- B) Evil.
- C) Suffering.
- D) Aggression.

在英国,蜘蛛几个世纪以来一直与什么相关联?

A) 伤害。 B) 邪恶。 C) 痛苦。 D) 攻击性。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What have spiders been associated with in the UK for centuries? 用 What 引出过去完成时的事实问句, 问的是被关联的对象, 没有任何推断信号

【拆句】 题干主干是 What have spiders been associated with, spiders 为主语, 谓语为现在完成时被动 have been associated with, 介词 with 后的宾语正是要回答的内容; in the UK 是地点状语, for centuries 是时间状语, 结构清晰。

【定位】 But they are a constant source of human anxieties—with a cultural association with witches and wickedness dating back to the middle ages.

但它们一直是人类焦虑的来源——与女巫和邪恶的文化关联可追溯至中世纪。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

A Harm 意为有形的伤害, 对应原文应是 spiders 对人造成的实质损害; 但原文 Spiders in the UK are almost all harmless 明确说英国蜘蛛几乎都无害——蜘蛛被关联的是文化上的邪恶, 而不是实际伤害; A 偷换概念。

B) **✓ 正确**

wickedness ↔ **Evil**

witches ↔ **Evil**

由预判 与巫术与邪恶相关联, 选项 B Evil 把 witches 与 wickedness 两个并列宾语用一个上位词 Evil 同时归纳, 是定位句的精准同义替换。

C) **张冠李戴**

C Suffering 指痛苦/折磨, 原文 Fear of spiders is common and has serious impacts on the lives of sufferers 出现 sufferers 一词——但 sufferers 描述的是怕蜘蛛的人所承受的影响, 而题干问蜘蛛被关联的对象, 主体错位; C 张冠李戴。

D) **无中生有**

D Aggression 指攻击性, 原文从未把蜘蛛与攻击性联系起来——焦虑、恐惧、邪恶都不等于攻击; 这是文中没有的概念, 属无中生有。

53. What partly accounts for the reduction in spiders' food supply?

- A) The long tradition of collecting insects.
- B) Fast reproduction of their competitors.
- C) Chemicals used for killing insects.
- D) The extinction of a lot of wildlife

什么在一定程度上解释了蜘蛛食物供应的减少？

- A) 收集昆虫的悠久传统。 B) 它们的竞争者快速繁殖。 C) 用于杀灭昆虫的化学物质。
D) 大量野生动物的灭绝。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What partly accounts for the reduction in spiders' food supply? 用 What accounts for 直接问原因，是典型的因果型细节题，不是推断

【拆句】 题干主干是 What partly accounts for X, partly 修饰 accounts for, X 为名词短语 the reduction in spiders' food supply, 其中 spiders' 是所有格修饰 food supply; 句子结构简单，重点是 partly 这一限定词。

【定位】 A recent landmark study identified a 75% fall in insect populations between 1989 and 2016, with pesticide use thought to be to blame along with the destruction of wild areas for development.

近期一项标志性研究发现，1989 到 2016 年间昆虫种群下降了 75%，元凶是杀虫剂使用以及为开发而破坏野生区域。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

A The long tradition of collecting insects 取自 British butterflies are the most studied group of insects in the world, due to the long tradition of collecting and observing them, 那里讲的是蝴蝶被研究多的原因, 与蜘蛛食物减少没有任何因果关系; A 答非所问。

B) 无中生有

B Fast reproduction of their competitors 称蜘蛛竞争者快速繁殖导致食物减少; 但原文 preying on insects that are our competitors for crops 说的是昆虫是人类的庄稼竞争者, 主体是人类的庄稼竞争者, 并非蜘蛛的竞争者; 且原文从未提及 fast reproduction; 属无中生有。

C) ✓ 正确

pesticide use ↔ Chemicals used for killing insects

thought to be to blame ↔ Chemicals used for killing insects

由预判 杀虫剂, C Chemicals used for killing insects 是 pesticide 的标准释义, 是定位句最直接的同义替换, 无任何外加信息。

D) 过度推断

D The extinction of a lot of wildlife 称大量野生动物灭绝; 原文说的是 the destruction of wild areas for development——破坏野生区(栖息地), 不是野生动物灭绝; 二者范围与程度都不同, D 过度推断。

54. What does the passage say is conservationists' biggest worry?

- A) A variety of spiders are threatened due to pollution of marshes and wasteland.
- B) Certain species of spiders are endangered due to loss of their natural homes.
- C) An increasing number of spiders are being killed by deadly pesticides.
- D) More and more spider species are found losing their ability to migrate.

文章说保护主义者最大的担忧是什么?

- A) 由于沼泽和荒地的污染, 多种蜘蛛受到威胁。 B) 由于失去自然栖息地, 某些蜘蛛物种濒临灭绝。
- C) 越来越多的蜘蛛正被致命的杀虫剂杀死。 D) 越来越多的蜘蛛物种被发现正在失去迁徙能力。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say is conservationists' biggest worry? 用 What does the passage say 直接问文中陈述的事实/观点, 是细节题

【拆句】 题干是嵌套疑问句: 主干 What does the passage say is X, 间接引语 the passage say (that) X is conservationists' biggest worry 被改写成 What...is...的疑问形式; 要回答的是 What 所代的 X, 即保护者最担心的事, 结构稍复杂但无陷阱。

【定位】 But conservationists are most concerned about those varieties that are threatened due to habitat loss and fragmentation, which makes it impossible for them to migrate.

但保护者最担忧的是那些因栖息地丧失与碎片化而受威胁的物种, 这种碎片化使得它们无法迁徙。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

A A variety of spiders are threatened due to pollution of marshes and wasteland 称蜘蛛因沼泽与荒地受污染而受威胁；但原文 the majority thrive in marshes and wasteland 说蜘蛛多在沼泽与荒地繁衍，从未提到污染；A 用了原文出现的 marshes and wasteland 字眼，但污染（pollution）是无中生有。

B) ✓ 正确

those varieties ↔ **Certain species of spiders**

are threatened ↔ **are endangered**

habitat loss and fragmentation ↔ **loss of their natural homes**

由预判 栖息地丧失威胁某些物种，B Certain species of spiders are endangered due to loss of their natural homes 与原文 those varieties、are threatened、habitat loss 三处词一一对应，是定位句的高度同义替换。

C) 答非所问

C An increasing number of spiders are being killed by deadly pesticides 称越来越多蜘蛛被杀虫剂直接杀死；但原文 pesticide use thought to be to blame 说杀虫剂杀的是昆虫（飞虫）、进而影响蜘蛛食物，并非杀虫剂直接杀蜘蛛；C 答非所问，且与题干 biggest worry 不符。

D) 过度推断

D More and more spider species are found losing their ability to migrate 称越来越多物种正失去迁徙能力；原文 habitat loss and fragmentation, which makes it impossible for them to migrate 说的是栖息地丧失与碎片化导致无法迁徙——无法迁徙是栖息地丧失的结果，而题干问的是最担忧的原因/对象；D 把结果当作主担忧，且加入了原文没有的 more and more（递增趋势），属过度推断。

55. What wish does the author express close to the end of the passage?

A) More people would recognise spiders' unique status in the ecosystem.

B) People would show greater enthusiasm for spiders than for butterflies.

C) There would be sufficient corridors for spiders to move along.

D) There would be more people appreciating spiders' splendour.

作者在文章接近结尾处表达了什么愿望？

A) 更多人会认识到蜘蛛在生态系统中的独特地位。 B) 人们对蜘蛛表现出比对蝴蝶更大的热情。

C) 会有足够的通道供蜘蛛沿着移动。 D) 会有更多人欣赏蜘蛛的壮丽。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 What wish does the author express close to the end of the passage? 直接问作者在末尾表达的具体愿望，是局部细节题，不是整篇主旨/态度题

【拆句】 题干主干 What wish does the author express, 倒装疑问句，主语 the author、谓语 express、宾语 what wish; close to the end of the passage 是位置状语，限定答题范围在末段附近；句子无生词、无难句。

【定位】 But as they reveal themselves in all their splendour this autumn, it would be a good thing if more animal lovers recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific.

但当它们在这个秋天展现出全部精彩时，如果有更多动物爱好者能认识到蜘蛛之妙，那真是一件好事。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A More people would recognise spiders' unique status in the ecosystem 称作者希望更多人认识到蜘蛛在生态系统中的独特地位；但原文 in spite of their unique status as nature's spinners 说蜘蛛的独特地位是 纺织者，而非 生态系统中的地位；且 unique status 出现在 in spite of 让步状语里，不是作者愿望句的内容；A 偷换了概念。

B) 与原文相反

B People would show greater enthusiasm for spiders than for butterflies 称作者希望人们对蜘蛛比对蝴蝶更热情；但原文 It seems unlikely that spiders will ever attract the same level of human enthusiasm as bees, birds or butterflies 是作者承认蜘蛛不太可能 像蜜蜂/鸟/蝴蝶那样受欢迎，这是事实判断而非作者愿望——B 把作者认为不可能的对照句反向当成愿望，与原文相反。

C) 答非所问

C There would be sufficient corridors for spiders to move along 称作者希望有足够的廊道供蜘蛛通行；但 wildlife corridors 出现在 spiders will be enabled to migrate by themselves, adapting to climate change by moving along wildlife corridors, 属于上一段保护政策的内容；题干已限定 close to the end of the passage, C 位置不对、答非所问。

D) ✓ 正确

more animal lovers ↔ more people

recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific ↔ appreciating spiders' splendour
由预判 更多人能欣赏到蜘蛛的精彩，D There would be more people appreciating spiders' splendour 用 more people 概括 animal lovers，用 appreciating spiders' splendour 概括 recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific——对应，是定位句的精准同义替换。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 句真题句逐层精讲

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

This is the mating season of some of the most common varieties, when male house spiders come out of hidden corners to look for females, and garden spiders reach adult size and spin their most dazzling webs.

第1段，第2句

"主系表 + 关系副词引导的定语从句" 是四六级和考研常考句式，尤其是 "when" 引导定语从句修饰时间名词的用法在真题中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

British butterflies are the most studied group of insects in the world, due to the long tradition of collecting and observing them.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构搭配后置原因状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，表语内嵌定语修饰也是典型用法。但本句过于简单，缺少从句或并列结构等高频考点，作为句式代表性中等。

But spider conservationists point out that it was only in the 1980s that the classification of house spiders was properly sorted out.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖了主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句、强调句中的形式主语、表语（被强调的时间状语）以及强调句 that 后面的完整结构。特别是强调句结构对于基础学习者是一个重要且容易混淆的知识点（容易误判为定语从句或其他从句），通过本句可以训练识别强调句的方法（去掉 it was ... that 框架检验剩余部分是否完整）。成分种类丰富，训练价值较高。

A recent landmark study identified a 75% fall in insect populations between 1989 and 2016, with pesticide use thought to be to blame along with the destruction of wild areas for development.

第4段，第2句

这种“研究加过去时谓语加名词化宾语”的学术说明句非常常见，后面再接时间范围也很典型。掌握后可迁移到大量说明文和真题句子中。

This means the overall picture for spiders is worrying, as it is for most creatures.

第4段，第3句

省略 that 的宾语从句和 as 引导的非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

It seems unlikely that spiders will ever attract the same level of human enthusiasm as bees, birds or butterflies, in spite of their unique status as nature's spinners.

第6段，第1句

"It seems/appears + 形容词 + that从句"是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,用于表达观点和判断。本句还包含比较结构和让步状语,这些都是真题中反复出现的典型结构,掌握后可广泛迁移。

But as they reveal themselves in all their splendour this autumn, it would be a good thing if more animal lovers recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific.

第6段，第2句

本句覆盖了形式主语、系表结构、状语从句、条件从句、定语从句、介词加关系代词等多种成分和结构，且定语从句嵌套在宾语中、形式主语与真正主语的对应关系也是常见易错点，非常适合作为综合性的成分划分练习材料。

What partly accounts for the reduction in spiders' food supply?

第53题 题干

特殊疑问句（尤其是疑问词作主语的类型）在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，短语动词 "account for" 也是高频考点；掌握本句的疑问词主语 + 短语动词结构后，可迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的典型性。

Certain species of spiders are endangered due to loss of their natural homes.

第54题，B

本句体现了科技说明文中常见的"主系表 + 原因状语"句式，被动语态的使用也符合学术写作的客观表达习惯。"due to"引导原因状语是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构，具有一定代表性，但整体句式偏简单，不如复合句那样典型。

More and more spider species are found losing their ability to migrate.

第54题，D

"be found doing" 被动结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现，是描述观察、发现类陈述的常见句式。掌握这个结构后，学习者可以迁移到 be seen doing、be heard doing 等类似模式，实用性和复用性都很高。

本篇出现的 92 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。

spider A2

n. 蜘蛛

本篇27次 · 真题 29 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇7次 · 真题 38 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇5次 · 真题 136 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇4次 · 真题 70 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇3次 · 真题 66 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 185 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇2次 · 真题 95 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇2次·真题 31 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇2次·真题 30 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇2次·真题 26 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇2次·真题 22 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇2次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇2次·真题 15 句

recognise B1

v. 认出,识别出

本篇2次·真题 15 句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本篇2次·真题 10 句

pesticide B2

n. 杀虫剂

本篇2次·真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 181 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 160 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的
本篇1次·真题 112 句

growth B1

n. 增长
本篇1次·真题 104 句

policy B1

n. 政策
本篇1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量
本篇1次·真题 100 句

account A2

n. 账户
本篇1次·真题 93 句

lack B1

v. 缺少
本篇1次·真题 89 句

identify B1

v. 识别
本篇1次·真题 75 句

source B1

n. 来源
本篇1次·真题 75 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的
本篇1次·真题 68 句

enable B1

v. 使能够
本篇1次·真题 68 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)
本篇1次·真题 67 句

crisis B2

n. 危机
本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行
本篇1次·真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地
本篇1次·真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的
本篇1次·真题 58 句

associate B2

v. 联系
本篇1次·真题 54 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 35 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题 34 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本篇1次·真题 20 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

destruction

B2

n. 破坏

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

hidden

B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

creature

B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

unrelated

B2

adj. 无关的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

determined

B1

adj. 坚决的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

unlikely

B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

prey

B2

n. 猎物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adversely

C1

adv. 不利地

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

deadly

B2

adj. 致命的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

endangered

B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

fixture

B2

n. 固定装置

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

harmless

B2

adj. 无害的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

agenda

B2

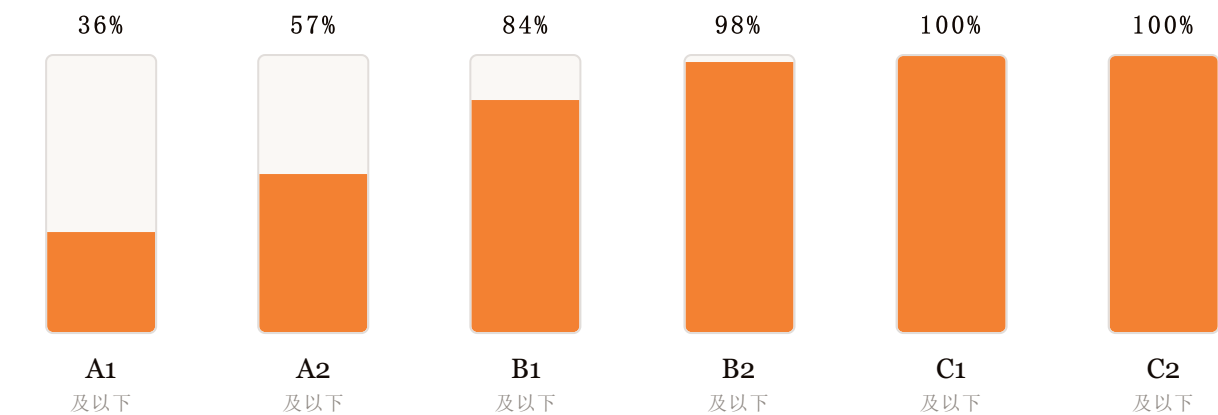
n. 议程

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

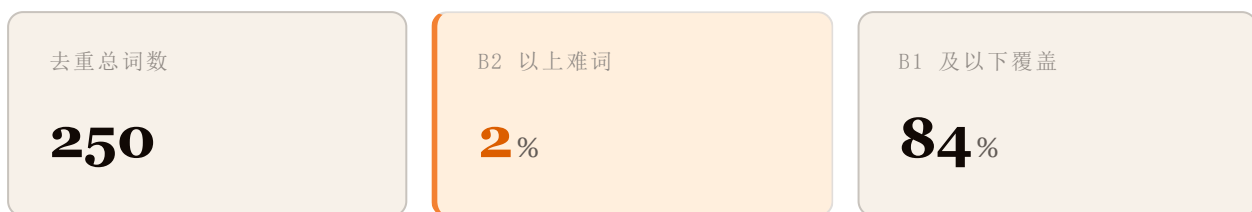
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 250 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **250** 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 5 个 · 约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 250 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国养老服务体系建设的社会现状介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2023年12月·第3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3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**.

近年来，中国老龄人口持续增长。中国政府正采取各种措施，推进养老体系建设，使老年人晚年生活健康幸福。全国兴建了各类养老服务机构。为了提升养老机构的服务质量，政府颁布了一系列标准，加强对养老机构的监管。许多城市为方便老年人用餐，开设了社区食堂，为他们提供价格实惠的饭菜。行动不便的老年人还能享受上门送餐服务。同时，中国还在积极探索居家和社区养老等其他养老模式，以确保所有老年人老有所养。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

In recent years, the elderly population in China has been growing continuously. In response, the Chinese government is taking various measures to promote the development of the elderly care service system, so that the elderly can enjoy a healthy and happy life in their later years. Various elderly care institutions have been built across the country. To improve the service quality of these institutions, the government has issued a series of standards, strengthening the supervision of them. To make dining more convenient for the elderly, many cities have opened community canteens, which provide affordable meals for them. In addition, elderly people with limited mobility can also enjoy home meal delivery services. At the same time, China is also actively exploring other elderly care models, such as home-based and community-based care, to ensure that all the elderly are well cared for in their old age.

【衔接】第1句到第2句：现象到对策的承接

第1句讲 老龄人口持续增长 这一现象，第2句讲 政府正采取各种措施 的应对。两句是「问题—对策」逻辑，可在第2句句首补 In response 或 To address this，把「正因为人口在增长，所以政府才采取措施」的因果显出来，整篇起头就有逻辑而非两句孤立罗列。

第3、4句之间：机构的建与管承接

第3句 兴建了各类养老服务机构、第4句 加强对养老机构的监管 都围绕「机构」，第4句第二次提机构改用 these institutions / them 回指，避免 institutions 一词在相邻句里重复三次。

第6句句首补递进词

第5句讲社区食堂堂食、第6句讲 行动不便的老年人还能享受上门送餐服务，是「在堂食之外再加一项」的递进。第6句句首加 In addition，把「还」的递进关系显化，读起来是顺承而非另起。

第7句句首补「同时」对应词

原文 同时 是把话题从「吃饭服务」转回「养老模式的整体探索」。英文用 At the same time / Meanwhile 起头，既译出「同时」，又标明这是与前文并列推进的另一条线。

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】中国养老服务体系建设的社会现状介绍

全篇在客观介绍当下中国应对人口老龄化、推进养老服务的一系列做法与现状，属典型的社会现象/政策介绍类语体。开篇 近年来，中国老龄人口持续增长 就把视角钉在「现在仍在进行、仍然成立的事实」上，后文 中国政府正采取各种措施 的「正」字更是明示动作此刻进行中。这类「讲现状、讲常态做法」的语体，直接决定下面用一般现在时打底、用词偏正式书面（政府、机构、监管）。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对中国养老现状与常态做法的客观介绍，不是讲一件已经结束的往事，故以一般现在时为基调。中国政府正采取各种措施 的「正……」表此刻进行，中国还在积极探索 的「还在」同样表持续进行，这两处可在一般现在时基础上用现在进行时强调「正在做」；而 全国兴建了各类养老服务机构、政府颁布了一系列标准 这种「已建成、已颁布且效果延续到现在」的，可在基调上偏离为现在完成时。

【译法】老龄人口

拟定统一译法: the elderly population (或 the aging population)。取意译, 中国老龄人口持续增长 指老年人口这一群体规模在增长, elderly/aging 都是英文介绍老龄化的约定俗成词; 全篇凡指这一群体统一用 the elderly。

养老服务机构

拟定统一译法: elderly care institutions / institutions for elderly care。意译, 全国兴建了各类养老服务机构 与后文 养老机构 是同一所指, 须前后用同一译法, 不要一会儿 institution 一会儿 organization。

社区食堂

拟定统一译法: community canteens。意译, 开设了社区食堂 指社区里供老人用餐的食堂, canteen 是英式常用的「食堂」对应词 (美式可用 cafeteria), 全篇统一其一。

老有所养

拟定统一译法: all the elderly are well cared for / receive proper care in old age。确保所有老年人老有所养 是中文四字格, 无对应英文成语, 须意译为「老年时得到妥善照料」, 切忌逐字硬译。

1. 近年来, 中国老龄人口持续增长。

【主干】老龄人口 (主语) + 增长 (谓语) (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 中国老龄人口, 直接作英文主语 the elderly population in China; 核心动词是持续增长, 作谓语 has been growing / continues to grow。主干即「人口 + 在增长」。

【降级】时间状语前置 + 副词修饰动词

本句结构简单, 几乎无需降级。只把 近年来 处理成时间状语 in recent years 放句首, 持续 这一「持续地」的意思用 has been growing 的进行体或 continuously 副词体现, 不必单独成句。

【语法】时态

「近年来 + 持续增长」表示从过去延续到现在并仍在继续, 最贴的是现在完成进行时 has been growing; 若拿不准, 用一般现在时 continues to grow 也对, 但不要用过一般过去时 grew (那会变成「过去增长过、现在不增了」, 与原意相反)。

主谓一致

主语 the elderly population 是单数 (population 作整体), 谓语动词用单数 has / continues, 不要写成 have / continue。

【译文】In recent years, the elderly population in China has been growing continuously.

2. 中国政府正采取各种措施, 推进养老服务体系建设, 使老年人晚年生活健康幸福。

【主干】政府 (主语) + 采取 (谓语) + 措施 (宾语) (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 中国政府 → the Chinese government; 最核心的动作是 采取各种措施, 作主谓宾 is taking various measures。后面「推进……」「使……」都是采取措施要达到的目的, 不与「采取」并列作谓语。

【降级】两个「目的」降级为不定式

推进养老服务体系建设的目的是采取目的 → 降级为 to promote the development of the elderly care service system; 使老年人晚年生活健康幸福是更远的目的 → 用 so that 从句或 to ensure 接出来: so that the elderly can enjoy a healthy and happy life in their later years. 这样三个中文动词被理顺成「谓语 + 目的 + 目的」的层级, 而非流水句。

【语法】时态

正采取的「正」表此刻进行, 用现在进行时 is taking, 在全篇一般现在时基调上的合理偏离。

单复数

各种措施是多种, measures 用复数; the elderly 作复数群体, 后面用 can enjoy 复数动词。

用词

「晚年生活」译 their later years / their old age 即可, 不必逐字译「生活 life」再加 in old age, 避免啰嗦。

【译文】 The Chinese government is taking various measures to promote the development of the elderly care service system, so that the elderly can enjoy a healthy and happy life in their later years.

3. 全国兴建了各类养老服务机构。

【主干】 各类养老服务机构（受动者作主语）+ 被兴建（主语策略：转被动）

中文 全国兴建了各类养老服务机构 是无明确施动者的无主句（「全国」是地点不是真正主语），动作的承受者是「机构」。把承受者提作主语转被动: Various elderly care institutions have been built across the country.

【降级】「全国」降级为地点状语

全国 不作主语, 降级为地点状语 across the country / nationwide 放句末。各类 作定语 various / all kinds of 修饰 institutions。本句结构短, 转被动后即成。

【语法】时态语态

兴建了的「了」表已完成且机构现仍在, 用现在完成时被动 have been built; 这是相对全篇一般现在时的合理偏离。

单复数

各类 机构不止一类一所, institutions 用复数, 对应助动词用 have been。

【译文】 Various elderly care institutions have been built across the country.

4. 为了提升养老机构的服务质量, 政府颁布了一系列标准, 加强对养老机构的监管。

【主干】 政府（主语）+ 颁布（谓语）+ 一系列标准（宾语）（主语策略：原句主语）

主干是 政府颁布了一系列标准 → the government has issued a series of standards. 为了提升.....服务质量 是目的状语, 加强对养老机构的监管 是颁布标准带来的结果/并列动作, 均不作主干谓语。

【降级】目的状语前置 + 结果用现在分词

为了提升养老机构的服务质量 → 不定式短语 To improve the service quality of elderly care institutions 置于句首作目的状语；加强对养老机构的监管 是颁布标准自然带来的结果，降级为现在分词状语 strengthening the supervision of these institutions 挂在主句后，避免再起一个 and 平句。

【语法】时态

颁布了 表已完成且标准现行有效，用现在完成时 has issued；与第3句同理，是基调的合理偏离。

指代

第二次出现的 养老机构 用 these institutions 或 them 回指，避免与句首 institutions 重复，体现衔接。

单复数与冠词

一系列标准 → a series of standards, standards 复数；service quality 作不可数概念不加 s。

【译文】 To improve the service quality of elderly care institutions, the government has issued a series of standards, strengthening the supervision of these institutions.

5. 许多城市为方便老年人用餐，开设了社区食堂，为他们提供价格实惠的饭菜。

【主干】许多城市（主语）+ 开设（谓语）+ 社区食堂（宾语）（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 许多城市 → Many cities；核心动作 开设了社区食堂 作主谓宾 have opened community canteens。为方便老年人用餐 是目的，为他们提供价格实惠的饭菜 是食堂的功能/结果，均降级处理。

【降级】一目的不定式 + 一功能定语从句

为方便老年人用餐 → 目的状语 to make dining more convenient for the elderly；为他们提供价格实惠的饭菜 是食堂的功能，降级为定语从句 which provide affordable meals for them 修饰 canteens，避免再用 and 平排第三个动词。

【语法】时态

开设了 表已建成且仍在运营，用现在完成时 have opened；主语 Many cities 复数，用 have。

用词

价格实惠的 译 affordable（买得起的）最准，不要直译 cheap（含「廉价低质」贬义），这是用词准确度的得分点。

单复数

社区食堂 多个城市各有，canteens 用复数；meals 也用复数。

【译文】 To make dining more convenient for the elderly, many cities have opened community canteens, which provide affordable meals for them.

6. 行动不便的老年人还能享受上门送餐服务。

【主干】 行动不便的老年人（主语）+ 能享受（谓语）+ 上门送餐服务（宾语）（主语策略：原句主语）

主语是 行动不便的老年人 → elderly people with limited mobility; 谓语宾语为 还能享受上门送餐服务 → can also enjoy home meal delivery services. 本句主谓宾齐全，是个相对完整的简单句。

【降级】 「行动不便的」用后置介词短语作定语

行动不便的 修饰老年人，英文优先后置：with limited mobility / who have difficulty moving around 放在 elderly people 之后。上门送餐 译为 home delivery of meals / home meal delivery 作定语修饰 services。本句无多余动词，无需大改。

【语法】 时态

本句讲常态服务，回指全篇一般现在时基调，用 can also enjoy，不必偏离。

单复数

行动不便的老年人 是一类人，elderly people 用复数；services / meals 用复数。

副词位置

还 表递进「除了堂食还能送上门」，用 also 放在 can 之后 enjoy 之前；同时为衔接上句，可在句首加 In addition。

【译文】 In addition, elderly people with limited mobility can also enjoy home meal delivery services.

7. 同时，中国还在积极探索居家和社区养老等其他养老模式，以确保所有老年人老有所养。

【主干】 中国（主语）+ 探索（谓语）+ 其他养老模式（宾语）（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 中国 → China; 核心动作 还在积极探索.....其他养老模式 作主谓宾 is also actively exploring other elderly care models. 以确保所有老年人老有所养 是目的，降级为 to ensure 不定式。

【降级】 举例成分用 such as，目的用不定式

居家和社区养老等 是对「其他养老模式」的举例，用 such as home-based and community-based elderly care 插在 models 后；以确保所有老年人老有所养 降级为目的状语 to ensure that all the elderly are well cared for。注意「老有所养」意译，不可逐字。

【语法】 时态

还在积极探索 的「还在」表此刻持续进行，用现在进行时 is exploring，与第2句的「正采取」同类，是基调上的合理偏离。

四字格意译

老有所养 不可逐字译，意为「年老时得到妥善照料」→ all the elderly are well cared for / receive proper care in their old age. 这是最考验是否懂「重表意而非对字」的地方。

单复数与连接

其他养老模式 不止一种，models 复数；居家和社区养老 两种并列用 and 连接 home-based and community-based。

【译文】 At the same time, China is also actively exploring other elderly care models, such as home-based and community-based care, to ensure that all the elderly are well cared for in their old age.

英语六级 2023年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	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）	本题