

2024年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3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 Sarcasm and jazz have something surprisingly in common: You know them when you hear them. Sarcasm is mostly understood through tone of voice, which is used to portray the opposite of the literal words. For example, when someone says, "Well, that's exactly what I need right now," their tone can tell you it's not what they need at all.

讽刺和爵士乐有一个令人惊讶的共同点：当你听到它们时，你就能识别出来。讽刺主要通过语调来理解，语调被用来表达与字面意思相反的含义。例如，当有人说“嗯，这正是我现在需要的”时，他们的语调能告诉你这根本不是他们需要的。

P2 Most frequently, sarcasm highlights an irritation or is, quite simply, mean.
最常见的是，讽刺凸显一种恼怒，或者说得直白一点，就是刻薄。

P3 If you want to be happier and improve your relationships, cut out sarcasm. Why? Because sarcasm is actually hostility disguised as humor.
如果你想更快乐并改善人际关系，那就戒掉讽刺。为什么？因为讽刺实际上是伪装成幽默的敌意。

P4 Despite smiling outwardly, many people who receive sarcastic comments feel put down and often think the sarcastic person is rude, or contemptible. Indeed, it's not surprising that the origin of the

word sarcasm derives from the Greek word "sarkazein" which literally means "to tear or strip the flesh off." Hence, it's no wonder that sarcasm is often preceded by the word "cutting" and that it hurts.

尽管表面上面带笑容,但许多接受讽刺评论的人感到被贬低,并且常常认为讽刺者粗鲁或可鄙。事实上,讽刺一词的起源来自希腊语"sarkazein",其字面意思是"撕扯或剥去皮肉",这并不令人惊讶。因此,难怪讽刺前面常常加上"尖刻"一词,而且它确实伤人。

P5 What's more, since actions strongly determine thoughts and feelings, when a person consistently acts sarcastically it may only serve to heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity. After all, when you come right down to it, sarcasm can be used as a subtle form of bullying—and most bullies are angry, insecure, or cowardly.

更重要的是,由于行为强烈地决定思想和感受,当一个人持续以讽刺的方式行事时,这可能只会加剧他们潜在的敌意和不安全感。毕竟,归根结底,讽刺可以被用作一种微妙的欺凌形式——而大多数欺凌者都是愤怒、不安全或懦弱的。

P6 Alternatively, when a person stops voicing negative comments, especially sarcastic ones, they may soon start to feel happier and more self-confident. Also, other people in their life benefit even more because they no longer have to hear the emotionally hurtful language of sarcasm.

相反,当一个人停止发表负面评论,尤其是讽刺性评论时,他们可能很快就会开始感到更快乐、更自信。此外,他们生活中的其他人受益更多,因为他们不再需要听到讽刺这种情感上伤人的语言。

P7 Now, I'm not saying all sarcasm is bad. It may just be better used sparingly—like a potent spice in cooking. Too much of the spice, and the dish will be overwhelmed by it. Similarly, an occasional dash of sarcastic wit can spice up a chat and add an element of humor to it. But a big or steady serving of sarcasm will overwhelm the emotional flavor of any conversation and can taste very bitter to its recipient.

现在,我并不是说所有讽刺都是不好的。它只是最好节制使用——就像烹饪中的浓烈香料。香料放太多,菜肴就会被它压倒。同样,偶尔来点讽刺的机智可以为聊天增添趣味,并为其增添幽默元素。但大量或持续的讽刺会压倒任何对话的情感基调,并让接收者感到非常苦涩。

P8 So, tone down the sarcasm and work on clever wit instead, which is usually without any hostility and thus more appreciated by those you're communicating with. In essence, sarcasm is easy while true, harmless wit takes talent.

所以,减少讽刺,转而在巧妙的机智上下功夫,这种机智通常不带任何敌意,因而更受与你交流的人欣赏。本质上,讽刺很容易,而真正无害的机智需要才华。

P9 Thus, the main difference between wit and sarcasm is that, as already stated, sarcasm is often hostility disguised as humor. It can be intended to hurt and is often bitter and biting. Witty statements are usually in response to someone's unhelpful remarks or behaviors, and the intent is to untangle and clarify the issue by emphasizing its absurdities. Sarcastic statements are expressed in a cutting manner; witty remarks are delivered with undisguised and harmless humor.

因此,机智和讽刺的主要区别在于,正如已经指出的,讽刺往往是伪装成幽默的敌意。它可能意在伤害,而且往往是尖酸刻薄的。机智的话语通常是对某人无益言行的回应,其意图是通过强调其荒谬性来理清和澄清问题。讽刺性的陈述以尖刻的方式表达;机智的评论则以不加掩饰和无害的幽默传递。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why does the author say sarcasm and jazz have something surprisingly in common?

- A) Both are recognized when heard.
- B) Both have exactly the same tone.
- C) Both mean the opposite of what they appear to.
- D) Both have hidden in them an evident irritation.

作者为什么说讽刺和爵士乐有某种令人惊讶的共同点？

- A) 两者在被听到时都能被识别出来。
- B) 两者有完全相同的语调。
- C) 两者的含义都与其表面意思相反。
- D) 两者都隐藏着明显的恼怒情绪。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Q46 用 Why does the author say... 询问作者把 sarcasm 与 jazz 类比的具体依据，不是问主旨也不是问推断。

【拆句】 Q46 主干为 Why does the author say + 宾语从句 sarcasm and jazz have something surprisingly in common; 宾语从句里 something 是 have 的宾语，surprisingly in common 整体作 something 的后置修饰；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Sarcasm and jazz have something surprisingly in common: You know them when you hear them.

讽刺和爵士乐有一个出人意料共同点：你一听就能认出它们。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

You know them when you hear them. ↔ **Both are recognized when heard.**

Both are recognized when heard. 是 You know them when you hear them. 的标准被动同义改写，与预判完全一致。

B) 无中生有

原文只说"sarcasm 借 tone of voice 传达"，从未说 sarcasm 与 jazz 拥有相同语气。

C) 张冠李戴

原文 Sarcasm is mostly understood through tone of voice, which is used to portray the opposite of the literal words. 把"言反其意"只归于 sarcasm，与 jazz 无关。

D) 张冠李戴

Most frequently, sarcasm highlights an irritation 只说 sarcasm 反映 irritation，与 jazz 无关。

47. How do many people feel when they hear sarcastic comments?

- A) They feel hostile towards the sarcastic person.
- B) They feel belittled and disrespected.
- C) They feel a strong urge to retaliate.
- D) They feel incapable of disguising their irritation.

许多人在听到讽刺性评论时有什么感受？

- A) 他们对讽刺者感到敌意。
- B) 他们感到被贬低和不被尊重。
- C) 他们感到强烈的报复冲动。
- D) 他们感到无法掩饰自己的恼怒。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Q47 用 How do many people feel 直接问感受类细节，答案应是原文情绪句的同义改写。

【拆句】 Q47 How 引导特殊疑问，主干 do many people feel, when 引导状语从句 they hear sarcastic comments; 结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Despite smiling outwardly, many people who receive sarcastic comments feel put down and often think the sarcastic person is rude, or contemptible.

尽管表面带笑，许多人在听到讽刺的话时仍会感觉被贬低，并常常认为讽刺他们的人粗鲁或可鄙。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文 sarcasm is actually hostility disguised as humor 把 hostility 归于讽刺者，不是接收者的感受。

B) **✓ 正确**

feel put down ↔ **They feel belittled and disrespected.**

think the sarcastic person is rude, or contemptible ↔ **disrespected**

They feel belittled and disrespected. 恰是 feel put down 的双词同义改写，与预判一致。

C) **无中生有**

原文从未提及接收者想报复，文章主张反而是“停掉讽刺”以缓和关系。

D) **与原文相反**

Despite smiling outwardly 恰恰是说接收者表面在笑——即“能掩饰”，与 incapable of disguising 相反。

48. What happens when a person consistently acts sarcastically?

- A) They feel their dignity greatly heightened.
- B) They feel increasingly insecure and hostile.
- C) They endure hostility under the disguise of humor.
- D) They taste bitterness even in pleasant interactions.

当一个人持续以讽刺方式行事时会发生什么？

- A) 他们感到自己的尊严大大提高。
- B) 他们感到越来越不安全和充满敌意。

c) 他们在幽默的伪装下忍受敌意。 d) 他们即使在愉快的互动中也感到苦涩。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 Q48 问"当某人持续讽刺时会发生什么", 是原文一个具体因果陈述, 属细节题。

【拆句】 Q48 What happens 主干 + when a person consistently acts sarcastically 时间状语从句; 副词 consistently 修饰 acts, 无陷阱。

【定位】 when a person consistently acts sarcastically it may only serve to heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity.

当一个人一贯地讽刺人, 这种行为只会加深他内心潜藏的敌意与不安全感。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文加深的是 hostility/insecurity 等负面情绪, 而非 dignity (尊严); 正相反, 长期讽刺者被视为隐性霸凌者, 尊严下滑。

B) ✓ 正确

heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity ↔

They feel increasingly insecure and hostile.

They feel increasingly insecure and hostile. 把"程度加深"用 increasingly 还原, 把名词敌意/不安全感转回形容词, 恰是预判同义。

C) 张冠李戴

原文 hostility disguised as humor 的施事是讽刺者本人; 这里把"在 humor 伪装下被迫忍受 hostility"按到讽刺者身上, 搞反了角色。

D) 偷换概念

原文 can taste very bitter to its recipient 的 bitter 是接收者的感觉, 且语境是"过量讽刺", 从未说"持续讽刺者在愉快互动中也尝苦"。

49. What does the author say about people quitting sarcastic comments?

- A) It makes others happier and more self-confident.
- B) It restrains them from being irritating and bullying.
- C) It benefits not only themselves but also those around them.
- D) It shields them from negative comments and outright hostility.

作者对人们停止讽刺性评论有何看法?

- A) 这让其他人更快乐、更自信。 B) 这约束他们不再恼人和欺凌。
- c) 这不仅有益于他们自己, 也有益于周围的人。 d) 这使他们免受负面评论和公然敌意的影响。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Q49 用 What does the author say about... 询问作者对"停讽"的具体陈述, 属对应一句原文的细节题。

【拆句】 Q49 主干 What does the author say + about 介词短语; about 的宾语是动名词短语 people quitting sarcastic comments; 结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Alternatively, when a person stops voicing negative comments, especially sarcastic ones, they may soon start to feel happier and more self-confident. Also, other people in their life benefit even more because they no longer have to hear the emotionally hurtful language of sarcasm.
反过来说，当一个人不再说讽刺等负面话语时，他自己很快会更快乐、更自信；而且，他生活中的其他人受益更多，因为他们再也不必听到讽刺这种伤人的话。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

原文 happier and more self-confident 的主语是讽刺者本人，A 只说让 others 更乐更自信，丢掉了“自己”那一半。

B) **无中生有**

原文虽在 can be used as a subtle form of bullying 提及 bullying，但 P6 描述停讽效果时根本没出现“约束自己别再霸凌”的说法。

C) **✓ 正确**

they may soon start to feel happier and more self-confident ↔ **not only themselves**

other people in their life benefit even more ↔ **but also those around them**

It benefits not only themselves but also those around them. 用 not only...but also 同时呼应 may soon start to feel happier 与 other people in their life benefit even more，与预判一致。

D) **与原文相反**

原文是“停讽者不再向外发讽刺、让他人不必听到”，并非“屏蔽讽刺者本人免受外界负面话语”，方向相反。

50. What is the chief difference between a speaker's wit and sarcasm?

- A) Their clarity.
- B) Their appreciation.
- C) Their emphasis.
- D) Their intention.

说话者的机智和讽刺之间的主要区别是什么？

A) 它们的清晰度。 B) 它们的欣赏程度。 C) 它们的侧重点。 D) 它们的意图。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Q50 直接问“主要区别是什么”，原文有总结句给出，属细节题而非主旨题。

【拆句】 Q50 主干 What is the chief difference + 后置介词短语 between a speaker's wit and sarcasm; between 引导比较对象；结构无陷阱。

【定位】 Thus, the main difference between wit and sarcasm is that, as already stated, sarcasm is often hostility disguised as humor. It can be intended to hurt and is often bitter and biting. Witty statements are usually in response to someone's unhelpful remarks or behaviors, and the intent is to untangle and clarify the issue by emphasizing its absurdities.

于是，机智与讽刺的主要区别在于：讽刺常是“敌意伪装成幽默”，可能意在伤人；而机智之语意在厘清问题、点出其荒谬之处。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

untangle and clarify the issue 只出现在 wit 一侧；讽刺侧从未谈到 clarity 这一维度。

B) 偷换概念

原文 more appreciated by those you're communicating with 谈的是"听者是否欣赏"，是结果而非区别本身。

C) 以偏概全

by emphasizing its absurdities 中 emphasizing 仅是 wit 实现意图的手段，不是对比双方共有的维度。

D) ✓ 正确

It can be intended to hurt ↔ **Their intention.**

the intent is to untangle and clarify the issue ↔ **Their intention.**

Their intention. 把原文 sarcasm 的 be intended to hurt 与 wit 的 intent is to untangle and clarify 抽象为共同维度 intention，与预判一致。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

Sarcasm is mostly understood through tone of voice, which is used to portray the opposite of the literal words.

第1段，第2句

被动语态加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，句式典型，掌握后可迁移到大量学术说明类句子

For example, when someone says, "Well, that's exactly what I need right now," their tone can tell you it's not what they need at all.

第1段，第3句

本句结构层次丰富但连接信号清楚，难度集中在主干排障和分层阅读，十分适合作为结构与时态的训练材料。它既不会因为时态过难而失焦，也不会因为结构过于单一而练不到关键能力。

Hence, it's no wonder that sarcasm is often preceded by the word "cutting" and that it hurts.

第4段，第3句

it is no wonder that 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型的形式主语结构；并列主语从句由 and 连接也是常考句式；掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句型，如 it is important that、it is obvious that 等，代表性强。

What's more, since actions strongly determine thoughts and feelings, when a person consistently acts sarcastically it may only serve to heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity.

第5段，第1句

本句成分丰富：主句包含情态动词谓语、不定式宾语、程度状语，以及两个不同类型的状语从句（原因和时间）。“since”和“when”引导的从句易混淆，适合练习区分原因和时间状语从句，且主句“it”的指代关系也是常见考点。

Similarly, an occasional dash of sarcastic wit can spice up a chat and add an element of humor to it.

第7段，第4句

本句涵盖了主语（较长名词短语含后置定语）、并列谓语（情态动词加并列动词原形）、两个宾语（分属两个并列谓语）、以及两个状语（句首连接副词和句末介词短语），成分种类较为丰富。并列谓语结构和宾语、状语的搭配关系（如“add sth to sth”）是常见的易错点，适合用于成分划分训练，尤其可以帮助学生区分并列谓语与并列分句、直接宾语与介词短语状语。

So, tone down the sarcasm and work on clever wit instead, which is usually without any hostility and thus more appreciated by those you're communicating with.

第8段，第1句

这种‘主句 + which非限制性定语从句’的结构在考研及长难句中极高频，具有很强的代表性。

In essence, sarcasm is easy while true, harmless wit takes talent.

第8段，第2句

主句带对比状语从句的结构在四六级阅读和写作中常见，while引导对比从句、插入语“In essence”的用法都属于典型句式，掌握后可迁移到多种语境。

Thus, the main difference between wit and sarcasm is that, as already stated, sarcasm is often hostility disguised as humor.

第9段，第1句

"名词性主语 + is that ..." 这种定义、判断类句式很常见，阅读中经常出现。插入性的 "as already stated" 也属于常见的说明性写法，学会后可迁移到很多文章句子。

It benefits not only themselves but also those around them.

第49题，C

简单句加并列宾语的结构在考试中较为常见，"not only... but also..." 是经典并列连接词组，学生掌握后可迁移至类似句式（如 both... and...、either... or... 等）。虽非复杂结构，但具有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

sarcasm C1

n. 讽刺

本篇17次 · 真题 16 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇6次 · 真题 16 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇5次 · 真题 28 句

humor B1

n. 幽默

本篇5次 · 真题 11 句

wit C1

n. 机智

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

tone B1

n. 语气，口气

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次·真题 132 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇2次·真题 47 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇2次·真题 46 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇2次·真题 30 句

jazz B1

n. 爵士乐

本篇2次·真题 19 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇2次·真题 16 句

cutting B1

adj. 尖刻的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

overwhelm B2

v. 使不知所措

本篇2次·真题 11 句

surprisingly B1

adv. 令人惊讶地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

harmless B2

adj. 无害的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 35 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本篇1次·真题 21 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 21 句

portray B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇1次·真题 14 句

emotionally B2

adv. 在情感上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本篇1次·真题 12 句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endure

B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

bite

A2

v. 咬

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

flavor

B1

n. 味道

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

occasional

B1

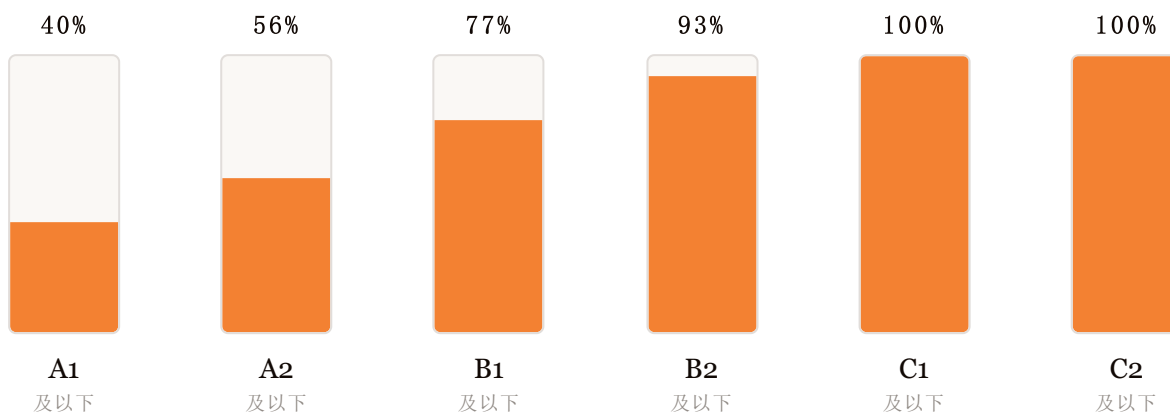
adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 218 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **218** 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 16 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 218 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

218

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2024年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年6月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →