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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2024年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "Nowadays, cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development." 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. (You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.)

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) Reply to the man's last proposal within a short time.
B) Sign the agreement if one small change is made to it.
C) Make a sponsorship deal for her client at the meeting.
D) Give the man some good news regarding the contract.
2. A) They are becoming impatient.
B) They are afraid time is running out.
C) They are used to making alterations.
D) They are concerned about the details.
3. A) To prevent geographical discrimination.
B) To tap the food and beverage market.
C) To avoid any conflict of interest.
D) To reduce unfair competition.
4. A) It is a potential market for food and beverage.
B) It is very attractive for real estate developers.
C) It is a negligible market for his company.
D) It is very different from other markets.

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

5. A) They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.
B) They are celebrating a big event on mountain tops.
C) They are enthusiastic about big science-related stories.
D) They are joined by astronomers all across North America.
6. A) It will be the most formidable of its kind in over a century.
B) It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.
C) It will eclipse many other such events in human history.
D) It will be seen most clearly from Denver's mountain tops.
7. A) blur.
B) Stars.
C) The edge of our galaxy.
D) An ordinary flying object.
8. A) Use professional equipment.
B) Climb to the nearby heights.
C) Fix their eyes due north.
D) Make use of phone apps.

Section B

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

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

9. A) Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.
B) Whether there is sufficient scientific consensus on dietary guidelines.
C) Whether guidelines can form the basis for nutrition advice to consumers.
D) Whether food scientists will agree on the concept of ultra-processed foods.
10. A) By the labor cost for the final products.
B) By the degree of industrial processing.
C) By the extent of chemical alteration.
D) By the convention of classification.
11. A) Increased consumers' expenses.
B) Greater risk of chronic diseases.
C) People's misunderstanding of nutrition.
D) Children's dislike for unprocessed foods.

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

12. A) They begin to think of the benefits of constraints.
B) They try to seek solutions from creative people.
C) They try hard to maximize their mental energy.
D) They begin to see the world in a different way.
13. A) It is characteristic of all creative people.
B) It is essential to pushing society forward.
C) It is a creative person's response to limitation.
D) It is an impetus to socio-economic development.
14. A) Scarcity or abundance of resources has little impact on people's creativity.
B) Innovative people are not constrained in connecting unrelated concepts.
C) People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways.
D) Creative people tend to consume more available resources.
15. A) It is key to a company's survival.
B) It shapes and focuses problems.
C) It is essential to meeting challenges
D) It thrives best when constrained.

Section C

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

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

16. A) Because they are learned.
B) Because they come naturally.
C) Because they have to be properly personalized.
D) Because there can be more effective strategies.
17. A) The extent of difference and of similarity between the two sides.
B) The knowledge of the specific expectation the other side holds.
C) The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.
D) The approaches one adopts to conflict management.
18. A) The fox.
B) The owl.
C) The shark.
D) The turtle.

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

19. A) Help save species from extinction and boost human health.
B) Understand how plants and animals perished over the past.
C) Help gather information publicly available to researchers.
D) Find out the cause of extinction of Britain's 66, 000 species.
20. A) It was once dominated by dinosaurs.
B) It has entered the sixth mass extinction.
C) Its prospects depend on future human behaviour.
D) Its climate change is aggravated by humans.
21. A) It dwarfs all other efforts to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity on earth.
B) It is costly to get started and requires the joint efforts of thousands of scientists.
C) It can help to bring back the large numbers of plants and animals that have gone extinct.
D) It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.

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

22. A) Cultural identity.
B) Social evolution.
C) The Copernican revolution.
D) Human individuality.
23. A) It is a delusion to be disposed of.
B) It is prevalent even among academics.
C) It is a myth spread by John Donne's poem.
D) It is rooted in the mindset of the 17th century.
24. A) He believes in Copernican philosophical doctrines about the universe.
B) He has gained ample scientific evidence at the University of Reading.
C) He has found that our inner self and material self are interconnected.
D) He contends most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks.
25. A) By coming to see how disruptive such problems have got to be.
B) By realising that we all can do our own bit in such endeavours.
C) By becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world.
D) By making joint efforts resolutely and persistently.

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.

It's quite remarkable how different genres of music can spark unique feelings, emotions, and memories. Studies have shown that music can reduce stress and anxiety before surgeries and we are all attracted toward our own unique life soundtrack.

If you're looking to 26 stress, you might want to give classical music a try.

The sounds of classical music produce a calming effect letting 27 pleasure-inducing dopamine(多巴胺) in the brain that helps control attention, learning and emotional responses. It can also turn down the body's stress response, resulting in an overall happier mood. It turns out a pleasant mood can lead to 28 in a person's thinking.

Although there are many great 29 of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel, none of these artists' music seems to have the same health effects as Mozart's does. According to researchers, listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve 30 function. Another study found that the distinctive features of Mozart's music trigger parts of the brain that are responsible for high-level mental functions. Even maternity 31 use Mozart to help newborn babies adapt to life outside of the mother's belly.

It has been found that listening to classical music 32 reduces a person's blood pressure. Researchers believe that the calming sounds of classical music may help your heart 33 from stress. Classical music can also be a great tool to help people who have trouble sleeping. One study found that students who had trouble sleeping slept better while they were listening to classical music.

Whether classical music is something that you listen to on a regular basis or not, it wouldn't 34 to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find 35 . You will be surprised at how good it makes you feel and the potentially positive change in your health.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) alleviate | I) loose |
| B) clarity | J) majestic |
| C) cognitive | K) mandatory |
| D) composers | L) recover |
| E) hurt | M) significantly |
| F) inhibiting | N) soothing |
| G) interrogation | O) wards |
| H) intrinsically | |

Section B

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

The Curious Case of the Tree That Owns Itself

A) In the city of Athens, Georgia, there exists a rather curious local landmark—a large white oak that is almost universally stated to own itself. Because of this, it is considered one of the most famous trees in the world.

So how did this tree come to own itself and the land around it?

- B) Sometime in the 19th century a Georgian called Colonel William Jackson reportedly took a liking to the said tree and endeavored to protect it from any danger. As to why he loved it so, the earliest documented account of this story is an anonymously written front page article in the Athens Weekly Banner published on August 12, 1890. It states, "Col. Jackson had watched the tree grow from his childhood, and grew to love it almost as he would a human. Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains, and out of its highest branches he had many a time gotten the eggs of the feathered singers. He watched its growth, and when reaching a ripe old age he saw the tree standing in its magnificent proportions, he was pained to think that after his death it would fall into the hands of those who might destroy it."
- C) Towards this end, Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree and a little land around it to the tree itself. The deed read, "W. H. Jackson for and in consideration of the great affection which he bears the said tree, and his great desire to see it protected has conveyed unto the said oak tree entire possession of itself and of all land within eight feet of it on all sides."
- D) In time, the tree came to be something of a tourist attraction, known as The Tree That Owns Itself. However, in the early 20th century, the tree started showing signs of its slow death, with little that could be done about it. Father time comes for us all eventually, even our often long lived, tall and leafy fellow custodians(看管者) of Earth. Finally, on October 9, 1942, the over 30 meter tall and 200-400 year old tree fell, rumor has it, as a result of a severe windstorm and/or via having previously died and its roots rotted.
- E) About four years later, members of the Junior Ladies Garden Club (who'd tended to the tree before its unfortunate death) tracked down a small tree grown from a nut taken from the original tree. And so it was that on October 9, 1946, under the direction of Professor Roy Bowden of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, this little tree was transplanted to the location of its ancestor. A couple of months later, an official ceremony was held featuring none other than the Mayor of Athens, Robert L McWhorter, to commemorate the occasion.
- F) This new tree became known as The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself and it was assumed that, as the original tree's heir, it naturally inherited the land it stood on. Of course, there are many dozens of other trees known to exist descending from the original, as people taking a nut from it to grow elsewhere was a certainty. That said, to date, none of the original tree's other children have petitioned the courts for their share of the land, so it seems all good. In any event, The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself still stands today, though often referred to simply as The Tree That Owns Itself.
- G) This all brings us around to whether Jackson ever actually gave legal ownership of the tree to itself in the first place and whether such a deed is legally binding.
- H) Well, to begin with, it turns out Jackson only spent about three years of his life in Athens, starting at the age of 43 from 1829 to 1832, sort of dismissing the idea that he loved the tree from spending time under it as a child and watching it grow, and then worrying about what would happen to it after he died. Further, an extensive search of land ownership records in Athens does not seem to indicate Jackson ever owned the land the tree sits on.
- I) He did live on a lot of land directly next to it for those three years, but whether he owned that land or not isn't clear. Whatever the case, in 1832 a four acre parcel, which included the land the tree was on and the neighboring land Jackson lived on, among others, was sold to University professor Malthus A Ward. In the transaction, Ward was required to pay Jackson a sum of \$1,200 (about \$31, 000 today), either for the property

itself or simply in compensation for improvements Jackson had made on the lot. In the end, whether he ever owned the neighboring lot or was simply allowed to use it while he allegedly worked at the University, he definitely never owned the lot the tree grew on, which is the most important bit for the topic at hand.

- J) After Professor Ward purchased the land, Jackson and his family purchased a 655 acre parcel a few miles away and moved there. Ten years later, in 1844, Jackson seemed to have come into financial difficulties and had his little plantation seized by the Clarke County Sheriff's office and auctioned off to settle the mortgage. Thus, had he owned some land in Athens itself, including the land the tree sat on, presumably he would have sold it to raise funds or otherwise had it taken as well.
 - K) And whatever the case there, Jackson would have known property taxes needed to be paid on the deeded land for the tree to be truly secure in its future. Yet no account or record indicates any trust or the like was set up to facilitate this.
 - L) On top of all this, there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed, despite the fact that deed records in Athens go back many decades before Jackson's death in 1876 and that it was supposed to have existed in 1890 in the archives according to the original anonymous news reporter who claims to have seen it.
 - M) As you might imagine from all of this, few give credit to this side of the story. So how did all of this come about then?
 - N) It is speculated to have been invented by the imagination of the said anonymous author at the Athens Weekly Banner in the aforementioned 1890 front page article titled "Deeded to Itself", which by the way contained several elements that are much more easily proved to be false. As to why the author would do this, it's speculated perhaps it was a 19th century version of a click-bait thought exercise on whether it would be legal for someone to deed such a non-conscious living thing to itself or not.
 - O) Whatever the case, the next known instance of the Tree That Owns Itself being mentioned wasn't until 1901 in the Centennial Edition of that same paper, the Athens Weekly Banner. This featured another account very clearly just copying the original article published about a decade before, only slightly reworded. The next account was in 1906, again in the Athens Weekly Banner, again very clearly copying the original account, only slightly reworded, the 19th century equivalent of re-posts when the audience has forgotten about the original.
- 36. Jackson was said to have transferred his ownership of the oak tree to itself in order to protect it from being destroyed.
 - 37. No proof has been found from an extensive search that Jackson had ever owned the land where the oak tree grew.
 - 38. When it was raining heavily, Jackson often took shelter under a big tree that is said to own itself.
 - 39. There is no evidence that Jackson had made arrangements to pay property taxes for the land on which the oak tree sat.
 - 40. Professor Ward paid Jackson over one thousand dollars when purchasing a piece of land from him.
 - 41. It is said the tree that owned itself fell in a heavy windstorm.
 - 42. The story of the oak tree is suspected to have been invented as a thought exercise.

43. Jackson's little plantation was auctioned off to settle his debt in the mid-19th century.
44. An official ceremony was held to celebrate the transplanting of a small tree to where its ancestor had stood.
45. The story of the Tree That Owns Itself appeared in the local paper several times, with slight alterations in wording.

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.

It is irrefutable that employees know the difference between right and wrong. So why don't more employees intervene when they see someone exhibiting at-risk behavior in the workplace?

There are a number of factors that influence whether people intervene. First, they need to be able to see a risky situation beginning to unfold. Second, the company's culture needs to make them feel safe to speak up. And third, they need to have the communication skills to say something effectively.

This is not strictly a workplace problem; it's a growing problem off the job too. Every day people witness things on the street and choose to stand idly by. This is known as the bystander effect—the more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone in that group is to help the victim. The psychology behind this is called diffusion of responsibility. Basically, the larger the crowd, the more people assume that someone else will take care of it—meaning no one effectively intervenes or acts in a moment of need.

This crowd mentality is strong enough for people to evade their known responsibilities. But it's not only frontline workers who don't make safety interventions in the workplace. There are also instances where supervisors do not intervene either.

When a group of employees sees unsafe behavior not being addressed at a leadership level it creates the precedent that this is how these situations should be addressed, thus defining the safety culture for everyone.

Despite the fact that workers are encouraged to intervene when they observe unsafe operations, this happens less than half of the time. Fear is the ultimate factor in not intervening. There is a fear of penalty, a fear that they'll have to do more work if they intervene. Unsuccessful attempts in the past are another strong contributing factor to why people don't intervene—they tend to prefer to defer that action to someone else for all future situations.

On many worksites, competent workers must be appointed. Part of their job is to intervene when workers perform a task without the proper equipment or if the conditions are unsafe. Competent workers are also required to stop work from continuing when there's a danger.

Supervisors also play a critical role. Even if a competent person isn't required, supervisors need a broad set of skills to not only identify and alleviate workplace hazards but also build a safety climate within their team that supports intervening and open communication among them.

Beyond competent workers and supervisors, it's important to educate everyone within the organization that they are obliged to intervene if they witness a possible unsafe act, whether you're a designated competent person,

a supervisor or a frontline worker.

46. What is one of the factors contributing to failure of intervention in face of risky behavior in the workplace?
- A) Slack supervision style.
 - B) Unfavorable workplace culture.
 - C) Unforeseeable risk.
 - D) Blocked communication.
47. What does the author mean by "diffusion of responsibility" (Para. 3)?
- A) The more people are around, the more they need to worry about their personal safety.
 - B) The more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone will venture to
 - C) The more people idling around on the street, the more likely they need taking care of.
 - D) The more people are around, the less chance someone will step forward to intervene.
48. What happens when unsafe behavior at the workplace is not addressed by the leaders?
- A) No one will intervene when they see similar behaviors.
 - B) Everyone will see it as the easiest way to deal with crisis.
 - C) Workers have to take extra caution executing their duties.
 - D) Workers are left to take care of the emergency themselves.
49. What is the ultimate reason workers won't act when they see unsafe operations?
- A) Preference of deferring the action to others.
 - B) Anticipation of leadership intervention.
 - C) Fear of being isolated by coworkers.
 - D) Fear of having to do more work.
50. What is critical to ensuring workplace safety?
- A) Workers be trained to operate their equipment properly.
 - B) Workers exhibiting at-risk behavior be strictly disciplined.
 - C) Supervisors create a safety environment for timely intervention.
 - D) Supervisors conduct effective communication with frontline workers.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The term "environmentalist" can mean different things. It used to refer to people trying to protect wildlife and natural ecosystems. In the 21st century, the term has evolved to capture the need to combat human-made climate change.

The distinction between these two strands of environmentalism is the cause of a split within the scientific community about nuclear energy.

On one side are purists who believe nuclear power isn't worth the risk and the exclusive solution to the climate crisis is renewable energy. The opposing side agrees that renewables are crucial, but says society needs an amount of power available to meet consumers' basic demands when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't

blowing. Nuclear energy, being far cleaner than oil, gas and coal, is a natural option, especially where hydroelectric capacity is limited.

Leon Clarke, who helped author reports for the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, isn't an uncritical supporter of nuclear energy, but says it's a valuable option to have if we're serious about reaching carbon neutrality.

"Core to all of this is the degree to which you think we can actually meet climate goals with 100% renewables," he said. "If you don't believe we can do it, and you care about the climate, you are forced to think about something like nuclear."

The achievability of universal 100% renewability is similarly contentious. Cities such as Burlington, Vermont, have been "100% renewable" for years. But these cities often have small populations, occasionally still rely on fossil fuel energy and have significant renewable resources at their immediate disposal. Meanwhile, countries that manage to run off renewables typically do so thanks to extraordinary hydroelectric capabilities.

Germany stands as the best case study for a large, industrialized country pushing into green energy. Chancellor Angela Merkel in 2011 announced *Energiewende*, an energy transition that would phase out nuclear and coal while phasing in renewables. Wind and solar power generation has increased over 400% since 2010, and renewables provided 46% of the country's electricity in 2019.

But progress has halted in recent years. The instability of renewables doesn't just mean energy is often not produced at night, but also that solar and wind can overwhelm the grid during the day, forcing utilities to pay customers to use their electricity. Lagging grid infrastructure struggles to transport this overabundance of green energy from Germany's north to its industrial south, meaning many factories still run on coal and gas. The political limit has also been reached in some places, with citizens meeting the construction of new wind turbines with loud protests.

The result is that Germany's greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by around 11.5% since 2010—slower than the EU average of 13.5%.

51. What accounts for the divide within the scientific community about nuclear energy?

- A) Attention to combating human-made climate change.
- B) Emphasis on protecting wildlife and natural ecosystems.
- C) Evolution of the term "green energy" over the last century.
- D) Adherence to different interpretations of environmentalism.

52. What is the solution to energy shortage proposed by purists' opponents?

- A) Relying on renewables firmly and exclusively.
- B) Using fossil fuel and green energy alternately.
- C) Opting for nuclear energy when necessary.
- D) Limiting people's non-basic consumption.

53. What point does the author want to make with cities like Burlington as an example?
- A) It is controversial whether the goal of the whole world's exclusive dependence on renewables is attainable.
 - B) It is contentious whether cities with large populations have renewable resources at their immediate disposal.
 - C) It is arguable whether cities that manage to run off renewables have sustainable hydroelectric capabilities.
 - D) It is debatable whether traditional fossil fuel energy can be done away with entirely throughout the world.
54. What do we learn about Germany regarding renewable energy?
- A) It has increased its wind and solar power generation four times over the last two decades.
 - B) It represents a good example of a major industrialized country promoting green energy.
 - C) It relies on renewable energy to generate more than half of its electricity.
 - D) It has succeeded in reaching the goal of energy transition set by Merkel.
55. What may be one of the reasons for Germany's progress having halted in recent years?
- A) Its grid infrastructure's capacity has fallen behind its development of green energy.
 - B) Its overabundance of green energy has forced power plants to suspend operation during daytime.
 - C) Its industrial south is used to running factories on conventional energy supplies.
 - D) Its renewable energy supplies are unstable both at night and during the day.

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*.

中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久，从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式，有些一直沿用至今。如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化，但婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重。婚礼场地经过精心装饰，以象征喜庆 (jubilation) 的红色为主色调，摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件。在婚礼上，新人要拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth)、拜父母和相互对拜，然后设宴招待宾客，并向宾客敬酒致谢。今天，许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼，体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫。

2024年6月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence “Nowadays, cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development.” 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. (You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.)

【参考范文 • 160 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Nowadays, cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development. As knowledge updates at an unprecedented pace, the skills we master at school can no longer carry us through an entire career, which makes the capacity to learn on our own a decisive advantage.

To begin with, self-directed learning keeps us competitive. Those who can teach themselves new tools quickly adapt to changing workplaces, while those who wait to be taught inevitably fall behind. Take my own experience: when our university suddenly shifted to online courses, I taught myself data analysis through free tutorials, and that skill later helped me stand out in an internship. Moreover, lifelong learning nurtures independent thinking, enabling us to judge information critically rather than swallow it blindly.

In conclusion, independent learning is far more than an academic skill; it is a lifelong engine that drives personal growth. Therefore, we should consciously develop this ability and treat every day as a chance to learn.

【参考译文】

如今，培养自主学习能力对个人发展正变得越来越关键。由于知识以前所未有的速度更新，我们在学校掌握的技能已无法支撑整个职业生涯，这使得独立学习的能力成为一种决定性优势。

首先，自主学习让我们保持竞争力。能够自学新工具的人能迅速适应变化的职场，而坐等别人来教的人终将落后。以我自己的经历为例：当学校突然转为线上授课时，我通过免费教程自学了数据分析，这项技能后来帮助我在实习中脱颖而出。此外，终身学习还能培养独立思考，使我们能够批判地判断信息，而不是盲目全盘接受。

总之，自主学习远不只是一项学术技能，它是驱动个人成长的终身引擎。因此，我们应当有意识地培养这一能力，把每一天都当作学习的机会。

【第1段】落实照抄加搭桥。首句 Nowadays, cultivating independent learning ability... 一字不差照抄，兑现审题硬约束；紧跟 As knowledge updates at an unprecedented pace... 把话题延伸到'为什么重要'，正是'抄首句再搭桥'方法的落地。

【第2段】理由加对比加亲历。To begin with 起第一理由，Those who... while those who... 用对比强化；Take my own experience 引入自学数据分析的亲身例子；Moreover 递进补第二理由，并用 self-directed learning / lifelong learning 同义替换避免重复原词，完整落实'理由加亲历加回扣'。

【第3段】重申升华呼应。In conclusion 重申中心，a lifelong engine that drives personal growth 完成升华并呼应首句的 personal development，Therefore, we should... 提出行动倡议，形成首尾闭环。

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

写自主学习议论文

本题要写一篇以给定首句开头、围绕'自主学习能力为何对个人发展越来越重要'展开的议论文——write an essay that begins with the sentence, 并且必须 copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay。核心命题被首句直接锁定，全篇只需论证这一句为什么成立。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有具体收信人，属纯议论大作文，不需要称呼、落款或书信格式，面向阅卷人用正式书面语即可——句式完整、避免口语缩写与网络用语，靠逻辑与例证取分。

中心立意

自主学习是个人发展引擎

全篇立场：自主学习能力之所以 increasingly crucial for personal development，是因为它让人在知识飞速迭代的时代持续自我更新，并培养独立判断力，从而成为长远成长的引擎。

要展开的要点

1. 跟得上知识更新

知识迭代飞快，学校所学不足以支撑整个职业生涯；会自学的人才能不断更新技能、保持竞争力，这是第一条理由，可用一句对比撑起。

2. 养成独立思考

自主学习不仅补知识，更训练批判性与独立判断，让人不盲从信息，这是拔高一层的第二条理由。

3. 个人亲历佐证

用题目允许的 use your personal experiences 方式，举一个自学新技能后受益的亲身例子（如线上课时自学数据分析），让抽象说理落地、避免空喊。

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 首句开篇加亮立意

逐字照抄给定首句作为开篇，紧接一句搭桥句把话题延伸到'为什么重要'，点明全文中心。

第 2 段 分论点加举例论证

摆出两条理由——跟得上知识更新、养成独立思考，并用个人经历作例证支撑，是全文的说理主体。

第 3 段 重申升华呼应

收束全文，把自主学习拔高到终身能力，呼应首句的'个人发展'并提出行动倡议。

第 1 段 首句加知识更新引子

先照抄首句（题目要求 copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay），再补一句：知识更新太快，学校所学不足以支撑整个职业生涯，所以自学能力成了决定性优势——把中心从‘重要’具体化为‘因为跟不上就会落后’。

背景铺垫搭桥 · As [背景/时代变化], [旧做法] can no longer [满足需求], which makes [核心能力] increasingly important.

点明立意 · This ability matters because it [核心理由一] and [核心理由二].

第 2 段 两理由加自学数据分析例

理由一：会自学者能跟上变化、保持竞争力，被动等人教的人终将落后；插入亲历——疫情线上课时自学数据分析、后来在实习中脱颖而出；理由二：自主学习养成独立思考，让人批判地判断信息而非盲信。

首要理由起句 · To begin with, [核心能力的同义替换] keeps us [好处].

对比强化 · Those who [主动做法] quickly [受益], while those who [被动做法] inevitably [受损].

举例过渡 · Take my own experience: when [具体情境], I [自学动作], and [收获结果].

递进补论 · Moreover, [第二理由] enables us to [更高层面的好处].

第 3 段 重申加行动倡议

重申自主学习不只是学术技能，而是驱动 personal development 的终身引擎；倡议我们主动培养这一能力、把每天都当作学习机会。

收尾重申 · In conclusion, [核心能力] is far more than [表层定位]; it is [升华定位/比喻].

行动倡议 · Therefore, we should [具体行动] and treat [日常] as [机会].

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

紧扣个人发展

全篇必须扣住‘个人发展’这一落点，别写偏到‘社会进步’‘教育制度改革’。本题首句即中心，最大的跑题风险是中段例子与主题脱节——例子要能直接印证‘自主学习让个人受益’。

结构连贯

三段各司其职

开头点题、中段论证、结尾升华，三段功能不重叠；避免通篇一段不分段，也避免中段把理由和例子搅成一团、看不出层次。

语言准确

避免重复原词堆砌

本题最容易通篇堆砌 independent learning ability 原词，行文单调。用 self-directed learning、lifelong learning、learn on our own 等替换，并多用从句、比喻，语言分才上得去。

字数格式

卡死上下限

本题设了硬性上限，超上限或不足下限都要扣分；结尾切忌为凑字重复注水，写够即止，把富余时间留给检查时态与拼写。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

改写首句

反面示例（改写了给定句，直接失分）：「Today, developing the ability of learning by oneself is more and more important.」；改法：原样照抄——「Nowadays, cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development.」

空喊无例

反面示例（三句都是空泛断言、无一例证）：「Independent learning is very important. It is good for everyone. We should all learn independently.」；改法：补一句亲历坐实——「When our courses moved online, I taught myself data analysis and later stood out in my internship.」

堆砌原词

反面示例（连堆三遍原词、单调）：「Independent learning ability is important. Independent learning ability helps us grow. We need independent learning ability.」；改法：轮换同义表达——「Self-directed learning keeps us competitive, and this lifelong habit helps us adapt.」

英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2024年6月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) • 英语六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Thank you for meeting with me, Stephen, at such short notice.

W: 谢谢你这么短时间内就和我见面，Stephen。

2 M: Not a problem, Margaret. Now, please give me some good news. Have you agreed to my last proposal?

M: 没问题，Margaret。现在，请给我一些好消息吧。你同意我上次的提案了吗？

3 W: I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change to be made to the contract.

W: 我确实同意了。我希望签署这份协议，只需要对合同做一个小小的修改。

4 M: Margaret, we've been through this for almost a year now, back and forth, making alterations. Are you sure you want to make a sponsorship deal for your clients, or not? I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

M: Margaret，我们为这事来来回回、反复修改已经快一年了。你到底确定要不要为你的客户做这个赞助协议？我这么问是因为，坦白说，我这边有些人已经失去耐心了。

5 W: I understand your concerns. But as I'm sure you understand, we hold our clients' best interests to be of the utmost concern. We therefore comb through the fine details of all contracts, rest assured, we all appreciate your firm's patience.

W: 我理解你的担忧。但我相信你也明白, 我们把客户的最佳利益放在首位。因此我们会仔细审查所有合同的细节, 请放心, 我们都很感激贵公司的耐心。

6 M: OK, fine. So what change do you wish to make?

M: 好吧, 行。那你想做什么修改?

7 W: Essentially, we would like the new deal to exclude the Middle East. That's all.

W: 基本上, 我们希望新协议把中东地区排除在外。就这样。

8 M: The Middle East? Why?

M: 中东? 为什么?

9 W: My client has a couple of other prospective marketing deals from companies in the Middle East. Those offers, should they materialize, would exclusively employ my client's image in the Middle East only. Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

W: 我的客户有几个来自中东公司的其他潜在营销协议。这些协议如果成交的话, 将专门在中东地区使用我客户的形象。因此, 为了避免任何冲突, 我们需要确保两个营销活动在地理上不重叠。

10 M: What business sector in the Middle East are we talking about here?

M: 我们这里说的中东是哪个行业?

11 W: Real estate.

W: 房地产。

12 M: Well, that should be okay then. So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market, there should be no conflict of interest. Nevertheless, I will have to run this through my people. I don't foresee any problem, though. The Middle East is a negligible market for us, but I still need to check this with a couple of departments.

M: 那应该没问题。只要产品与我们的食品饮料市场有很大不同, 就不会有利益冲突。不过, 我还是得让我的人过一遍。我预计不会有什么问题。中东对我们来说是个微不足道的市场, 但我仍然需要和几个部门确认一下。

1. A) Reply to the man's last proposal within a short time.
B) Sign the agreement if one small change is made to it.
C) Make a sponsorship deal for her client at the meeting.
D) Give the man some good news regarding the contract.

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

【翻译】 女士说她将做什么?

- A) 在短时间内回复男士的最新提议。 B) 如果对协议做一处小的修改就签署协议。
C) 在会议上为她的客户达成一项赞助协议。 D) 告诉男士一些关于合同的好消息。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Sign the agreement if one small change is made to it.

【定位】 W: I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change to be made to the contract.

女：我确实同意了。而且我希望签署这份协议，前提是合同里做一处小改动。

【信号】 **被问者的直接应答 + I wish to 表态**。上一句男方问 Have you agreed to my last proposal?，女方紧接着应答 I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change，这句既是被问者的直接回应，又含 I wish to 的明确表态，正是答案句。

【替换】 I wish to sign the agreement ↔ **Sign the agreement**

I wish to do = 表示要做该动作

pending one small change to be made to the contract ↔ **if one small change is made to it**

pending = if, 都是 "先改一处为条件"

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

A 借了男方话里的 my last proposal 拼成 Reply to the man's last proposal within a short time., 可她在 I have, indeed 里已经回复并表态要签，根本没说 "短时间内回复", within a short time 是凭空加的。

借用原文：Have you agreed to my last proposal?

C) 张冠李戴

C 的 Make a sponsorship deal for her client at the meeting. 用了录音里的 make a sponsorship deal for your clients, 但那是男方反问 "你到底要不要做这笔交易", 并非女方此刻 "我要做什么" 的回答；本题问的是她当下表态，答案是签约。

借用原文：Are you sure you want to make a sponsorship deal for your clients

D) 原词陷阱

D 的 Give the man some good news regarding the contract. 盗了男方那句 please give me some good news, 那是男方的请求 / 期待，女方并没说 "我要给你好消息", 她说的是愿意签约。

借用原文：please give me some good news

2. A) They are becoming impatient.

B) They are afraid time is running out.

C) They are used to making alterations.

D) They are concerned about the details.

【题目】 **What does the man say about some people he represents?**

【翻译】 男士关于他所代表的一些人说了什么？

A) 他们正变得不耐烦。 B) 他们担心时间不多了。 C) 他们习惯于做出修改。

D) 他们关注细节。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They are becoming impatient.

【定位】 M: I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

男：我之所以这么问，是因为坦白说，我这边有些人快没耐心了。

【信号】 因果 **because** 后给出他对己方人员的真实描述。他用 because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience, because 引出对 "我这边的人" 的实情描述，frankly (坦白说) 更是加重语气的强调信号，这句就是答案句。

【替换】 running out of patience ↔ **becoming impatient**
running out of patience = impatient, 同义改写

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 time is running out 盗用了录音 running out of patience 里的 running out, 却把宾语偷换成 time。录音里耗尽的是耐心，不是时间，B 在 running out 后面动了手脚。

借用原文：running out of patience

C) **答非所问**

C 的 used to making alterations 取自录音 making alterations, 但那是男方说双方 "这一年来来回改来改去" 的背景，不是在描述 "我方那些人现在什么状态", 答非所问。

借用原文：we've been through this for almost a year now, back and forth, making alterations

D) **张冠李戴**

D 的 concerned about the details 实际对应女方后面说的 We therefore comb through the fine details of all contracts, 那是女方一边推敲细节，与男方所说 "我那边的人没耐心" 是两拨人、两回事。

借用原文：We therefore comb through the fine details of all contracts

3. A) To prevent geographical discrimination.

B) To tap the food and beverage market.

C) To avoid any conflict of interest.

D) To reduce unfair competition.

【题目】 What reason does the woman give for the new deal to exclude the Middle East?

【翻译】 女士给出了什么理由说明新协议要排除中东地区？

A) 为了防止地域歧视。 B) 为了开拓食品和饮料市场。 C) 为了避免任何利益冲突。

D) 为了减少不公平竞争。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) To avoid any conflict of interest.

【定位】 W: Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

女：因此，为了避免任何冲突，我们需要确保两个营销活动在地域上不重叠。

【信号】 in order to / therefore 双因果信号引出真目的。她先讲客户在中东另有营销意向，再用 Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically, therefore 与 in order to 双双标出这是给理由的句子，正是答案句。

【替换】 in order to avoid any conflict ↔ To avoid any conflict of interest.

avoid any conflict 与选项几乎原义对应

both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically ↔ conflict of interest

两活动地域不重叠 = 不产生利益冲突

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 To prevent geographical discrimination. 蹭了录音 overlap geographically 里的 geographically, 造出 "地域歧视"。原文讲的是两个营销活动地域别重叠，与 "歧视" 毫不相干，是借词造假。

借用原文：both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically

B) 答非所问

B 的 To tap the food and beverage market. 用了录音 our food and beverage market, 但那是男方在第12段说自家所属行业，与女方排除中东的理由无关；她的理由是避免冲突，不是去开发某市场。

借用原文：So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market

D) 未提及

D 的 To reduce unfair competition. 听着像商务套话，但录音通篇没说要减少不公平竞争，她讲的是避免客户形象在同一地域撞车的利益冲突，competition 一词原文压根没出现。

4. A) It is a potential market for food and beverage.

B) It is very attractive for real estate developers.

C) It is a negligible market for his company.

D) It is very different from other markets.

【题目】 What does the man say about the Middle East?

【翻译】 男士关于中东地区说了什么？

A) 它是食品和饮料的潜在市场。 B) 它对房地产开发商很有吸引力。

C) 对他的公司来说它是一个微不足道的市场。 D) 它与其他市场非常不同。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is a negligible market for his company.

【定位】 M: The Middle East is a negligible market for us, but I still need to check this with a couple of departments.

男：中东对我们来说是个可以忽略的市场，不过我还是得跟几个部门核实一下。

【信号】他对中东的直接评价句 + 形容词 **negligible**。他直说 The Middle East is a negligible market for us, 主系表结构直接给出评价形容词 negligible, 是对中东的正面定性句, 正是答案句; 后半 but 起的只是补充程序, 不改这句评价。

【替换】a negligible market for us ↔ a negligible market for his company
for us = for his company, 几乎原义

【排除】A) 与原文相反

A 的 It is a potential market for food and beverage. 把中东说成 "有潜力", 与他原话 a negligible market (可忽略) 正好相反; food and beverage 又是蹭了他讲己方行业的熟词, 双重误导。

借用原文: The Middle East is a negligible market for us

B) 张冠李戴

B 的 It is very attractive for real estate developers. 借了女方说的中东 Real estate, 但那是女方客户在中东另有房地产营销意向, 并非男方对中东市场的评价, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Real estate

D) 偷换概念

D 的 It is very different from other markets. 盗用了 the product is very different from our food and beverage market 里的 very different, 但原文说的是 "产品" 与饮食市场不同, 不是说 "中东市场" 与别的市场不同, 主语被偷换。

借用原文: So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market

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

1 M: Next, we have a special science-related news story. Paula Hancocks at the Denver Observatory. Paula, what is the big story over there?

M: 接下来, 我们有一条特别的科学相关新闻。Paula Hancocks 在 Denver 天文台。Paula, 那边有什么大新闻?

2 W: Hi, John. Yes, all the astronomers on site here are very excited. In fact, space enthusiasts all across North America and the rest of the Northern Hemisphere will be congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky.

W: 嗨, John。是的, 这里现场的所有天文学家都非常兴奋。事实上, 整个北美和北半球其他地区的太空爱好者今晚都会聚集在山顶上观看夜空。

3 M: Why? What's the big event? Is there an eclipse happening soon?

M: 为什么? 有什么大事件吗? 是不是很快有日食发生?

4 W: Tonight, the Earth will come into close proximity with the Oppenheimer comet. It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years. For this reason, it is expected that thousands of people will gaze up at the sky tonight in order to see this formidable object.

W: 今晚, 地球将与 Oppenheimer 彗星近距离接触。这是我们的星球在一百多年来与这种现象最接近的一次。因此, 预计今晚将有成千上万的人仰望天空, 以观看这个令人敬畏的天体。

5 M: How far away is this comet? Will people be able to see it with the naked eye?

M: 这颗彗星有多远? 人们能用肉眼看到它吗?

6 W: The Oppenheimer comet will still be millions of miles away, on the edge of our galaxy. But nevertheless, this is a relatively close distance, close enough for people to observe in good detail through a telescope. People will only see a blur without one. However, that does not mean one needs professional equipment. Even the most ordinary of telescopes should be conducive for people to observe and wonder at this flying object.

W: Oppenheimer 彗星仍将在数百万英里之外, 在我们银河系的边缘。但尽管如此, 这是一个相对较近的距离, 近到足以让人们通过望远镜仔细观察。没有望远镜的话, 人们只能看到一个模糊的影像。不过, 这并不意味着需要专业设备。即使是最普通的望远镜也应该足以让人们观察并惊叹于这个飞行的天体。

7 M: Many of our viewers will be wondering how they too can take part in this once-in-a-lifetime event. Where will this comet be in the sky? How can people find it?

M: 我们的许多观众会想知道他们如何也能参与这个千载难逢的事件。这颗彗星会在天空的什么位置? 人们怎么找到它?

8 W: The comet will be almost exactly due north, at 60 degrees above the equator. However, finding the comet is indeed very tricky. And scientists here have told me there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this.

W: 这颗彗星几乎正好在正北方, 在赤道上方 60 度。不过, 找到这颗彗星确实非常棘手。这里的科学家告诉我, 有很多手机应用程序可以帮助实现这一点。

9 M: How fantastic! Thank you, Paula, for the information.

M: 太棒了! 谢谢你, Paula, 提供这些信息。

5. A) They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.

B) They are celebrating a big event on mountain tops.

C) They are enthusiastic about big science-related stories.

D) They are joined by astronomers all across North America.

【题目】 What does the woman say about all the astronomers at the Denver Observatory?

【翻译】 关于丹佛天文台的所有天文学家, 这位女士说了什么?

- A) 他们对一种罕见的天文现象感到兴奋。 B) 他们正在山顶庆祝一个重大事件。
C) 他们对与科学相关的重大新闻充满热情。 D) 北美各地的天文学家都加入了他们。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.

【定位】 Yes, all the astronomers on site here are very excited.

是的, 在这里现场的所有天文学家都非常兴奋。

【信号】 被问者的直接应答。男士在 what is the big story over there? 抛出问题, 女士开口第一句 all the astronomers on site here are very excited 就是直接应答, 对话题的答案落在回答方, 这句即落点。

【替换】 all the astronomers on site here are very excited ↔

They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.

excited 同义改写为 thrilled

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

录音 congregating on mountain tops 确实念到"山顶", 但那是"聚集去观星", 不是 celebrating a big event on mountain tops 的"在山顶庆祝", 且主语是北美各地爱好者, 非天文台的天文学家。

借用原文: congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky

C) **原词陷阱**

开头 a special science-related news story 念到"科学相关", C 项 enthusiastic about big science-related stories 直接搬这串词, 但录音说的是天文学家"为这次天象兴奋", 不是"热衷各种科学新闻故事", 把对一次具体天象的兴奋偷换成对科学故事的泛泛热衷。

借用原文: a special science-related news story

D) **张冠李戴**

录音 space enthusiasts all across North America 说的是"北美各地的爱好者要聚集", D 项 joined by astronomers all across North America 把它改成"天文台的天文学家被北美各地天文学家加入", 主语和事件都被偷换, 原文没有这层意思。

借用原文: space enthusiasts all across North America and the rest of the Northern Hemisphere will be congregating

-
6. A) It will be the most formidable of its kind in over a century.
B) It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.
C) It will eclipse many other such events in human history.
D) It will be seen most clearly from Denver's mountain tops.

【题目】 **What do we learn from the conversation about the Oppenheimer comet?**

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到关于Oppenheimer彗星的什么信息?

- A) 它将是一个多世纪以来同类中最壮观的。 B) 它将在一百多年来最接近地球。
C) 它将使人类历史上许多其他此类事件黯然失色。 D) 从丹佛的山顶将最清楚地看到它。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.

【定位】 Tonight, the Earth will come into close proximity with the Oppenheimer comet. It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years.

今晚, 地球将与奥本海默彗星近距离接近。这是一百多年来我们的星球离这样一种天象最近的一次。

【信号】 **正面定性句 + 时间数字**。女士直接给彗星定性 It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years, "closest...in over 100 years" 把"距离最近"和"百年"绑在一起, 是带数字的定性句, 正是答案落点。

【替换】 the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years ↔

It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.

主被动对调 + 数字同义

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音后文 this formidable object 确有 "formidable", A 项 the most formidable of its kind in over a century 便把 "百年" 嫁接到 "最厉害" 上; 但原文里 "百年" 修饰的是 "距离最近", 从没说它是百年来 "最厉害" 的, 是把数字按到了错的形容词上。

借用原文: in order to see this formidable object

C) 过度推断

eclipse many other such events in human history 借 "eclipse" (此处作动词 "使相形见绌") 和前文 Is there an eclipse happening soon? 的 "日食" 玩文字游戏, 原文从没说这颗彗星 "使人类历史上其他天象相形见绌", 属凭空拔高。

借用原文: Is there an eclipse happening soon?

D) 原词陷阱

seen most clearly from Denver's mountain tops 把前文 the Denver Observatory 的 "丹佛" 和 mountain tops 的 "山顶" 拼到一起, 但原文只说爱好者会聚到山顶观星, 从没说 "从丹佛的山顶看得最清楚", 是把零散原词攒成一句没说过的话。

借用原文: congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky

7. A) blur.

B) Stars.

C) The edge of our galaxy.

D) An ordinary flying object.

【题目】 What does the woman say people will only see in the sky without a telescope?

【翻译】 这位女士说人们在没有望远镜的情况下在天空中只能看到什么?

A) 模糊的影像。 B) 星星。 C) 我们星系的边缘。 D) 一个普通的飞行物体。

【答案】 A (细节题) blur.

【定位】 People will only see a blur without one.

没有望远镜的话, 人们只会看到模糊的一团。

【信号】 条件 without one + only 直陈。这句用 without one (one 指代上文 telescope) 锁定 "不用望远镜" 的前提, 再用 only see a blur 直说看到什么, 前提和结果都摆明, 是答案句。

【替换】 People will only see a blur without one ↔ blur.

原句直取, 前提一致

【排除】 B) 未提及

录音通篇没说不用望远镜会看到"星星", Stars. 是凭"看星空"的常识脑补出来的, 原文只说看到"一团模糊"。

C) 原词陷阱

on the edge of our galaxy 念到"星系边缘", 但那是说彗星"所在的位置", 不是"不用望远镜看到的東西", C 项 The edge of our galaxy. 把"它在哪"偷换成"看到什么"。

借用原文: The Oppenheimer comet will still be millions of miles away, on the edge of our galaxy

D) 与原文相反

wonder at this flying object 念到 "flying object", 但那是"用普通望远镜能观赏到的彗星", D 项 An ordinary flying object. 把它挪到"不用望远镜"的前提下——条件正好反了, 不用望远镜只见模糊团, 看不清是个"飞行物"。

借用原文: Even the most ordinary of telescopes should be conducive for people to observe and wonder at this flying object

-
8. A) Use professional equipment.
B) Climb to the nearby heights.
C) Fix their eyes due north.
D) Make use of phone apps.

【题目】 What do scientists at the Denver Observatory advise amateurs do to facilitate their observation?

【翻译】 丹佛天文台的科学家们建议业余爱好者做什么来便于他们的观测?

- A) 使用专业设备。 B) 爬到附近的高处。 C) 将目光固定在正北方。
D) 使用手机应用程序。

【答案】 D (细节题) Make use of phone apps.

【定位】 And scientists here have told me there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this.
这里的科学家告诉我, 有很多手机应用程序可以帮上这个忙。

【信号】 建议句 + 与题干同词 facilitate. 女士转述科学家的建议 there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this, "scientists...told me"对应题干的"scientists advise", "facilitate"与题干 facilitate their observation 同词, 是答案句。

【替换】 there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this ↔ **Make use of phone apps.**
存在句 → 祈使建议

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音 that does not mean one needs professional equipment 明确说"并不需要专业设备", A 项 Use professional equipment. 直接搬这串原词却把否定改成肯定, 意思正好反了。

借用原文: that does not mean one needs professional equipment

B) 原词陷阱

录音 congregating on mountain tops 念到"山顶", B 项 Climb to the nearby heights. (爬到附近高处) 借此设套, 但那是说爱好者去哪儿聚集, 不是科学家"为方便观测给的建议", 问的根本不是同一件事。

借用原文: will be congregating on mountain tops tonight to watch the night's sky

C) 原词陷阱

录音 The comet will be almost exactly due north 念到"正北", 那是在说彗星"在天上的位置", C 项 Fix their eyes due north. 把"它在正北方"偷换成"建议人们眼睛盯着正北", 而科学家给的方便观测的办法是用 app, 不是"盯着北方"。

借用原文: The comet will be almost exactly due north, at 60 degrees above the equator

Section B

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

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

1 Dietary guidelines form the basis for nutrition advice and regulations around the world. While there is strong scientific consensus around most existing guidelines, one question has recently stirred debate: should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods?

膳食指南构成了全球营养建议和法规的基础。尽管现有指南大多已达成强有力的科学共识,但最近有一个问题引发了争论:是否应该警告消费者避免超加工食品?

2 Two papers published today in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition outline the case for and against using the concept of ultra-processed foods to help inform dietary guidelines beyond conventional food classification systems. The authors, Carlos Monteiro of the University of São Paulo and Arne Astrup of Novo Nordisk Foundation, will discuss the issue in a live virtual debate August 14th during NUTRITION 2024 LIVE ONLINE.

今天发表在《美国临床营养学杂志》上的两篇论文概述了赞成和反对使用超加工食品概念来帮助指导膳食指南超越传统食品分类系统的理由。作者Carlos Monteiro来自圣保罗大学,Arne Astrup来自Novo Nordisk基金会,他们将在8月14日NUTRITION 2024 LIVE ONLINE期间的现场虚拟辩论中讨论这个问题。

3 The debate centers around a system developed by Monteiro and colleagues that classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing, ranging from unprocessed to ultra-processed. The system defines

ultra-processed foods as those made using sequences of processes that extract substances from foods and alter them with chemicals in order to formulate the final product. Ultra-processed foods are characteristically designed to be cheap, tasty, and convenient; examples include soft drinks and candy, packaged snacks and pastries, ready-to-heat products, and reconstituted meat products.

这场辩论围绕着Monteiro及其同事开发的一个系统展开,该系统按工业加工程度对食品进行分类,从未加工到超加工不等。该系统将超加工食品定义为使用一系列工艺从食品中提取物质并用化学物质改变它们以配制最终产品的食品。超加工食品的特点是被设计得廉价、美味和方便;例子包括软饮料和糖果、包装零食和糕点、即热产品以及重组肉制品。

4 Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods—which are packed high in salt, sugar, and fat—with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, even after adjusting for the amount of salt, sugar, and fat in the diet. While the mechanisms behind these associations are not fully understood, Monteiro argues that the existing evidence is sufficient to justify discouraging consumption of ultra-processed foods in dietary recommendations and government policies.

研究已将超加工食品的消费——这些食品富含盐、糖和脂肪——与体重增加和慢性疾病风险增加联系起来,即使在调整了饮食中盐、糖和脂肪的含量之后也是如此。虽然这些关联背后的机制尚未完全理解,但Monteiro认为现有证据足以证明在膳食建议和政府政策中不鼓励消费超加工食品是合理的。

9. A) Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.
B) Whether there is sufficient scientific consensus on dietary guidelines.
C) Whether guidelines can form the basis for nutrition advice to consumers.
D) Whether food scientists will agree on the concept of ultra-processed foods.

【题目】 What question is said to have recently stirred debate?

【翻译】 据说最近引发争论的问题是什么?

- A) 是否应该警告消费者不要食用超加工食品。
B) 关于膳食指南是否存在充分的科学共识。
C) 指南能否构成向消费者提供营养建议的基础。
D) 食品科学家是否会就超加工食品的概念达成一致。

【答案】 A (细节题) Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.

【定位】 While there is strong scientific consensus around most existing guidelines, one question has recently stirred debate: should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods?

尽管围绕现有的大多数指南存在强有力的科学共识,但近来有一个问题引发了争论:是否应当警告消费者避免食用超加工食品?

【信号】 冒号后正面点出争论问题。信号是 one question has recently stirred debate: 这一句——它直接照应题干 stirred debate, 而冒号之后的 should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods? 才是被点名的那个争论问题, 冒号在这里起「即将给出答案」的提示作用。

【替换】 should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods? ↔

Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.

疑问句→Whether名词从句, warned against=warned to avoid

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B Whether there is sufficient scientific consensus on dietary guidelines. 借用了录音里 strong scientific consensus 这个原词, 但原文说的是「围绕大多数指南已存在强共识」, 共识是既定背景、不是争论的问题; 真正起争论的是冒号后那句, B 答非所问。

借用原文: While there is strong scientific consensus around most existing guidelines

C) **原词陷阱**

C Whether guidelines can form the basis for nutrition advice to consumers. 几乎照搬开篇 Dietary guidelines form the basis for nutrition advice, 但原文这句是肯定的陈述(指南本就是营养建议的基础), 并非被拿来争论的疑问, C 把陈述句伪装成争论点。

借用原文: Dietary guidelines form the basis for nutrition advice and regulations around the world.

D) **未提及**

D Whether food scientists will agree on the concept of ultra-processed foods. 用了话题词 ultra-processed foods, 但「食品科学家是否会就这一概念达成一致」原文根本没说——录音争论的是「要不要警告消费者」, 不是「科学家认不认这个概念」, 属无中生有。

10. A) By the labor cost for the final products.

B) By the degree of industrial processing.

C) By the extent of chemical alteration.

D) By the convention of classification.

【题目】 **How does the system developed by Monteiro and colleagues classify foods?**

【翻译】 Monteiro及其同事开发的系统如何对食品进行分类?

A) 按最终产品的人工成本。 B) 按工业加工程度。 C) 按化学改变程度。

D) 按分类惯例。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) By the degree of industrial processing.

【定位】 The debate centers around a system developed by Monteiro and colleagues that classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing, ranging from unprocessed to ultra-processed. 这场争论围绕蒙泰罗及其同事开发的一套系统展开, 该系统按食物的工业加工程度对其分类, 从未加工到超加工。

【信号】 **专名+classifies...by 直接给出分类标准。** 信号是题干专名 Monteiro 在录音里复现, 紧跟的 classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing 用 classify...by... 句式正面给出分类依据, 这句就是答案句。

【替换】 by their degree of industrial processing ↔ **By the degree of industrial processing.**

近乎原话对应, 仅去掉物主代词

【排除】 C) 原词陷阱

C By the extent of chemical alteration. 来自后一句 alter them with chemicals——但那句是在「定义什么叫超加工食品」，分类的标准是「工业加工程度」，化学改变只是超加工这一端的特征描述，不是整套系统的分类轴，C 答非所问。

借用原文：alter them with chemicals in order to formulate the final product

A) 未提及

A By the labor cost for the final products. 里 final products 蹭了原文 formulate the final product 的字眼，但「按人工成本分类」录音从没见过；原文提到的是 cheap（便宜），与「人工成本」不是一回事，属无中生有。

D) 与原文相反

D By the convention of classification. 借了 food classification 里的 classification 一词，但原文恰恰强调这套系统是「超越」传统分类的——第2段说要 beyond conventional food classification systems，方向正好相反，D 取了被否定的那一端。

借用原文：beyond conventional food classification systems

-
11. A) Increased consumers' expenses.
B) Greater risk of chronic diseases.
C) People's misunderstanding of nutrition.
D) Children's dislike for unprocessed foods.

【题目】 What is consumption of ultra-processed foods linked with, according to studies?

【翻译】 根据研究,食用超加工食品与什么相关?

- A) 消费者支出增加。 B) 慢性疾病风险增大。 C) 人们对营养的误解。
D) 儿童不喜欢未加工食品。

【答案】 B (细节题) Greater risk of chronic diseases.

【定位】 Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods—which are packed high in salt, sugar, and fat—with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, even after adjusting for the amount of salt, sugar, and fat in the diet.

多项研究已将食用超加工食品（这类食品盐、糖、脂肪含量极高）与体重增加和慢性病风险升高联系在一起，即便在调整了膳食中盐、糖、脂肪的摄入量之后仍是如此。

【信号】 Studies have linked...with 正面给出关联后果。 信号是 Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods...with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, 与题干 linked with...according to studies 措辞高度对应, linked...with 后面的内容就是答案; 注意中间被 salt/sugar/fat 的插入语隔开, 要听完整句。

【替换】 an increased risk of chronic diseases ↔ **Greater risk of chronic diseases.**

increased=greater, risk of chronic diseases 同义保留

【排除】 A) 未提及

A Increased consumers' expenses. 蹭了第3段超加工食品 designed to be cheap 的语境联想，但原文说这类食品「便宜」，恰恰不是「让消费者花费增加」；研究关联的是健康后果，不是花钱，A 属无中生有。

C) 未提及

C People's misunderstanding of nutrition. 借了全文反复出现的 nutrition 话题词，但「人们对营养的误解」录音从没说过；研究关联的是体重和疾病，不是认知误解，C 无中生有。

D) 未提及

D Children's dislike for unprocessed foods. 用了第3段 unprocessed 一词，但「孩子不喜欢未加工食品」录音完全没提，且把话题从「健康后果」偷换成「儿童口味偏好」，属无中生有。

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

1 Believe it or not, human creativity benefits from constraints. According to psychologists, when you have less to work with, you actually begin to see the world differently. With constraints, you dedicate your mental energy to acting more resourcefully. When challenged, you figure out new ways to be better. 信不信由你,人类的创造力其实受益于限制。根据心理学家的研究,当你可用的资源较少时,你实际上会开始以不同的方式看待世界。有了限制,你会将精神能量投入到更有策略地行动上。当面临挑战时,你会想出新的方法来做得更好。

2 The most successful creative people know that constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher. People who invent new products are not limited by what they don't have or can't do. They leverage their limitations to push themselves even further. Many products and services are created because the founders saw a limitation in what they use. They created innovation based on what was not working for them at the moment.

最成功的创意人士知道,限制能给他们的头脑带来向更高处跃进的动力。发明新产品的人不会被他们没有的东西或做不到的事情所限制。他们利用自身的局限来进一步推动自己。许多产品和服务的诞生,正是因为创始人看到了他们所使用事物的局限性。他们基于当时对自己不起作用的问题创造了创新。

3 Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation. In a 2015 study which examined how thinking about scarcity or abundance influences how creatively people use their resources, Ravi Mehta at the University of Illinois and Meng Zhu at Johns Hopkins University found that people simply have no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways. When people face scarcity, they give themselves the freedom to use resources in less conventional ways because they have to. Obstacles can broaden your perception and open up your thinking processes. Consistent constraints help you improve at connecting unrelated ideas and concepts.

创新是创意人士对限制的回应。在2015年的一项研究中,伊利诺伊大学的Ravi Mehta和约翰斯·霍普金斯大学的Meng Zhu考察了思考稀缺或充裕如何影响人们创造性地使用资源的方式,他们发现人们根本没有动力以新颖的方式使用现有资源。当人们面临稀缺时,他们会给自己以不那么常规的方式使用资源的自由,因为

他们不得不这样做。障碍可以拓宽你的认知并开启你的思维过程。持续的限制能帮助你提高连接不相关想法和概念的能力。

4 Marissa Mayer, former vice president for search products and user experience at Google, once wrote in a publication on Bloomberg, "Constraints shape and focus problems and provide clear challenges to overcome; Creativity thrives best when constrained."

Google前搜索产品和用户体验副总裁Marissa Mayer曾在Bloomberg的一篇文章中写道:"限制塑造并聚焦问题,并提供需要克服的明确挑战;创造力在受限时才能最好地蓬勃发展。"

12. A) They begin to think of the benefits of constraints.
B) They try to seek solutions from creative people.
C) They try hard to maximize their mental energy.
D) They begin to see the world in a different way.

【题目】 What do psychologists say people do when they are short of resources?

【翻译】 心理学家说,当人们资源短缺时会做什么?

- A) 他们开始思考约束的好处。 B) 他们试图从有创造力的人那里寻求解决方案。
C) 他们努力最大化自己的心理能量。 D) 他们开始以不同的方式看待世界。

【答案】 D (细节题) They begin to see the world in a different way.

【定位】 According to psychologists, when you have less to work with, you actually begin to see the world differently.

据心理学家所说,当你可支配的东西更少时,你实际上会开始用不同的方式看待世界。

【信号】 题干信号词 **psychologists 顺听定位**。题干问的是 psychologists (心理学家) 的说法,录音里恰有 According to psychologists 这一引述信号,紧跟其后的 you actually begin to see the world differently 就是答案句;篇章题题目多与录音同序,听到 psychologists 就知道答案落在它后面那句。

【替换】 begin to see the world differently ↔ **begin to see the world in a different way**

副词换介词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了全文话题词 constraints, 但 think of the benefits of constraints (想到约束的好处) 是录音从未说过的动作, 录音说的是人开始换个方式看世界, A 只是借 constraints 这个耳熟的词诱你误选。

借用原文: human creativity benefits from constraints

B) 未提及

B 说人去 seek solutions from creative people (向有创造力的人求解), 录音通篇讲的是人自己换方式看世界、自己更灵活地用资源, 从没说去向别人求助, 属无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

C 出现 maximize their mental energy, 录音确有 dedicate your mental energy (投入心智能量) 这个词, 但原文说的是把心智能量投入到更灵活地行动, 不是 maximize (最大化) 能量本身, C 盗用 mental energy 这个原词却篡改了它的动作。

借用原文: you dedicate your mental energy to acting more resourcefully

-
13. A) It is characteristic of all creative people.
B) It is essential to pushing society forward.
C) It is a creative person's response to limitation.
D) It is an impetus to socio-economic development.

【题目】 What does the passage say about innovation?

【翻译】 文章关于创新说了什么?

- A) 这是所有有创造力的人的特征。 B) 这对推动社会前进至关重要。
C) 这是有创造力的人对限制的回应。 D) 这是社会经济发展的推动力。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is a creative person's response to limitation.

【定位】 Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation.

创新是有创造力的人对限制做出的回应。

【信号】 段首定性句直接定义。 第三段开头 Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation. 是一句标准的 X is Y 定性句, 主语正是题干的 innovation; 篇章题里这种段首主语直接成句的定义往往就是答案句, 听到 Innovation is 就该锁定。

【替换】 a creative person's response to limitation ↔ a creative person's response to limitation

罕见的近乎原句对应

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

A 说创新 characteristic of all creative people (所有有创造力的人的特征)，录音说的是创新是有创造力者对限制的回应，并没有断言它是所有这类人都具备的特征，all 把范围说死，属偷换概念。

借用原文：The most successful creative people know that constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher.

B) 过度推断

B 说创新 essential to pushing society forward (对推动社会前进至关重要)，录音有 impetus (推动力) 一词，但说的是约束给人的头脑以跃升的推动力，并非创新对推动社会前进必不可少，B 把对象偷偷拔高到社会层面，过度推断。

借用原文：constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher

D) 原词陷阱

D 说创新是 impetus to socio-economic development (社会经济发展的推动力)，impetus 虽是原词，但 socio-economic development (社会经济发展) 录音从头到尾没提，纯属拿原词拼接出一个原文没有的结论。

借用原文：constraints give their minds the impetus to leap higher

-
14. A) Scarcity or abundance of resources has little impact on people's creativity.
B) Innovative people are not constrained in connecting unrelated concepts.
C) People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways.
D) Creative people tend to consume more available resources.

【题目】 What did a 2015 study by Ravi Mehta and Meng Zhu find?

【翻译】 Ravi Mehta和Meng Zhu在2015年的研究中发现了什么？

- A) 资源的稀缺或充裕对人们的创造力影响很小。
B) 创新型人才在连接不相关概念时不受约束。 c) 人们没有动力以新方式使用可用资源。
D) 有创造力的人往往会消耗更多可用资源。

【答案】 C (细节题) People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways.

【定位】 Ravi Mehta at the University of Illinois and Meng Zhu at Johns Hopkins University found that people simply have no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways.

伊利诺伊大学的拉维·梅塔和约翰·霍普金斯大学的朱萌发现，人们根本没有动力以新颖的方式使用手头现有的东西。

【信号】 人名加 found that 引出发现。 录音里 Ravi Mehta 与 Meng Zhu 两个人名后紧跟 found that，这是研究发现的标志信号，that 引导的从句就是答案内容；听到人名加 found that，答案句必在其后。

【替换】 no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways ↔

no incentive to use available resources in new ways

近义词逐处替换

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说 Scarcity or abundance of resources has little impact on people's creativity (资源稀缺或充裕对创造力影响不大)，录音确实研究了 scarcity or abundance 如何影响创造性用资源，但结论恰恰是影响很大、稀缺反而激发创造，A 把研究的对象词盗来却得出与原文相反的结论。

借用原文：how thinking about scarcity or abundance influences how creatively people use their resources

B) 答非所问

B 说 Innovative people are not constrained in connecting unrelated concepts (创新者在联结不相关概念时不受约束)，录音末句确有 connecting unrelated ideas and concepts 这个搭配，但那是说持续的约束帮助人更善于联结不相关概念，并非这项 2015 研究的发现，B 把别处的原词搬到研究结论上，答非所问。

借用原文：Consistent constraints help you improve at connecting unrelated ideas and concepts.

D) 原词陷阱

D 说 Creative people tend to consume more available resources (有创造力的人倾向消耗更多现有资源)，available resources 蹭了原文的词，但 consume more (消耗更多) 录音从未提及，录音讲的是以新方式使用资源，不是消耗更多，纯属编造。

借用原文：use what's available to them in novel ways

-
15. A) It is key to a company's survival.
B) It shapes and focuses problems.
C) It is essential to meeting challenges
D) It thrives best when constrained.

【题目】 What did Marissa Mayer once write concerning creativity?

【翻译】 Marissa Mayer 曾就创造力写过什么？

- A) 这是公司生存的关键。 B) 它塑造并聚焦问题。 C) 它对应对挑战至关重要。
D) 它在受到约束时最为繁荣。

【答案】 D (细节题) It thrives best when constrained.

【定位】 Constraints shape and focus problems and provide clear challenges to overcome; Creativity thrives best when constrained.

约束塑造并聚焦问题，并提供明确的、需要去克服的挑战；创造力在受约束时最为繁盛。

【信号】 题干限定词 creativity 锁后半句。 Mayer 的引述有前后两句，前半 Constraints shape and focus problems 主语是约束，后半 Creativity thrives best when constrained 主语才是 creativity；题干限定 concerning creativity，信号就是这个限定词，答案锁后半句。

【替换】 Creativity thrives best when constrained ↔ **It thrives best when constrained.**

代词 It 回指 creativity

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说创造力 key to a company's survival (对公司生存至关重要), 虽然录音提到 Mayer 曾是 Google 的副总裁, 但她说的话里根本没提公司生存, A 凭 Google 这一职务背景臆造出公司话题, 属未提及。

B) 张冠李戴

B 说 It shapes and focuses problems., 这句确实摘自 Mayer 的话 Constraints shape and focus problems, 但原文该动作的主语是 Constraints (约束) 不是 creativity, 题干问的是关于 creativity 的内容, B 把约束做的事安到了创造力头上, 主语张冠李戴。

借用原文: Constraints shape and focus problems

C) 原词陷阱

C 说创造力 essential to meeting challenges (对应对挑战至关重要), 录音里 challenges 一词出自 provide clear challenges to overcome, 说的是约束提供需克服的挑战, 而非创造力对应对挑战必不可少, C 盗用 challenges 偷换了逻辑关系。

借用原文: provide clear challenges to overcome

Section C

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

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

1 Different people use different strategies for managing conflicts. These strategies are learned in childhood. Usually, we are not aware of how we act in conflict situations. We just do whatever seems to come naturally. But we do have a personal strategy, and because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflicts. When you get involved in a conflict, there are two major concerns you have to take into account: achieving your personal goals and keeping a good relationship with the other person. How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act in a conflict. Given these two concerns, five styles of managing conflicts can be identified.

不同的人使用不同的策略来管理冲突。这些策略是在童年时期学会的。通常,我们并不知道自己在冲突情境中是如何行事的。我们只是做任何看似自然而然的事情。但我们确实有个人策略,而且因为它是习得的,我们总是可以通过学习新的、更有效的冲突管理方式来改变它。当你卷入冲突时,你必须考虑两个主要关切:实现你的个人目标和与他人保持良好关系。你的个人目标有多重要以及这段关系对你有多重要,会影响你在冲突中的行为方式。基于这两个关切,可以识别出五种冲突管理风格。

2 The turtle. Turtles withdraw into their shells to avoid conflicts. They give up their personal goals and relationships. They believe it is easier to withdraw from a conflict than to face it.

海龟型。海龟缩进壳里以避免冲突。他们放弃个人目标和关系。他们认为退出冲突比面对冲突更容易。

3 The shark. Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution to the conflict. They seek to achieve their goals at all costs. Sharks assume that conflicts are settled by one person winning and one person losing. Winning gives sharks a sense of pride and achievement. Losing gives them a sense of weakness, inadequacy, and failure.

鲨鱼型。鲨鱼试图通过强迫对手接受他们对冲突的解决方案来压倒对手。他们不惜一切代价寻求实现自己的目标。鲨鱼认为冲突是通过一方获胜、一方失败来解决的。获胜给鲨鱼带来自豪感和成就感。失败则让他们感到软弱、无能和失败。

4 The teddy bear. Teddy bears want to be accepted and liked by other people. They think that conflict should be avoided in favor of harmony, and believe that conflicts cannot be discussed without damaging relationships. They give up their goals to preserve the relationship.

泰迪熊型。泰迪熊希望被他人接受和喜欢。他们认为应该避免冲突以维护和谐,并相信冲突无法在不损害关系的情况下讨论。他们为了保持关系而放弃自己的目标。

5 The fox. Foxes are moderately concerned with their own goals and about their relationships with other people. They give up part of their goals and persuade the other person in a conflict to give up part of his goals. They seek a solution to conflicts where both sides gain something.

狐狸型。狐狸对自己的目标和与他人的关系都适度关注。他们放弃部分目标,并说服冲突中的对方也放弃部分目标。他们寻求让双方都有所收获的冲突解决方案。

6 The owl. Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved. They see conflicts as improving relationships by reducing tension between two people. They try to begin a discussion that identifies the conflict as a problem. By seeking solutions that satisfy both themselves and the other person, owls maintain the relationship. Owls are not satisfied until a solution is found that achieves their own goals and the other person's goals, and they are not satisfied until the tensions and negative feelings have been fully resolved.

猫头鹰型。猫头鹰将冲突视为需要解决的问题。他们认为冲突通过减少两人之间的紧张关系来改善关系。他们试图发起讨论,将冲突确定为一个问题。通过寻求既满足自己又满足对方的解决方案,猫头鹰维持了关系。猫头鹰只有在找到既实现自己目标又实现对方目标的解决方案时才会满意,只有在紧张和负面情绪得到完全化解时才会满意。

16. A) Because they are learned.

B) Because they come naturally.

C) Because they have to be properly personalized.

D) Because there can be more effective strategies.

【题目】 Why does the speaker say strategies for managing conflicts can always be changed?

【翻译】 为什么说话者说管理冲突的策略总是可以改变的?

A) 因为它们是习得的。 B) 因为它们是自然而然产生的。

C) 因为它们必须被适当地个性化。 D) 因为可能存在更有效的策略。

【答案】 A (细节题) Because they are learned.

【定位】 But we do have a personal strategy, and because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflicts.

但我们确实有一套个人策略，而正因为它是后天习得的，我们总能通过学习新的、更有效的冲突处理方式改变它。

【信号】 because 直接交代原因。 这句里 because it is learned, we can always change it 是赤裸裸的因果结构："because + 原因"紧跟着"can always change"。原因题听到 because 就锁这句，不必再听下文。

【替换】 because it is learned ↔ **Because they are learned.**

几乎原句搬到选项

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说过 We just do whatever seems to come naturally，但那是讲"我们平时不自觉地、顺其自然地行事"，并非"策略能被改变的原因"。B 把这个原词搬来当原因，恰恰用反了——天生自然反而是难改的那一面。

借用原文：We just do whatever seems to come naturally

C) 偷换概念

录音提到策略是 a personal strategy (个人的)，C 顺势造出 they have to be properly personalized (必须妥善个性化)。但录音从没说"必须被个性化"是它能改变的原因，这是把"个人的"偷换成"必须个性化"的无中生有。

借用原文：a personal strategy

D) 答非所问

录音末尾确有 more effective ways，D 据此说 there can be more effective strategies。但"有更有效的策略"在录音里是"改变之后能达到的效果/途径"，不是"能改变"的原因；真正的原因是它习得 (learned)。D 把结果当成了原因。

借用原文：more effective ways of managing conflicts

17. A) The extent of difference and of similarity between the two sides.

B) The knowledge of the specific expectation the other side holds.

C) The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.

D) The approaches one adopts to conflict management.

【题目】 What is said to affect the way one acts in a conflict?

【翻译】 什么被认为会影响一个人在冲突中的行为方式？

A) 双方之间差异和相似的程度。 B) 对另一方所持特定期望的了解。

C) 一个人的目标和关系的重要性。 D) 一个人采用的冲突管理方法。

【答案】 C (细节题) The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.

【定位】 How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act in a conflict.

你的个人目标有多重要、以及这段关系对你有多重要，这两点影响你在冲突中如何行事。

【信号】原句直接出现 **affect**。这句的主干就是 How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act, 动词 affect 与题干 affect 同词出现, 谓语前的两个主语 (目标重要性、关系重要性) 即所求, 是教科书式的"信号词同词复现"定位点。

【替换】How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you ↔

The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.

句子改名词化

【排除】A) **未提及**

A 说 The extent of difference and of similarity between the two sides. (双方差异与相似的程度) 听上去很学术, 但录音通篇没说"差异/相似程度"会影响行为。这是凭"冲突=双方有分歧"的常识脑补出来的, 原文无据。

B) **原词陷阱**

B 说 The knowledge of the specific expectation the other side holds. (了解对方的具体期待)。录音确实反复说到"the other person", 但从没说"知道对方期待什么"会影响你的行为, 影响行为的是你自己目标和关系的重要性。B 借了"对方"这个原词, 却安了个录音没说的内容。

借用原文: keeping a good relationship with the other person

D) **原词陷阱**

D 说 The approaches one adopts to conflict management. (处理冲突所采取的方法)。这正是整篇的大主题词 managing conflicts, 但题目问的是"什么影响你的做法", 而"做法本身"不能影响"做法", 逻辑上自指。D 盗用了贯穿全文的话题词来冒充答案。

借用原文: strategies for managing conflicts

18. A) The fox.

B) The owl.

C) The shark.

D) The turtle.

【题目】Of the five styles the speaker discusses, which views conflicts as problems to be solved?

【翻译】在说话者讨论的五种风格中,哪一种将冲突视为需要解决的问题?

A) 狐狸型。 B) 猫头鹰型。 C) 鲨鱼型。 D) 乌龟型。

【答案】**B** (细节题) The owl.

【定位】The owl. Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved.

猫头鹰。猫头鹰把冲突视为有待解决的问题。

【信号】原句逐字复述特征。第 6 段开头先报名字 The owl, 紧接着 Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved 与题干 views conflicts as problems to be solved 几乎一字不差。匹配题里, 题干特征在哪段被原样念出, 那段的主角就是答案。

【替换】 Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved ↔ **The owl.**

特征绑定到名字

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

A 是 The fox.。狐狸的特征是 both sides gain something (双方各让一步、各得一点), 属于折中妥协, 录音没说狐狸"把冲突看作待解决的问题"。它和 owl 都偏正面, 最易混, 但定性不同。

借用原文: They seek a solution to conflicts where both sides gain something.

C) **与原文相反**

C 是 The shark.。鲨鱼的特征是 overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution (强压对方、逼其接受), 与"把冲突当问题来解决"正相反。鲨鱼追求一方赢一方输, 绝非协商解决。

借用原文: Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution

D) **与原文相反**

D 是 The turtle.。乌龟的特征是 withdraw into their shells to avoid conflicts (缩进壳里逃避冲突), 它连面对都不愿意, 更谈不上"把冲突当问题来解决", 与题干特征截然相反。

借用原文: Turtles withdraw into their shells to avoid conflicts.

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

1 The genetic code of all 1.5 million known species of animals and plants living on earth will be mapped to help save species from extinction and boost human health. Scientists hope that cracking the genetic code of plants and animals could help uncover new treatments for infectious diseases, slow aging, improve crops in agriculture, and create new bio-materials.

地球上现存的全部150万个已知动植物物种的基因密码将被绘制成图谱,以帮助拯救濒危物种并促进人类健康。科学家希望破解动植物的基因密码能够帮助发现传染病的新疗法、延缓衰老、改良农业作物并创造新型生物材料。

2 In Britain, organizations including the Natural History Museum, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and the Wellcome Sanger Institute have joined forces to sequence Britain's 66,000 species of animals and plants. Dubbed the Darwin Tree of Life Project, it is expected to take 10 years and cost £100 million. Once completed, all the information will be publicly available to researchers.

在英国,包括自然历史博物馆、邱园皇家植物园和Wellcome Sanger研究所在内的多家机构联手对英国的66000个动植物物种进行基因测序。该项目被称为达尔文生命之树项目,预计耗时10年,耗资1亿英镑。项目完成后,所有信息将向研究人员公开。

3 Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction, with humans creating a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change, which has already led to the loss of at least 77 species of mammals and 140 types of birds since 1500. It is the biggest loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago. Scientists say that sequencing every species will

revolutionise the understanding of biology and evolution, bolster efforts to conserve as well as protect and restore biodiversity.

许多科学家认为地球现已进入第六次大灭绝,人类正在制造栖息地丧失、污染和气候变化的有毒混合体,这已导致自1500年以来至少77种哺乳动物和140种鸟类灭绝。这是自6600万年前恐龙灭绝以来最大规模的物种丧失。科学家表示,对每个物种进行测序将彻底改变人们对生物学和进化的理解,并加强保护、维护和恢复生物多样性的努力。

4 Dr. Tim Littlewood, head of Life Sciences Department at the Natural History Museum, said, "Whether you are interested in food or disease, the history of how every organism on the planet has adapted to its environment is recorded in its genetic makeup. How you then harness that is dependent on your ability to understand it. We will be using modern methods to get a really good window on the present and the past. And of course, a window on the past gives you a prospective model on the future."

自然历史博物馆生命科学部主任Tim Littlewood博士说:"无论你关心的是食物还是疾病,地球上每个生物体如何适应其环境的历史都记录在它的基因组成中。如何利用这些信息取决于你理解它的能力。我们将使用现代方法来深入了解现在和过去。当然,了解过去也为未来提供了一个前瞻性模型。"

5 Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, said, "Try as I might, I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project. Since 1970, humanity has wiped out 60 percent of animal populations. About 23,000 of 80,000 species surveyed are approaching extinction. We are in the midst of the sixth great extinction event of life on our planet, which not only threatens wildlife species, but also imperils the global food supply. As scientists, we all realise we desperately need to catalogue life on our fragile planet now. I think we're making history."

Wellcome科学主任Jim Smith爵士说:"无论我如何努力,我都想不出比这更激动人心、更相关、更及时或更具国际启发性的项目了。自1970年以来,人类已经消灭了60%的动物种群。在调查的80000个物种中,约23000个正在走向灭绝。我们正处于地球上第六次物种大灭绝事件之中,这不仅威胁着野生物种,也危及全球粮食供应。作为科学家,我们都意识到我们迫切需要现在就为我们脆弱的星球上的生命编目。我认为我们正在创造历史。"

19. A) Help save species from extinction and boost human health.

B) Understand how plants and animals perished over the past.

C) Help gather information publicly available to researchers.

D) Find out the cause of extinction of Britain's 66, 000 species.

【题目】 What do scientists hope to do by cracking the genetic code of plants and animals?

【翻译】 科学家希望通过破解动植物的遗传密码来做什么?

- A) 帮助拯救物种免于灭绝并促进人类健康。 B) 了解动植物在过去是如何灭亡的。
C) 帮助收集研究人员可公开获取的信息。 D) 找出英国66000个物种灭绝的原因。

【答案】 A (细节题) Help save species from extinction and boost human health.

【定位】 The genetic code of all 1.5 million known species of animals and plants living on earth will be mapped to help save species from extinction and boost human health.

地球上全部 150 万已知动植物物种的基因密码都将被绘制出来，以帮助拯救物种免于灭绝、并提升人类健康。

【信号】 目的信号 to help 后面接落点。答案句靠目的状语 to help save species from extinction and boost human health 中的 to help 锁定——"做基因测序"的目的正写在 to help 之后，这正是题干 hope to do 要的那一层。

【替换】 save species from extinction and boost human health ↔

Help save species from extinction and boost human health.

选项几乎原句搬来，只在前面加 Help

【排除】 B) 答非所问

本项 Understand how plants and animals perished over the past. 借了"动植物消亡"的料（呼应录音第 3 段大量物种灭绝的描述），但说的是"理解过去它们如何消亡"，而录音目的是"拯救现在的物种"，把"救（未来）"偷换成"懂（过去）"，答非所问。

借用原文：has already led to the loss of at least 77 species of mammals and 140 types of birds since 1500

C) 原词陷阱

Help gather information publicly available to researchers. 直接搬了录音 all the information will be publicly available to researchers，但那是说"项目完成后信息将公开给研究者"，是项目的副产品，不是"破解基因码"这一动作的目的，典型原词陷阱。

借用原文：all the information will be publicly available to researchers

D) 原词陷阱

Find out the cause of extinction of Britain's 66, 000 species. 搬了录音 Britain's 66,000 species 这个醒目数字，又拼上"找灭绝原因"，但录音从没说目的是"查灭绝原因"，且 66,000 是英国测序的物种数、与"破解基因码的目的"是两码事，原词 + 无中生有。

借用原文：Britain's 66,000 species of animals and plants

20. A) It was once dominated by dinosaurs.

B) It has entered the sixth mass extinction.

C) Its prospects depend on future human behaviour.

D) Its climate change is aggravated by humans.

【题目】 What do many scientists believe with regard to earth?

【翻译】 许多科学家对地球持什么看法？

A) 它曾经由恐龙统治。 B) 它已进入第六次大灭绝。

C) 它的前景取决于人类未来的行为。 D) 它的气候变化因人类而加剧。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has entered the sixth mass extinction.

【定位】 Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction, with humans creating a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change.

许多科学家相信，地球如今已进入第六次大规模物种灭绝，人类制造出栖息地丧失、污染和气候变化交织而成的有毒组合。

【信号】 观点信号 **Many scientists believe 直接引出**。答案句由 Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction 这个观点引导句锁定——题干 believe 与原文 believe 对齐，believe 后的 that 从句就是"许多科学家相信什么"的答案。

【替换】 earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction ↔ **It has entered the sixth mass extinction.**
earth→It, 其余原句保留

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

It was once dominated by dinosaurs. 蹭录音里的 dinosaurs, 但原文说的是 the biggest loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago——恐龙是被灭绝来做"损失之大"的参照，录音从没说"地球曾被恐龙统治"，纯属听到 dinosaurs 就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago

C) **偷换概念**

Its prospects depend on future human behaviour. 说"地球前景取决于未来人类行为"，录音第 4 段虽提到 a window on the future, 但那是讲项目能模型化未来，并非"许多科学家相信地球前景取决于人类未来行为"，把别处的零碎拼成新断言，无中生有。

借用原文：a window on the past gives you a prospective model on the future

D) **原词陷阱**

Its climate change is aggravated by humans. 抓住录音 habitat loss, pollution and climate change 里的 climate change 单独放大，但原文是"栖息地丧失、污染、气候变化"三者并列、共同构成有毒组合，单拎一项当作"科学家相信地球如何"，以偏概全。

借用原文：a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change

-
21. A) It dwarfs all other efforts to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity on earth.
B) It is costly to get started and requires the joint efforts of thousands of scientists.
C) It can help to bring back the large numbers of plants and animals that have gone extinct.
D) It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.

【题目】 **How does Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, describe the Darwin Tree of Life Project?**

【翻译】 Wellcome科学主任Jim Smith爵士如何描述生命之树计划？

- A) 它使地球上所有其他保护、保护和恢复生物多样性的努力都相形见绌。
B) 它启动成本高昂,需要数千名科学家的共同努力。
C) 它可以帮助恢复已经灭绝的大量动植物。
D) 它是最激动人心、最相关、最及时和最具国际启发性的。

【答案】 **D** (态度观点题)

It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.

【定位】 Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, said, "Try as I might, I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project."

Wellcome 科学总监 Jim Smith 爵士说: "无论我怎么想, 都想不出还有比这更激动人心、更切题、更及时、更具国际启发性的项目。"

【信号】 评价语气: **I can't think of a more... 是变相最高级**。答案句靠 I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project 这个"想不出更..."的否定结构锁定——"想不出比它更..."的"等于"它是最...的", 是说话人对项目的最高评价。

【替换】 I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project

↔ **It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.**

"想不出更..."="最..."的, 比较级转最高级

【排除】 **A) 原词陷阱**

It dwarfs all other efforts to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity on earth. 蹭了录音 conserve as well as protect and restore biodiversity 的原词, 但说"它使其它一切保护努力相形见绌"是录音没有的比较, 且这是 Jim Smith 的评价题, A 拼的是别处第 3 段的料, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: bolster efforts to conserve as well as protect and restore biodiversity

B) 答非所问

It is costly to get started and requires the joint efforts of thousands of scientists. 蹭了录音 cost £100 million 与众多科学家协作的料, 但这是讲项目的成本与规模, 是客观事实, 不是 Jim Smith"如何形容/评价"项目, 答非所问。

借用原文: it is expected to take 10 years and cost £100 million

C) 过度推断

It can help to bring back the large numbers of plants and animals that have gone extinct. 用了录音常出现的"动植物灭绝"原词, 但录音只说项目能助保护、记录生命, 从没说能"把已灭绝物种带回来", 明显过度推断。

借用原文: we desperately need to catalogue life on our fragile planet now

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

1 John Donne, the English poet, wrote in the 17th century, "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main." Now, a British academic has claimed that human individuality is indeed just an illusion, because societies are far more interconnected at a mental, physical, and cultural level than people realise. In his new book, The Self Delusion, Professor Tom

Oliver, a researcher in the Ecology and Evolution group at the University of Reading, argues there is no such thing as "self", and not even our bodies are truly "us".

17世纪英国诗人约翰·多恩写道："没有人是一座孤岛，可以自全；每个人都是大陆的一片，是整体的一部分。"现在，一位英国学者声称，人类的个体性确实只是一种幻觉，因为社会在心理、生理和文化层面的相互联系远比人们意识到的要紧密得多。雷丁大学生态与进化研究小组的研究员汤姆·奥利弗教授在他的新书《自我的错觉》中指出，不存在所谓的"自我"，甚至连我们的身体也不是真正的"我们"。

2 Just as Copernicus realised the Earth is not the centre of the universe, Professor Oliver said society urgently needs a Copernican-like revolution to understand people are not detached beings but rather part of one connected identity. "A significant milestone in the cultural evolution of human minds was the acceptance that the Earth is not the centre of the universe, the so-called Copernican Revolution," he writes. "However, we have one more big myth to dispose of: that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe. You may feel as if you are an independent individual, acting autonomously in the world; that you have an unchanging inner self that persists throughout your lifetime, acting as a central anchor-point with the world changing around you. This is the illusion I seek to tackle. We are intimately connected to the world around us."

正如哥白尼意识到地球不是宇宙的中心一样，奥利弗教授表示，社会迫切需要一场类似哥白尼式的革命，以理解人们不是独立的存在，而是一个相互联系的整体的一部分。他写道："人类思维文化演变中的一个重要里程碑是接受地球不是宇宙的中心，即所谓的哥白尼革命。然而，我们还有一个重大的神话需要破除：我们作为独立的自我存在于主观宇宙的中心。你可能觉得自己是一个独立的个体，在世界上自主行动；你有一个贯穿一生的不变的内在自我，作为一个中心锚点，而世界在你周围变化。这就是我试图揭穿的幻觉。我们与周围的世界紧密相连。"

3 Professor Oliver argues there are around 37 trillion cells in the body but most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks, so the material "us" is constantly changing. In fact, there is no part of your body that has existed for more than 10 years. "Since our bodies are essentially made anew every few weeks, the material in them alone is clearly insufficient to explain the persistent thread of an identity."

奥利弗教授认为，人体内大约有37万亿个细胞，但大多数细胞的寿命只有几天或几周，因此物质层面的"我们"在不断变化。事实上，你身体的任何部分都不曾存在超过10年。"由于我们的身体基本上每隔几周就会重新生成，仅凭其中的物质显然不足以解释身份认同的持续性线索。"

4 Professor Oliver claims that individualism is actually bad for society, and only by realising we are part of a bigger entity can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems. Through selfish over-consumption we are destroying the natural world and using non-renewable resources at an accelerating rate. "We are at a critical crossroads as a species where we must rapidly reform our mindsets and behaviour to act in less selfish ways," he said. "So let's open our eyes to the hidden connections all around us."

奥利弗教授声称，个人主义实际上对社会有害，只有认识到我们是一个更大整体的一部分，我们才能解决紧迫的环境和社会问题。通过自私的过度消费，我们正在破坏自然世界，并以越来越快的速度使用不可再生资源。他说："作为一个物种，我们正处于一个关键的十字路口，必须迅速改革我们的思维方式和行为，以更少自私的方式行事。所以让我们睁开眼睛，看到我们周围隐藏的联系。"

22. A) Cultural identity.
B) Social evolution.
C) The Copernican revolution.
D) Human individuality.

【题目】 What is indeed just an illusion according to Professor Tom Oliver?

【翻译】 根据Tom Oliver教授的观点,什么实际上只是一种幻觉?

A) 文化身份。 B) 社会演化。 C) 哥白尼革命。 D) 人类个体性。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Human individuality.

【定位】 Now, a British academic has claimed that human individuality is indeed just an illusion, because societies are far more interconnected at a mental, physical, and cultural level than people realise.

如今,一位英国学者声称,人的个体独立性其实只是一种幻觉,因为社会在心理、生理和文化层面上的相互联系远比人们意识到的紧密。

【信号】 **原句直陈定性**。答案句直接用 human individuality is indeed just an illusion 把某概念点定为"幻觉", is just an illusion 这种判定句就是信号,听到"X 其实只是个幻觉"就锁定 X。

【替换】 human individuality ↔ **Human individuality**.

原词直接对应

【排除】 C) **原词陷阱**

The Copernican revolution. 盗用了录音第二段反复出现的 Copernican, 但哥白尼革命是讲者用来作类比的"参照", 不是被称为幻觉的对象, 属听到 Copernican 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the so-called Copernican Revolution

B) **原词陷阱**

Social evolution. 借了录音 the cultural evolution of human minds 里的 evolution 一词, 但"社会 / 文化演化"是讲者描述心智发展的背景, 并未被定性为幻觉。

借用原文: A significant milestone in the cultural evolution of human minds

A) **偷换概念**

Cultural identity. 与录音 cultural level 的 cultural 沾边, 但讲者说的是"文化层面的联系", 从未把"文化身份"称为幻觉, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: at a mental, physical, and cultural level

-
23. A) It is a delusion to be disposed of.
B) It is prevalent even among academics.
C) It is a myth spread by John Donne's poem.
D) It is rooted in the mindset of the 17th century.

【题目】 What does Professor Tom Oliver think of the idea that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe?

【翻译】 Tom Oliver教授如何看待我们作为独立自我存在于主观宇宙中心这一观念？

- A) 这是一种应当被摒弃的错觉。 B) 即使在学术界这种观念也很普遍。
C) 这是一个由John Donne的诗歌传播的谬误。 D) 这根植于17世纪的思维模式。

【答案】 **A** (态度观点题) It is a delusion to be disposed of.

【定位】 However, we have one more big myth to dispose of: that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe.

然而，我们还有一个大迷思需要破除：即我们以为自己是独立的自我、处在一个主观宇宙的中心。

【信号】 **转折However后是真意。** 句首 However 转折之后才是讲者真正要表达的态度，他把那个想法称为 one more big myth to dispose of (又一个要破除的迷思)，处置动词 dispose of 直接给出否定态度。

【替换】 one more big myth to dispose of ↔ **a delusion to be disposed of**
myth=delusion同义替换

【排除】 D) **原词陷阱**

rooted in the mindset of the 17th century 盗用了录音开头 wrote in the 17th century 的时间词，但 17 世纪说的是 John Donne 写诗的年代，讲者从未说那个“独立自我”的想法植根于 17 世纪心态，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：wrote in the 17th century

C) **张冠李戴**

a myth spread by John Donne's poem 把“迷思”归因到 John Donne 的诗，盗用了开头出现的 John Donne，但讲者引 Donne 的诗恰恰是支持“人互相连接”，并非说这首诗散布了迷思，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main

B) **未提及**

prevalent even among academics (连学者中都很普遍) 原文从未提及，讲者只说这是普遍的 illusion，没有专门强调“在学者中尤其普遍”，属未提及。

24. A) He believes in Copernican philosophical doctrines about the universe.

B) He has gained ample scientific evidence at the University of Reading.

C) He has found that our inner self and material self are interconnected.

D) He contends most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks.

【题目】 **Why does Professor Tom Oliver claim that the material "us" is constantly changing?**

【翻译】 为什么Tom Oliver教授声称物质层面的“我们”在不断变化？

- A) 他信奉哥白尼关于宇宙的哲学学说。 B) 他在Reading大学获得了充分的科学证据。
C) 他发现我们的内在自我与物质自我是相互关联的。
D) 他认为我们身体的大部分细胞只能存活几天或几周。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) He contends most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks.

【定位】 Professor Oliver argues there are around 37 trillion cells in the body but most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks, so the material "us" is constantly changing.

奥利弗教授指出，人体内约有37万亿个细胞，但大多数细胞的寿命只有几天或几周，因此物质意义上的"我们"在不断变化。

【信号】 **因果so前是原因**。句中 so the material "us" is constantly changing 的 so 是结果标志，so 之前的 most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks 就是讲者给出的原因，正是 Why 题要找的依据句。

【替换】 most have a lifespan of just a few days or weeks ↔

most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks

lifespan改写为can only live

【排除】 **B) 原词陷阱**

ample scientific evidence at the University of Reading 盗用了录音第一段介绍学者时的 the University of Reading，但那只是说明他的任职单位，原文从未说他在该校获得了大量科学证据，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：Professor Tom Oliver, a researcher in the Ecology and Evolution group at the University of Reading

A) 答非所问

He believes in Copernican philosophical doctrines about the universe. 又借 Copernican 一词，但本题问的是"物质之我为何在变"，答案是细胞寿命，与哥白尼无关，属答非所问。

借用原文：Just as Copernicus realised the Earth is not the centre of the universe

C) 偷换概念

He has found that our inner self and material self are interconnected. 听上去与全篇"互相连接"主旨呼应，但原文并未以"内在自我与物质自我相连"来解释物质之我为何变化，是偷换概念、答非所问。

借用原文：We are intimately connected to the world around us.

25. A) By coming to see how disruptive such problems have got to be.

B) By realising that we all can do our own bit in such endeavours.

C) By becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world.

D) By making joint efforts resolutely and persistently.

【题目】 **How can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems according to Professor Tom Oliver?**

【翻译】根据Tom Oliver教授的观点,我们如何才能解决紧迫的环境和社会问题?

- A) 通过认识到这些问题已经变得多么具有破坏性。
- B) 通过意识到我们都可以在这努力中尽自己的一份力。
- C) 通过认识到我们是更大世界的一部分。 D) 通过坚决而持续地共同努力。

【答案】C (细节题) By becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world.

【定位】Professor Oliver claims that individualism is actually bad for society, and only by realising we are part of a bigger entity can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems.

奥利弗教授声称,个人主义其实对社会有害,只有意识到我们是更大整体的一部分,我们才能解决紧迫的环境与社会问题。

【信号】only by引出唯一途径。句中 only by realising we are part of a bigger entity 用 only by 引出唯一解决途径, only by 这种限定条件结构是答案信号,听到"只有.....才能解决....."就锁定 by 后面的办法。

【替换】realising we are part of a bigger entity ↔ becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world
entity改写为world

【排除】D) 未提及

By making joint efforts resolutely and persistently (坚定持久地共同努力) 听上去正确且积极,但原文给的办法是"意识到自己属于更大整体",并未说靠"坚定持久的共同努力",属未提及的正确话陷阱。

B) 偷换概念

By realising that we all can do our own bit in such endeavours (意识到人人能尽一份力) 借了 realising 一词,但原文 realising 后接的是"我们是更大整体的一部分",不是"人人能尽一份力",属偷换概念。

借用原文: only by realising we are part of a bigger entity

A) 未提及

By coming to see how disruptive such problems have got to be (认清这些问题有多具破坏性) 原文并未把"看清问题严重"作为解决之道,讲者给的解法是意识到自己属于更大整体,属未提及。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

44 句真题句逐层精讲

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

W: Thank you for meeting with me, Stephen, at such short notice.

第1段，第1句

本句涵盖谓语、宾语、原因状语、时间状语四种成分，成分种类较丰富；祈使句的谓语识别、介词短语作状语的判定均为基础但重要的练习点，适合巩固基本句型；但缺少主语、定语、宾补等成分，覆盖面有限。

I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

第4段，第3句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是考试中极为常见的复合句结构。插入语的使用也是真题中的常见现象。动词短语 "run out of" 和现在进行时的搭配在实际语境中频繁出现。整体句式具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Those offers, should they materialize, would exclusively employ my client's image in the Middle East only.

第9段，第2句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、程度状语等多种成分，且条件从句插入主句造成主谓分离，是练习识别主干、排除干扰成分的优质材料。倒装结构和情态动词搭配也是值得练习的易错点。

Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

第9段，第3句

本句体现 "情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语从句" 和 "目的状语前置" 两种常见句式,均为四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构。宾语从句的识别和目的状语的理解都是典型考点,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market, there should be no conflict of interest.

第12段，第2句

本句使用 "So long as" 引导条件状语从句，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的复杂句式之一。"there should be" 结构也是典型的书面表达方式，学习者掌握后可以迁移到类似的条件或假设情境中。

Nevertheless, I will have to run this through my people.

第12段，第3句

本句是标准的简单句结构（主谓宾加状语），这种句型在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。"will have to" 表示将来义务的用法也是高频结构，具有一定代表性。但由于缺少从句、并列、特殊句式等更复杂的常考结构，作为典型性练习句的价值处于中等水平——掌握后可复用，但覆盖的句式变化不够丰富。

They are used to making alterations.

第2题，C

"be used to doing" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配，本句结构简洁典型，掌握后可直接迁移到其他包含该短语的句子，实用性强。

It is very different from other markets.

第4题，D

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，高频出现，但本句过于简单，缺少考试中常见的修饰层次或从句嵌套，作为典型例句代表性一般。

For this reason, it is expected that thousands of people will gaze up at the sky tonight in order to see this formidable object.

第4段，第3句

形式主语 it + be + 过去分词 + that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达观点、预期或客观事实；掌握这种结构后，学生可以在大量类似句子中快速识别主干和从句关系，具有较强的迁移性和实用价值。

But nevertheless, this is a relatively close distance, close enough for people to observe in good detail through a telescope.

第6段，第2句

覆盖主谓表基本结构，同时包含较长的后置定语（"close enough for people to observe..."），可训练学生识别定语修饰关系和不定式用法，但成分种类相对单一，缺少宾语、状语从句等其他成分，训练覆盖面中等。

However, that does not mean one needs professional equipment.

第6段，第4句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，mean 后省略 that 引导宾语从句也是典型用法；掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构（think/believe/say 等及物动词 + 宾语从句），实用性强。

M: Many of our viewers will be wondering how they too can take part in this once-in-a-lifetime event.

第7段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型：主句 + 疑问词引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。将来进行时虽不如一般时态常见，但也属于考试范围内的标准时态。宾语从句作为动词宾语、疑问词引导间接疑问句等都是必考知识点。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以轻松迁移到大量类似句型（如 I don't know when he will arrive 等），代表性和复用性较强。

However, finding the comet is indeed very tricky.

第8段，第2句

动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 形容词表语，这是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。这种结构经常用于表达观点、描述现象或陈述事实，掌握后可以广泛迁移到其他句子的理解和写作中。典型性较高。

They are enthusiastic about big science-related stories.

第5题，C

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在考试阅读中经常出现，但本句的表语形式（形容词 + about 介词短语）虽常见，整体句式过于简单，不具备考试中常考的复杂修饰或从句特征，代表性处于中等水平。

Make use of phone apps.

第8题，D

祈使句配合“make use of”这类固定搭配在建议类写作和说明文里相当常见，具备一定的代表性，但结构本身较为简单，作为典型考试句式的复杂度不高。

The system defines ultra-processed foods as those made using sequences of processes that extract substances from foods and alter them with chemicals in order to formulate the final product.

第3段，第2句

本句体现define...as句型、过去分词作后置定语、关系代词引导定语从句、现在分词作方式状语、in order to表目的等多个四六级和考研高频句式,具有很强的代表性,掌握后可大量复用于真题长难句。

Studies have linked consumption of ultra-processed foods—which are packed high in salt, sugar, and fat—with weight gain and an increased risk of chronic diseases, even after adjusting for the amount of salt, sugar, and fat in the diet.

第4段，第1句

本句展现了学术英语和四六级长难句的典型特征：主句使用现在完成时陈述研究发现，插入非限制性定语从句界定关键术语，句末附加状语从句强化论证。这种'核心陈述+术语说明+条件限定'的三层结构在科技文献和考试阅读中极为常见，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

Believe it or not, human creativity benefits from constraints.

第1段，第1句

主谓状语的简单句结构在考试阅读中常见，插入语的使用也是典型写作手法，但句式过于简单，不能代表考试中常考的复杂句型。

When challenged, you figure out new ways to be better.

第1段，第4句

时间或条件状语从句前置 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，状语从句的省略现象也是高频考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

What do psychologists say people do when they are short of resources?

第12题 题干

特殊疑问句加宾语从句加状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中极为常见,掌握这种结构对理解学术文献和新闻报道中的复杂提问句有很高的迁移价值

It is characteristic of all creative people.

第13题，A

主系表结构是英语基本句式之一，在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、无修饰成分，缺少真题句式常有的复杂修饰或从句，代表性中等。

But we do have a personal strategy, and because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflicts.

第1段，第5句

并列复合句加原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。"情态动词 + 动词原形"和"because"引导的原因从句是高频考点，"by + 动名词"表示方式也是典型用法。整句结构代表了考试中常见的"陈述事实 + 解释原因 + 说明方式"的论述句式，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，典型性较高。

When you get involved in a conflict, there are two major concerns you have to take into account: achieving your personal goals and keeping a good relationship with the other person.

第1段，第6句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：时间状语从句 + there be 主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 同位语解释列举。这种多层修饰和同位语用法是长难句的常见模式，掌握后可大量迁移到其他真题句中。唯一不足是句子整体长度和复杂度适中，不是极端长难句，因此代表性略低于满分。

They give up their personal goals and relationships.

第2段，第3句

主谓宾简单句是英语基础句型，常见于各类考试，但本句结构过于简单，不具备四六级或考研真题中常考的从句、非谓语、插入语等复杂特征，代表性中等偏低。

Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solution to the conflict.

第3段，第2句

"动词+不定式作宾语+by短语作状语"是四六级阅读中常见的简单句扩展模式，具有一定代表性，学习后可迁移至其他类似结构，但结构本身不属于高频难点句式。

They give up their goals to preserve the relationship.

第4段，第4句

"主语+谓语+宾语+不定式目的状语"是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，不定式作目的状语也是高频考点，具备一定代表性，但整体结构过于简单，不如复合句或并列复合句典型。

Foxes are moderately concerned with their own goals and about their relationships with other people.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构加介词短语作状语是常见句式，但本句表达较为平实、无复杂修饰或易错点，作为考试真题句式的代表性中等，掌握后可迁移到类似结构，但不属于高频难点句型。

They give up part of their goals and persuade the other person in a conflict to give up part of his goals.

第5段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四类成分，并列谓语和宾语补足语（persuade sb to do）是值得练习的考点。宾语补足语的识别需要理解不定式在句中的作用，对基础较弱的学生有一定练习价值。

Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved.

第6段，第2句

"view/regard/see...as..."结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达"看待、认为"的典型句式。加上不定式作后置定语修饰名词，这两个结构都是考试高频考点，掌握后可大量复用。

They see conflicts as improving relationships by reducing tension between two people.

第6段，第3句

"see + 宾语 + as + 宾补"是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，表达"把...看作..."的含义在真题中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到类似 consider/regard/view 等动词的结构，具有较高代表性。

Owls are not satisfied until a solution is found that achieves their own goals and the other person's goals, and they are not satisfied until the tensions and negative feelings have been fully resolved.

第6段，第6句

本句体现了考试中高频出现的多个句型：并列主句、"until" 引导的时间状语从句、限制性定语从句嵌套在状语从句中、被动语态和完成时被动语态在从句中的应用。这种 "并列主句 + 状语从句 + 定语从句嵌套" 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中，代表性很强。

Dubbed the Darwin Tree of Life Project, it is expected to take 10 years and cost £100 million.

第2段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、状语（过去分词短语作状语、不定式短语作时间和程度状语）、主语补足语（不定式 to take 和 cost）等多种成分，且涉及被动语态和不定式的判定，成分种类较丰富；特别是句首过去分词短语易被误判为定语或独立主格，以及 to take 和 cost 作补语而非宾语的辨析，具有一定的练习价值。

Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction, with humans creating a toxic mix of habitat loss, pollution and climate change, which has already led to the loss of at least 77 species of mammals and 140 types of birds since 1500.

第3段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，with 伴随结构和现在完成时的使用也是典型考点，掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析。

It is the biggest loss of species since the dinosaurs were wiped out 66 million years ago.

第3段，第2句

since 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，主句用最高级形容词 biggest 搭配 since 从句进行时间对比，也是常见的表达模式。被动语态在科普和学术文本中大量出现。整体句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Dr. Tim Littlewood, head of Life Sciences Department at the Natural History Museum, said, "Whether you are interested in food or disease, the history of how every organism on the planet has adapted to its environment is recorded in its genetic makeup."

第4段，第1句

句子成分丰富且覆盖易错点:同位语 head of Life Sciences Department、宾语从句充当整句宾语、介词宾语从句 how...、让步状语从句 Whether...、被动语态的主系表结构。这些成分组合在一个句子中,既考查识别能力,又考查层级归属判断,是优质的划分练习材料。

Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, said, "Try as I might, I can't think of a more exciting, more relevant, more timely or more internationally inspirational project."

第5段，第1句

综合来看,本句主干识别有一定干扰但不算极难,嵌套层级中等,时态语态相对基础,但成分种类丰富且包含多个常考易错点,结构典型性高。作为句子结构和时态的训练材料,本句适合用于巩固同位语、让步状语从句倒装、情态动词等知识点,能有效提升学生的成分划分和结构分析能力,推荐优先练习。

We are in the midst of the sixth great extinction event of life on our planet, which not only threatens wildlife species, but also imperils the global food supply.

第5段，第4句

主句加非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,从句内并列谓语和关系代词充当主语的用法也是典型考点。本句句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值,掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

What do many scientists believe with regard to earth?

第20题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研常考句式,疑问词作宾语前置的结构具有一定代表性;但本句结构较为简单,未涉及更复杂的从句或倒装等高频难点句式。

Now, a British academic has claimed that human individuality is indeed just an illusion, because societies are far more interconnected at a mental, physical, and cultural level than people realise.

第1段，第2句

句子呈现了典型的学术论述句式：主句陈述某学者观点 + 宾语从句阐述观点内容 + 原因状语从句提供依据 + 比较结构强化论证。这种“声称—观点—理由—程度强化”的句式在四六级、考研英语阅读中极为常见，尤其是社科类文章。掌握此类结构后可大量复用。

Just as Copernicus realised the Earth is not the centre of the universe, Professor Oliver said society urgently needs a Copernican-like revolution to understand people are not detached beings but rather part of one connected identity.

第2段，第1句

全句涵盖多种成分类型：主句含主语、谓语、宾语从句、状语从句；宾语从句内含副词状语“urgently”、目的状语不定式“to understand”；最内层从句含并列表语结构“not...but rather...”。各层从句均需识别主谓宾或主系表，状语从句的引导词“Just as”和不定式目的状语是常考易混点。结构丰富，成分划分训练价值高。

"Since our bodies are essentially made anew every few weeks, the material in them alone is clearly insufficient to explain the persistent thread of an identity."

第3段，第3句

本句采用“Since引导的原因状语从句 + 主句”结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。被动语态、系表结构、后置定语、不定式补语等都是考试高频结构，具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

Professor Oliver claims that individualism is actually bad for society, and only by realising we are part of a bigger entity can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems.

第4段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含宾语从句、方式状语、倒装结构等多种成分类型，且第二个主句的倒装和方式状语内嵌宾语从句的结构具有较高的辨识训练价值，适合练习成分划分和倒装识别。

"We are at a critical crossroads as a species where we must rapidly reform our mindsets and behaviour to act in less selfish ways," he said.

第4段，第3句

直接引语结构、限制性定语从句修饰抽象地点名词、情态动词表达必要性、不定式作目的状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。特别是 "where" 引导定语从句修饰抽象地点、以及情态动词加不定式的搭配，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句型，典型性很高。

What is indeed just an illusion according to Professor Tom Oliver?

第22题 题干

疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解的题干或原文标题中较为常见，系表结构加状语的组合也是典型句式；但本句结构过于简单，不涉及从句或复杂修饰，作为代表性句式略显单薄，典型性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 303 个英语六级真题高频词

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

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本卷24次 · 真题 66 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本卷11次 · 真题 136 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本卷9次 · 真题 168 句

product

A2

n. 产品

本卷8次 · 真题 271 句

professor

B1

n. 教授（大学教师的最高职称）

本卷8次 · 真题 112 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本卷7次 · 真题 119 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷7次·真题 65 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本卷7次·真题 41 句

self B1

n. 自我

本卷7次·真题 12 句

comet B2

n. 彗星

本卷7次·真题 8 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本卷6次·真题 13 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷5次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷5次·真题 70 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷5次·真题 63 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本卷5次·真题 63 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本卷5次·真题 40 句

client B1

n. 客户

本卷5次·真题 36 句

universe B2

n. 宇宙

本卷5次·真题 20 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷4次·真题 176 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷4次·真题 126 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷4次·真题 99 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷4次·真题 88 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷4次·真题 66 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本卷4次·真题 59 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷4次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本卷4次·真题 52 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本卷4次·真题 45 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本卷4次·真题 39 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本卷4次·真题 38 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷4次·真题 36 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本卷4次·真题 33 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本卷4次·真题 14 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题 363 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷3次·真题 165 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷3次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷3次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题 116 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷3次·真题 111 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本卷3次·真题 106 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本卷3次·真题 103 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷3次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本卷3次·真题 96 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷3次·真题 77 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷3次·真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本卷3次·真题 56 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本卷3次·真题 53 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷3次·真题 50 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷3次·真题 46 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷3次·真题 37 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷3次·真题 30 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本卷3次·真题 15 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本卷3次·真题 12 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本卷3次·真题 10 句

astronomer B2

n. 天文学家

本卷3次·真题 8 句

illusion

B2

n. 错觉

本卷3次·真题8句

scarcity

C1

n. 缺乏

本卷3次·真题8句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷2次·真题568句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本卷2次·真题244句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷2次·真题200句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题182句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本卷2次·真题167句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本卷2次·真题160句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次·真题134句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题126句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷2次·真题116句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本卷2次·真题112句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本卷2次·真题104句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷2次·真题94句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题87句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本卷2次·真题84句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷2次·真题 76 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷2次·真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次·真题 70 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本卷2次·真题 68 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷2次·真题 55 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷2次·真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷2次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 53 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷2次·真题 48 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷2次·真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷2次·真题 46 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本卷2次·真题 45 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次 · 真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本卷2次 · 真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本卷2次 · 真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷2次 · 真题 43 句

department A2

n. 部门

本卷2次 · 真题 41 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本卷2次 · 真题 39 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本卷2次 · 真题 39 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷2次 · 真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷2次 · 真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷2次 · 真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷2次 · 真题 34 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本卷2次 · 真题 34 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本卷2次 · 真题 33 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷2次 · 真题 31 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷2次 · 真题 30 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本卷2次 · 真题 28 句

phenomenon

B2

n. 现象

本卷2次·真题 28 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷2次·真题 28 句

chronic

B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本卷2次·真题 27 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本卷2次·真题 27 句

thrive

B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷2次·真题 27 句

exciting

A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷2次·真题 22 句

crack

B1

v. 破裂

本卷2次·真题 18 句

facilitate

C1

v. 促进

本卷2次·真题 18 句

consensus

C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本卷2次·真题 17 句

essentially

B2

adv. 本质上

本卷2次·真题 17 句

biodiversity

C1

n. 生物多样性

本卷2次·真题 16 句

existing

B1

adj. 现有的

本卷2次·真题 16 句

dinosaur

A2

n. 恐龙

本卷2次·真题 15 句

exclude

B2

v. 排除

本卷2次·真题 15 句

processing

B1

n. 加工;处理

本卷2次·真题 14 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

inner B1

adj. 内部的, 里面的

本卷2次·真题 13句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本卷2次·真题 13句

mindset B2

n. 思维模式

本卷2次·真题 12句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本卷2次·真题 12句

conserve B2

v. 保护

本卷2次·真题 11句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而

本卷2次·真题 11句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本卷2次·真题 11句

patience B1

n. 耐心

本卷2次·真题 10句

societal C1

adj. 社会的

本卷2次·真题 10句

timely B2

adj. 及时的

本卷2次·真题 10句

wipe A2

v. 擦, 抹

本卷2次·真题 10句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本卷2次·真题 9句

myth B2

n. 神话

本卷2次·真题 9句

abundance C1

n. 大量

本卷2次·真题 8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题 158 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷1次·真题 140 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题 138 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷1次·真题 119 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 108 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本卷1次·真题 95 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

type A2

n. 类型

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 82 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本卷1次·真题 79 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本卷1次·真题 70 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷1次·真题 68 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

management B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本卷1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷1次·真题 57 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本卷1次·真题 57 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本卷1次·真题 51 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本卷1次·真题 46 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本卷1次·真题 44 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷1次·真题 44 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本卷1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷1次·真题 42 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本卷1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本卷1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷1次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本卷1次·真题 34 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本卷1次·真题 34 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本卷1次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本卷1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本卷1次·真题 32 句

expectation B2

n. 期待; 预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷1次·真题 31 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 30 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本卷1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本卷1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

foundation B2

n. 基础,根基

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本卷1次·真题 25 句

root A2

n. 根

本卷1次·真题 25 句

alter B2

v. 改变, 更改 (使某物与之前不同)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本卷1次·真题 22 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本卷1次·真题 20 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 20 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本卷1次·真题 20 句

reform B2

v. 改革

本卷1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁; 恐吓

本卷1次·真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本卷1次·真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 19句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本卷1次·真题 19句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本卷1次·真题 18句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 18句

aging B2

n. 变老, 老化

本卷1次·真题 17句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本卷1次·真题 17句

viewer B1

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 17句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本卷1次·真题 16句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本卷1次·真题 16句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本卷1次·真题 16句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 15句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本卷1次·真题 15句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本卷1次·真题 15句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本卷1次·真题 15句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本卷1次·真题 15句

perception C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15 句

dislike A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本卷1次·真题 14 句

publication B2

n. 出版物

本卷1次·真题 14 句

substance B2

n. 物质

本卷1次·真题 14 句

amateur B2

n. 业余爱好者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本卷1次·真题 12 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

foresee B2

v. 预见

本卷1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本卷1次·真题 12 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

extract B2

v. 提取

本卷1次·真题 11 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本卷1次·真题 11 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

mammal B1

n. 哺乳动物

本卷1次·真题 10 句

milestone B2

n. 里程碑

本卷1次·真题 10 句

organism B2

n. 生物

本卷1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

similarity B2

n. 相似性

本卷1次·真题 10 句

biology B1

n. 生物学

本卷1次·真题 9 句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本卷1次·真题 9 句

constrain C1

v. 限制, 约束 (行动或自由)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

uncover B2

v. 发现, 揭露 (秘密、真相等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

enthusiastic B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

entity C1

n. 实体

本卷1次·真题8句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本卷1次·真题8句

individualism C1

n. 个人主义 (强调个人自由和独立的信念)

本卷1次·真题8句

insufficient B2

adj. 不足的

本卷1次·真题8句

leverage C1

n. 影响力

本卷1次·真题8句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本卷1次·真题8句

outline B2

n. 概要

本卷1次·真题8句

pack A2

v. 打包

本卷1次·真题8句

weakness B1

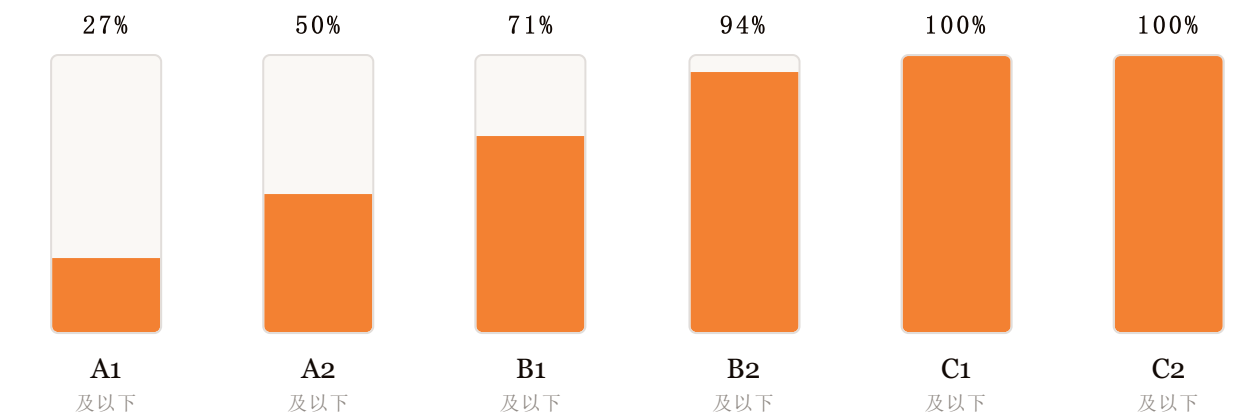
n. 缺点

本卷1次·真题8句

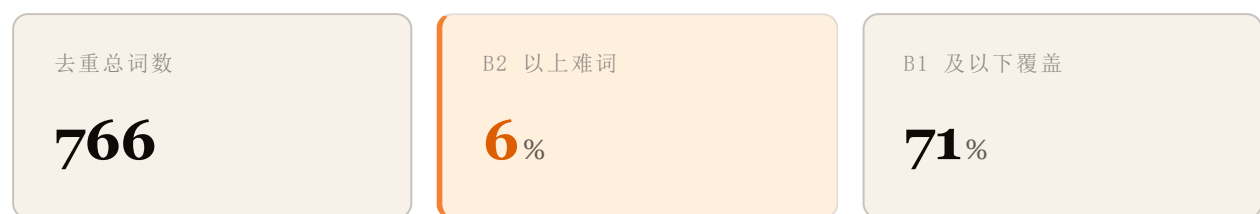
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 766 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **766** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF)，最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词，本卷共 49 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 766 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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2024年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2024年6月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) • 英语六级

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.

It's quite remarkable how different genres of music can spark unique feelings, emotions, and memories. Studies have shown that music can reduce stress and anxiety before surgeries and we are all attracted toward our own unique life soundtrack.

不同类型的音乐能够激发独特的感受、情感和记忆，这是非常显著的。研究表明，音乐可以减轻手术前的压力和焦虑，而且我们都会被自己独特的人生配乐所吸引。

If you're looking to 26 stress, you might want to give classical music a try.
如果你想缓解压力，不妨试试古典音乐。

The sounds of classical music produce a calming effect letting 27 pleasure-inducing dopamine(多巴胺) in the brain that helps control attention, learning and emotional responses. It can also turn down the body's stress response, resulting in an overall happier mood. It turns out a pleasant mood can lead to 28 in a person's thinking.

古典音乐的声音会产生镇静效果，释放大脑中能带来愉悦感的多巴胺，这有助于控制注意力、学习和情绪反应。它还能降低身体的应激反应，从而带来整体上更愉快的心情。事实证明，愉快的心情可以使人的思维更加清晰。

Although there are many great 29 of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel, none of these artists' music seems to have the same health effects as Mozart's does. According to researchers, listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve 30 function. Another study found that the distinctive features of Mozart's music trigger parts of the brain that are responsible for

high-level mental functions. Even maternity 31 use Mozart to help newborn babies adapt to life outside of the mother's belly.

尽管有许多伟大的古典音乐作曲家,如Bach、Beethoven和Handel,但这些艺术家的音乐似乎都没有Mozart的音乐具有同样的健康效果。据研究人员称,聆听Mozart的音乐可以增强脑电波活动并改善认知功能。另一项研究发现,Mozart音乐的独特特征会触发大脑中负责高级心智功能的部分。甚至产科病房也使用Mozart的音乐来帮助新生儿适应母体外的生活。

It has been found that listening to classical music 32 reduces a person's blood pressure. Researchers believe that the calming sounds of classical music may help your heart 33 from stress. Classical music can also be a great tool to help people who have trouble sleeping. One study found that students who had trouble sleeping slept better while they were listening to classical music.

研究发现,聆听古典音乐能显著降低人的血压。研究人员认为,古典音乐平静的声音可能有助于心脏从压力中恢复。古典音乐也可以成为帮助睡眠困难者的有效工具。一项研究发现,有睡眠困难的学生在聆听古典音乐时睡得更好。

Whether classical music is something that you listen to on a regular basis or not, it wouldn't 34 to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find 35 . You will be surprised at how good it makes you feel and the potentially positive change in your health.

无论你是否经常聆听古典音乐,抽出时间聆听你觉得舒缓的音乐都不会有什么坏处。你会惊讶于它给你带来的良好感受以及对你健康潜在的积极改变。

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) alleviate | I) loose |
| B) clarity | J) majestic |
| C) cognitive | K) mandatory |
| D) composers | L) recover |
| E) hurt | M) significantly |
| F) inhibiting | N) soothing |
| G) interrogation | O) wards |
| H) intrinsically | |

26. If you're looking to (26) stress, you might want to give classical music a try.

【答案】 **A) alleviate** (动词)

【词性槽】 be looking to + 动词原形 + stress

【依据】 **alleviate stress=缓解压力, 是固定搭配**

If you're looking to (26) stress, you might want to give classical music a try. 与开篇 Studies have shown that music can reduce stress and anxiety before surgeries 中的 reduce stress 同义改写, alleviate stress 在英语里就是「减轻压力」的标准说法。

【竞争词】 **L) recover 搭配错位: 通常 recover from stress, 不直接 recover stress**

recover 表「从.....恢复」时几乎都用 recover from sth, 直接接 stress 不合英语习惯; 且本句要表达的是「减轻」而非「恢复」压力。

27. The sounds of classical music produce a calming effect letting __(27)__ pleasure-inducing dopamine(多巴胺) in the brain

【答案】 **I) loose** (动词)

【词性槽】 letting + 空 + 名词短语 (pleasure-inducing dopamine)

【依据】 **loose dopamine=释放多巴胺**

letting __(27)__ pleasure-inducing dopamine(多巴胺) in the brain, loose 这里作动词意为「释放」, 与「大脑释放令人愉悦的多巴胺」语义完美对应, 也呼应 produce a calming effect 的因果链。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **F)** —— 看到 letting 容易误以为后跟 -ing 并列。考生可能把 letting __(27)__ pleasure-inducing dopamine(多巴胺) in the brain 误读成两个 -ing 并列, 从而填 inhibiting; 但 let + 宾语 + 动词原形才是正解, 且 inhibiting 与「释放多巴胺」语义相反, 是典型反向干扰。

28. It turns out a pleasant mood can lead to __(28)__ in a person's thinking.

【答案】 **B) clarity** (名词)

【词性槽】 lead to + 空 + in a person's thinking

【依据】 **clarity in thinking=思维清晰**

It turns out a pleasant mood can lead to __(28)__ in a person's thinking. 中 clarity in (one's) thinking 是英语固定表达, 意思是「思路清晰」, 与「愉悦情绪带来思维清晰」的因果链贴合, 也承接前文古典音乐的认知促进作用。

29. Although there are many great __(29)__ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel

【答案】 **D) composers** (名词)

【词性槽】 many great + 空 + of classical music + 人名举例

【依据】 **三位人名=三位作曲家的上义词**

like Bach, Beethoven and Handel 是教科书级的古典作曲家清单, composers 与之构成「上义词—举例」的关系, 语义和复数形态都完美对上。

30. listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve __(30)__ function.

【答案】 **C) cognitive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 improve + 空 + function (名词)

【依据】 **cognitive function=认知功能，脑科学固定搭配**

listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve __(30)__ function.
与前文 brain wave activity、以及后文 high-level mental functions 同主题串联，
cognitive function 是脑科学英语中最常见的搭配，意为「认知功能」。

【竞争词】 J) majestic 义为「雄伟壮丽」，与脑功能不搭

majestic 用来修饰山川宫殿等宏伟事物，与 function 搭配语义不通，且本段讨论的是大脑健康，不存在审美维度。

K) mandatory 义为「强制的」，与「improve」宾语逻辑冲突

mandatory function 意思变成「强制功能」，与「听莫扎特改善大脑功能」的因果链完全错位。

31. Even maternity __(31)__ use Mozart to help newborn babies adapt to life outside of the mother's belly.

【答案】 **O) wards** (名词)

【词性槽】 maternity + 空 + use...

【依据】 **maternity wards 固定搭配=产科病房**

Even maternity __(31)__ use Mozart to help newborn babies 中「产科病房放莫扎特给新生儿听」是常识场景，wards 与 maternity 形成医院科室专名，语义、形态、搭配三对齐。

32. It has been found that listening to classical music __(32)__ reduces a person's blood pressure.

【答案】 **M) significantly** (副词)

【词性槽】 主谓之间修饰谓语动词的位置

【依据】 **实验结论描述效果 → 显著地**

It has been found that listening to classical music __(32)__ reduces a person's blood pressure. 是科研结论句，常用 significantly 表达「显著降低血压」——这是研究类英语的高频搭配。

【竞争词】 H) intrinsically 义为「本质上」，与外在效果不搭

intrinsically 强调「内在属性」，但 reduces a person's blood pressure 描述的是可观测的外部效果，逻辑指向不一致；研究语境惯用 significantly 表统计学显著。

33. the calming sounds of classical music may help your heart __(33)__ from stress.

【答案】 **L) recover** (动词)

【词性槽】 help your heart ___ from stress

【依据】 **recover from stress=从压力中恢复**

the calming sounds of classical music may help your heart __(33)__ from stress. 是医学/心理类英语固定表达，与本段「古典音乐降血压、护心」的主题完全契合。

34. it wouldn't __(34)__ to take time out of your day to listen to music

【答案】 **E) hurt** (动词)

【词性槽】 it wouldn't ___ to do 句型，情态助动词后接动词原形

【依据】 **it wouldn't hurt to do = 做.....不会有坏处**

it wouldn't __(34)__ to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find __(35)_. 是英语固定句式「it wouldn't hurt to do sth」，意为「不妨做某事/做.....没坏处」，与作者鼓励读者抽空听音乐的语气完全匹配。

【竞争词】 **A) alleviate 及物动词，需要直接宾语，与 to do 不配**

alleviate 后必须接被缓解的对象（如 alleviate stress），而本句结构是 it wouldn't ___ to take...，空后没有宾语而是不定式短语，与 alleviate 的及物用法不匹配；且 26 题已用 A。

L) recover 义为「恢复」，与「做某事不会有坏处」语义错位

it wouldn't recover to do 不构成英语习惯表达，recover 通常接 from / sth，且与作者「建议你抽空听听音乐」的语气也对不上；且 33 题已用 L。

35. to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find __(35)_.

【答案】 **N) soothing** (形容词)

【词性槽】 find + 宾语 + 空（宾语补足语）

【依据】 **music + soothing=令人舒缓的音乐**

to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find __(35)_. 与全文 The sounds of classical music produce a calming effect 形成首尾呼应，soothing 与 calming 同义，「舒缓的」音乐正是作者建议大家去听的类型。

【竞争词】 **F) inhibiting 义为「抑制的」，感情色彩与劝勉语气冲突**

inhibiting 带消极色彩，意为「让人放不开/受抑制」，与作者鼓励读者享受音乐、放松身心的结尾语气完全相反；命题人故意把它放进来当陷阱。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **F)** —— find sth + 空，形容词诱惑+词性同位。inhibiting 和 soothing 同为 -ing 形容词，词性都对、都能修饰 music，区别仅在感情色彩；如果不回头核对全文「舒缓/愉悦」的基调，很容易掉坑。

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) **alleviate** 动词

减轻、缓解 (不适、痛苦、压力等)

用于第 26 空

B) **clarity** 名词

清晰、清楚、清晰度

用于第 28 空

C) **cognitive** 形容词

认知的、与认知有关的

用于第 30 空

D) **composers** 名词

作曲家 (复数)

用于第 29 空

E) **hurt** 动词 名词

(动) 伤害、有害；在 it wouldn't hurt to do 句式中表「做……无妨/不会有坏处」

用于第 34 空

F) **inhibiting** 动词 形容词

抑制 (的)、阻止 (的)

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **interrogation** 名词

审问、盘问

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **intrinsically** 副词

本质上、内在地

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **loose** 动词 形容词

(动) 释放、放出；(形) 松的、宽松的

用于第 27 空

J) **majestic** 形容词

雄伟的、壮丽的、威严的

干扰词 · 未选用

K) **mandatory** 形容词

强制的、必须履行的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **recover** 动词

恢复、复原 (from sth)

用于第 33 空

M) **significantly** 副词

显著地、明显地

用于第 32 空

N) **soothing** 动词 形容词

舒缓的、令人安心的；抚慰 (人)

用于第 35 空

0) **wards** 名词 动词

(名) (医院的) 病房、病区; (动, 三单)
守护

用于第 31 空

全文主旨

古典音乐 (尤其莫扎特) 对身心健康的多重益处

文章开篇即指明音乐能引发情绪与记忆、缓解压力, 进而在 If you're looking to __(26)__ stress, you might want to give classical music a try. 把话题落到古典音乐上, 后文围绕「减压、降血压、助眠、提升认知」逐项展开, 可见全文是一篇典型的科普类说明文, 话题定调=古典音乐的健康功效。

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。

F) **inhibiting** 最像 35 题的答案, 凭 -ing 词修饰 music 诱人

考生看到 to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find __(35)__. 时容易直觉填 -ing 形容词, inhibiting 词性可行但贬义; 只要回扫全文 produce a calming effect 的褒义基调, 就会发现该词与情感色彩矛盾。

G) **interrogation** 看似名词可补到第 28 / 31 空

interrogation (审讯) 作可数名词形态过得去, 但词义与本文音乐健康主题毫无关系——它是命题人用来惩罚「只看词性不辨义」的典型陷阱。

H) **intrinsically** 最像 32 题的答案, 副词词性诱惑

副词只有 H 和 M 两个, 许多考生会随手选 intrinsically; 但「本质上降低血压」逻辑别扭, It has been found that listening to classical music __(32)__ reduces a person's blood pressure. 才符合科研描述习惯, 需要 significantly。

J) **majestic** 最像 30 题的答案，借「古典音乐 + 雄伟」联想误导

提到莫扎特、巴赫，许多考生会下意识联想到「雄伟壮丽」，于是把 majestic 填到 30 题；但 majestic function 不构成英语习惯搭配，listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve __(30)__ function. 要的是脑科学固定术语 cognitive function。

K) **mandatory** 最像 30 题的形容词干扰

mandatory 词性正确，但「强制功能」在医学语境里完全说不通；命题人放它进来就是测试「只对词性、不对词义」的失分点。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It can also turn down the body's stress response, resulting in an overall happier mood.

第3段，第2句

简单句加分词短语作状语是常见句式，情态动词 can 的用法也是高频考点，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，缺乏从句、复杂修饰等真题常考的难点结构，典型性中等

It turns out a pleasant mood can lead to clarity in a person's thinking.

第3段，第3句

"It turns out + 主语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，形式主语句型也是必考点。句型典型且实用性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Although there are many great composers of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel, none of these artists' music seems to have the same health effects as Mozart's does.

第4段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型："Although" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句 + "as" 引导的比较从句，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。让步转折逻辑、系表结构、比较结构都是常考知识点。掌握这类句式后，学习者可以快速迁移到大量类似真题句子中，代表性很强。

According to researchers, listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve cognitive function.

第4段，第2句

动名词作主语加情态动词谓语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且句首状语和谓语并列也是常考句式特征，典型性较强。

Another study found that the distinctive features of Mozart's music trigger parts of the brain that are responsible for high-level mental functions.

第4段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中极其常见的句式。动词 + that 宾语从句（如 found that、show that、prove that）是学术写作和新闻报道的典型结构，名词 + that 定语从句（如 parts that、evidence that）也是高频修饰手段。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Even maternity wards use Mozart to help newborn babies adapt to life outside of the mother's belly.

第4段，第4句

本句体现了 "主谓宾 + 不定式作目的状语" 的经典句式，且目的状语内部嵌套了 "help sb do sth" 结构，这两种都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是不定式作目的状语和 help 后接不定式补语的搭配，在真题中反复出现。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似句子中，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 **38** 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。

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇8次 · 真题 33 句

stress

B1

n. 压力

本篇4次 · 真题 126 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 191 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇2次 · 真题 138 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

response

B1

n. 回答

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

function

B1

n. 功能

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

would

A1

aux. （will 的过去式）将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

mental

B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

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

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 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

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题 35 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次·真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

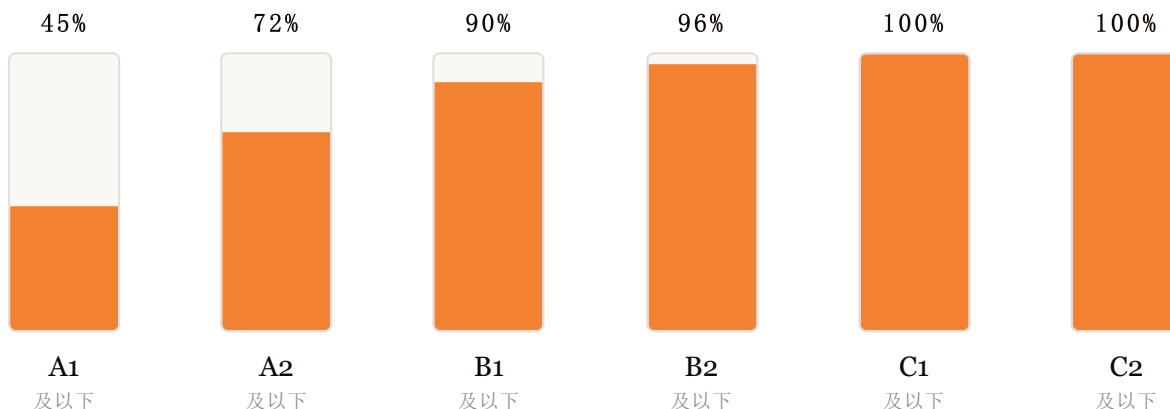
本篇1次·真题 19 句

<u>significantly</u> B2 adv. 显著地 本篇1次 · 真题 16 句	<u>remarkable</u> B2 adj. 非凡的 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句
<u>wave</u> A2 n. 波浪 本篇1次 · 真题 14 句	<u>surprised</u> A2 adj. 感到惊讶的 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句
<u>distinctive</u> B2 adj. 独特的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>spark</u> B1 n. 火花 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>newborn</u> B1 adj. 新生的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>surgery</u> B1 n. 外科手术 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 129 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **129** 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 4%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 129 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

129

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

90%



英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2024年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) · 英语六级

Part III Section B

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

The Curious Case of the Tree That Owns Itself

A) In the city of Athens, Georgia, there exists a rather curious local landmark—a large white oak that is almost universally stated to own itself. Because of this, it is considered one of the most famous trees in the world. So how did this tree come to own itself and the land around it?

在佐治亚州的雅典市,存在着一个相当奇特的地方地标——一棵大白橡树,几乎所有人都说它拥有自己。因此,它被认为是世界上最著名的树木之一。那么这棵树是如何拥有自己及其周围土地的呢?

B) Sometime in the 19th century a Georgian called Colonel William Jackson reportedly took a liking to the said tree and endeavored to protect it from any danger. As to why he loved it so, the earliest documented account of this story is an anonymously written front page article in the Athens Weekly Banner published on August 12, 1890. It states, "Col. Jackson had watched the tree grow from his childhood, and grew to love it almost as he would a human. Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains, and out of its highest branches he had many a time gotten the eggs of the feathered singers. He watched its growth, and when reaching a ripe old age he saw the tree standing in its magnificent proportions, he was pained to think that after his death it would fall into the hands of those who might destroy it."

19世纪的某个时候,一位名叫William Jackson上校的佐治亚人据说喜欢上了这棵树,并努力保护它免受任何危险。至于他为什么如此喜爱它,关于这个故事最早有记载的描述是1890年8月12日发表在《雅典周报》头版的一篇匿名文章。文章写道:"Jackson上校从童年起就看着这棵树成长,并逐渐像爱一个人一样爱上了它。它茂盛的树叶和粗壮的树枝经常为他遮挡暴雨,他曾多次从它最高的树枝上取到鸣禽的

蛋。他看着它成长,当 he 年事已高看到这棵树矗立在那里,呈现出壮丽的姿态时,一想到自己死后它会落入那些可能毁掉它的人手中,他就感到痛苦。"

- C) Towards this end, Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree and a little land around it to the tree itself. The deed read, "W. H. Jackson for and in consideration of the great affection which he bears the said tree, and his great desire to see it protected has conveyed unto the said oak tree entire possession of itself and of all land within eight feet of it on all sides."

为此,Jackson通过契约的方式将这棵树及其周围的一小块土地的所有权转让给了树本身。契约上写道:"W. H. Jackson出于对该树的深厚感情,以及保护它的强烈愿望,已将该橡树本身以及其四周八英尺内的所有土地的完全所有权转让给该橡树。"

- D) In time, the tree came to be something of a tourist attraction, known as The Tree That Owns Itself. However, in the early 20th century, the tree started showing signs of its slow death, with little that could be done about it. Father time comes for us all eventually, even our often long lived, tall and leafy fellow custodians(看管者) of Earth. Finally, on October 9, 1942, the over 30 meter tall and 200-400 year old tree fell, rumor has it, as a result of a severe windstorm and/or via having previously died and its roots rotted.

随着时间推移,这棵树成为了某种旅游景点,被称为"拥有自己的树"。然而,在20世纪初,这棵树开始显现出缓慢死亡的迹象,对此几乎无能为力。时间老人最终会降临到我们所有人身上,即使是我们这些常常长寿、高大且枝繁叶茂的地球守护者同伴也不例外。最终,在1942年10月9日,这棵超过30米高、有200至400年树龄的树倒下了,传闻是由于一场严重的风暴和/或之前已经死亡且根部腐烂所致。

- E) About four years later, members of the Junior Ladies Garden Club (who'd tended to the tree before its unfortunate death) tracked down a small tree grown from a nut taken from the original tree. And so it was that on October 9, 1946, under the direction of Professor Roy Bowden of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, this little tree was transplanted to the location of its ancestor. A couple of months later, an official ceremony was held featuring none other than the Mayor of Athens, Robert L McWhorter, to commemorate the occasion.

大约四年后,青年女士园艺俱乐部的成员(她们在树不幸死亡前一直照料它)找到了一棵从原树上取下的果实长成的小树。于是,1946年10月9日,在佐治亚大学农学院Roy Bowden教授的指导下,这棵小树被移植到了其祖先所在的位置。几个月后,举行了一场正式仪式,雅典市长Robert L McWhorter出席,以纪念这一时刻。

- F) This new tree became known as The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself and it was assumed that, as the original tree's heir, it naturally inherited the land it stood on. Of course, there are many dozens of other trees known to exist descending from the original, as people taking a nut from it to grow elsewhere was a certainty. That said, to date, none of the original tree's other children have petitioned the courts for their share of the land, so it seems all good. In any event, The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself still stands today, though often referred to simply as The Tree That Owns Itself.

这棵新树被称为"拥有自己的树之子",人们认为,作为原树的继承者,它自然继承了它所站立的土地。当然,已知还有许多其他树木是原树的后代,因为人们肯定会从它那里取果实到别处种植。话虽如此,迄今为止,原树的其他子代都没有向法院请求分得它们在这块土地上的份额,所以似乎一切安好。无论如何,"拥有自己的树之子"至今仍然矗立着,尽管常常被简称为"拥有自己的树"。

- G) This all brings us around to whether Jackson ever actually gave legal ownership of the tree to itself

in the first place and whether such a deed is legally binding.

这一切让我们回到一个问题:Jackson当初是否真的在法律上将树的所有权给了树本身,以及这样的契约是否具有法律约束力。

- H) Well, to begin with, it turns out Jackson only spent about three years of his life in Athens, starting at the age of 43 from 1829 to 1832, sort of dismissing the idea that he loved the tree from spending time under it as a child and watching it grow, and then worrying about what would happen to it after he died. Further, an extensive search of land ownership records in Athens does not seem to indicate Jackson ever owned the land the tree sits on.

首先,事实证明Jackson在雅典只生活了大约三年,从1829年到1832年,当时他43岁,这在一定程度上否定了他从小就在树下度过时光、看着它成长、然后担心自己死后它会怎样的说法。此外,对雅典土地所有权记录的广泛搜索似乎并未表明Jackson曾拥有过树所在的那块土地。

- I) He did live on a lot of land directly next to it for those three years, but whether he owned that land or not isn't clear. Whatever the case, in 1832 a four acre parcel, which included the land the tree was on and the neighboring land Jackson lived on, among others, was sold to University professor Malthus A Ward. In the transaction, Ward was required to pay Jackson a sum of \$1,200 (about \$31,000 today), either for the property itself or simply in compensation for improvements Jackson had made on the lot. In the end, whether he ever owned the neighboring lot or was simply allowed to use it while he allegedly worked at the University, he definitely never owned the lot the tree grew on, which is the most important bit for the topic at hand.

在那三年里,他确实住在紧邻树的一大块土地上,但他是否拥有那块土地尚不清楚。无论如何,1832年,一块四英亩的地块被卖给了大学教授Malthus A Ward,其中包括树所在的土地以及Jackson居住的邻近土地等。在这笔交易中,Ward被要求向Jackson支付1200美元(相当于今天约31000美元),要么是购买房产本身,要么只是补偿Jackson在该地块上所做的改进。最终,无论他是否曾拥有邻近的地块,或只是在据称他在大学工作期间被允许使用它,他肯定从未拥有过树生长的那块地,而这对于我们讨论的话题来说是最重要的一点。

- J) After Professor Ward purchased the land, Jackson and his family purchased a 655 acre parcel a few miles away and moved there. Ten years later, in 1844, Jackson seemed to have come into financial difficulties and had his little plantation seized by the Clarke County Sheriff's office and auctioned off to settle the mortgage. Thus, had he owned some land in Athens itself, including the land the tree sat on, presumably he would have sold it to raise funds or otherwise had it taken as well.

Ward教授购买土地后,Jackson和他的家人在几英里外购买了一块655英亩的地块并搬到了那里。十年后的1844年,Jackson似乎陷入了财务困境,他的小种植园被Clarke县警长办公室查封并拍卖以清偿抵押贷款。因此,如果他在雅典本身拥有一些土地,包括树所在的土地,想必他会卖掉它来筹集资金,或者它也会被收走。

- K) And whatever the case there, Jackson would have known property taxes needed to be paid on the deeded land for the tree to be truly secure in its future. Yet no account or record indicates any trust or the like was set up to facilitate this.

无论那种情况如何,Jackson应该知道需要为契约土地缴纳财产税,以确保树的未来真正安全。然而,没有任何记录或账目表明设立了任何信托或类似机制来促成此事。

- L) On top of all this, there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed, despite the fact that deed records in Athens go back many decades before Jackson's death in 1876 and that it was supposed to

have existed in 1890 in the archives according to the original anonymous news reporter who claims to have seen it.

除此之外,没有确凿证据表明这样的契约曾经存在过,尽管雅典的契约记录可以追溯到Jackson 1876年去世前的许多年,而且根据最初的匿名新闻记者的说法,该契约应该在1890年存在于档案中,他声称见过它。

- M) As you might imagine from all of this, few give credit to this side of the story. So how did all of this come about then?

从所有这些来看,你可以想象,很少有人相信故事的这一面。那么这一切是如何产生的呢?

- N) It is speculated to have been invented by the imagination of the said anonymous author at the Athens Weekly Banner in the aforementioned 1890 front page article titled "Deeded to Itself", which by the way contained several elements that are much more easily proved to be false. As to why the author would do this, it's speculated perhaps it was a 19th century version of a click-bait thought exercise on whether it would be legal for someone to deed such a non-conscious living thing to itself or not.

据推测,这是上述匿名作者在1890年《雅典周报》头版文章《契约给自己》中虚构的,顺便说一句,该文章包含了几个更容易被证明是虚假的元素。至于作者为什么要这样做,有人推测这可能是19世纪版本的点击诱饵式思想实验,探讨某人将这样一个无意识的生物契约给它自己是否合法。

- O) Whatever the case, the next known instance of the Tree That Owns Itself being mentioned wasn't until 1901 in the Centennial Edition of that same paper, the Athens Weekly Banner. This featured another account very clearly just copying the original article published about a decade before, only slightly reworded. The next account was in 1906, again in the Athens Weekly Banner, again very clearly copying the original account, only slightly reworded, the 19th century equivalent of re-posts when the audience has forgotten about the original.

无论如何,下一次提到"拥有自己的树"是在1901年同一份报纸《雅典周报》的百年纪念版上。这又是一篇显然只是复制了大约十年前发表的原始文章报道,只是措辞稍有不同。下一篇报道是在1906年,仍然在《雅典周报》上,仍然非常明显地复制了原始报道,只是措辞稍有不同,相当于19世纪版本的转发,当时受众已经忘记了原文。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Jackson was said to have transferred his ownership of the oak tree to itself in order to protect it from being destroyed.

据说Jackson将这棵橡树的所有权转让给了橡树本身,以保护它免遭破坏。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 为防止被毁而转让所有权

【定位】 Towards this end, Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree and a little land around it to the tree itself.

为此,杰克逊通过一份契约的方式,把这棵树以及它周围一小片土地的所有权转让给了树本身。

【改写】 transferred his ownership of the oak tree to itself ↔

transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree ... to the tree itself

动作部分关键词原样复现

in order to protect it from being destroyed ↔ **his great desire to see it protected**

目的状语的同义替换 + 否定显隐

【辨邻】 B Col. Jackson had watched the tree grow from his childhood, and grew to love it almost as he would a human 解释他为何爱树，是 C 段动作的情感铺垫，但本段并未出现『转让所有权』这一关键动作，因而不是源头段。

he was pained to think that after his death it would fall into the hands of those who might destroy it

37. No proof has been found from an extensive search that Jackson had ever owned the land where the oak tree grew.

经过广泛搜索,没有找到证据证明Jackson曾经拥有过橡树生长所在的那片土地。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 大量检索无证据证明杰克逊拥有该地

【定位】 Further, an extensive search of land ownership records in Athens does not seem to indicate Jackson ever owned the land the tree sits on.

此外，对雅典市土地所有权档案的一次大规模检索似乎也没能表明杰克逊曾经拥有过那棵树所在的土地。

【改写】 No proof has been found from an extensive search ↔

an extensive search of land ownership records in Athens does not seem to indicate

『未能表明』≈『没找到证据』的隐性否定

Jackson had ever owned the land where the oak tree grew ↔

Jackson ever owned the land the tree sits on

几乎逐词对应

【辨邻】 L there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed 否定的是『契约存在过』，与题干 Jackson had ever owned the land 否定的是『他曾拥有土地』，否定的宾语完全不同，因而不是源头段。

there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed

I he definitely never owned the lot the tree grew on 虽然结论同向，但该段重点在四英亩交易与 1200 美元，并未点出『大规模档案检索』这一题干硬锚点；因而只是局部相关，不是 37 题的源头段。

he definitely never owned the lot the tree grew on, which is the most important bit for the topic at hand

38. When it was raining heavily, Jackson often took shelter under a big tree that is said to own itself.

下大雨时,Jackson经常在一棵据说拥有自己的大树下避雨。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 下大雨时常在树下避雨

【定位】 Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains, and out of its highest branches he had many a time gotten the eggs of the feathered singers.

这棵树茂密的枝叶和粗壮的枝条常常把他从大雨中庇护下来, 他还多次从最高的枝头上掏过鸣禽的蛋。

【改写】 When it was raining heavily ↔ **from the heavy rains**

时间从句压缩成名词短语

Jackson often took shelter under a big tree ↔

Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him

主动『他避雨』≈ 被动『树庇护他』

【辨邻】 **C** Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree 与下雨场景毫不相干, C 段只共享专名 Jackson 与同一棵树, 不承载题干的雨中避雨细节。

his great desire to see it protected has conveyed unto the said oak tree entire possession of itself

39. There is no evidence that Jackson had made arrangements to pay property taxes for the land on which the oak tree sat.

没有证据表明Jackson曾安排为橡树所在的土地缴纳财产税。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无证据证明他为缴财产税做过安排

【定位】 Yet no account or record indicates any trust or the like was set up to facilitate this.

然而没有任何说法或记录显示曾设立过任何信托之类的安排来落实这一点。

【改写】 There is no evidence that Jackson had made arrangements to pay property taxes ↔

no account or record indicates any trust or the like was set up to facilitate this

抽象的『安排』下位化为具体的『信托』

for the land on which the oak tree sat ↔ **property taxes needed to be paid on the deeded land**

『树所在地』≈ 『契约所及之地』

【辨邻】 **L** there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed 否定的是契约本身的存在, 与题干 to pay property taxes 这一税务安排无关, 不是源头段。

there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed

40. Professor Ward paid Jackson over one thousand dollars when purchasing a piece of land from him.

Ward教授从Jackson手中购买一块土地时向他支付了一千多美元。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Ward 教授付杰克逊一千多美元

【定位】 In the transaction, Ward was required to pay Jackson a sum of \$1,200 (about \$31,000 today), either for the property itself or simply in compensation for improvements Jackson had made on the lot.

在这笔交易中，Ward 被要求付给杰克逊 1200 美元（按今天的币值约 3.1 万美元），要么作为这处地产本身的款项，要么仅作为对杰克逊在该地块上所做改良的补偿。

【改写】 Professor Ward paid Jackson over one thousand dollars ↔

Ward was required to pay Jackson a sum of \$1,200

\$1,200 落在『一千多美元』的范围里

when purchasing a piece of land from him ↔

a four acre parcel ... was sold to University professor Malthus A Ward

『从他这里买地』对应『四英亩地块卖给 Ward』

【辨邻】 J had his little plantation seized by the Clarke County Sheriff's office and auctioned off to settle the mortgage 讲的是杰克逊家庄园被法警拍卖偿债，没有出现 Ward 也没有具体金额，与题干 Professor Ward paid Jackson 的人物方向相反，属于话题相邻但人物方向不符。

had his little plantation seized by the Clarke County Sheriff's office and auctioned off to settle the mortgage

41. It is said the tree that owned itself fell in a heavy windstorm.

据说这棵拥有自己的树在一场强风暴中倒下了。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 该树在强风暴中倒下

【定位】 Finally, on October 9, 1942, the over 30 meter tall and 200-400 year old tree fell, rumor has it, as a result of a severe windstorm and/or via having previously died and its roots rotted.

最终在 1942 年 10 月 9 日，这棵超过 30 米高、树龄 200 至 400 年的大树倒下了；传言说是由于一场强风暴，又或是因为它早已死去、树根烂掉所致。

【改写】 the tree that owned itself fell ↔ the over 30 meter tall and 200-400 year old tree fell

关键词 fell 原样复现

in a heavy windstorm ↔ as a result of a severe windstorm

heavy ≈ severe 的同义替换

42. The story of the oak tree is suspected to have been invented as a thought exercise.

关于这棵橡树的故事被怀疑是作为一个思想实验而编造出来的。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 故事被疑为思想实验

【定位】 As to why the author would do this, it's speculated perhaps it was a 19th century version of a click-bait thought exercise on whether it would be legal for someone to deed such a non-conscious living thing to itself or not.

至于作者为什么这么干, 有人猜测, 这或许是 19 世纪版的标题党式思想实验: 探讨把这种没有意识的活物所有权授予它自己在法律上是否可行。

【改写】 The story of the oak tree is suspected to have been invented ↔

It is speculated to have been invented by the imagination of the said anonymous author
suspected ≈ speculated 的同义替换

as a thought exercise ↔ **a 19th century version of a click-bait thought exercise**
thought exercise 关键术语原样复现

【辨邻】 **M** So how did all of this come about then? 只是过渡反问, 没有提到 thought exercise, 未承载题干的核心断言, 因而不是源头段。

few give credit to this side of the story. So how did all of this come about then?

43. Jackson's little plantation was auctioned off to settle his debt in the mid-19th century.

Jackson 的小种植园在 19 世纪中叶被拍卖以偿还他的债务。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 19 世纪中叶小庄园被拍卖抵债

【定位】 Ten years later, in 1844, Jackson seemed to have come into financial difficulties and had his little plantation seized by the Clarke County Sheriff's office and auctioned off to settle the mortgage.

十年后即 1844 年, 杰克逊似乎陷入了财务困境, 他那座小庄园被克拉克县治安官办公室没收并拍卖以偿还按揭。

【改写】 Jackson's little plantation was auctioned off ↔ **had his little plantation ... auctioned off**
关键短语原样复现

to settle his debt ↔ **to settle the mortgage**
debt 与 mortgage 的上下位

in the mid-19th century ↔ **Ten years later, in 1844**
1844 年落在 19 世纪中叶

【辨邻】 I a four acre parcel ... was sold to University professor Malthus A Ward 是 1832 年的正常出售，既不是『auctioned off』，年份也偏早（19 世纪上半叶早期，并非中叶），与题干 auctioned off to settle his debt in the mid-19th century 不符。

in 1832 a four acre parcel ... was sold to University professor Malthus A Ward

44. An official ceremony was held to celebrate the transplanting of a small tree to where its ancestor had stood.

举行了一场官方仪式来庆祝一棵小树移植到其祖先曾经站立的地方。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 为小树移植到原址举行了官方仪式

【定位】 A couple of months later, an official ceremony was held featuring none other than the Mayor of Athens, Robert L McWhorter, to commemorate the occasion.

几个月后还举行了一场正式仪式，由雅典市市长 Robert L McWhorter 亲自出席，以纪念这一时刻。

【改写】 An official ceremony was held ↔ **an official ceremony was held**

关键短语原样复现

to celebrate the transplanting of a small tree ↔

this little tree was transplanted to the location of its ancestor

celebrate 由 commemorate 同义替换；the occasion 指向移植

where its ancestor had stood ↔ **to the location of its ancestor**

地点状语的句式重构

【辨邻】 F This new tree became known as The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself and it was assumed that, as the original tree's heir, it naturally inherited the land it stood on 讲的是新树继承土地的故事，与题干 An official ceremony 的官方仪式不在同一事件，属于话题相邻而非源头段。

This new tree became known as The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself

45. The story of the Tree That Owns Itself appeared in the local paper several times, with slight alterations in wording.

关于拥有自己的树的故事在当地报纸上出现过几次，措辞略有改动。

【答案】 O 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 故事在当地报纸多次出现、措辞略改

【定位】 This featured another account very clearly just copying the original article published about a decade before, only slightly reworded. The next account was in 1906, again in the Athens Weekly Banner, again very clearly copying the original account, only slightly reworded, the 19th century equivalent of re-posts when the audience has forgotten about the original.

这（1901 年那一期）刊登了另一篇报道，明显只是抄录大约十年前的那篇原始报道，只是稍作改写。下一次出现在 1906 年，又是登在 Athens Weekly Banner 上，又是明显抄录原文，只是稍作改写；这相当于 19 世纪版的『读者忘了原帖后再发一遍』。

【改写】 appeared in the local paper several times ↔

the next known instance of the Tree That Owns Itself being mentioned wasn't until 1901 ... The next account was in 1906, again in the Athens Weekly Banner

枚举多次出现 = several times

with slight alterations in wording ↔ only slightly reworded

名词化短语对应到副词 + 过去分词

【辨邻】 N It is speculated to have been invented by the imagination of the said anonymous author at the Athens Weekly Banner in the aforementioned 1890 front page article 讨论的是文章被虚构的动机，与题干 appeared in the local paper several times 的『多次出现』不是同一事件，属于话题相邻但角度不同。

It is speculated to have been invented by the imagination of the said anonymous author at the Athens Weekly Banner

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 全文引子：介绍美国佐治亚州雅典市那棵被普遍认为拥有自己的白橡树，引出后续要回答的问题——它是怎么拥有自己和周围土地的。

信息指纹 佐治亚雅典 + 拥有自己的白橡

B 讲 19 世纪佐治亚人 William Jackson 上校如何因从小到大与这棵树的感情而想保护它，并直接引用 1890 年 Athens Weekly Banner 的报道原文。

信息指纹 树为童年的杰克逊遮风挡雨、给他掏鸟蛋

C Jackson 用一份契约把这棵树连同周围一小片土地的所有权转让给树本身，并直引契约内容。

信息指纹 凭契约把所有权转给树本身

D 这棵树成为旅游景点，20 世纪初出现衰败迹象，最终在 1942 年 10 月 9 日因疑似强风暴或根部腐烂而倒下。

信息指纹 1942 年因强风暴倒下

E 原树倒下约四年后，Junior Ladies Garden Club 找到一棵由原树果实长出的小树，1946 年 10 月 9 日由 Bowden 教授指导移植到原址，几个月后市长 McWhorter 出席了正式仪式纪念此事。

信息指纹 1946 年移植后举行官方纪念仪式

F 新栽下的小树被称为 The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself，作为原树的继承者继承土地；其他后代树尚未来争土地，本树今天仍在。

信息指纹 新树作为原树的继承者继承土地

G 过渡段，提出后文核心追问：Jackson 当年到底有没有真的把树的所有权合法授予树本身，那份契约是否具有法律效力。

信息指纹 过渡发问：契约是否合法

H Jackson 其实只在 1829–1832 年间在雅典住了约三年（43 岁起），这削弱了他从小爱树的说法；土地档案大量检索也没显示他曾拥有那棵树所在的土地。

信息指纹 档案大量检索找不到杰克逊拥有树所在土地的证据

I Jackson 确实曾住在树旁一块地上三年，但是否拥有不清楚；1832 年含树所在地与他所住邻地的四英亩地块卖给了 Ward 教授，交易里 Ward 须付 Jackson 1200 美元，无论如何 Jackson 都没拥有树所在的那块地。

信息指纹 Ward 在交易中付给杰克逊 1200 美元

J 购地之后 Jackson 全家搬到几英里外一块 655 英亩的庄园；十年后即 1844 年陷入财务困境，小庄园被 Clarke County 治安官没收并拍卖以偿还按揭。

信息指纹 1844 年小庄园被治安官拍卖偿债

K 即便契约真的存在，Jackson 也应当知道要替这块树所在的地缴纳财产税才能让树真正得到保障；然而没有任何记录显示他为此设立过信托之类的安排。

信息指纹 没有为缴纳财产税设立过信托等安排

L 更要命的是，雅典市的契约档案虽追溯到 Jackson 1876 年去世前数十年，却找不到这样一份契约存在过的硬证据，尽管 1890 年那位匿名记者声称在档案里见过它。

信息指纹 档案中找不到该契约存在的硬证据

M 过渡段：说基于上述质疑，很少有人相信那一面的故事，再次反问这一切是怎么传出来的。

信息指纹 过渡反问：这故事是如何起源的

N 推测整个故事是 1890 年那篇匿名头版文章 Deeded to Itself 的作者凭想象虚构的，可能是 19 世纪版的标题党式思想实验：探讨能否把没有意识的活物所有权授予它自己。

信息指纹 被猜测为标题党式思想实验

O 讲这故事接下来在同一份报纸上的再现：1901 年百年特刊里复述一遍（只是稍作改写），1906 年又登一次，同样只是稍作改写，相当于 19 世纪版的重发帖。

信息指纹 故事在同一报纸多次以微改措辞重发

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

23 句真题句逐层精讲

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

In the city of Athens, Georgia, there exists a rather curious local landmark—a large white oak that is almost universally stated to own itself.

A段，第1句

本句涵盖there exists倒装结构、同位语、限定性定语从句、被动语态、主语补足语、地点状语、程度状语等多种成分,结构丰富且包含易错点(如there exists的主语识别、被动语态中补足语的判定),适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

Sometime in the 19th century a Georgian called Colonel William Jackson reportedly took a liking to the said tree and endeavored to protect it from any danger.

B段，第1句

涵盖了主语（带后置定语）、并列谓语、宾语（含固定搭配和不定式）、时间状语、处所状语、前置和后置定语等多种成分，固定搭配 "take a liking to" 和 "endeavor to do" 有一定练习价值，但整体难度不高，缺少易错的复杂结构

He watched its growth, and when reaching a ripe old age he saw the tree standing in its magnificent proportions, he was pained to think that after his death it would fall into the hands of those who might destroy it."

B段，第5句

这种“并列句 + 多层从句嵌套 + 非谓语动词修饰”的结构是考研和真题长难句的典型样板。

Towards this end, Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree and a little land around it to the tree itself.

C段，第1句

本句包含双宾语结构（直接宾语和间接宾语），直接宾语内部有并列和修饰关系，还有两个不同类型的状语（目的状语和方式状语），成分种类丰富。状语插入位置造成的宾语分隔是典型易错点，适合练习成分划分和识别干扰成分的能力。

The deed read, "W. H. Jackson for and in consideration of the great affection which he bears the said tree, and his great desire to see it protected has conveyed unto the said oak tree entire possession of itself and of all land within eight feet of it on all sides."

C段，第2句

句子成分丰富且有多易错点：双宾语结构（"conveyed unto the said oak tree entire possession"）、主谓间插入的并列状语、定语从句中关系代词作宾语的提前、不定式短语作定语（"to see it protected"）、多层介词短语修饰；既涵盖多种成分类型，又包含插入、倒装等典型难点，作为划分练习句收益很高

However, in the early 20th century, the tree started showing signs of its slow death, with little that could be done about it.

D段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、伴随状语,以及定语从句的主谓状结构,成分种类较丰富。特别是 "with + 名词 + 定语从句" 这种伴随状语的嵌套结构,以及定语从句中 "that" 作主语、情态被动式作谓语的组,都是考试常见易错点,适合作为成分划分练习题,训练学生识别嵌套修饰关系和情态被动结构。

Father time comes for us all eventually, even our often long lived, tall and leafy fellow custodians(看管者) of Earth.

D段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、状语、同位语等多种成分，其中同位语较长且包含多层修饰（形容词、介词短语），适合练习识别同位语和区分修饰成分，有一定训练价值。

Finally, on October 9, 1942, the over 30 meter tall and 200-400 year old tree fell, rumor has it, as a result of a severe windstorm and/or via having previously died and its roots rotted.

D段，第4句

本句涵盖多种成分：主语、谓语、时间状语（两个层次）、原因状语（两个并列）、定语（并列修饰）、插入语（完整主谓宾结构），成分种类丰富；主语中的并列定语、fell后的插入语打断、原因状语中的动名词和独立主格结构，都是容易出错的划分点；适合作为综合性成分划分练习，帮助学生辨识修饰层次和插入结构。

A couple of months later, an official ceremony was held featuring none other than the Mayor of Athens, Robert L McWhorter, to commemorate the occasion.

E段，第3句

本句在一个简单句框架内集中展示了时间状语、后置定语（现在分词短语）、同位语、目的状语（不定式）等多种常见成分类型，且被动语态的主语识别、非谓语动词与谓语的区分都是易错点，作为成分划分练习句有较好的覆盖面和针对性。

This new tree became known as The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself and it was assumed that, as the original tree's heir, it naturally inherited the land it stood on.

F段，第1句

句子成分丰富,涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、方式状语、程度状语、地点状语等多种成分。形式主语结构、系表结构、被动语态、定语从句修饰、插入状语等都是常见易错点。第二个主句中形式主语 it 与真正主语从句的区分、定语从句省略关系代词的识别、以及多层嵌套中各成分的归属判断,都是优质的成分划分训练素材,收益较高。

Of course, there are many dozens of other trees known to exist descending from the original, as people taking a nut from it to grow elsewhere was a certainty.

F段，第2句

本句成分丰富且含多个训练价值点：there be 句型的主语识别、后置定语（过去分词短语和现在分词短语）的辨认、动名词复合结构作主语、原因状语从句的划分、不定式表目的等。这些都是常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

In any event, The Son of the Tree That Owns Itself still stands today, though often referred to simply as The Tree That Owns Itself.

F段，第4句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、频率状语、方式状语等多种成分,且包含复杂名词短语作主语、反身代词作宾语、省略结构、介词短语作状语等值得练习的点。定语从句中关系代词 "That" 既引导从句又充当主语,是常见易混点。适合作为成分划分练习材料。

This all brings us around to whether Jackson ever actually gave legal ownership of the tree to itself in the first place and whether such a deed is legally binding.

G段，第1句

本句展示了典型的“主句 + 并列宾语从句”结构，“whether”引导的名词性从句在四六级和考研中高频出现。“bring...around to”短语动词接从句的用法、以及双宾语结构都是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似结构。

Well, to begin with, it turns out Jackson only spent about three years of his life in Athens, starting at the age of 43 from 1829 to 1832, sort of dismissing the idea that he loved the tree from spending time under it as a child and watching it grow, and then worrying about what would happen to it after he died.

H段，第1句

该句包含了形式主语、省略引导词的宾语从句、并列的现在分词状语、同位语从句以及时间状语从句，是练习分析长难句结构及其修饰关系的极佳素材。

Further, an extensive search of land ownership records in Athens does not seem to indicate Jackson ever owned the land the tree sits on.

H段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套定语从句的三层结构，以及宾语从句省略 that、定语从句省略关系代词的压缩形式，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。半系动词 seem + to do 的否定结构和介词后置的定语从句也是常考点，掌握本句分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句，典型性很高。

He did live on a lot of land directly next to it for those three years, but whether he owned that land or not isn't clear.

I段，第1句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、表语、地点状语、时间状语以及主语从句等多种成分，且第二个主句展示了从句作主语的典型用法，这是学生容易混淆的点。此外，“did live”的强调结构和“whether...or not”的固定搭配都是值得练习的知识点。成分种类较丰富，有一定训练价值。

In the end, whether he ever owned the neighboring lot or was simply allowed to use it while he allegedly worked at the University, he definitely never owned the lot the tree grew on, which is the most important bit for the topic at hand.

I段，第4句

该句在主干识别、嵌套层次、成分划分和结构典型性四个维度都达到较高难度和价值,尽管时态相对简单,但整体作为训练材料仍具有很高的综合推荐度,适合用于强化学生对复杂从句嵌套和成分识别的能力。

Thus, had he owned some land in Athens itself, including the land the tree sat on, presumably he would have sold it to raise funds or otherwise had it taken as well.

J段，第3句

全句使用虚拟语气,条件从句用过去完成时倒装(had owned),主句用过去将来完成时(would have sold)加并列的使役结构(had it taken)。虚拟语气本身对基础学习者有较高门槛,且涉及过去完成、过去将来完成、使役用法多种形式组合,时态判定难度较大。

Yet no account or record indicates any trust or the like was set up to facilitate this.

K段，第2句

本句可练习识别省略 that 的宾语从句、被动语态谓语、目的状语（不定式），以及并列主语和并列宾语（or 连接）。成分种类较丰富，且宾语从句省略引导词是常见易错点，有一定训练价值。

On top of all this, there is no hard evidence such a deed ever existed, despite the fact that deed records in Athens go back many decades before Jackson's death in 1876 and that it was supposed to have existed in 1890 in the archives according to the original anonymous news reporter who claims to have seen it.

L段，第1句

本句包含多种成分：there be 句型、定语从句修饰名词、同位语从句说明抽象名词、让步状语、多层嵌套定语从句。成分种类丰富，且同位语从句与定语从句在形式上相似，容易混淆，是很好的辨析练习材料。

It is speculated to have been invented by the imagination of the said anonymous author at the Athens Weekly Banner in the aforementioned 1890 front page article titled "Deeded to Itself", which by the way contained several elements that are much more easily proved to be false.

N段，第1句

主句涵盖形式主语、被动谓语、不定式作真正主语、方式状语（多层介词短语嵌套）；两个定语从句分别示范关系代词作主语、被动谓语、宾语补足语、插入语等成分，成分种类丰富；特别是形式主语 "It" 与真正主语的对应、多层定语从句的先行词识别，都是易错高频考点，训练价值高。

Whatever the case, the next known instance of the Tree That Owns Itself being mentioned wasn't until 1901 in the Centennial Edition of that same paper, the Athens Weekly Banner.

O段，第1句

主句主语是一个长名词短语，内嵌定语从句和动名词短语，适合练习如何在复杂主语中定位核心名词和修饰成分；句中有时间状语、地点状语、同位语等多种成分，成分种类丰富；定语从句修饰主语内部的名词，是练习定语从句归属的典型例子。整体适合作为成分划分训练句。

Professor Ward paid Jackson over one thousand dollars when purchasing a piece of land from him.

第40题题干

主句包含双宾语结构（paid Jackson over one thousand dollars），适合练习直接宾语和间接宾语的区分；从句涉及时间状语从句的省略现象（when purchasing省略自when he was purchasing），可训练学生识别省略结构和还原完整形式的能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 100 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。

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇8次 · 真题 33 句

deed B2

n. 行为

本篇7次 · 真题 14 句

oak B1

n. 橡树

本篇6次 · 真题 10 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇5次 · 真题 93 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇4次 · 真题 112 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇4次 · 真题 97 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇4次 · 真题 77 句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇3次 · 真题 119 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

nut A2

n. 坚果

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先, 祖宗

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

acre B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

known A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

ceremony B2

n. 典礼

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

extensive B2

adj. 广泛的;大量的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

speculate C1

v. 推测, 猜测
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

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

claim B1

v. 声称
本篇1次 · 真题 111 句

growth B1

n. 增长
本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

event A2

n. 事件
本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later
本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的
本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地
本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管
本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业
本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地
本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账
本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

audience A2

n. 观众
本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 44 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

court A2

n. 法院

本篇1次·真题 31 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 30 句

proportion

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 30 句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

childhood

A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

element

B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

fellow

B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 22 句

location

B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

naturally

B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

version

B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure

B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

facilitate

C1

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 18 句

false

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

heavily

B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

occasion B1

n. 场合

本篇1次·真题 16 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 14 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇1次·真题 13 句

suspect B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

compensation B2

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 11 句

attraction B1

n. 吸引力

本篇1次·真题 10 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次·真题 10 句

junior B1

adj. 级别较低的;资历较浅的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

mortgage B2

n. 抵押贷款

本篇1次·真题 9 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本篇1次·真题 9 句

slight

B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

transaction

B2

n. 交易

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

archive

B2

n. 档案馆

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

proof

B2

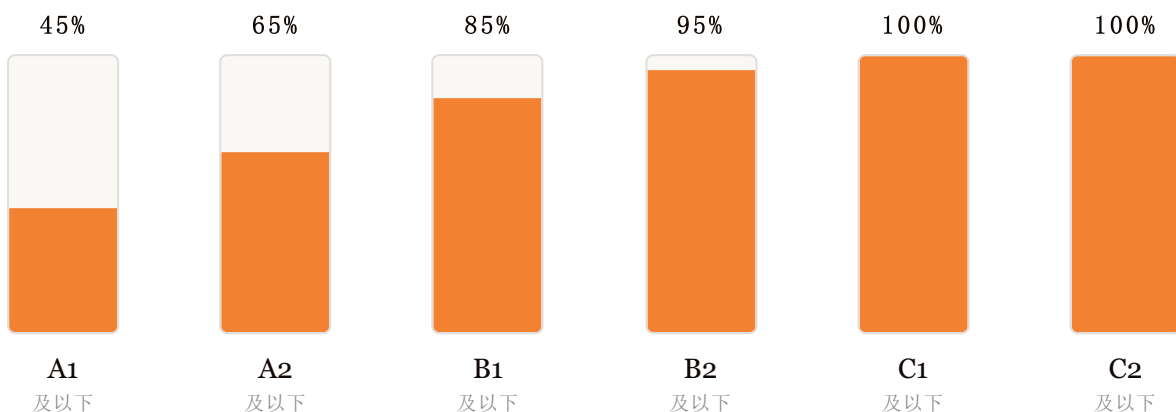
n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 381 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **381** 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 18 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 381 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

381

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2024年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

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2024年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) · 英语六级

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 It is irrefutable that employees know the difference between right and wrong. So why don't more employees intervene when they see someone exhibiting at-risk behavior in the workplace?

员工知道是非对错,这是无可辩驳的。那么,为什么当员工看到有人在工作场所表现出危险行为时,更多的员工不进行干预呢?

P2 There are a number of factors that influence whether people intervene. First, they need to be able to see a risky situation beginning to unfold. Second, the company's culture needs to make them feel safe to speak up. And third, they need to have the communication skills to say something effectively.

影响人们是否干预的因素有很多。首先,他们需要能够看到一个危险情况开始显现。其次,公司的文化需要让他们感到可以安全地表达意见。第三,他们需要具备有效表达的沟通技巧。

P3 This is not strictly a workplace problem; it's a growing problem off the job too. Every day people witness things on the street and choose to stand idly by. This is known as the bystander effect—the more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone in that group is to help the victim. The psychology behind this is called diffusion of responsibility. Basically, the larger the crowd, the more people assume that someone else will take care of it—meaning no one effectively intervenes or acts in a moment of need.

这不仅仅是一个工作场所的问题,它也是一个在工作之外日益严重的问题。每天人们在街上目睹一些事情,却选择袖手旁观。这被称为旁观者效应——目睹某一事件的人越多,该群体中任何人帮助受害者的可能性

就越小。这背后的心理学被称为责任分散。基本上,人群越大,越多的人就会认为会有别人来处理——这意味着在需要的时刻没有人有效地进行干预或采取行动。

P4 This crowd mentality is strong enough for people to evade their known responsibilities. But it's not only frontline workers who don't make safety interventions in the workplace. There are also instances where supervisors do not intervene either.

这种从众心理强大到足以让人们逃避他们已知的责任。但不仅仅是一线工人不在工作场所进行安全干预。也有主管不进行干预的情况。

P5 When a group of employees sees unsafe behavior not being addressed at a leadership level it creates the precedent that this is how these situations should be addressed, thus defining the safety culture for everyone.

当一群员工看到不安全行为在领导层面没有得到处理时,这就开创了应该以这种方式处理这些情况的先例,从而为每个人定义了安全文化。

P6 Despite the fact that workers are encouraged to intervene when they observe unsafe operations, this happens less than half of the time. Fear is the ultimate factor in not intervening. There is a fear of penalty, a fear that they'll have to do more work if they intervene. Unsuccessful attempts in the past are another strong contributing factor to why people don't intervene—they tend to prefer to defer that action to someone else for all future situations.

尽管员工被鼓励在观察到不安全操作时进行干预,但这种情况发生的次数不到一半。恐惧是不进行干预的最终因素。存在对惩罚的恐惧,对如果干预就必须做更多工作的恐惧。过去不成功的尝试是人们不干预的另一个重要促成因素——他们往往更愿意在未来所有情况下将该行动推给别人。

P7 On many worksites, competent workers must be appointed. Part of their job is to intervene when workers perform a task without the proper equipment or if the conditions are unsafe. Competent workers are also required to stop work from continuing when there's a danger.

在许多工作场所,必须指定有资质的工人。他们工作的一部分是当工人在没有适当设备的情况下执行任务或条件不安全时进行干预。有资质的工人还被要求在有危险时停止工作继续进行。

P8 Supervisors also play a critical role. Even if a competent person isn't required, supervisors need a broad set of skills to not only identify and alleviate workplace hazards but also build a safety climate within their team that supports intervening and open communication among them.

主管也发挥着关键作用。即使不需要有资质的人员,主管也需要广泛的技能,不仅要识别和减轻工作场所的危险,还要在他们的团队内建立支持干预和彼此之间开放沟通的安全氛围。

P9 Beyond competent workers and supervisors, it's important to educate everyone within the organization that they are obliged to intervene if they witness a possible unsafe act, whether you're a designated competent person, a supervisor or a frontline worker.

除了有资质的工人和主管之外,重要的是教育组织内的每个人,如果他们目睹可能的不安全行为,他们有义务进行干预,无论你是否是指定的有资质人员、主管还是一线工人。

题目与逐题解析

46. What is one of the factors contributing to failure of intervention in face of risky behavior in the workplace?
- A) Slack supervision style.
 - B) Unfavorable workplace culture.
 - C) Unforeseeable risk.
 - D) Blocked communication.

在面对工作场所风险行为时,导致干预失败的因素之一是什么?

- A) 松懈的监督方式。 B) 不利的工作场所文化。 C) 不可预见的风险。 D) 受阻的沟通。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is one of the factors contributing to failure of intervention in face of risky behavior in the workplace? 用 What 直接问一个具体因素, 答案落点为原文明确给出的某项 factor, 是典型客观细节题。

【拆句】 主干为 What is one of the factors, 后接现在分词短语 contributing to failure of intervention 作定语修饰 factors, 再用介词短语 in face of risky behavior in the workplace 限定场景。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Second, the company's culture needs to make them feel safe to speak up.

第二, 公司的文化需要让他们觉得发声是安全的。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

P2 列举的三个因素中并无 Slack supervision style (监管松懈)。supervisors 在 P4 P8 才出现, 且讨论的是是否亲自干预, 与「监管风格松懈」无关。

B) **✓ 正确**

the company's culture needs to make them feel safe to speak up ↔

Unfavorable workplace culture

原文说「需要文化让人敢说」, 预判答案是「文化不让人敢说」, B 项 Unfavorable workplace culture 正是这一缺失态的同义改写, 因此锁定 B。

C) **与原文相反**

they need to be able to see a risky situation beginning to unfold 说的是「员工要能预见风险」, 而 Unforeseeable risk 反过来说「风险无法预见」, 与原文方向相反; 且不在 P2 的三因素列表中。

D) **偷换概念**

they need to have the communication skills to say something effectively 说的是「需要具备沟通技能」, 强调的是个人技能层面; 而 Blocked communication 说「沟通被阻塞」, 把「技能不足」偷换为「通道被堵」, 对象完全不同。

47. What does the author mean by "diffusion of responsibility" (Para. 3)?

- A) The more people are around, the more they need to worry about their personal safety.
- B) The more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone will venture to
- C) The more people idling around on the street, the more likely they need taking care of.
- D) The more people are around, the less chance someone will step forward to intervene.

作者所说的"责任分散"(第3段)是什么意思?

- A) 周围人越多,他们就越需要担心自己的人身安全。
- B) 目睹某一事件的人越多,任何人冒险的可能性就越小。
- C) 在街上闲逛的人越多,他们就越有可能需要被照顾。 D) 周围人越多,有人站出来干预的机会就越少。

【答案】 D (词义句意题)

【判型】 What does the author mean by 是经典的释义提问框架, 答案为原文对该术语的同义解释。

【拆句】 主干 What does the author mean by, by 后跟引号词作宾语, 括号内 (Para. 3) 为定位提示。结构清晰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Basically, the larger the crowd, the more people assume that someone else will take care of it —meaning no one effectively intervenes or acts in a moment of need.

基本上, 人群越大, 越多人就假定别人会处理这事——也就是说, 在需要出手时反而无人有效干预或行动。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

they need to worry about their personal safety 把原文「无人干预他人」的话题偷换成「担心自身安全」, 自身安全在 P3 里根本未提及。

B) 答非所问

The more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone will venture to 后半句 venture to 后无宾语, 句子残缺; 即便补全也只是 the more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone in that group is to help the victim 的 bystander effect 释义, 而题干问的是 diffusion of responsibility 这一更深层心理机制, 对应的是 P3 后半句而非这句。

C) 偷换概念

people idling around on the street 把原文 stand idly by 的「袖手旁观者」读成「街上闲逛的人」, 并称他们「需要被照顾」, 与 diffusion of responsibility 的心理机制无关。

D) ✓ 正确

the larger the crowd, the more people assume that someone else will take care of it ↔

The more people are around, the less chance someone will step forward to intervene

选项 D 的两段比较级与原文的两段比较级——对应: 人多→人多假定→更少人出手干预, 与预判「越多越没人挺身而出」严丝合缝, 故锁定 D。

48. What happens when unsafe behavior at the workplace is not addressed by the leaders?

- A) No one will intervene when they see similar behaviors.
- B) Everyone will see it as the easiest way to deal with crisis.
- C) Workers have to take extra caution executing their duties.
- D) Workers are left to take care of the emergency themselves.

当工作场所的不安全行为没有被领导者处理时,会发生什么?

- A) 当人们看到类似行为时,没有人会进行干预。 B) 每个人都会把它视为处理危机最简单的方法。
C) 工人在执行职责时必须格外谨慎。 D) 工人只能自己处理紧急情况。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when unsafe behavior at the workplace is not addressed by the leaders? 问「当条件 X 成立时结果是什么」, 答案为原文明文给出的客观后果。

【拆句】 主干 What happens when, when 引导时间/条件状语从句, 从句主语 unsafe behavior at the workplace, 谓语为被动语态 is not addressed by the leaders。注意被动否定结构, 主体是「领导层不去处理」。

【定位】 When a group of employees sees unsafe behavior not being addressed at a leadership level it creates the precedent that this is how these situations should be addressed, thus defining the safety culture for everyone.

当一群员工看到领导层不处理不安全行为时, 就会形成「这类情况就该这样处理」的先例, 从而为所有人定义了安全文化。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

it creates the precedent that this is how these situations should be addressed ↔

No one will intervene when they see similar behaviors

结合上下文(领导没干预+形成先例), 先例的具体内容就是「对类似行为不干预」, 选项 A 正是该先例的客观转述, 故锁定 A。

B) 过度推断

原文只说形成「该这样处理」的先例, 并未评价它是 the easiest way; 且「危机处理」角度也是 crisis 强加的描述。

C) 无中生有

Workers have to take extra caution 在原文中找不到根据, 原文是说大家集体不干预, 并非「工人变得更小心」。

D) 与原文相反

Workers are left to take care of the emergency themselves 说工人会自己去处理紧急情况, 而 P5 的逻辑是「没人去处理」, 方向完全相反。

49. What is the ultimate reason workers won't act when they see unsafe operations?

- A) Preference of deferring the action to others.
- B) Anticipation of leadership intervention.
- C) Fear of being isolated by coworkers.
- D) Fear of having to do more work.

当工人看到不安全操作时不采取行动的根本原因是什么？

- A) 倾向于把行动推给其他人。 B) 期待领导层进行干预。 C) 担心被同事孤立。
D) 害怕必须做更多工作。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the ultimate reason workers won't act when they see unsafe operations? 直问最终原因，答案为原文一句明文判断，非推断。

【拆句】 主干 What is the ultimate reason, 后接省略了 why/that 的定语从句 workers won't act, 再嵌套时间状语从句 when they see unsafe operations。注意「won't act」等价于「don't intervene」。

【定位】 Fear is the ultimate factor in not intervening. There is a fear of penalty, a fear that they'll have to do more work if they intervene.

恐惧是不干预的最终因素。存在对惩罚的恐惧，以及对「一旦干预就得做更多工作」的恐惧。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Preference of deferring the action to others 对应 they tend to prefer to defer that action to someone else for all future situations, 但这是 Unsuccessful attempts in the past (过去失败经验) 的副产品，是 another strong contributing factor, 不是 ultimate factor。

B) 无中生有

Anticipation of leadership intervention 在 P6 没有依据。文中 P4 P5 提到 leadership 不干预，但谈的是「领导自己不出手」形成先例，而非「员工等领导干预」。

C) 无中生有

Fear of being isolated by coworkers 中「被同事孤立」在 P6 罗列的几种 fear (penalty / do more work / unsuccessful attempts) 中并无对应。

D) ✓ 正确

a fear that they'll have to do more work if they intervene ↔ **Fear of having to do more work**
原文罗列了两类 fear, 选项 D 把第二类「怕多干活」原样收纳，与预判完全一致，故锁定 D。

50. What is critical to ensuring workplace safety?

- A) Workers be trained to operate their equipment properly.
- B) Workers exhibiting at-risk behavior be strictly disciplined.
- C) Supervisors create a safety environment for timely intervention.
- D) Supervisors conduct effective communication with frontline workers.

什么对于确保工作场所安全至关重要？

- A) 工人接受培训以正确操作设备。 B) 表现出危险行为的工人受到严格惩戒。
C) 监督者创造一个安全环境以便及时干预。 D) 监督者与一线工人进行有效沟通。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is critical to ensuring workplace safety? 问「对确保职场安全至关重要的是什么」，答案为原文显式给出的某项做法，非主旨概括。

【拆句】 主干 What is critical to ensuring workplace safety?, critical to 后接动名词短语 ensuring workplace safety 作介词宾语。注意 to 是介词不是不定式，故跟动名词。结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Supervisors also play a critical role. Even if a competent person isn't required, supervisors need a broad set of skills to not only identify and alleviate workplace hazards but also build a safety climate within their team that supports intervening and open communication among them.

主管也起着至关重要的作用。即便不需要专门的胜任人员，主管也需要一整套技能，既要能识别和消除职场隐患，也要在团队中营造支持干预和坦诚沟通的安全氛围。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Workers be trained to operate their equipment properly 中「培训工人正确操作设备」在原文中无对应；without the proper equipment 谈的是「没有合适设备」，与「培训操作设备」不是一回事。

B) 过度推断

Workers exhibiting at-risk behavior be strictly disciplined 中「对有风险行为的工人进行严厉惩戒」，P6 只是说工人怕 penalty，不代表全文主张要 strictly discipline，原文并未把「严厉惩戒」作为确保安全的做法。

C) ✓ 正确

build a safety climate within their team that supports intervening ↔

Supervisors create a safety environment for timely intervention

主语对位 (Supervisors↔Supervisors)、动作对位 (build↔create)、对象对位 (safety climate↔safety environment)、目的对位 (supports intervening↔for timely intervention)，与预判一致，故锁定 C。

D) 以偏概全

Supervisors conduct effective communication with frontline workers 抓住了 open communication，但漏掉原文核心 build a safety climate within their team that supports intervening——主管的关键不仅是沟通，而是建立支持干预的安全氛围；且 communication with frontline workers 把原文 open communication among them (团队内部沟通) 偷换为「主管与一线工人之间的沟通」，对象错位。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

First, they need to be able to see a risky situation beginning to unfold.

第2段，第2句

"need to do" 结构和现在分词作后置定语都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Second, the company's culture needs to make them feel safe to speak up.

第2段，第3句

"主语 + need + to do" 以及 "make sb feel + 形容词 + to do" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在商务管理、组织行为类文章中常见。结构具有较强的迁移性，学习后可应用于同类句型的理解。

Basically, the larger the crowd, the more people assume that someone else will take care of it—meaning no one effectively intervenes or acts in a moment of need.

第3段，第5句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..." 句型是四六级和考研常考句式，宾语从句、条件状语、分词短语作状语也是高频考点。本句结构在真题中具有很高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析。

This crowd mentality is strong enough for people to evade their known responsibilities.

第4段，第1句

主系表结构配合 "形容词 + enough + for sb to do" 是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中偶有出现，具有一定代表性；但此类结构并非高频核心考点，掌握后可迁移的场景相对有限。

When a group of employees sees unsafe behavior not being addressed at a leadership level it creates the precedent that this is how these situations should be addressed, thus defining the safety culture for everyone.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖了主谓宾、主系表、时间状语从句、同位语从句、表语从句、宾语补足语（现在分词短语作宾语补充）、伴随状语等多种成分类型。尤其是同位语从句和表语从句的嵌套使用，以及时间状语从句中宾语后接现在分词短语的复杂结构，都是成分划分练习中的高价值考点。学生通过分析本句可以练习识别从句引导词、区分同位语从句与定语从句、定位系动词表语、识别非谓语动词作状语或补语等多项技能。因此成分划分训练价值很高。

The more people are around, the less chance someone will step forward to intervene.

第47题，D

本句涉及比较结构中的省略、同位语从句、目的状语、定语等多种成分，且比较结构容易让学生误判主干，同位语从句与定语从句的区分也是常见易错点。作为划分成分的练习句，本句覆盖面广、坑点明确，训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

intervene

C1

v. 干预，介入（以影响结果）

本篇13次 · 真题 21 句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇7次 · 真题 70 句

supervisor

B2

n. 监督者

本篇7次 · 真题 13 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本篇6次 · 真题 171 句

competent

B2

adj. 有能力的

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇4次 · 真题 108 句

witness

B2

n. 目击者

本篇4次 · 真题 19 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 228 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇3次 · 真题 190 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

intervention

C1

n. 干预

本篇3次·真题 32 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题 99 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次·真题 79 句

effectively

B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次·真题 43 句

critical

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次·真题 42 句

crowd

A2

n. 人群

本篇2次·真题 23 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

exhibit

B2

v. 展览

本篇2次·真题 17 句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

equipment

B1

n. 设备

本篇2次·真题 13 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 160 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 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

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

instance

B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

extra

A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

preference

B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 29 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

basically

B1

adv. 基本上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

alleviate

C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emergency

B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

caution

B2

n. 小心; 谨慎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

leadership

B2

n. 领导地位; 领导权

本篇1次·真题 15 句

venture

B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

educate

B2

v. 教育

本篇1次·真题 13 句

isolated

B2

adj. 孤立的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

victim

B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

hazard

B2

n. 危险

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

known

A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

timely

B2

adj. 及时的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

penalty

B1

n. 处罚

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

precedent

C1

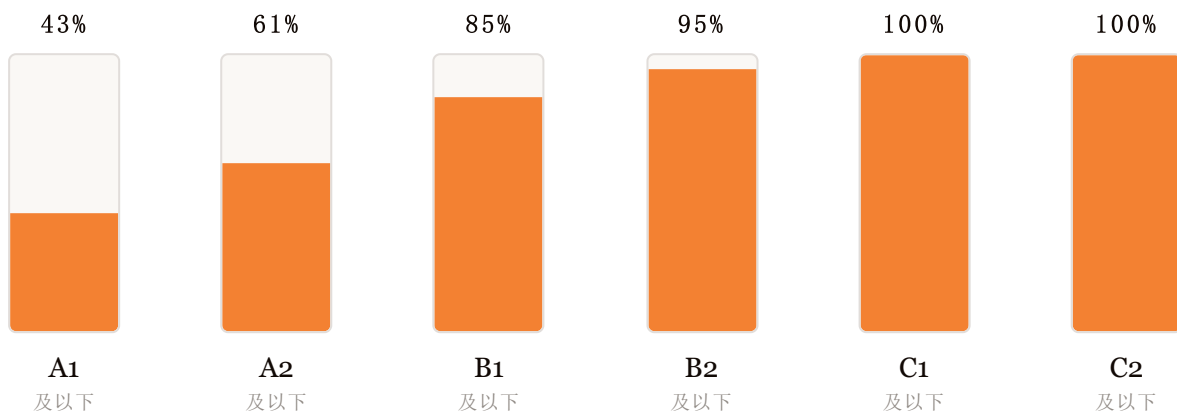
n. 先例

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 11 个 · 约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 208 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

208

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2024年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) • 英语六级

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 The term "environmentalist" can mean different things. It used to refer to people trying to protect wildlife and natural ecosystems. In the 21st century, the term has evolved to capture the need to combat human-made climate change.

"环保主义者"这个术语可以有不同的含义。它过去指的是试图保护野生动物和自然生态系统的人。在21世纪,这个术语已经演变为包含应对人为气候变化的需要。

P2 The distinction between these two strands of environmentalism is the cause of a split within the scientific community about nuclear energy.

环保主义这两个分支之间的区别是科学界内部关于核能问题产生分歧的原因。

P3 On one side are purists who believe nuclear power isn't worth the risk and the exclusive solution to the climate crisis is renewable energy. The opposing side agrees that renewables are crucial, but says society needs an amount of power available to meet consumers' basic demands when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't blowing. Nuclear energy, being far cleaner than oil, gas and coal, is a natural option, especially where hydroelectric capacity is limited.

一方是纯粹主义者,他们认为核能不值得冒险,应对气候危机的唯一解决方案是可再生能源。对立一方同意可再生能源至关重要,但表示社会需要一定数量的可用电力,以便在太阳不照耀、风不吹拂时满足消费者的基本需求。核能比石油、天然气和煤炭清洁得多,是一个自然的选择,特别是在水电容量有限的地方。

P4 Leon Clarke, who helped author reports for the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, isn't an uncritical supporter of nuclear energy, but says it's a valuable option to have if we're serious about reaching carbon neutrality.

Leon Clarke曾参与撰写联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会的报告,他并非核能的无条件支持者,但表示如果我们认真对待实现碳中和目标,核能是一个有价值的选择。

P5 "Core to all of this is the degree to which you think we can actually meet climate goals with 100% renewables," he said. "If you don't believe we can do it, and you care about the climate, you are forced to think about something like nuclear."

"所有这些的核心是你在多大程度上认为我们真的能用100%可再生能源实现气候目标,"他说。"如果你不相信我们能做到,而你又关心气候问题,你就不得不考虑像核能这样的选择。"

P6 The achievability of universal 100% renewability is similarly contentious. Cities such as Burlington, Vermont, have been "100% renewable" for years. But these cities often have small populations, occasionally still rely on fossil fuel energy and have significant renewable resources at their immediate disposal. Meanwhile, countries that manage to run off renewables typically do so thanks to extraordinary hydroelectric capabilities.

实现全球100%可再生能源的可行性同样存在争议。Vermont州Burlington等城市多年来一直"100%使用可再生能源"。但这些城市往往人口较少,偶尔仍然依赖化石燃料能源,并且拥有可供立即利用的大量可再生资源。与此同时,那些设法依靠可再生能源运行的国家通常是因为拥有非凡的水电能力。

P7 Germany stands as the best case study for a large, industrialized country pushing into green energy. Chancellor Angela Merkel in 2011 announced Energiewende, an energy transition that would phase out nuclear and coal while phasing in renewables. Wind and solar power generation has increased over 400% since 2010, and renewables provided 46% of the country's electricity in 2019.

德国是大型工业化国家推进绿色能源的最佳案例研究。总理Angela Merkel在2011年宣布了Energiewende,这是一项能源转型计划,将逐步淘汰核能和煤炭,同时逐步引入可再生能源。自2010年以来,风能和太阳能发电量增长了400%以上,2019年可再生能源提供了该国46%的电力。

P8 But progress has halted in recent years. The instability of renewables doesn't just mean energy is often not produced at night, but also that solar and wind can overwhelm the grid during the day, forcing utilities to pay customers to use their electricity. Lagging grid infrastructure struggles to transport this overabundance of green energy from Germany's north to its industrial south, meaning many factories still run on coal and gas. The political limit has also been reached in some places, with citizens meeting the construction of new wind turbines with loud protests.

但近年来进展已经停滞。可再生能源的不稳定性不仅意味着夜间经常无法生产能源,还意味着太阳能和风能在白天可能使电网过载,迫使公用事业公司付钱让客户使用他们的电力。落后的电网基础设施难以将这些过剩的绿色能源从德国北部输送到其工业化的南部,这意味着许多工厂仍然依靠煤炭和天然气运行。在一些地方也已达政治极限,公民以强烈抗议迎接新风力涡轮机的建设。

P9 The result is that Germany's greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by around 11.5% since 2010—slower than the EU average of 13.5%.

结果是,自2010年以来,德国的温室气体排放量下降了约11.5%,低于欧盟13.5%的平均水平。

题目与逐题解析

51. What accounts for the divide within the scientific community about nuclear energy?

- A) Attention to combating human-made climate change.
- B) Emphasis on protecting wildlife and natural ecosystems.
- C) Evolution of the term "green energy" over the last century.
- D) Adherence to different interpretations of environmentalism.

是什么造成了科学界内部关于核能的分歧？

- A) 对应对人为气候变化的关注。 B) 对保护野生动物和自然生态系统的重视。
C) 过去一个世纪"绿色能源"一词的演变。 D) 对环境保护主义不同解释的坚持。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What accounts for the divide within the scientific community about nuclear energy?
问的是"分裂的原因是什么"，是对原文具体因果关系的客观追问。

【拆句】 Q51 主语是疑问词 What，谓语 accounts for (=解释/导致)，宾语是 the divide within the scientific community about nuclear energy, about 短语限定 divide 的具体领域。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 The distinction between these two strands of environmentalism is the cause of a split within the scientific community about nuclear energy.

这两种环保主义之间的区别，正是科学界在核能问题上发生分裂的原因。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Attention to combating human-made climate change 只对应 P1 里 environmentalist 的"第二种含义"，不是"两种含义的差异"。

B) 以偏概全

Emphasis on protecting wildlife and natural ecosystems 只对应 P1 里 environmentalist 的"第一种含义"，同样只覆盖单侧。

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是 The term "environmentalist" 在 21 世纪的演变，Evolution of the term "green energy" over the last century 把术语换成了 green energy、时间换成了 the last century。

D) ✓ 正确

The distinction between these two strands of environmentalism ↔

Adherence to different interpretations of environmentalism

预判要求答案体现"对环保主义的不同理解→科学界分裂"这一因果链，Adherence to different interpretations of environmentalism 是四项中唯一精准覆盖该因果的表述。

52. What is the solution to energy shortage proposed by purists' opponents?

- A) Relying on renewables firmly and exclusively.
- B) Using fossil fuel and green energy alternately.
- C) Opting for nuclear energy when necessary.
- D) Limiting people's non-basic consumption.

纯粹主义者的反对者提出的能源短缺解决方案是什么？

- A) 坚定且专门依赖可再生能源。 B) 交替使用化石燃料和绿色能源。 C) 必要时选择核能。
D) 限制人们的非基本消费。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the solution to energy shortage proposed by purists' opponents? 问对立方提出的具体方案，是原文已有的客观表述。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 What is the solution, to energy shortage 修饰 solution, 过去分词短语 proposed by purists' opponents 后置修饰 solution。注意 purists' 是所有格, opponents 才是真正的主语方。

【定位】 The opposing side agrees that renewables are crucial, but says society needs an amount of power available to meet consumers' basic demands when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't blowing. Nuclear energy, being far cleaner than oil, gas and coal, is a natural option, especially where hydroelectric capacity is limited.

对立方认同可再生能源关键，但表示在阳光不足、无风时社会仍需一定量电力以满足消费者的基本需求。核能比油、气、煤都清洁得多，是自然之选，尤其在水电能力有限的地方。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Relying on renewables firmly and exclusively 描述的恰恰是 purists 的立场，而非对立方——对立方主张的是核能补缺，绝不“独占”可再生能源。

B) 无中生有

Using fossil fuel and green energy alternately 谈“化石燃料和绿色能源交替使用”，原文从未提出过“交替使用”这一方案，且对立方明确说核能 far cleaner than oil, gas and coal，即反对烧煤气油。

C) ✓ 正确

Nuclear energy, being far cleaner than oil, gas and coal, is a natural option, especially where hydroelectric capacity is limited

↔ **Opting for nuclear energy when necessary**

预判结论“必要时启用核能补缺”在四项中只有 Opting for nuclear energy when necessary 精准匹配。

D) 无中生有

Limiting people's non-basic consumption 谈“限制非基本消费”，原文只提 consumers' basic demands——“满足基本需求”和“限制非基本消费”是两回事，后者属凭空引申。

53. What point does the author want to make with cities like Burlington as an example?

- A) It is controversial whether the goal of the whole world's exclusive dependence on renewables is attainable.
- B) It is contentious whether cities with large populations have renewable resources at their immediate disposal.
- C) It is arguable whether cities that manage to run off renewables have sustainable hydroelectric capabilities.
- D) It is debatable whether traditional fossil fuel energy can be done away with entirely throughout the world.

作者想以 **Burlington** 等城市为例说明什么观点？

- A) 全世界完全依赖可再生能源的目标是否可以实现是有争议的。
- B) 人口众多的城市是否拥有可直接利用的可再生资源是有争议的。
- C) 设法依靠可再生能源运行的城市是否拥有可持续的水力发电能力是有争议的。
- D) 传统化石燃料能源是否能在全世界范围内被完全淘汰是有争议的。

【答案】 **A** (例证目的题)

【判型】 What point does the author want to make with cities like Burlington as an example?
直接问“举这个例子是为了说明什么”，是典型例证目的题。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 What point does the author want to make, 介词短语 with cities like Burlington as an example 作伴随状语，说明作者作出该 point 时所凭借的例子。with... as... 是“以.....作为.....”的固定结构。

【定位】 The achievability of universal 100% renewability is similarly contentious. Cities such as Burlington, Vermont, have been "100% renewable" for years.

全球 100% 可再生能源是否能实现同样有争议。像佛蒙特州 Burlington 这样的城市多年来一直号称“100% 可再生”。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The achievability of universal 100% renewability is similarly contentious ↔

It is controversial whether the goal of the whole world's exclusive dependence on renewables is attainable

预判结论包含三要素"全球范围、独占可再生、可达成性存疑", A 是四项中唯一同时覆盖三要素的表述。

B) 偷换概念

cities with large populations have renewable resources at their immediate disposal 谈"大人口城市是否有可再生资源", 原文 P6 只说 Burlington 这类"小人口"城市, 并未把议题转向"大人口城市能否做到"。

C) 偷换概念

原文 countries that manage to run off renewables typically do so thanks to extraordinary hydroelectric capabilities 只说"靠可再生运转的国家"通常水电禀赋强, 并未质疑其"可持续性"; 选项 sustainable hydroelectric capabilities 把客观描述偷换为"是否可持续"的争议。

D) 过度推断

traditional fossil fuel energy can be done away with entirely throughout the world 谈"是否能在全球范围彻底废除化石燃料", 原文只论"是否能 100% 可再生", 并未直接讨论"彻底废除化石燃料", 两者虽相关但不等价。

54. What do we learn about Germany regarding renewable energy?

- A) It has increased its wind and solar power generation four times over the last two decades.
- B) It represents a good example of a major industrialized country promoting green energy.
- C) It relies on renewable energy to generate more than half of its electricity.
- D) It has succeeded in reaching the goal of energy transition set by Merkel.

关于可再生能源,我们对德国有何了解?

- A) 在过去二十年里,它的风能和太阳能发电量增加了四倍。
- B) 它代表了一个主要工业化国家推广绿色能源的良好范例。
- C) 它依靠可再生能源产生超过一半的电力。
- D) 它已成功达到默克尔设定的能源转型目标。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about Germany regarding renewable energy? 是对原文中关于德国可再生能源相关事实的复核问题。

【拆句】 Q54 主干 What do we learn about Germany, regarding renewable energy 介词短语限定话题范围 (regarding=关于)。句式平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Germany stands as the best case study for a large, industrialized country pushing into green energy.

德国是大型工业化国家推进绿色能源的最佳案例。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文 Wind and solar power generation has increased over 400% since 2010 是"自 2010 年以来"约 10 年, 而 over the last two decades 是"过去二十年"——时间维度被夸大一倍。

B) ✓ 正确

Germany stands as the best case study for a large, industrialized country pushing into green energy

↔ **It represents a good example of a major industrialized country promoting green energy**
预判结论"大型工业国推进绿能的范本"与 B 在主谓宾每个成分上都做到同义替换, 是最高质量的同义匹配。

C) 偷换概念

原文 renewables provided 46% of the country's electricity in 2019 是 46%, more than half 是">50%"——46% 显然不到一半, 是数字偷换。

D) 与原文相反

原文只说默克尔 2011 年宣布 Energiewende, 未说德国"已成功达成"该目标; 事实上 But progress has halted in recent years 直接表明进展停滞, 说明远未达成。

55. What may be one of the reasons for Germany's progress having halted in recent years?

- A) Its grid infrastructure's capacity has fallen behind its development of green energy.
- B) Its overabundance of green energy has forced power plants to suspend operation during daytime.
- C) Its industrial south is used to running factories on conventional energy supplies.
- D) Its renewable energy supplies are unstable both at night and during the day.

德国近年来进展停滞的原因之一可能是什么?

- A) 其电网基础设施的容量落后于其绿色能源的发展。
- B) 其过剩的绿色能源迫使发电厂在白天暂停运营。
- C) 其工业化的南部习惯于使用传统能源供应运营工厂。
- D) 其可再生能源供应在夜间和白天都不稳定。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What may be one of the reasons for Germany's progress having halted in recent years? 问"原因之一", 对应原文列出多条原因中的一条, 本质是细节复述。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 What may be one of the reasons, 介词短语 for Germany's progress having halted 后置修饰 reasons, 其中 having halted 是动名词完成式作 progress 的语义谓语, 表明"进展已经停滞"这件事。in recent years 是时间状语。

【定位】 Lagging grid infrastructure struggles to transport this overabundance of green energy from Germany's north to its industrial south, meaning many factories still run on coal and gas.
滞后的电网基础设施难以把过剩的绿电从德国北部输送到工业化南部, 这意味着许多工厂仍靠煤气运转。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Lagging grid infrastructure struggles to transport this overabundance of green energy ↔

Its grid infrastructure's capacity has fallen behind its development of green energy

预判结论"电网跟不上绿电规模"在四项中只有 A 精准命中，主语"grid infrastructure"与原文同名重合，谓语"has fallen behind"与 Lagging 同义。

B) 偷换概念

原文 solar and wind can overwhelm the grid during the day, forcing utilities to pay customers to use their electricity 是"电网超负荷迫使电力公司付钱让顾客用电"，forced power plants to suspend operation during daytime 把"付钱让顾客用电"偷换为"电厂停运"，主语和动作均失实。

C) 偷换概念

原文 many factories still run on coal and gas 是"由于电网无法把北部绿电输到南部"这一被动结果；Its industrial south is used to running factories on conventional energy supplies 把它说成"南部工业区习惯于用传统能源"——把客观限制偷换为主观习惯。

D) 偷换概念

原文 The instability of renewables doesn't just mean energy is often not produced at night, but also that solar and wind can overwhelm the grid during the day 是"不仅夜里没电、白天还过剩"——表面看选项 D 似乎和原文一致，但 unstable both at night and during the day 把"夜间缺供+白天过剩"这一具体二元情况偷换为笼统的"昼夜都不稳定"，丢失了关键差异。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

18 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。

It used to refer to people trying to protect wildlife and natural ecosystems.

第1段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语三大核心成分，宾语部分包含后置定语（现在分词短语），且定语内部又嵌套了不定式短语作目的状语，成分层次较丰富。"used to" 结构的识别、现在分词与不定式的区分、后置定语的划分等都是值得练习的知识点。

Nuclear energy, being far cleaner than oil, gas and coal, is a natural option, especially where hydroelectric capacity is limited.

第3段，第3句

主系表结构加状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，插入的现在分词短语作定语也是典型用法。整体结构在学术类文本中频繁出现，具有较高的迁移性和实用性。

Leon Clarke, who helped author reports for the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, isn't an uncritical supporter of nuclear energy, but says it's a valuable option to have if we're serious about reaching carbon neutrality.

第4段，第1句

这句结构层次较丰富，但时态负担不重，适合把训练重点放在找主干、辨插入语、辨内容部分和条件关系上。对于结构分析训练来说，投入和收获比较匹配。

"Core to all of this is the degree to which you think we can actually meet climate goals with 100% renewables," he said.

第5段，第1句

覆盖倒装结构的主系表识别、定语从句的引导词在从句内充当状语、宾语从句的嵌套、以及介词短语和副词作状语等多种成分；倒装和嵌套都是高频易错点。

The achievability of universal 100% renewability is similarly contentious.

第6段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且本句的主语由“名词 + of 短语”构成，也是学术文本高频句式。但句子过于简短、结构过于基础，不如带定语从句或状语从句的主系表句更具代表性，因此典型性中等偏上。

Meanwhile, countries that manage to run off renewables typically do so thanks to extraordinary hydroelectric capabilities.

第6段，第4句

主语中嵌套限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的复杂句式之一。主句使用“do so”代替前文动作避免重复，也是正式书面语的常见手法。“thanks to”引导原因状语同样是高频表达。整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Germany stands as the best case study for a large, industrialized country pushing into green energy.

第7段，第1句

主系表结构配合后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，stand as 的用法也较为典型，掌握后可应用于类似的描述性句子

Lagging grid infrastructure struggles to transport this overabundance of green energy from Germany's north to its industrial south, meaning many factories still run on coal and gas.

第8段，第3句

"主语 + 谓语 + 不定式宾语" 加 "现在分词短语作状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，非谓语结构作状语尤其常见。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The political limit has also been reached in some places, with citizens meeting the construction of new wind turbines with loud protests.

第8段，第4句

本句成分较为丰富:包含被动语态谓语、地点状语、以及较少见的 with 独立主格结构作方式状语,且独立主格内部还有自己的宾语和方式状语,适合练习复杂状语和非谓语动词的识别

What accounts for the divide within the scientific community about nuclear energy?

第51题题干

结构典型性中等偏上。特殊疑问句（以疑问词开头的疑问句）是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是疑问词充当主语的情况（"What/Who + 谓语 + 宾语"）在学术文本和议论文中频繁出现。本句的"疑问词主语 + 短语动词谓语 + 带后置定语的名词宾语"结构具有一定的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。但由于本句是简单句，缺少从句等更高级的结构特征，典型性不算最高。

It is controversial whether the goal of the whole world's exclusive dependence on renewables is attainable.

第53题，A

it is + 形容词 + whether/that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达对某事的评价或判断。whether 引导的主语从句也是常考的名词性从句类型。掌握此结构后可迁移到大量类似句子，如 it is clear that、it is uncertain whether 等

It is contentious whether cities with large populations have renewable resources at their immediate disposal.

第53题，B

It is + 形容词 + that/whether 从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构和主语从句都是常考语法点。whether 引导的主语从句在写作和阅读中反复出现。本句结构规范、无冷僻变体，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性很强。

It is arguable whether cities that manage to run off renewables have sustainable hydroelectric capabilities.

第53题，C

形式主语加主语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，whether 引导主语从句、that 引导定语从句修饰主语也是典型结构，本句代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

It is debatable whether traditional fossil fuel energy can be done away with entirely throughout the world.

第53题，D

"It is + 形容词 + whether从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达对某一问题的评价或判断。该结构的形式主语用法及主语从句后置是典型考点，掌握后可广泛应用于类似句式的理解，迁移性强。

It represents a good example of a major industrialized country promoting green energy.

第54题，B

主谓宾结构搭配介词短语修饰和现在分词作定语，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式，尤其"of + 名词 + 现在分词短语"这种后置定语结构在学术或正式文本中高频出现，学习后可迁移应用

It relies on renewable energy to generate more than half of its electricity.

第54题，C

简单句加不定式短语作目的状语，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的基础句式。这类结构在科技、环保类文章中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。但因过于基础，代表性不如含有从句嵌套的复杂句式。

It has succeeded in reaching the goal of energy transition set by Merkel.

第54题，D

简单句 + 现在完成时 + 介词短语作状语的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，具有一定代表性，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句式；但因缺少从句等复杂结构，典型性处于中等水平。

Its industrial south is used to running factories on conventional energy supplies.

第55题，C

"be used to doing" 固定搭配在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，被动语态 + 动名词短语的结构也是常考句式。本句结构简洁但包含典型考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 88 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。

renewable

B2

adj. 可再生的

本篇16次 · 真题 26 句

nuclear

B2

adj. 核能的

本篇8次 · 真题 19 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇6次 · 真题 160 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇5次 · 真题 128 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇3次 · 真题 77 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

fossil

B2

n. 化石

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

electricity B2

n. 电

本篇3次 · 真题 20 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

grid B2

n. 网格

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次 · 真题 76 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

wildlife B1

n. 野生动植物

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

infrastructure

C1

n. 基础设施

本篇2次·真题17句

phase

B2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题16句

combat

B2

n. 战斗

本篇2次·真题15句

halt

B2

v. 停止

本篇2次·真题12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

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题167句

consumer

B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题165句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题120句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题112句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题108句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题97句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题93句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题92句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题87句

amount

A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题84句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题84句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇1次·真题 62 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 43 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 24 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emphasis B2

n. 强调

本篇1次·真题 18 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇1次·真题 18 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 16 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

evolution

B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 15 句

occasionally

B1

adv. 偶尔

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly

B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

interpretation

B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

industrial

B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag

B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exclusively

B2

adv. 专门地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter

B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

construction

B1

n. 建造

本篇1次·真题 11 句

controversial

B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opponent

B2

n. 对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

overwhelm

B2

v. 使不知所措

本篇1次·真题 11 句

utility

B2

n. 实用性

本篇1次·真题 11 句

environmentalist

B2

n. 环保主义者

本篇1次·真题 9 句

protest

B2

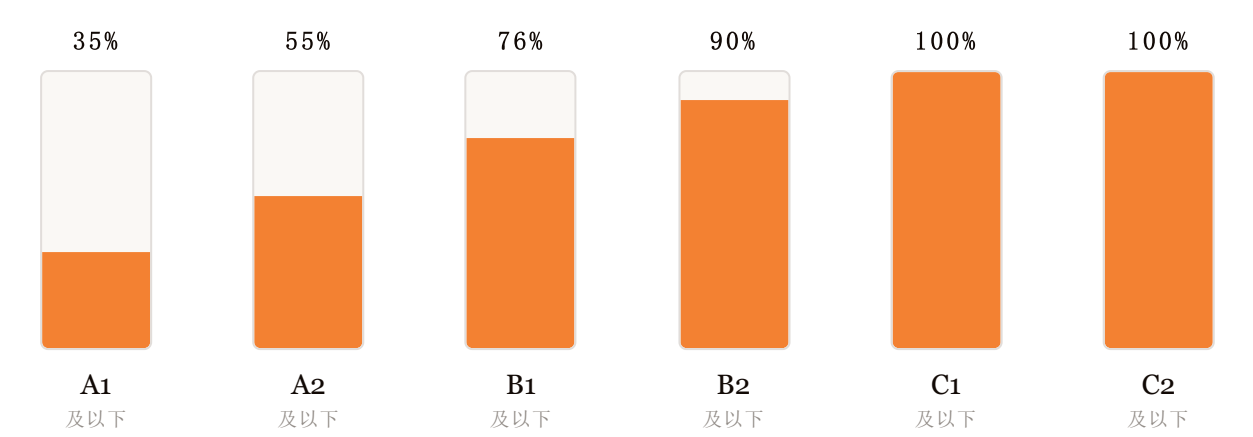
v. 抗议;反对

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 244 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **244** 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 25 个·约 10%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 244 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

244

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2024年6月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍中国传统婚礼习俗的现状与流程 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2024年6月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2024-06) • 英语六级

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**.

中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久，从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式，有些一直沿用至今。如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化，但婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重。婚礼场地经过精心装饰，以象征喜庆 (jubilation) 的红色为主色调，摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件。在婚礼上，新人要拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth)、拜父母和相互对拜，然后设宴招待宾客，并向宾客敬酒致谢。今天，许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼，体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫。

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。

China's traditional wedding customs have a long history. A complete set of wedding ceremonies gradually took shape as early as the Zhou Dynasty, some of which have been followed to this day. Today's Chinese wedding customs have changed greatly, but the wedding celebration remains very grand. The wedding venue is elaborately decorated, with red—the color symbolizing jubilation—as the main tone, and many objects wishing the couple happiness are placed around it. At the wedding, the couple bow to Heaven and Earth, to their parents and to each other, then hold a banquet to entertain the guests and propose a toast to thank them. Today, many young people are still fond of traditional Chinese weddings, experiencing the unique and wonderful Chinese-style romance.

【衔接】句1与句2之间：从“历史”过渡到“如今”

句1讲习俗的悠久历史，句2 如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化 转入现状，时间上是“过去—如今”的推进。译文中句2 以 Today's ... 开头本身已自带过渡，无须额外加词，但要确保两句之间是句号断开、各自独立，读起来才有“先讲来历、再讲现状”的层次。

句2与句3之间：用代词或承接避免重复 venue/wedding

句2末尾说庆典“仍然十分隆重”，句3 婚礼场地经过精心装饰 接着具体展开“怎么隆重”。译文句3 主语 The wedding venue 不必再重复 wedding celebration，直接换个角度从“场地”切入即可，两句形成“总（隆重）—分（场地如何布置）”的承接。

句4与句5之间：从仪式现场过渡到“今天的年轻人”

句4讲婚礼上的仪式流程，句5 今天，许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼 拉回到当下年轻人的态度，译文以 Today 起句，与前面的仪式描写形成自然收束，点明这些传统至今仍受青睐，作全篇的收尾。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍中国传统婚礼习俗的现状与流程

整段在向读者介绍一种文化事物：中国的传统婚礼习俗。开篇 中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久 给出对象，随后通篇说它现在什么样、婚礼上怎么做，属于典型的文化介绍类客观说明语体，而非讲某个具体故事。语体决定了用词要平实、客观，避免口语化与情绪化表达。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是在客观陈述一种至今仍在沿用的习俗的普遍状况与典型流程，如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化，但婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重、今天，许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼 都是讲“现在的事实/惯常做法”，故全篇以一般现在时为基调；仅在追溯历史起源的 从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式 处偏离为过去时。

【译法】周朝

从周朝开始 的“周朝”是约定俗成的历史专名，统一译为 the Zhou Dynasty（首字母大写、加 the），全篇若再出现只用这一种译法。

拜天地

拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth) 原文已给出括注译法，直接沿用 bow to Heaven and Earth, Heaven 与 Earth 首字母大写以保留其文化专指含义，不要自行改成 worship the sky 之类。

喜庆（红色）

以象征喜庆 (jubilation) 的红色为主色调 中“喜庆”原文给了括注词 jubilation，可直接用 red, the color symbolizing jubilation；红色作为文化负载色统一用 red，不要换成 scarlet/crimson 等词制造前后不一致。

新人

原文多次出现“新人”（摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件、在婚礼上，新人要拜天地），统一译为 the (newly married) couple，全篇用同一称呼，避免一会儿 couple、一会儿 bride and groom 来回换造成指代松散。

1. 中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久，从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式，有些一直沿用至今。

【主干】 主干：习俗 has a long history（主语策略：原句主语）

本句信息多，但可立的核心主干是 中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久：主语 China's traditional wedding customs，谓语用 have a long history。后半 逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式 另起一个分句，主语承前仍是这些习俗、谓语 took shape / a complete set ... took shape，有些一直沿用至今 再起一个以 some of which 引导的分句。

【降级】 三动作分配到并列句与定语从句

本句含三个动作：历史悠久 / 形成仪式 / 沿用至今。处理为：主干 ...customs have a long history；从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式 用 and a complete set of wedding ceremonies took shape ... starting from the Zhou Dynasty，“从周朝开始”降级为 starting from / as early as the Zhou Dynasty 作状语；有些一直沿用至今 降级为 some of which have been followed / passed down to this day 的定语从句，挂在 ceremonies 上，避免再起一个光秃秃的短句。

【语法】 时态

“形成了一套仪式”是历史上已完成的动作，回指全篇基调虽以现在时为主，但此处叙述过去起源故偏离为一般过去时 took shape；有些一直沿用至今 强调从过去延续到现在，用现在完成时 have been followed to this day。

单复数

“习俗”非单一项，customs 用复数；“一套完整的婚礼仪式”用 a complete set of wedding ceremonies，set 单数加 a，ceremonies 复数。

语态

“有些一直沿用至今”的逻辑主语是“被人们沿用”，用被动 have been followed / handed down，比硬找主语更自然。

【译文】 China's traditional wedding customs have a long history. A complete set of wedding ceremonies gradually took shape as early as the Zhou Dynasty, some of which have been followed to this day.

2. 如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化，但婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重。

【主干】 两分句各立主干，由 but 连接（主语策略：原句主语）

本句是“变化 + 但隆重”的转折结构。前半 如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化 主语 today's Chinese wedding customs，谓语 have changed greatly；后半 婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重 主语 the wedding celebration，谓语用系表 is still grand / ceremonious。两个主干由转折连词 but 连接。

【降级】 结构本就简单，无需大改

本句是典型的“A but B”并列转折，前后各是简单句，不需要再降级成从句；只需选准转折连词 but，并把“很大变化”处理成 have changed greatly、“仍然十分隆重”处理成 remains / is still very grand 即可。

【语法】时态

“已有很大变化”强调到现在为止已经发生的变化，用现在完成时 have changed；后半“仍然十分隆重”讲现在的状态，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is / remains。

单复数与主谓一致

前半主语 customs 复数，谓语 have changed；后半主语 the wedding celebration 单数，谓语 is/remains，两处主谓数要分别对齐。

用词

“隆重”宜用 grand / ceremonious / solemn and grand，不要误用 lively（那是“热闹”）或 luxurious（奢华），程度词“十分”用 very / quite。

【译文】 Today's Chinese wedding customs have changed greatly, but the wedding celebration remains very grand.

3. 婚礼场地经过精心装饰，以象征喜庆 (jubilation) 的红色为主色调，摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件。

【主干】 主干：场地 is decorated（主语策略：转被动）

本句围绕“婚礼场地”展开三个动作，主语统一锁定 the wedding venue。核心主干取 婚礼场地经过精心装饰，“场地被装饰”是被动关系，故 the wedding venue is elaborately decorated 作主干；以……红色为主色调 与 摆放着许多……物件 作为对场地的进一步描述降级安放。

【降级】 两个描述降级为介词短语与定语从句

以象征喜庆 (jubilation) 的红色为主色调 降级为介词短语 with red, the color symbolizing jubilation, as the main tone 作伴随状语；摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件 用 where many objects ... are placed 的定语从句、或 with many objects ... 的伴随结构挂到 venue 上；其中“祝愿新人幸福的”再用 wishing the couple happiness 的现在分词作后置定语修饰 objects。

【语法】 时态与语态

讲现在场地的惯常布置，回指全篇基调用一般现在时；“经过装饰”“被摆放”均为被动，用 is decorated、are placed。

单复数

“许多物件”是 many objects，复数；谓语 are placed 随之用复数。

用词与括注

“喜庆”沿用原文括注 jubilation；“主色调”用 main tone / dominant color；“祝愿……幸福”用 wishing the couple happiness 或 expressing good wishes for the couple，不要直译成 bless（含宗教色彩）。

【译文】 The wedding venue is elaborately decorated, with red—the color symbolizing jubilation—as the main tone, and many objects wishing the couple happiness are placed around it.

4. 在婚礼上，新人要拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth)、拜父母和相互对拜，然后设宴招待宾客，并向宾客敬酒致谢。

【主干】 主干：新人 bow ... then hold a banquet (主语策略：原句主语)

本句主语明确为“新人”the couple，是一连串动作的发出者。新人要拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth)、拜父母和相互对拜 是第一组并列谓语 bow to Heaven and Earth, to their parents and to each other; 然后设宴招待宾客 是 then 引出的下一个谓语 hold a banquet to entertain the guests; 并向宾客敬酒致谢 再并列一个谓语 propose toasts to thank them。

【降级】 目的动作降级为不定式

设宴招待宾客 中“招待宾客”是“设宴”的目的，降级为不定式 to entertain the guests 挂在 hold a banquet 后，而非再并列一个谓语；同理 向宾客敬酒致谢 处理为 propose a toast to thank the guests，“致谢”用 to thank 表目的。三个“拜”用 bow to A, to B and to each other 的并列介词结构收紧，避免重复 bow 三遍。

【语法】 时态

描述婚礼上惯常进行的仪式流程，回指全篇基调用一般现在时：bow / hold / propose 均用原形（主语 the couple 视作复数，动词不加 s）。

并列结构平行

三个“拜”要保持平行：bow to Heaven and Earth, to their parents and to each other，介词 to 一致；几个主要动作 bow... hold... and propose... 也保持动词原形平行。

用词

“设宴”用 hold/give a banquet (a feast 亦可)；“敬酒”用 propose a toast / make toasts；“招待宾客”用 entertain the guests；guests 用复数加 the 特指到场宾客。

【译文】 At the wedding, the couple bow to Heaven and Earth, to their parents and to each other, then hold a banquet to entertain the guests and propose a toast to thank them.

5. 今天，许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼，体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫。

【主干】 主干：年轻人 are fond of weddings (主语策略：原句主语)

主语明确是“许多年轻人”many young people。核心主干取 许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼：many young people are still fond of / favor traditional Chinese weddings；体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫 是钟情之下伴随发生的动作，降级处理。

【降级】 伴随动作降级为现在分词

体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫 是与“钟情”同时发生的伴随情形，降级为现在分词短语 experiencing the unique and wonderful Chinese-style romance 作伴随状语，挂在主干后，而不是用 and they experience 另起一句。“独特而美好的”用并列形容词 unique and wonderful 前置修饰 romance。

【语法】 时态

“今天.....依然钟情”讲当下的普遍现状，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 are fond of / favor；分词 experiencing 表伴随，时态随主句。

单复数与主谓一致

主语 many young people 复数，系动词用 are (are still fond of) ；“传统的中式婚礼”泛指这一类婚礼，用复数 traditional Chinese weddings 不加冠词。

搭配与用词

“钟情于”用 be fond of / be keen on / favor；“中国式浪漫”用 Chinese-style romance；romance 在此为不可数，不加复数、不加 a。

【译文】 Today, many young people are still fond of traditional Chinese weddings, experiencing the unique and wonderful Chinese-style romance.

英语六级 2024年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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