

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的报道,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个易错点：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合,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

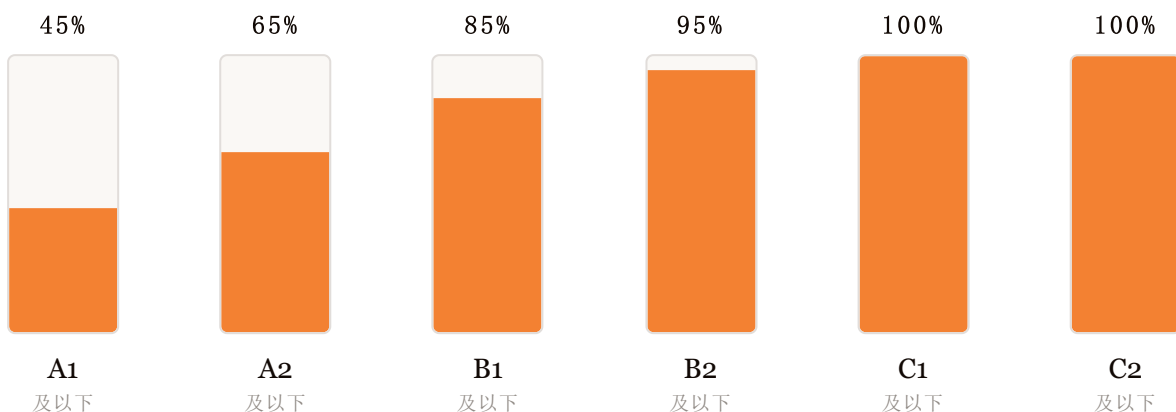
n. 证据

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 →