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六级 · 真题卷第1套 · 2024年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "To increase the likelihood of success, one should set realistic goals and work persistently towards them." 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) Preparing for a job interview.
B) Writing a work report together.
C) Going through a couple of issues the company faces.
D) Discussing the woman's annual performance review.
2. A) The overall culture of the company.
B) The instruction from her supervisor.
C) The honesty of the manager.
D) The recognition of her merits.
3. A) Her inadequate language proficiency.
B) Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.
C) Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings.
D) Her simplistic approach to dealing with others.
4. A) To avoid offending the recipients.
B) To show her unique writing style.
C) To save time.
D) To be frank.

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

5. A) Provide medical service to the community.
B) Make healthcare in her hometown the best.
C) Obtain a doctoral degree in internal medicine.
D) Have a profound impact on people around her.
6. A) They have constantly urged her to study hard.
B) They have worked hard to finance her education.
C) They have tried to create a positive learning environment.
D) They have pursued the family's dreams together with her.
7. A) It is a key medical branch conducive to realizing her dreams.
B) It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.
C) It has a long history in the man's prestigious institution.
D) It is a medical branch both of her parents specialize in.
8. A) Problematic.
B) Competitive.
C) Inconsistent.
D) Trustworthy.

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) To prevent hackers from cracking our secret codes.
B) To show that all the guidelines are being followed.
C) To provide evidence that passwords are forgotten.
D) To convince our computer that we are human.
10. A) Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.
B) Help people remember their passwords.
C) Reduce the intricacy of the password itself.
D) Explain the need for different email accounts.
11. A) Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts.
B) Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords.
C) Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes.
D) Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

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

12. A) Her work no longer interested her.
B) Her training app did not fit her.
C) Her fitness fell into a slump.
D) Her business deteriorated.
13. A) Help users keep track of their fitness levels.
B) Design personalised training programmes.
C) Strengthen ties among users worldwide.
D) Select well-qualified human coaches.
14. A) They are never repeated.
B) They help enrich her life.
C) They are of no extreme intensity.
D) They keep her focused on her goal.
15. A) They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.
B) They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in.
C) They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach.
D) They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules.

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) All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values.
B) Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits.
C) All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.
D) Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard.
17. A) Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.
B) Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.
C) Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues.
D) Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty.
18. A) Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world.
B) Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples.
C) Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data.
D) Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

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

19. A) They might be the most important part of our eating experience.
B) They can activate our brain functions in a most direct fashion.
C) They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.
D) They could mislead us in more ways than one.
20. A) It attracts food companies' growing attention.
B) It adversely impacts one's eating experience.
C) It invariably determines how food sells.
D) It changes the way people taste food.
21. A) Enhance the taste.
B) Make predictions.
C) Identify distinct flavors.
D) Enrich the eating experience.

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

22. A) Social status.
B) Financial resources.
C) Meaning.
D) Happiness.
23. A) Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated.
B) Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts.
C) They can affect people's experience of meaning.
D) They can ensure people's overall well-being.
24. A) It used questions totally different from those in their first study.
B) It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants.
C) It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents.
D) It examined data collected from multiple countries.
25. A) They might have more access to external sources of happiness.
B) They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning.
C) They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling.
D) They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose.

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.

With the rapid progress in the economy, it is natural that people's ideology is bound for change. Being 26 is no longer a virtue to some people, and they are not alone in holding this view. Each might have different viewpoints on how to lead one's lifestyle: some prefer simplicity, some love luxuries, some spend 27, some accumulate as much as they can like a country mouse. As I was born poor and in the countryside, the simple rural life seldom loses its 28 to me, but as my station changes, I have an opportunity to 29 with the newly rich, an experience which has revolutionized my view of lifestyle.

It is evil or sinful to spend little and to save much, an idea only recently being revealed to me. Actually the whole world is in a 30 to borrow and to spend, with the USA leading the trend. The USA is still the richest and most powerful country in the world, but the 31 is that they borrow money from us. Though a 32 of economics, at least I know that investing with borrowed money will turn the borrower into the 33 rather than the decent and kind lender. An apparent case is real estate. Those who are 34 and have got loans from the bank become relatively rich by selling their purchased home at a price several folds higher. Even education is not immune from this theory. Many of those poor parents who have the vision to send their children to college have benefited from this investment, even though they have to 35 a living. It is reasonable to conclude that spending is praiseworthy, supposing it is not beyond your means.

A appeal	I meadow
B extravagantly	J mingle
C intrinsically	K predator
D irony	L rage
E layman	M scrape
F literally	N shrewd
G majestic	O thrifty
H malicious	

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**.

Are Forgotten Crops the Future of Food?

- A) On a small fruit farm near the Straits of Malacca, Lim Kok Ann is down to just one tree growing kedondong, a crunchy, sour berry that Malaysians mostly use in pickles(腌菜) and salads. "It's not very well-known," says the 45-year-old, who is instead focusing on longan(龙眼) berries and pineapples, which have bigger markets. "We have to grow what is profitable," he says.
- B) But less than an hour away in the Malaysian countryside, inside three giant, silver domes, scientists are trying to change the future of food. They're pushing the boundaries of what humans eat by growing and processing so-called "alternative" crops—such as kedondong. At the headquarters of global research centre Crops For the Future (CFF) this particular under-used fruit has been turned into a sugar-free juice, high in vitamin C and getting top marks in sensory evaluations. "Anything you see here is a forgotten crop," says

Sayed Azam-Ali of the abundant plants weaving through the gardens of CFF outside Malaysia's capital Kuala Lumpur.

- C) Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply. "We're dependent on these four," he says. "But actually there're 7,000 crops we've been farming for thousands of years. We ignore all of those." Researchers are trying to unlock the potential of these ignored crops—plants they describe as forgotten, under-used or "alternative" as they are displaced by increasingly uniform diets fuelled by processed ingredients from the major crops.
- D) It's a timely quest. The food sector is already responsible for nearly a third of global greenhouse gas emissions. By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion. Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.
- E) Forgotten crops hold key answers. By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops and their carbon-heavy supply chains. Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops. On top of that forgotten crops are among the most climate-resilient(具有气候韧性的) and nutritious, argues Azam-Ali. His summary is plain: "Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity."
- F) Food security experts agree. "There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance," says Cecilia Tortajada, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore. "Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.
- G) Azam-Ali knows that scepticism firsthand. He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger. The then-PhD student remembers marvelling at the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed. He saw a tremendous opportunity to build alternative food systems. But "the resistance was enormous," he recalls.
- H) Undeterred, he ploughed on. Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones. But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained. "That's the critical thing," he says. In one of the centre's domes, food technologist Tan Xinlin uses powdered moringa(辣木) leaves in place of some wheat flour to bake a cake lower in gluten(谷胶) and higher in nutrients. Tan's job is to create recipes with these still-unfamiliar ingredients that will appeal to both local and international tastes. In recent years she has used some of the forgotten crops grown at CFF, such as moringa and bambara groundnut, to make everything from instant soup to Indian snacks. "I try to modernise forgotten crops instead of using old recipes," says Tan, who is also a trained chef. It's a strategy to appeal to the world's growing middle classes who are increasingly turning to the fast and processed food industries. It's also a way to help counter perceptions of local crops as "old or poor people's food" or as inferior "women's crops", adds Tan.
- I) The roots of these connotations about local foods can run deep. The bambara groundnut, a protein-rich native crop of sub-Saharan Africa that is also grown in parts of southeast Asia, can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule. "African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it," says Azam-Ali. "Colonial powers said you can't grow that because there's no oil. We can't get a market for it." But today the bambara murukku is one of CFF's best reviewed foods and they are aiming to get it into grocery stores, pointing to the success of crops like quinoa to potential investors. Some 30 years ago, quinoa was

virtually unheard of outside its native mountains in Bolivia and Peru. Today the nutritious grain is found on the menus of lavish restaurants across the world.

- J) Measuring crops by nutrition instead of yield is at the heart of the forgotten foods enterprise. Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture. That was in part a crucial response to devastating famines at a time when the world needed to increase its food supply. Today "nutrition is becoming a time bomb", says Azam-Ali, as growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals. Instead of bio-fortifying major crops we should be investing in those forgotten crops that are already more nutritious, he asserts.
- K) In the bowels of CFF's third dome, lab manager Gomathy Sethuraman opens a window into the centre's "crown jewels", revealing vines of winged beans growing under a bright yellow light. It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops. This research is "the game changer", says Azam-Ali, ensuring that "future crops" are also the healthiest ones in warmer climates.
- L) There is a growing global momentum around forgotten foods, says Danielle Nierenberg, president of Food Tank, a US-based think tank. Other than CFF, which bills itself as the world's first research centre dedicated solely to under-utilised crops, there are other key groups championing agricultural diversity including Crop Trust, Slow Food, Icrisat and Bioversity International. Add to that more middle-income consumers searching for nutritious foods and others eager to try the unprocessed foods their grandparents once ate, she says.
- M) But the rising interest in forgotten foods in some quarters is overtaken by the global spread of Western-style diets heavy in sugar, fat and processed foods in others.
- N) A key obstacle to promoting fading local crops in Malaysia, for example, is "the obsession with imported products", says Jenifer Kuah, co-founder of a restaurant that champions locally-sourced food in an affluent suburb of Kuala Lumpur. Customers at Sitka, regarded as a pioneer in the country's small farm-to-table dining scene, still seek foreign ingredients as a "status symbol", she says.
- O) The argument for forgotten foods feels intuitive. Some analysts say it is in fact inevitable. "Climate change is going to mean almost certainly tastes are going to be forced to change," says Tim Lang, professor of food policy at City, University of London. We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.
36. According to a senior researcher, we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops.
37. Most of the world's food supply comes from a tiny number out of thousands of crops that have been grown for centuries.
38. To provide their family with food when the staple crops failed, some African women farmers grew local crops in their backyards.
39. High-yielding crops have occupied a dominant position in modern agriculture since the green revolution in the last century.
40. Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments, but the critical question was whether they would be marketable.

41. According to a professor, when the yields of staple crops fall, we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops.
42. Urgent measures have to be taken to provide food for the projected world population without aggravating the climate.
43. Colonial rule marginalised local crops by punishing Africans who grew them.
44. As existing crops are endangered by global warming, we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops.
45. Researchers are trying to find out how higher temperatures and CO₂ levels affect the nutritional composition of alternative crops.

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.

Imagine you're an alien sent to Earth to document the behaviour of the mammals inhabiting the planet. You stumble into a movie theatre that's showing the latest Hollywood horror film.

Several dozen humans are gathered together in a dark, undecorated room. They're all staring at a rectangular area on which patterns of light change rapidly.

They are clearly in a state of high arousal. Their heart rate is elevated, they occasionally glance around nervously, and they sometimes jump collectively in their seats, and emit high-pitched warning calls.

Eventually, the lights come up and the rectangular screen goes black. The humans stand up and leave the room, chatting and laughing, and showing signs of pleasure.

Why do these humans voluntarily expose themselves to what appears to be a deeply unpleasant experience? And why do they react so strongly to those patterns of light on a screen?

I am fascinated with the paradox of horror—the strange fact that many people seek out scary entertainment.

I think the answer to the puzzle lies in human nature.

My research suggests that we humans evolved to find pleasure in situations that allow us to experience negative emotions in a safe context. You can see these elements of horror in children's games. Take hide-and-seek for example, which is a simulation of a predator-prey interaction. The kid hides and the adult pretends to be a predator, searching for the child while howling like a dangerous beast.

This simulation gives the child crucial information about how to avoid becoming prey, and children tend to find that kind of activity deeply satisfying, presumably because it gives them a safe experience of a potentially catastrophic scenario.

They find it pleasurable, and pleasure is evolution's way of motivating us toward adaptive behaviour.

Horror is pleasurable to many people because it lets us play with negative emotions and develop coping strategies. We learn what it feels like to be truly afraid, and we learn how to handle negative emotion.

How, then, does horror work? My research suggests that horror works by exploiting an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms—an evolved fear system, which we share with other animals. But humans are uniquely imaginative, and we use our evolved imagination to travel into virtual worlds that are full of danger.

There are good reasons for watching a horror film, even if you're not a loyal horror fan. If you make it through the film in one piece, you'll probably experience a strong sense of mastery, a sense that you were able to make it through an appalling experience. Anyway, watching a horror film makes you better at handling your own fear, and who knows when that will become critically relevant?

46. The alien finds the audience in the movie theatre clearly in a state of _____.
A) total mindfulness
B) extreme excitement
C) spiritual elevation
D) intense curiosity
47. Why do many people seek out scary entertainment, according to the author's research?
A) They gain experience in overcoming horror in real life.
B) They find joy in going through simulated horrible experiences.
C) They have learned from hide-and-seek as kids the thrill involved.
D) They have evolved to gain pleasure in escaping life-threatening situations.
48. What do children learn from hide-and-seek?
A) How to avoid falling prey to an attacker.
B) How to simulate a predator-prey interaction.
C) How to keep themselves from catastrophic errors.
D) How to turn a dangerous scenario into a safe one.
49. Why is horror gratifying to many people?
A) It reminds them of an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms.
B) It triggers their imagination to travel into dangerous virtual worlds.
C) It allows them to learn what fear feels like and how to tackle it.
D) It activates their evolved fear system and their unique fantasy.
50. What will one experience if they watch a horror film through without being hurt?
A) A strong sense of clear relevance.
B) A profound sense of good fortune.
C) A profound sense of intense relief.
D) A strong sense of being in control.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

An awakening has been taking place in the physical world against the beauty model that has been dictated to us for years. But in the digital arena, social media determines what is considered beautiful.

The two opposing struggles are taking place in parallel. In the physical world, the struggle goes against the underlying pressure exerted on women to conform to an unrealistic beauty ideal. As part of the struggle, various media outlets have presented women whose bodies don't correspond to the so-called ideal. All those women who had previously been excluded from the covers of magazines, television series and the public agenda, have become "legitimate". At the same time, a group of influencers have begun to upload to social media photos of themselves without makeup, and even photos in which they highlight supposed flaws.

Technology has reshaped our beauty ideal and is doing a great job communicating that message to the masses. One of the bizarre legacies of the past decade is the popularity of the "cyborg look", which illustrates what Americans will look like in 2050.

The cyborg look spread rapidly. Today, however, the Instagram face has become the new beauty ideal.

The internalization of accepted beauty norms is much more effective when there is active involvement in the learning process. The active involvement of users is reflected in the gamified(游戏化的) interaction offered by the social media platforms—the ability to like, write a comment, compare, share.

Once the desired beauty ideal has been internalized, users are given tools or features to change their appearance to suit the accepted beauty ideal such as editing the image, choosing the ideal filter, the right background.

A survey conducted in the United States revealed that more than 50% filter the images before posting them. And you will not be surprised to hear that the majority of them are women. One of the significant consequences of obsessive filtering is the emerging tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued, in the same way another person observes and judges from the side.

The effect of the filters is already far beyond amiable amusement. The filters and the entire game played on the networks affect the mental health of the users. According to a study, apps like Instagram, Snapchat and FaceTune allow users to achieve a level of perfection that was previously only observed in beauty magazines.

Even though humanity has always cherished beauty, in the last decade our obsession with looks has reached an unprecedented peak. The time spent on social media creates an urge to achieve an impossible beauty ideal so powerful that the only thing that can fix it is not cosmetic intervention, but mental health care.

51. What do we learn about beauty in the digital arena?

- A) It dictates the taste of digital media.
- B) It has been in the making for years.
- C) It has ushered in a new awakening.
- D) It is defined by social media.

52. What does the passage say about beauty in the physical world?

- A) Women are under constant pressure to keep up with beauty models.
- B) Women are encouraged to pursue a beauty ideal that has never existed.
- C) A fight is going on to remove pressure on women to conform to an absurd beauty ideal.
- D) Media outlets have begun to present as beauty models trendy women without any makeup.

53. What do we learn from the passage about the Instagram face?
- A) It is now regarded as the new beauty ideal.
 - B) It is what most women will go after in 2050.
 - C) It is being much talked about on social media.
 - D) It is a perfect illustration of the ultimate beauty.
54. What has obsessive filtering resulted in?
- A) A good many women striving to reach an impossible level of perfection.
 - B) An urge to turn the entire game played on the network to one's advantage.
 - C) A tendency to regard one's body as an object of observation and judgment.
 - D) An increasing number of women filtering their images before uploading them.
55. What does the author want to emphasize at the end of the passage regarding Americans' obsession with looks?
- A) Cosmetic surgery should be made more accessible to the masses.
 - B) Psychological intervention should be introduced to alleviate it.
 - C) Their time spent on social media should be strictly controlled.
 - D) Its root cause should be meticulously examined and analyzed.

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*.

北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统的成功研制是中国自改革开放以来取得的一项重大科技成就。研发人员经过不懈努力,攻克了一系列技术难题,北斗系统最终实现了全球覆盖和高精度定位,使中国成为世界上少数几个独立拥有全球卫星导航系统的国家之一。北斗系统已广泛应用于交通运输、灾害救援、天气预报、公共安全等诸多领域。北斗系统现在已经在国际上得到广泛认可,开始为越来越多的国家和地区提供优质服务。

2024年12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12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(2024-12) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "To increase the likelihood of success, one should set realistic goals and work persistently towards them." 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 • 170 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

To increase the likelihood of success, one should set realistic goals and work persistently towards them. This statement reveals a simple truth: ambition alone means little unless it is anchored to attainable targets and sustained effort.

A realistic goal keeps us moving instead of despairing. If a beginner runner vows to finish a marathon next week, failure is almost certain, and disappointment soon kills motivation. However, by aiming first at three kilometres, then five, and finally the full distance, the runner sets goals within reach and steadily raises the bar. Each small victory fuels the next.

Yet reasonable goals mean nothing without persistence. My cousin, who dreamed of passing CET-6, did not expect overnight fluency. She fixed a modest daily plan of thirty new words and one reading passage, and she stuck to it for months. As a result, she cleared the exam comfortably.

In this way, pairing sensible targets with steady work transforms a distant dream into a series of achievable steps. That is the surest road to success.

【参考译文】

为了提高成功的可能性，人应当设定现实的目标，并持续地朝目标努力。这句话揭示了一个简单的道理：仅有雄心并无多大意义，除非把它锚定在够得着的目标和持之以恒的努力之上。

一个现实的目标能让我们不断前进，而不是陷入绝望。如果一个新手跑者发誓下周就跑完马拉松，失败几乎是注定的，随之而来的失落很快会浇灭动力。然而，如果先以三公里为目标，再到五公里，最后是全程，跑者就把目标定在了够得着的范围，并稳步抬高标准。每一次小小的胜利都为下一次积蓄动力。

然而，再合理的目标若没有坚持也毫无意义。我表姐一心想通过六级，她并不指望一夜之间就能流利。她定下一个不大的每日计划——每天三十个新词、一篇阅读，并坚持了数月。结果，她轻松通过了考试。

这样一来，把合理的目标与稳定的努力配对，就能把一个遥远的梦想化作一连串够得着的台阶。这正是通向成功最可靠的道路。

【第1段】抄句落地加立场。本段落落实了‘抄句再亮立场’：首句 To increase the likelihood of success... 逐字照抄满足硬要求，紧接 This statement reveals a simple truth 一句把它转成自己的论点，并用 attainable targets 与 sustained effort 预告两条主线。

【第2段】主题句领起论证。本段落落实‘主题句领起论证’：A realistic goal keeps us moving 亮观点，If a beginner runner vows... 与 by aiming first at three kilometres 一反一正给出例子，体现目标合理又逐级推进，末句 Each small victory fuels the next 小结回扣 realistic goals。

【第3段】转折递进举实例。本段落落实‘转折递进举实例’：Yet reasonable goals mean nothing without persistence 用转折推进到第二个题眼；表姐 fixed a modest daily plan... stuck to it for months 让‘现实目标 + 坚持’同时在场，As a result 收出结果，扣住 persistently。

【第4段】升华回扣中心。本段落落实‘升华回扣中心’：In this way, pairing sensible targets with steady work 把两个题眼并到一句里概括升华，末句 the surest road to success 与首句 success 首尾呼应，未引入新论点。

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

首句续写议论文

本题要写一篇以指定首句开头的议论短文：先 You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay，再围绕‘要成功须设定现实目标并持续努力’这一论点，用评论或例子把它论证充分。一句话钉死：抄首句 → 亮立场 → 论证‘现实目标 + 持续努力’。

面向阅卷人正式书面语

本题无具体收信人、无身份设定，属纯议论大作文，读者就是阅卷人。因此不必写称呼与落款，只需通篇用正式书面语：不用缩写口语（don't、gonna）、不堆网络词，句式完整、语气客观。六级议论文在语域上失分多因掺口语，保持正式即可稳住这一维。

中心立意

现实目标加持续努力通向成功

本篇中心 = 完全认同首句立场：成功不是靠空想，而是把目标定在够得着的范围内，再日复一日坚持，二者缺一不可。整篇都为证明 'realistic goals + work persistently = success' 这条因果链服务。

要展开的要点

1. 现实目标让人走得下去

分论点一：目标定得现实可及，人才不会因遥不可及而放弃——扣住题眼 realistic goals。用跑步者从三公里、五公里到全程的例子，体现 '目标合理、逐级抬高'。

2. 持续努力让目标兑现

分论点二：再合理的目标，没有 set realistic goals and work persistently towards them 里的 persistently 也是空谈——扣住题眼 persist。用备考六级者每天固定小任务、坚持数月的例子，体现 '目标合理 + 坚持到底' 两点同时在场。

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 抄首句加亮立场

逐字照抄给定首句，紧接一句承接句点明 '目标 + 坚持缺一不可' 的立场，为下文两个题眼开路。

第 2 段 论证现实目标

主体段一：主题句亮出‘现实目标让人坚持得下去’，用跑步逐级加码的例子支撑 realistic goals。

第 3 段 论证持续努力

主体段二：转折引出‘光有好目标不够，还得持续’，用备考六级每天坚持的例子支撑 persistently。

第 4 段 收束重申中心

结尾段把两段例子概括升华，重申‘合理目标 + 稳定努力 = 成功’，回扣首句。

第 1 段 抄首句加表态

正文第一句 = 逐字照抄 To increase the likelihood of success, one should set realistic goals and work persistently towards them.; 随后补一句：这句话点破一个简单真理——光有雄心不够，必须把它锚定在够得着的目标和持续的努力上。

承接首句转论点 · This statement reveals a simple truth: ____ means little unless ____.

预告两条主线 · It is only by ____ and ____ that ____ becomes possible.

第 2 段 跑步逐级加码例

主题句：现实的目标让人不断前进而非绝望；理由：目标够得着，每次小胜都能续上动力；例子：新手若发誓下周跑完马拉松必败，改为先三公里、再五公里、最后全程，就把目标控制在够得着的范围并逐级抬高。

亮明分论点 · A realistic goal keeps us ____ instead of ____.

举例过渡 · If ____, failure is almost certain; but by ____, ____.

小结回扣 · Each ____ fuels the next.

第 3 段 备考六级坚持例

转折主题句：再合理的目标，缺了持续也白搭；例子：表姐想过六级，并不指望一夜流利，而是定下每天三十个新词 + 一篇阅读的小计划，坚持数月，结果轻松通过——目标现实、努力持续两点齐备。

让步转折推进 · Yet ____ mean nothing without ____.

个人经历引例 · My ____, who dreamed of ____, did not expect ____; instead, ____.

因果收束 · As a result, ____.

第 4 段 两键并句升华

概括句：把合理目标与稳定努力配对，就能把遥远的梦想拆成一连串够得着的台阶；收尾句：这正是通向成功最可靠的路，呼应首句。

概括升华 · In this way, pairing ____ with ____ transforms ____ into ____.

呼应首句收尾 · That is the surest road to ____.

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

两题眼都要在场

本题最易只谈努力、丢掉现实目标这一半。达标要点：跑步段体现‘目标够得着 + 逐级抬高’，六级段体现‘不奢望速成 + 每日坚持’，两段都让 set realistic goals and work persistently towards them 的两个动作同时出现。

结构连贯**转折词分开两键**

本题两个主体段是递进关系，第三段用 However 或 Yet 起头能让阅卷人看清‘目标’与‘坚持’是两步而非重复；四段首尾用 This statement 与 In this way 呼应，连贯度更稳。

语言准确**现在时讲理过去时叙例**

本题讲普遍道理 (keeps、mean nothing) 用一般现在时，叙述表姐经历 (fixed、stuck、cleared) 用过去时，两套时态别混。少数几个进阶词 (anchored、persistently) 用对即可加分，不必强堆。

字数格式**卡区间且抄准首句**

本题有硬性上下限 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于或超过都失分；同时首句必须逐字照抄，标点、大小写都不能改。写完先数字数、再逐字核首句，两关都过才交卷。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

改写首句失分

反面示例：把开头写成 To succeed, people need to set good goals and keep working hard. (换了词、丢了 realistic 与 persistently，等于没抄)。修正：原样照抄 To increase the likelihood of success, one should set realistic goals and work persistently towards them.

只讲努力丢目标

反面示例：Edison failed thousands of times but never gave up, so he succeeded. (只有坚持，没交代目标是否现实，扣不住 realistic goals)。修正：Edison set one workable target at a time and kept refining it through thousands of trials, which is how he finally succeeded. (补出‘现实目标’一面)。

空洞套话注水

反面示例：As we all know, in today's competitive society, success is very important for everyone, so we must try our best. (全是套话、不提目标与坚持)。修正：This statement reveals a simple truth: ambition alone means little unless it is anchored to attainable targets and sustained effort. (直接承接首句、点出两个题眼)。

英语六级 2024年12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12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12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(2024-12) · 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 M: OK then, this here is your yearly performance review. You've been with the company for 3 years and under my direct supervision for the past 12 months. Your report is mostly good. But there are a couple of issues we must discuss. The report is yours to take with you. We'll go through the main points together now. And you can come through it in greater detail later. Do you have any questions before we start?

M: 好的，这是你的年度绩效评估。你在公司工作了3年，在我的直接管理下工作了过去12个月。你的报告大部分是好的。但有几个问题我们必须讨论一下。报告你可以拿走。我们现在一起过一遍主要内容。你稍后可以更详细地看看。在我们开始之前你有什么问题吗？

2 W: No, sir.

W: 没有，先生。

3 M: I'll get straight to it then. It is evident that you are a hard worker. You are punctual and industrious. Furthermore, you have strong analytical skills and attention to detail. The company, myself included, is happy with your productivity and overall performance.

M: 那我就直说了。很明显你是个努力工作的人。你守时、勤奋。而且，你有很强的分析能力和对细节的关注。公司，包括我在内，对你的工作效率和整体表现很满意。

4 W: Thank you. I appreciate the recognition.

W: 谢谢。我很感激这样的认可。

5 M: Do you agree, then, with this depiction so far?

M: 那么，到目前为止你同意这个描述吗？

6 W: Yeah, it's a little simplistic perhaps. But that's to be expected from this kind of evaluation.

W: 是的，可能有点简单化了。但这种评估嘛，也是意料之中的。

7 M: Sure. Would you want to add anything? Your comments can be added to the report if you wish.

M: 当然。你想补充什么吗？如果你愿意的话，你的意见可以加到报告里。

8 W: Oh, there's no need. It's a flattering portrayal really. Thank you, though.

W: 哦，不用了。这描述其实挺好的。不过还是谢谢你。

9 M: OK. This leads me to the not-so-good part. This mostly centers around one behavioral aspect—your ability to work with others.

M: 好的。这就引出了不太好的部分。这主要集中在一个行为方面——你与他人合作的能力。

10 W: I see.

W: 我明白了。

11 M: Yes. As you already know, over the last several months, there have been some complaints raised about your communication style.

M: 是的。你也已经知道了，在过去几个月里，有一些关于你沟通风格的投诉。

12 W: Of course, we already had like three meetings about this. Look, all I'm going to say is that it was never my intention to offend anyone. Simply put, I don't like to write long emails, because, frankly, I think they're a waste of time. Conciseness is efficiency. I feel that writing long emails hurts that same productivity you praised me for just a minute ago. And I already apologized if anyone was offended. But to be perfectly honest, I think anyone who was offended was being a little too sensitive.

W: 当然，我们已经为这事开过三次会了。听着，我就想说，我从来没想冒犯任何人。简单说，我不喜欢写长邮件，因为，坦白讲，我觉得那是浪费时间。简洁就是效率。我觉得写长邮件损害了你刚才表扬我的那个工作效率。我已经道过歉了，如果有人感到被冒犯的话。但说实话，我觉得任何感到被冒犯的人都有点太敏感了。

1. A) Preparing for a job interview.
B) Writing a work report together.
C) Going through a couple of issues the company faces.
D) Discussing the woman's annual performance review.

【题目】 What are the speakers most probably doing?

【翻译】 说话者最有可能在做什么？

- A) 准备工作面试。 B) 一起撰写工作报告。 C) 梳理公司面临的几个问题。
D) 讨论女士的年度绩效评估。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Discussing the woman's annual performance review.

【定位】 OK then, this here is your yearly performance review. You've been with the company for 3 years and under my direct supervision for the past 12 months.

那好，这是你的年度绩效评估。你在公司已经三年，过去十二个月在我的直接管理之下。

【信号】 开头场景定调句。 对话第一句 this here is your yearly performance review 就开门见山点出场合，是典型的“开头定调”信号：主旨情境题的答案往往就埋在第一句对场合的交代里。

【替换】 this here is your yearly performance review ↔

Discussing the woman's annual performance review

yearly 等于 annual

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音是上司给在职三年的下属做评估，全程没有应聘、招人的内容，Preparing for a job interview. 凭“职场”联想硬套，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

录音里 report 是指已经写好的评估报告(Your report is mostly good)，男方说 the report is yours to take，并非两人“一起写报告”。Writing a work report together. 盗用了原词 report 却把“一起过报告”偷换成“一起写报告”。

借用原文：Your report is mostly good

C) 原词陷阱

男方确实说了 there are a couple of issues we must discuss，但那只是这次绩效面谈的一部分(后半段才谈问题)，并非两人整体“只在过几个公司问题”。Going through a couple of issues the company faces. 盗用 a couple of issues 把局部当成了全局，且 issues 是关于“她”的，不是“公司面临的问题”。

借用原文：there are a couple of issues we must discuss

-
2. A) The overall culture of the company.
B) The instruction from her supervisor.
C) The honesty of the manager.
D) The recognition of her merits.

【题目】 What does the woman say she appreciates?

【翻译】女士说她欣赏什么？

A) 公司的整体文化。 B) 主管的指导。 C) 经理的诚实。 D) 对她优点的认可。

【答案】D (细节题) The recognition of her merits.

【定位】Thank you. I appreciate the recognition.

谢谢，我很感激这份认可。

【信号】被问者的直接应答。男方刚夸完她勤奋、有分析力、令公司满意，女方紧接着应答 I appreciate the recognition，这句“道谢 + appreciate”正是与题干 appreciate 直接对应的应答句，信号极明确。

【替换】I appreciate the recognition ↔ The recognition of her merits.

认可即对优点的认可

【排除】A) 未提及

The overall culture of the company. 录音从未谈“公司文化”，只是借 company 一词(男方多次提 the company)制造“职场”联想，属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

The instruction from her supervisor. 借男方自称 supervisor(under my direct supervision)制造干扰，但女方感激的是“认可”而非“上级的指示”，盗用 supervision 一词答非所问。

借用原文：under my direct supervision

C) 偷换概念

The honesty of the manager. 中“经理诚实”录音并未作为她感激的内容提及；女方后文虽说 to be perfectly honest，但那是她自述坦率，与“感激经理诚实”无关，属偷换概念。

借用原文：to be perfectly honest

-
3. A) Her inadequate language proficiency.
B) Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.
C) Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings.
D) Her simplistic approach to dealing with others.

【题目】What has given rise to some complaints about the woman?

【翻译】什么引发了一些关于女士的投诉？

A) 她不足的语言能力。 B) 她无法与同事恰当互动。 C) 她在公司会议上的不当行为。
D) 她对待他人过于简单化的方式。

【答案】B (细节题) Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.

【定位】This leads me to the not-so-good part. This mostly centers around one behavioral aspect—your ability to work with others.

这就引到不太好的部分了。它主要集中在一个行为方面——你与他人合作的能力。

【信号】**转折后才是落点。**男方用 the not-so-good part 把话题从表扬转向批评，这是明确的转向信号；转折之后点出的 your ability to work with others 才是抱怨的真正所指，前半的表扬都是铺垫。

【替换】your ability to work with others ↔ **Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.**
合作能力即与同事互动

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

Her inadequate language proficiency. 录音从未说她“语言能力不足”；抱怨针对的是 communication style(沟通方式)，与“语言水平”是两回事，属偷换概念。

借用原文：complaints raised about your communication style

C) **原词陷阱**

Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings. 盗用了 meetings(女方说 we already had like three meetings about this)，但 meetings 是“就此事开过的三次会”，不是“她开会时行为不当”。抱怨的内容是沟通方式，与开会表现无关。

借用原文：we already had like three meetings about this

D) **张冠李戴**

Her simplistic approach to dealing with others. 借第6段女方自评报告 it's a little simplistic perhaps 里的 simplistic 一词制造干扰，但那句是她评价“这份评估”有点简单，与“她待人方式简单”无关，张冠李戴。

借用原文：it's a little simplistic perhaps

4. A) To avoid offending the recipients.

B) To show her unique writing style.

C) To save time.

D) To be frank.

【题目】**Why doesn't the woman like to write long emails?**

【翻译】女士为什么不喜欢写长邮件？

A) 为了避免冒犯收件人。 B) 为了展示她独特的写作风格。 C) 为了节省时间。

D) 为了坦率直接。

【答案】**C** (细节题) To save time.

【定位】I don't like to write long emails, because, frankly, I think they're a waste of time. Conciseness is efficiency.

我不喜欢写长邮件，因为说实话，我觉得那是浪费时间。简洁就是效率。

【信号】**因果because直给原因。**她说 I don't like to write long emails, because... I think they're a waste of time, because 之后就是她亲口给出的理由——“浪费时间”，因果信号直白，是最干净的答案句。

【替换】I think they're a waste of time ↔ **To save time.**

不浪费时间即省时间

【排除】 A) 答非所问

To avoid offending the recipients. 盗用她说的 it was never my intention to offend anyone, 但“无意冒犯”是她对抱怨的辩解, 不是她“不写长邮件”的原因。她不写长邮件的理由明确是“浪费时间”, A 答非所问。

借用原文: it was never my intention to offend anyone

B) 未提及

To show her unique writing style. 录音从未说她不写长邮件是为“展示独特文风”, 纯属凭“写邮件”话题臆造, 属未提及。

D) 原词陷阱

To be frank. 盗用她话里的 frankly (frankly, I think they're a waste of time) 与 to be perfectly honest, 但 frankly 只是她说话的口吻插入语, 不是“不写长邮件”的目的。真正原因在 frankly 之后的 a waste of time, D 把语气词错当成了动机。

借用原文: frankly, I think they're a waste of time

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

1 M: So tell me, why do you wish to study medicine?

M: 那么告诉我, 你为什么想学医?

2 W: I've always wanted to be a doctor. I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best. And I think that had a profound effect on me. As a child, I remember thinking how great it would be to serve the community and cure people!

W: 我一直都想当医生。我来自一个小镇, 那里的医疗条件从来都不太好。我觉得这对我产生了深远的影响。小时候, 我记得我就在想, 能为社区服务、治好病人该有多好啊!

3 M: What other people or events in your life have shaped your interest in becoming a doctor?

M: 你生活中还有哪些人或事件影响了你想成为医生的兴趣?

4 W: Well, that's hard to say. I would certainly say my parents have been a key factor. They always pushed me to study hard. And I certainly wouldn't be here without their support. I guess I was also immensely fortunate to have good teachers and friends around me. At the end of the day, I've always been surrounded by a positive environment conducive to my working hard and pursuing my dreams.

W: 嗯, 这很难说。我父母肯定是关键因素。他们总是督促我努力学习。没有他们的支持, 我肯定不会坐在这里。我想我也非常幸运, 身边有好老师和好朋友。说到底, 我一直都处在一个积极的环境中, 有利于我努力学习和追求梦想。

5 M: Is there any medical branch that you would like to specialize in?

M: 有没有你想专攻的医学分支?

6 W: I haven't decided yet. It's still early days. However, if I had to say, internal medicine.

W: 我还没决定。现在还早着呢。不过, 如果一定要说的话, 内科。

7 M: Why internal medicine?

M: 为什么是内科?

8 W: I know it's no picnic. But I find it the most intriguing, because it covers so much and ties together so many other specialties.

W: 我知道这不轻松。但我觉得它最有趣，因为它涵盖的范围很广，把很多其他专科都联系在一起。

9 M: Thank you. Now I'd like to address your academic history and projected grades. We like to think of ourselves as a prestigious institution with a highly competitive and promising student body. As you know, to get into our programmes, you need at least 85% score in the entrance exam. Do you think you can attain this?

M: 谢谢。现在我想谈谈你的学业成绩和预期成绩。我们认为自己是一所名校，拥有竞争激烈、前途光明的学生群体。你知道的，要进入我们的项目，入学考试至少需要85分。你觉得你能达到吗？

10 W: I think so. Yes.

W: 我觉得可以。能。

11 M: I'm looking at your school grades now and I'll be honest. It's a bit of a mixed bag. You do get top grades here and there, but you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"? I see no problem in making you a conditional offer, but consider yourself warned, our entrance exam is, to use your own words, no picnic.

M: 我现在看的是你的在校成绩，说实话，有点参差不齐。你确实有些科目得了高分，但你不是很.....怎么说呢，“稳定”？给你一个有条件录取没问题，但提醒你一句，我们的入学考试，用你自己的话说，可不轻松。

5. A) Provide medical service to the community.

B) Make healthcare in her hometown the best.

C) Obtain a doctoral degree in internal medicine.

D) Have a profound impact on people around her.

【题目】 What does the woman say she has always wanted to do since childhood?

【翻译】 女士说她从童年起就一直想做什么？

A) 为社区提供医疗服务。 B) 使她家乡的医疗保健成为最好的。

C) 获得内科学博士学位。 D) 对周围的人产生深远影响。

【答案】 A (细节题) Provide medical service to the community.

【定位】 As a child, I remember thinking how great it would be to serve the community and cure people!

小时候，我就记得自己在想：能服务社区、治病救人该有多好啊！

【信号】 As a child 提示童年愿望。信号是时间状语 As a child——它直接对应题干的 since childhood，把“从小的愿望”标了出来；紧跟其后的 to serve the community and cure people 就是她从小想做的事。

【替换】serve the community ↔ **Provide medical service to the community**

serve=provide service

cure people ↔ **medical service**

cure people 概括为 medical service

【排除】B) **原词陷阱**

B 用了录音里 I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best 中的 healthcare 与"家乡"概念，但录音说的是"家乡医疗从来不算好"，她的愿望是去服务，并没有说要"把家乡医疗变成最好"。这是把原词拼成一个原文没说的目标。

借用原文：I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best

C) **未提及**

C 说"拿内科博士学位"，但录音里她只说想当医生、想专攻内科，从没提过"博士学位"。这是把后文的 internal medicine 嫁接到一个没出现过的"读博"目标上。

D) **与原文相反**

D"对身边人产生深远影响"借了录音 that had a profound effect on me 的 profound effect，但原文是"家乡医疗状况对她产生了深远影响"——是别的事影响"她"，不是她要去影响别人。方向被调了个个儿。

借用原文：that had a profound effect on me

-
6. A) They have constantly urged her to study hard.
B) They have worked hard to finance her education.
C) They have tried to create a positive learning environment.
D) They have pursued the family's dreams together with her.

【题目】What do we learn about the woman's parents from the conversation?

【翻译】从对话中我们对女士的父母了解到什么？

- A) 他们一直不断督促她努力学习。 B) 他们努力工作以资助她的教育。
C) 他们试图创造一个积极的学习环境。 D) 他们与她一起追求家庭的梦想。

【答案】**A** (细节题) They have constantly urged her to study hard.

【定位】I would certainly say my parents have been a key factor. They always pushed me to study hard.

我肯定会说，我父母是关键因素。他们总是督促我努力学习。

【信号】被问者应答里的 **my parents**。信号是被问者直接点名 my parents have been a key factor——对话题答案落在回答方，她一提到 parents，下一句 They always pushed me to study hard 就是关于父母的核心信息。

【替换】always pushed me to study hard ↔ **constantly urged her to study hard**

pushed=urged, always=constantly

【排除】 B) 偷换概念

B"努力挣钱供她读书"利用了录音 I certainly wouldn't be here without their support 里的 support, 但 support 只是泛指"支持", 录音从未说是"经济上出钱 (finance)". 这是把一个泛词坐实成具体的金钱资助。

借用原文: I certainly wouldn't be here without their support

C) 张冠李戴

C"营造积极学习环境"盗用了录音 a positive environment conducive to my working hard, 但说这环境的是"老师、朋友等她周围的人"带来的, 原文并没把"营造环境"安在父母头上。这是张冠李戴。

借用原文: surrounded by a positive environment conducive to my working hard

D) 未提及

D 说父母"和她一起追求家庭梦想", 录音只说追梦是"她自己的" (pursuing my dreams), 并无父母与她"共同追梦"之说。属凭空添加。

-
7. A) It is a key medical branch conducive to realizing her dreams.
B) It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.
C) It has a long history in the man's prestigious institution.
D) It is a medical branch both of her parents specialize in.

【题目】 Why does the woman say she wants to choose internal medicine as her specialty?

【翻译】 女士为什么说她想选择内科学作为专业?

- A) 它是有助于实现她梦想的关键医学分支。
B) 它以其广泛的覆盖范围连接许多其他专科。 c) 它在男士的知名机构有悠久的历史。
D) 它是她父母都专攻的医学分支。

【答案】 B (细节题) It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.

【定位】 But I find it the most intriguing, because it covers so much and ties together so many other specialties.

但我觉得它最有意思, 因为它覆盖面很广, 又把许多其他专科串联在一起。

【信号】 because 领出真正理由。 信号是因果连词 because——它后面 it covers so much and ties together so many other specialties 才是她选内科的真正原因; before because 的 most intriguing 只是感受, 理由在 because 之后。

【替换】 it covers so much ↔ **its broad coverage**

covers so much=broad coverage

ties together so many other specialties ↔ **connects many other specialties**

ties together=connects

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A"有助于实现她的梦想"里的 dreams 确在录音别处出现过 (pursuing my dreams) , 但她解释"为何选内科"时给的理由是"覆盖广、连专科", 从未说内科"有助于实现梦想"。这是把别处的词搬来当本题理由。

借用原文: pursuing my dreams

C) 原词陷阱

C 说内科"在这所名校历史悠久", 录音里 prestigious institution (名校) 确出现过, 但谈的是"学校的声望与竞争", 根本没说内科"历史悠久"。把名校话题硬接到"内科有历史"上。

借用原文: prestigious institution

D) 未提及

D"父母都专攻这一科", 录音里父母只"督促她学习", 从没见过父母是医生、更没说专攻内科。这是把 parents 与 internal medicine 两个真词强行拼成一个假关系。

-
8. A) Problematic.
B) Competitive.
C) Inconsistent.
D) Trustworthy.

【题目】 How does the man describe the woman's school grades?

【翻译】 男士如何描述女士的学校成绩?

A) 有问题的。 B) 有竞争力的。 C) 不一致的。 D) 值得信赖的。

【答案】 C (态度观点题) Inconsistent.

【定位】 You do get top grades here and there, but you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"?

你确实这儿那儿拿过一些顶尖成绩, 但你不太.....怎么说呢, "稳定"?

【信号】 转折 but 后才是真评价。 信号是转折词 but——but 之前的 You do get top grades 是先扬, but 之后 you are not very... consistent 才是男方真正的评价: 成绩不够稳定。态度题的落点在转折后。

【替换】 you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"? ↔ **Inconsistent**

not consistent=inconsistent

a bit of a mixed bag ↔ **Inconsistent**

mixed bag=时好时坏=inconsistent

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A"有问题的"借了录音 I see no problem in making you a conditional offer 里的 problem, 但那句说的是"给你有条件录取没问题", 是对"录取"说的, 不是评价成绩"有问题"。盗了 problem 却换了对象。

借用原文: I see no problem in making you a conditional offer

B) 张冠李戴

B"有竞争力的"盗用录音 a highly competitive and promising student body 的 competitive, 但那是男方夸"本校生源竞争激烈", 与"她的成绩"无关。张冠李戴到了成绩头上。

借用原文: a highly competitive and promising student body

D) 与原文相反

D"可信赖的"是褒义, 但男方对成绩的整体态度是负面的 (mixed bag、not consistent、warned), 方向完全相反。把先扬后抑听成了纯表扬。

借用原文: consider yourself warned

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 Logging into your email account can sometimes feel like trying to hack into the Pentagon. If you follow all of the guidelines, you need to use a different password for every one of your accounts; use an incomprehensible variety of letters, numbers, and symbols; sign up for two-step verification; and change every password every time one of them is compromised. More often than not, you then have to choose photos that include a street sign, as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being.

登录电子邮件账户有时感觉就像试图侵入五角大楼。如果你遵循所有准则, 你需要为每个账户使用不同的密码; 使用难以理解的各种字母、数字和符号组合; 注册两步验证; 并且每当其中一个密码遭到泄露时就更改所有密码。更常见的情况是, 你还必须选择包含街道标志的照片, 因为这显然能向你的计算机提供可靠证据, 证明你实际上是一个人类。

2 It's no small wonder most of us forget our passwords more often than our keys. Now a new peer-reviewed study by researchers at Aalto University in Finland is attempting to figure out why we forget our passwords in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon. Their findings suggest that how likely you are to remember your password has less to do with the password itself and more to do with how often you anticipate using it. Which is to say: you are far more likely to remember a complicated password if you know you'll frequently be using it to log into an account than you are to remember a simple password for an account that you don't expect to log into very often. The researchers

advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often in order to help them remember their secret codes.

难怪我们大多数人忘记密码的频率比忘记钥匙还高。现在，芬兰Aalto University研究人员的一项新的同行评审研究正试图弄清我们为什么会忘记密码，以帮助终结这一令人沮丧的现象。他们的研究结果表明，你记住密码的可能性与密码本身的关系不大，而更多地取决于你预期使用它的频率。也就是说：如果你知道自己会频繁使用一个复杂密码来登录账户，那么你记住它的可能性远远大于记住一个你预计不会经常登录的账户的简单密码。研究人员建议网站提供更多激励措施，让用户更频繁地登录，以帮助他们记住自己的密码。

9. A) To prevent hackers from cracking our secret codes.
B) To show that all the guidelines are being followed.
C) To provide evidence that passwords are forgotten.
D) To convince our computer that we are human.

【题目】 Why do we often have to choose photos that include a street sign to log into our email accounts?

【翻译】 为什么我们在登录电子邮件账户时经常需要选择包含街道标志的照片？

- A) 防止黑客破解我们的密码。 B) 表明所有准则都得到遵守。
C) 提供密码被遗忘的证据。 D) 使我们的计算机相信我们是人类。

【答案】 D (细节题) To convince our computer that we are human.

【定位】 More often than not, you then have to choose photos that include a street sign, as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being.
你往往还得去选那些含有街道标志的照片，因为这显然能向你的电脑提供确凿的证据，证明你其实是一个人类。

【信号】 原因信号 as 引出真意。答案就在 as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being 里的 as 之后——as 在这里是『因为』，专门交代前面『选含街道标志照片』这个动作的目的，是典型的原因信号。

【替换】 provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being ↔

To convince our computer that we are human

提供证据=使信服，同义改写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项里的 hackers 让人联想原文开头 hack into the Pentagon，但那只是开篇打比方说登录难，与『选街道标志照片是为了什么』无关，属听到 hack 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：trying to hack into the Pentagon

B) 原词陷阱

all the guidelines are being followed 借用原文 If you follow all of the guidelines，但原文那句是在罗列守规则有多麻烦，并非解释选照片的目的，词对了、对应错了。

借用原文：If you follow all of the guidelines

C) 未提及

passwords are forgotten 把后文『人会忘记密码』这个话题硬塞进本题，但选照片是为了证明你是人，跟『提供忘记密码的证据』毫无关系，原文也没这么说。

10. A) Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.

B) Help people remember their passwords.

C) Reduce the intricacy of the password itself.

D) Explain the need for different email accounts.

【题目】 What do researchers at a university in Finland aim to do in their new study?

【翻译】 芬兰一所大学的研究人员在他们的新研究中旨在做什么？

A) 终结黑客攻击现象。 B) 帮助人们记住他们的密码。 C) 降低密码本身的复杂性。

D) 解释不同电子邮件账户的必要性。

【答案】 B （目的题） Help people remember their passwords.

【定位】 Now a new peer-reviewed study by researchers at Aalto University in Finland is attempting to figure out why we forget our passwords in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon.

如今，芬兰阿尔托大学研究者开展的一项新的同行评审研究，正试图弄清我们为什么会忘记密码，以期帮助终结这一令人沮丧的现象。

【信号】 目的信号 in order to help. 研究者的真正目标由 in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon 中的 in order to 引出——in order to 是直白的目的信号，它后面才是研究的最终意图。

【替换】 help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon ↔ **Help people remember their passwords**

代词 this 指回忘记密码，概括等值

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Put an end to the hacking phenomenon 直接搬原文 put an end to this frustrating phenomenon 的 put an end to, 却把对象偷换成 hacking (黑客); 原文要终结的是『忘记密码』这一令人沮丧的现象, 不是黑客现象。

借用原文: in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon

C) 原词陷阱

Reduce the intricacy of the password itself 借了原文反复出现的 the password itself, 但研究的发现是『记不记得住与密码本身关系不大』, 从未说要降低密码复杂度, 是把原词拼成原文没有的目标。

借用原文: less to do with the password itself

D) 原词陷阱

Explain the need for different email accounts 让人想到原文 a different password for every one of your accounts, 但那是开篇讲守规则的麻烦, 与芬兰研究的目标无关, accounts 这个词被挪用来骗选。

借用原文: a different password for every one of your accounts

11. A) Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts.

B) Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords.

C) Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes.

D) Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

【题目】 What do the researchers advise websites to do at the end of the passage?

【翻译】 研究人员在文章末尾建议网站做什么?

- A) 创新技术以确保用户账户的安全。 B) 为使用创造性密码提供激励。
C) 探索使用更简单密码的可能性。 D) 采取措施鼓励用户更频繁地登录。

【答案】 D (细节题) Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

【定位】 The researchers advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often in order to help them remember their secret codes.

研究者建议网站多设置一些激励, 促使用户更频繁地登录, 以帮助他们记住自己的密码。

【信号】 建议信号 advise 直接给出对策。 答案由 The researchers advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often 里的 advise 直接引出——advise 是建议信号, 它后面 websites to... 的内容就是研究者给出的对策。

【替换】 include more of an incentive for users to log in more often ↔

Take steps to encourage users to log in more often

设激励=采取措施鼓励, 同义改写

【排除】 A) 过度推断

Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts 蹭全篇的安全 / accounts 话题，但研究者的建议是加登录激励，从未让网站去『创新技术保障账户安全』，是凭话题耳熟编出的拔高项。

B) 原词陷阱

Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords 直接搬原文 include more of an incentive 的 incentive，最易骗『听到 incentive 就选』，但原文是为『更常登录』设激励，不是为『使用创意密码』，对象被偷换了。

借用原文：include more of an incentive for users to log in more often

C) 原词陷阱

Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes 借了原文结尾的 secret codes，但原文那句是说激励的目的（帮人记住密码），研究者并没建议用更简单的密码，词对、意思不对。

借用原文：help them remember their secret codes

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

1 Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump. She wanted to improve her physical and mental health. However, her workouts lacked intensity without a proper training programme to follow. When she went to the gym, her daily ritual predominantly involved easy exercise options like jogging; she avoided more formidable exercises like lifting weights. A personal trainer who might push her was out of the question. The extravagant cost was just unaffordable. She then discovered the fitness phone app Slimmeretics. To use the app, you first input your profile about your previous training experiences and preferences, as well as your desired goals. A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime. After the workout, the app's artificial intelligence software system gives feedback from Ms. Weiner and its other 53 million users around the world to adjust future training sessions. Now Ms. Weiner finds the workouts exciting. This is because no two are ever the same. As a result, the app has helped her to lose more than 25 kilograms. The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule. This has led to optimal results. However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers. An app cannot understand human behavior. It will not comprehend that there are competing interests outside of health and fitness. Additionally, a human trainer can add compassion to the workout. He can also make exercise fun and sustainable. Trainers can monitor whether a person is doing exercises correctly. This can safeguard against injuries. An app cannot perceive such subtleties.

四年前，Jenny Weiner陷入健身低谷。她想改善自己的身心健康。然而，由于没有合适的训练计划可以遵循，她的锻炼缺乏强度。当她去健身房时，她的日常活动主要包括慢跑等简单的运动选择；她避免举重等更具挑战性的运动。请私人教练来督促她是不可能的。高昂的费用根本负担不起。后来她发现了健身手机应用Slimmeretics。要使用该应用，你首先要输入关于你以往训练经历和偏好以及期望目标的个人资料。然后虚拟教练会利用这些信息建议一套个性化的训练方案。锻炼后，该应用的人工智能软件系统会从Weiner女士及其全球5300万其他用户那里获取反馈，以调整未来的训练课程。现在Weiner女士觉得锻炼

很令人兴奋。这是因为没有两次锻炼是完全相同的。因此，该应用帮助她减掉了超过25公斤。该应用的数学方法可以安排更细致的锻炼计划。这带来了最佳效果。然而，一些专家认为应用程序无法取代真人私教。应用程序无法理解人类行为。它不会理解在健康和健身之外还存在相互竞争的利益。此外，真人教练可以为锻炼增添同情心。他还可以让运动变得有趣且可持续。教练可以监控一个人是否正确地进行运动。这可以防止受伤。应用程序无法察觉这些细微之处。

12. A) Her work no longer interested her.
B) Her training app did not fit her.
C) Her fitness fell into a slump.
D) Her business deteriorated.

【题目】 What was the problem Jenny Weiner encountered four years ago?

【翻译】 四年前Jenny Weiner遇到了什么问题？

- A) 她的工作不再让她感兴趣。 B) 她的训练应用程序不适合她。
C) 她的健身状况陷入低迷。 D) 她的生意恶化了。

【答案】 C (细节题) Her fitness fell into a slump.

【定位】 Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump.

四年前，珍妮·韦纳的健身状态陷入了低谷。

【信号】 开篇点题句 + 与题干 **four years ago** 时间对齐。录音开头 Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump. 的时间状语 four years ago 与题干完全对齐，是篇章开篇交代背景的点题句，承载本题答案。

【替换】 in a fitness slump ↔ **Her fitness fell into a slump.**

同词换句式：介词短语改写成主谓句，核心词 fitness slump 不变

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Her work no longer interested her. 说的是 "工作不再有趣"，但录音通篇只谈健身、训练 app，从未提及她的 work 或兴趣转变，属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) **原词陷阱**

Her training app did not fit her. 借用了原文反复出现的 training 与 app，可录音里 She then discovered the fitness phone app Slimmeretics. 表明 app 是她发现后用来解决问题的工具，并非四年前遇到的问题本身，听到 app 就选正中圈套。

借用原文：She then discovered the fitness phone app Slimmeretics.

D) **偷换概念**

Her business deteriorated. 把 "健身低谷" 偷换成 "生意变差"，business 与原文 fitness slump 词形相近、都是 "某事变糟" 的格局，但录音谈的是身体健身状态而非商业，方向被悄悄换掉。

13. A) Help users keep track of their fitness levels.
B) Design personalised training programmes.
C) Strengthen ties among users worldwide.
D) Select well-qualified human coaches.

【题目】 What can the fitness phone app Slimmeretics do according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,健身手机应用程序Slimmeretics能做什么?

- A) 帮助用户跟踪他们的健身水平。 B) 设计个性化的训练方案。
C) 加强全球用户之间的联系。 D) 挑选资质优秀的真人教练。

【答案】 B (细节题) Design personalised training programmes.

【定位】 A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime.

随后一个虚拟教练会利用这些信息,推荐一套个性化的训练方案。

【信号】 功能描述句: **suggest** 引出 **app 提供的核心服务**。A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime. 用 suggest (推荐/给出) 这一动作直接交代了 app 的核心功能——量身定制训练方案,是承载本题答案的功能描述句。

【替换】 suggest a personalised training regime ↔ **Design personalised training programmes.**

近义词替换: suggest→Design、regime→programmes, personalised 原样保留

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Help users keep track of their fitness levels. 看似贴合 app 的智能形象,且原文确有 gives feedback 与 adjust future training sessions 这类近似 "追踪/调整" 的表述,但原文说的是据反馈调整训练,从未说帮用户 "记录健身水平",是借相近语境编出的功能。

借用原文: the app's artificial intelligence software system gives feedback

C) **原词陷阱**

Strengthen ties among users worldwide. 借用了原文 its other 53 million users around the world 里 "全球用户" 的字眼,可原文只是说 app 收集这些用户的反馈来优化训练,根本没提让用户彼此 "加强联系",听到 worldwide users 就选会掉坑。

借用原文: its other 53 million users around the world

D) **原词陷阱**

Select well-qualified human coaches. 借用原文反复出现的 human personal trainers/coach,可原文明说 app 配的是 A virtual coach (虚拟教练),并非 app 去挑选真人教练;末尾还有专家称 apps cannot replace human personal trainers,方向恰相反。

借用原文: A virtual coach then uses that information

14. A) They are never repeated.
B) They help enrich her life.
C) They are of no extreme intensity.
D) They keep her focused on her goal.

【题目】 Why does the passage say Jenny Weiner now finds the workouts exciting?

【翻译】 文章为什么说Jenny Weiner现在觉得锻炼令人兴奋?

- A) 它们从不重复。 B) 它们有助于丰富她的生活。 C) 它们的强度不是极高的。
D) 它们让她专注于自己的目标。

【答案】 A (细节题) They are never repeated.

【定位】 Now Ms. Weiner finds the workouts exciting. This is because no two are ever the same.

如今韦纳女士觉得训练很有意思。这是因为没有任何两次训练是相同的。

【信号】 因果信号 **This is because** 紧跟其后的句子即原因。原文先说她觉得训练有趣，紧接 This is because no two are ever the same. 用因果信号 This is because 引出原因——没有两次训练是一样的，正是本题答案落点。

【替换】 no two are ever the same ↔ **They are never repeated.**

肯否结构转换: "没有两次相同" = "从不重复", 意思等值

【排除】 B) **答非所问**

They help enrich her life. 听来正面、也像 app 的好处，但题问的是 "为何觉得训练 exciting"，原文给的原因明确是 no two are ever the same，而非 "丰富生活"；该项答的是别的问题。

C) **原词陷阱**

They are of no extreme intensity. 借用了原文 her workouts lacked intensity 中的 intensity，可那句讲的是四年前训练缺乏强度的旧问题，与 "现在为何觉得有趣" 无关，听到 intensity 就选即中招。

借用原文: her workouts lacked intensity

D) **原词陷阱**

They keep her focused on her goal. 借用原文 your desired goals 里的 goal，可原文谈 goal 只是说输入资料时填写目标，并未把 "专注目标" 说成她觉得训练有趣的原因，原因仍是 no two are ever the same。

借用原文: your desired goals

15. A) They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.
B) They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in.
C) They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach.
D) They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules.

【题目】 What do some experts think of fitness apps like Slimmeretics?

【翻译】一些专家如何看待像Slimmeretics这样的健身应用程序？

- A) 它们无法取代真人私人教练。 B) 它们无法理解用户输入的某些个人资料。
- C) 它们无法通过数学方法达到最佳效果。
- D) 它们在安排细致的锻炼计划方面无法与人类相比。

【答案】 **A** (态度观点题) They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

【定位】 However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers.

然而，一些专家认为这些 app 无法取代真人私人教练。

【信号】 **转折 However + 评价主体 some experts 直接表态。** 原文前面一直夸 app 效果好，However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers. 用转折 However 转向、并由评价主体 some experts 直陈观点，转折后才是本题真意。

【替换】 apps cannot replace human personal trainers ↔

They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

近义短语替换：replace = take the place of, human personal trainers 原样保留

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in. 借用了原文 It will not comprehend that there are competing interests 的 comprehend，以及输入环节的 profile，可原文说 app 不能理解的是 "人类行为/相互竞争的利益"，而非看不懂用户填的 profiles，对象被偷换。

借用原文：It will not comprehend that there are competing interests outside of health and fitness.

C) **与原文相反**

They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach. 盗用了原文 mathematical approach 与 optimal results，可原文是正面说 The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule. This has led to optimal results.——数学方法"能"带来最优结果，选项加了 cannot 把极性反了。

借用原文：The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule.

This has led to optimal results.

D) **与原文相反**

They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules. 借用原文 meticulous workout schedule，可原文是正面称 The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule.——app 能编排更精细的计划，并非说它在这点上不如真人，方向相反。

借用原文：The app's mathematical approach can arrange a more meticulous workout schedule.

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 All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others, Oxford University has concluded. Although many cultures are moving towards more liberal, less hierarchical organizations, the new research suggests that traditional power structures and basic values of charity and brotherhood are the cornerstones of successful societies.

牛津大学得出结论, 所有社会都由七条普遍的道德规则维系在一起, 其中包括服从上级和尊重他人财产。尽管许多文化正在向更自由、更少等级制度的组织方向发展, 但这项新研究表明, 传统权力结构以及慈善和兄弟情谊的基本价值观是成功社会的基石。

2 The huge study of 60 different cultures around the world found that all communities operate under seven basic moral codes. Those universal rules are: help your family, help your group, return favors, be brave, defer to superiors, divide resources fairly, and respect the property of others. The character traits held for every kind of community, be they traditional hunter gatherers or advanced civilizations, helping to uphold civilized society and foster social cooperation, researchers found. "Everyone everywhere shares a common moral code," said Dr. Oliver Scott Curry, lead author and senior researcher at Oxford. "These seven moral rules appear to be universal across cultures, because people face the same social problems. Even if some of these traits look right-wing or conservative, for example, deferring to authority, left-wing people will still have a group loyalty and deference to someone or something. This shows there really is more that unites us than divides us."

这项针对全球60种不同文化的大型研究发现, 所有社群都遵循七条基本道德准则。这些普遍规则是: 帮助家人、帮助群体、回报恩惠、勇敢、服从上级、公平分配资源以及尊重他人财产。研究人员发现, 这些品质特征适用于每一种社群, 无论是传统的狩猎采集者还是先进文明, 都有助于维护文明社会和促进社会合作。牛津大学首席作者兼高级研究员Oliver Scott Curry博士说: "每个地方的每个人都有共同的道德准则。这七条道德规则似乎在各种文化中都是普遍存在的, 因为人们面临着相同的社会问题。即使其中一些特征看起来属于右翼或保守派, 例如服从权威, 左翼人士仍然会对某个群体保持忠诚并服从某人或某事。这表明真正团结我们的东西比分裂我们的要多。"

3 The study published in Current Anthropology is the largest and most comprehensive and widespread survey of morals ever conducted and aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality. The team accessed the world's best archives to analyze accounts from more than 600 sources of 60 societies around the world. They found that the seven rules were considered morally good in all societies and were observed across all continents, religions and politics. However, some communities valued certain rules more highly than others. Dr. Curry hopes that this research helps to promote mutual understanding between people of different cultures and appreciation of what we have in common and how and why we differ. Co-author professor Harvey Whitehouse said social scientists should now set about testing the theory in the field, rather than relying on old data. "This study was based on historical descriptions of cultures around the world," he said. "These descriptions were made independent of and

prior to the theory we're testing. In future, if social scientists are serious about testing theories of morality, they will need to gather new data, more systematically, out in the field."

这项发表在《Current Anthropology》上的研究是有史以来规模最大、最全面、范围最广的道德调查,旨在查明不同社会是否有不同版本的道德观。研究团队访问了世界上最好的档案馆,分析了来自全球60个社会600多个来源的记录。他们发现,这七条规则在所有社会中都被认为是道德上善的,并且在所有大洲、宗教和政治制度中都得到遵守。然而,一些社群比其他社群更看重某些规则。Curry博士希望这项研究有助于促进不同文化的人们之间的相互理解,以及对我们的共同点和我们如何以及为何存在差异的认识。共同作者Harvey Whitehouse教授表示,社会科学家现在应该开始在实地测试这一理论,而不是依赖旧数据。他说:"这项研究基于对世界各地文化的历史描述。这些描述是独立于我们正在测试的理论之前做出的。未来,如果社会科学家认真对待道德理论的测试,他们将需要在实地更系统地收集新数据。"

16. A) All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values.

B) Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits.

C) All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.

D) Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard.

【题目】 What do we learn from the conclusion of the Oxford University researchers?

【翻译】 我们从牛津大学研究人员的结论中了解到什么?

A) 所有社会都建立在基本价值观的基石之上。 B) 各地的每个人都展现出七种性格特征。

C) 所有社会都由七条基本道德规则维系在一起。

D) 各地的每个人都有共同的普世道德标准。

【答案】 C (细节题) All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.

【定位】 All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others, Oxford University has concluded.

牛津大学得出结论:所有社会都靠七条普世道德规则维系在一起,其中包括服从尊长、尊重他人财物。

【信号】 结论标志词 concluded。句末的 Oxford University has concluded 是明确的结论信号,加之这句出现在篇章开头点题处,正是篇章独白把核心论点摆在开头的典型位置,听到 concluded 就该锁定这句是答案句。

【替换】 All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules ↔

All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules

held together 同义改写为 kept together

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values. 把第一段后文的 basic values of charity and brotherhood are the cornerstones of successful societies 的原词 cornerstones、basic values 搬了过来，但那句讲的是成功社会的基石，并非研究的结论本身，听到熟词就选会落进这个陷阱。

借用原文：basic values of charity and brotherhood are the cornerstones of successful societies

B) 偷换概念

Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits. 借了原文出现过的 seven 和第二段的 The character traits held for every kind of community，但研究的结论说的是七条道德规则（rules），而非七种性格特质，把 rules 偷换成 character traits 就跑偏了。

借用原文：The character traits held for every kind of community

D) 偷换概念

Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard. 用了第二段 Everyone everywhere shares a common moral code 的熟悉句式，但原文说的是共享一套七条规则的道德准则（code），D 把它笼统说成 a universal moral standard，丢掉了结论里七条规则这一核心，不如 C 精确对应题干问的结论。

借用原文：Everyone everywhere shares a common moral code

-
17. A) Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.
B) Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.
C) Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues.
D) Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty.

【题目】 What did the new study by Oxford researchers aim to do?

【翻译】 牛津研究人员的新研究旨在做什么？

- A) 确定服从权威是否仅限于右翼人士。 B) 查明不同社会是否有不同版本的道德观。
C) 弄清所有社会是否面临相同的道德问题。 D) 查明左翼人士是否仍然具有群体忠诚。

【答案】 B （目的题） Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

【定位】 The study published in Current Anthropology is the largest and most comprehensive and widespread survey of morals ever conducted and aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

这项发表于《当代人类学》的研究是有史以来规模最大、最全面、覆盖最广的道德调查，旨在弄清不同社会是否有不同版本的道德观。

【信号】 意图标志 **aimed to find out**。句中的 aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality 用 aimed to 直陈研究目的，这是目的题最直接的信号，听到 aimed to 即可锁定。

【替换】 aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality ↔

Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality

近乎原句，仅去掉 aimed to

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people. 把第二段 Dr. Curry 那句里的 deferring to authority 和 right-wing 原词搬来，但那是他举例说明规则的普世性，并非这项研究本身要弄清的目标，听到熟词就选会被带偏。

借用原文：deferring to authority

C) 偷换概念

Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues. 听上去和研究目的沾边，但原文目的是查不同社会是否有不同版本的道德，C 反向说成所有社会是否面对相同道德问题，方向被改了。

借用原文：whether different societies had different versions of morality

D) 原词陷阱

Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty. 借了第二段 left-wing people will still have a group loyalty 的原话，但那是 Dr. Curry 论证规则普世性的例子，不是研究要查明的目标，属典型的盗用原句却答非所问。

借用原文：left-wing people will still have a group loyalty

18. A) Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world.

B) Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples.

C) Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data.

D) Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

【题目】 What does Harvey Whitehouse think social scientists should do to theories of morality?

【翻译】 Harvey Whitehouse认为社会科学家应该如何对待道德理论？

A) 对世界各地的文化进行独立描述。 B) 努力理解不同民族之间的基本差异。

C) 认识到现有数据的基础价值。 D) 开展系统的实地研究以收集新数据。

【答案】 D (目的题) Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

【定位】 In future, if social scientists are serious about testing theories of morality, they will need to gather new data, more systematically, out in the field.

今后，社会科学家若真要检验道德理论，就需要更系统地到实地去采集新数据。

【信号】 建议信号 will need to + 转折 rather than。Whitehouse 先说 should now set about testing the theory in the field, rather than relying on old data, 再用 they will need to gather new data, more systematically, out in the field 点明做法；need to 是建议信号，rather than relying on old data 则用对比把落点推向新数据。

【替换】 gather new data, more systematically, out in the field ↔

Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

systematically 名词化、out in the field 转为 field studies

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world. 搬了原文 These descriptions were made independent of and prior to the theory we're testing 的原词 independent、descriptions, 但那是在说本研究所依据的旧资料的来历, 不是 Whitehouse 主张今后该做的事, 时间方向相反。

借用原文: These descriptions were made independent of and prior to the theory we're testing

B) 张冠李戴

Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples. 借了第三段 Dr. Curry 那句 appreciation of what we have in common and how and why we differ 的差异话题, 但那是 Curry 的期望, 且题干问的是 Whitehouse 的主张, 张冠李戴又跑了题。

借用原文: appreciation of what we have in common and how and why we differ

C) 与原文相反

Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data. 里的 existing data 恰是 Whitehouse 用 rather than relying on old data 明确否定的对象, 他主张采集新数据, C 取了被否定的旧数据一侧, 方向反了。

借用原文: rather than relying on old data

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

1 When it comes to food, color is money. Food companies know that better color gives better prices, so they ensure that their products are attractive in color to bolster earnings. Oranges, for example, have to meet specific color standards. And oranges are just the beginning. There are color standards for foods including French fries, tomatoes, pumpkins, olives, honey and cherries.

说到食品,颜色就是金钱。食品公司深知更好的颜色能带来更高的价格,因此他们确保产品的颜色具有吸引力以提升收益。例如,橙子必须符合特定的颜色标准。而橙子只是开始。包括炸薯条、番茄、南瓜、橄榄、蜂蜜和樱桃在内的食品都有颜色标准。

2 The attention to color is for good reason. For all the talk of the tongue, our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience. A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision, while only a percent or two is given over to taste faculties, and the result is that color actually changes how we taste food.

对颜色的关注是有充分理由的。尽管人们总是谈论舌头,但我们的眼睛实际上可能是饮食体验中最重要的部分。我们大脑的大量功能专门用于处理视觉,而只有百分之一或百分之二用于味觉功能,其结果是颜色实际上改变了我们对食物的味觉感受。

3 Scientists have demonstrated many times the importance of color to taste. In a 1980s study, for example, test participants were asked to name the flavor of the beverage they were drinking without being able to see that beverage. Only one in five was able to identify it as orange. But when they were

allowed to see what they were drinking which was orange in color, each of them identified the orange flavor. And when a drink that was lime flavor was colored orange, nearly half of respondents identified the flavor of the beverage as orange. None made that mistake when the beverage was green in color. What's happening when someone fails to identify the flavor of a beverage they can't see or that has an abnormal color? Is it that participants can't discern what the flavor is, and so rely on visual cues? Or does color actually change the experience of taste? The key to these questions is the effect of color on expectation. The brain makes predictions using color. These predictions rely on expectations that come from experience. Research shows that we're all born liking sweet things and desire to eat them, but we aren't born knowing what the sweet things we crave look like. So we need to learn this over time. The brain gets information from the environment. And we learn, for example, that fruits go from green and sour to red and ripe and sweet. Thus, if we see a green berry, we equate its color with a sour taste, and just looking at a red fruit will activate our expectations that it will taste sweet and delicious.

科学家已多次证明颜色对味觉的重要性。例如,在20世纪80年代的一项研究中,测试参与者被要求在看不见饮料的情况下说出他们正在喝的饮料的味道。只有五分之一的人能够识别出那是橙子味。但当他们被允许看到他们正在喝的橙色饮料时,每个人都识别出了橙子味。而当一种酸橙味的饮料被染成橙色时,近一半的受访者将饮料的味道识别为橙子味。当饮料呈绿色时,没有人犯这个错误。当有人无法识别他们看不见或颜色异常的饮料的味道时,发生了什么?是参与者无法辨别味道是什么,因而依赖视觉线索吗?还是颜色实际上改变了味觉体验?这些问题的关键在于颜色对期望的影响。大脑使用颜色进行预测。这些预测依赖于来自经验的期望。研究表明,我们天生就喜欢甜食并渴望食用它们,但我们并非生来就知道我们渴望的甜食看起来是什么样子。因此我们需要随着时间学习这一点。大脑从环境中获取信息。我们学习到,例如,水果从绿色和酸味变成红色、成熟和甜味。因此,如果我们看到一颗绿色浆果,我们就会将其颜色与酸味等同起来,而仅仅看着红色水果就会激活我们对它将来尝起来甜美可口的期望。

19. A) They might be the most important part of our eating experience.
B) They can activate our brain functions in a most direct fashion.
C) They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.
D) They could mislead us in more ways than one.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about our eyes?

【翻译】 讲话者关于我们的眼睛说了什么?

- A) 它们可能是我们进食体验中最重要的部分。
B) 它们能够以最直接的方式激活我们的大脑功能。 C) 它们可以被视为我们心灵的窗户。
D) 它们可能以不止一种方式误导我们。

【答案】 A (细节题) They might be the most important part of our eating experience.

【定位】 For all the talk of the tongue, our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience.

尽管人们老在谈论舌头(的味觉),我们的眼睛或许才真正是吃这件事里最重要的部分。

【信号】让步 For all... + 强调 really might。信号是句首让步结构 For all the talk of the tongue ("尽管都在说舌头") 后面才抛出真正主张, 再加 our eyes really might be the most important part 里的 "really" 加重语气——让步之后、被强调的那句才是说话人的落点, 正是答案句。

【替换】our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience ↔

They might be the most important part of our eating experience.

近乎原句、They 替 our eyes

【排除】B) 偷换概念

B 盗用了第 2 段原词 brain functions。原文说 A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision——是 "很多脑功能用于处理视觉", 主语是脑功能、用来佐证 eyes 重要; B 把它倒过来说成 "眼睛激活脑功能", 还加了原文没有的 "in a most direct fashion", 是偷换概念, 且没回答 "说话人对 eyes 的核心论断"。

借用原文: A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision

C) 未提及

C 借用了关于眼睛的常见俗语 "心灵的窗户", 听着像常识、最易顺口选中, 但整篇录音只把眼睛和 "eating experience (吃的体验)" 挂钩, 从未说眼睛是 "心灵的窗户", 属原文未提及, 凭常识选它就中招。

D) 与原文相反

D 说眼睛会 mislead us (误导我们), 是贬义。但答案句对眼睛是高度肯定——our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience, 说话人在抬高眼睛而非贬低。D 的态度与原文相反, 故排除。

借用原文: our eyes really might be the most important part of the eating experience

20. A) It attracts food companies' growing attention.

B) It adversely impacts one's eating experience.

C) It invariably determines how food sells.

D) It changes the way people taste food.

【题目】What does color actually do according to this lecture?

【翻译】根据这次讲座, 颜色实际上起什么作用?

A) 它吸引了食品公司日益增长的关注。 B) 它对一个人的进食体验产生负面影响。

C) 它总是决定食品的销售情况。 D) 它改变了人们品尝食物方式。

【答案】D (细节题) It changes the way people taste food.

【定位】And the result is that color actually changes how we taste food.

其结果就是, 颜色实际上改变了我们品尝食物方式。

【信号】结果词 the result is + actually。信号是因果收束词 the result is that ("其结果是") 领出全段结论, 又叠加 color actually changes how we taste food 里的 "actually", 与题干 "actually do" 直接呼应——结果句 + actually 强调, 这就是答案句。

【替换】 color actually changes how we taste food ↔ **It changes the way people taste food.**

how we taste = the way people taste

【排除】 A) **答非所问**

A 盗用第 1 段背景里的 "food companies"。原文确说 Food companies know that better color gives better prices，但那是讲公司在意颜色的背景，不是回答 "color actually do (颜色实际起什么作用) "；且原文是公司已经关注，A 说 "growing attention (关注在增长) " 也无依据，属答非所问。

借用原文：Food companies know that better color gives better prices

B) **与原文相反**

B 借 eating experience 这个原文反复出现的词 (第 2 段就有 the eating experience) ，却安上 "adversely impacts (负面影响) "。原文从头到尾把颜色讲成 "改变味觉、帮助判断" 的中性甚至有用的作用，从没说颜色 "负面影响" 吃的体验，态度相反，排除。

借用原文：the most important part of the eating experience

C) **过度推断**

C 盗用第 1 段 "color is money / better prices" 的卖钱话题，推成 It invariably determines how food sells.。原文只说 better color gives better prices (更好的颜色卖更好的价) ，是 "有助于"，C 用绝对词 "invariably (无一例外地决定) " 把话说死，超出原文，属过度推断。

借用原文：better color gives better prices

21. A) Enhance the taste.

B) Make predictions.

C) Identify distinct flavors.

D) Enrich the eating experience.

【题目】 **What does the brain use color to do?**

【翻译】 大脑利用颜色做什么？

A) 增强味道。 B) 做出预测。 C) 识别不同的风味。 D) 丰富进食体验。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Make predictions.

【定位】 The brain makes predictions using color.

大脑利用颜色来做出预测。

【信号】 **brain + color 同现的机制句。** 信号是录音第一次把 The brain 和 using color 放进同一句、直接给出动作的机制句 The brain makes predictions using color——题干问 "大脑用颜色做什么"，正是这句把主语、工具、动作三者一次说全，即答案句。

【替换】 The brain makes predictions using color ↔ **Make predictions.**

makes predictions = Make predictions

【排除】 A) 未提及

A 说 Enhance the taste. (增强味道), 听着像 "颜色让吃更好" 的常识, 但录音讲的是颜色让大脑做预测、形成对甜/酸的预期, 从没说颜色 "增强" 味道本身, 属原文未提及。

C) 张冠李戴

C 盗用第 3 段实验里的原词 "identify the flavor"。原文 each of them identified the orange flavor 说的是 "实验参与者借助看到颜色去辨认味道", 是讲颜色影响味觉的证据; 题问的是 "大脑用颜色做什么", 答案是 "做预测", C 把实验现象当成大脑机制本身, 属张冠李戴、答非所问。

借用原文: each of them identified the orange flavor

D) 未提及

D 说 Enrich the eating experience. (丰富吃的体验), 借用了贯穿全篇的 "eating experience" 话题词, 但原文说大脑用颜色是去 "做预测、形成味觉预期", 从没说颜色用来 "丰富" 吃的体验, 属原文未提及。

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

1 Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives. For some, this meaning is religious, some political and some interpersonal. And having a sense of meaning can bring us happiness.

寻找意义是我们许多人在一生中都会经历的事情。对一些人来说,这种意义是宗教性的,对一些人来说是政治性的,对另一些人来说则是人际关系方面的。拥有意义感能给我们带来幸福。

2 A new study looks at the relationship between meaning and happiness in the context of financial resources. Rhea Catapano from the University of Toronto and colleagues find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people, suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning. The team analysed data from over 500,000 people across 123 countries. The first study used data from a daily poll of US residents collected between 2013 and 2015. Well-being was tracked using measures of positive affect—whether, during the day before they were surveyed, participants had smiled or laughed a lot or experienced a lot of happiness. Meaning was measured through a daily "purpose index", which explored the extent to which participants felt that they like what they do every day and are motivated to achieve their goals. Finally, income levels were assessed. The results showed that the correlation between meaning and happiness was strongest among those in lower income brackets. But as income levels increased, the correlation became weaker. The second study looked at worldwide data. Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study, while meaning was measured using the single question: "Do you feel your life has an important purpose or meaning?" Again, the strength of the relationship between meaning and happiness depended on participants' income: meaning had a greater influence on happiness for those on lower incomes compared to those in higher brackets. In the final study, French participants indicated the extent to which they felt they led a purposeful and meaningful life and how much they considered themselves a happy person. Finally, rather than using specific income brackets, they placed themselves on a "social ladder",

representing where they stand in society with regard to wealth, education, and career. The results from the study duplicated those of the first two.

一项新研究探讨了在财务资源背景下意义与幸福之间的关系。来自多伦多大学的Rhea Catapano及其同事发现,对于富人来说,意义对幸福的预测作用远弱于穷人,这表明经济资源会影响我们如何体验意义。该团队分析了来自123个国家超过50万人的数据。第一项研究使用了2013年至2015年间收集的美国居民每日调查数据。幸福感通过积极情绪指标进行追踪——即在接受调查的前一天,参与者是否经常微笑或大笑,或体验到很多快乐。意义通过每日“目标指数”来衡量,该指数探讨参与者在多大程度上感到自己喜欢每天所做的事情,并有动力实现目标。最后,还评估了收入水平。结果显示,意义与幸福之间的相关性在低收入群体中最强。但随着收入水平的提高,这种相关性变弱了。第二项研究考察了全球数据。幸福感的测量使用了与第一项研究相同的问题,而意义则通过单一问题来衡量:“你是否觉得自己的生活有重要的目标或意义?”同样,意义与幸福之间关系的强度取决于参与者的收入:与高收入群体相比,意义对低收入人群的幸福影响更大。在最后一项研究中,法国参与者表明自己在多大程度上感到过着有目标和有意义的生活,以及在多大程度上认为自己是一个快乐的人。最后,他们没有使用具体的收入区间,而是将自己放在“社会阶梯”上,代表他们在财富、教育和职业方面在社会中所处的位置。这项研究的结果与前两项研究的结果一致。

3 So overall, meaning and happiness had a stronger relationship in those with fewer resources than those with more. This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness—many of which will be external, like lack of stress or community. Thus, a focus on an internal sense of satisfaction, purpose or meaning is less important.

因此总体而言,意义与幸福在资源较少的人群中的关系比在资源较多的人群中更强。这可能是因为富人能够获得更多其他幸福来源——其中许多是外部的,比如没有压力或拥有社群。因此,对内在满足感、目标或意义的关注就不那么重要了。

22. A) Social status.

B) Financial resources.

C) Meaning.

D) Happiness.

【题目】 What does the speaker say many of us search for throughout our lives?

【翻译】 说话人说我们许多人终其一生都在寻找什么?

A) 社会地位。 B) 经济资源。 C) 意义。 D) 幸福。

【答案】 C (细节题) Meaning.

【定位】 Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives.

追寻意义,是我们许多人一生中都会经历的事。

【信号】 开篇点题句即答案。录音第一句 Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives 与题干 throughout our lives 逐词呼应,是典型的‘开篇点题’信号——篇章独白常把核心对象放在第一句领出,这里把 meaning 摆在句首作主语,正是答案所在。

【替换】 Searching for meaning ↔ Meaning

动名词短语取其宾语名词

【排除】 D) 原词陷阱

录音紧接着说 having a sense of meaning can bring us happiness, happiness 在这里是‘意义带来的结果’，不是‘人们追寻的东西’。选项 Happiness 盗用了这个刚听到的原词，但答非所问——题目问的是 search for 的对象。

借用原文：having a sense of meaning can bring us happiness

B) 原词陷阱

in the context of financial resources 里 financial resources 是这项研究的考察背景/变量，全篇没说它是‘人们一生追寻的东西’。选项 Financial resources 盗用了后文反复出现的财富一词来诱选。

借用原文：in the context of financial resources

A) 未提及

For some, this meaning is religious, some political and some interpersonal 列举的是意义的种类（宗教、政治、人际），通篇并未把 social status（社会地位）说成人们追寻的东西，属无中生有。

23. A) Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated.

B) Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts.

C) They can affect people's experience of meaning.

D) They can ensure people's overall well-being.

【题目】 What do Rhia Catapano and colleagues find about economic resources?

【翻译】 Rhia Catapano及其同事关于经济资源有什么发现？

A) 经济资源对人们幸福感的影响长期以来被夸大了。

B) 经济资源对人们生活的影响因社会环境而异。

C) 经济资源能够影响人们对意义的体验。 D) 经济资源能够确保人们的整体幸福。

【答案】 C（细节题） They can affect people's experience of meaning.

【定位】 Rhea Catapano from the University of Toronto and colleagues find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people, suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning.

多伦多大学的 Rhea Catapano 及其同事发现，对富人而言，意义对幸福的预测作用远弱于穷人，这表明经济资源会影响我们体验意义的方式。

【信号】 find...suggesting 引出结论。 录音用 find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness...suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning 把研究结论端出来：动词 find 直接对应题干的 find，而 suggesting 之后那半句正是对‘经济资源起什么作用’的定性回答，是结论信号最集中处。

【替换】 economic resources can impact how we experience meaning ↔

They can affect people's experience of meaning

impact=affect 同义替换

economic resources ↔ They

代词回指经济资源

【排除】 D) 偷换概念

录音说财富影响的是 how we experience meaning (体验意义的方式)，并未说它能‘保证整体幸福’。选项 They can ensure people's overall well-being 借用了全篇高频词 happiness 的近义概念 well-being，还把‘影响’夸大成‘保证 (ensure)’，对象与程度都改了。

借用原文：economic resources can impact how we experience meaning

A) 未提及

meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people 谈的是‘穷富之间预测力强弱不同’，从未说‘财富对幸福的影响被长期夸大’。选项 Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated 凭空造出一个‘被夸大’的评价，是无中生有，正应了预读对 overstated 这个程度词的预警。

B) 原词陷阱

录音说差异取决于 income (收入高低)，而非 social contexts (社会环境)。第三项研究里虽有 social ladder (社会阶梯) 一词，但那是测量财富地位的工具，不是‘随社会环境而变’。选项 Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts 盗用了 social 这个原词来制造熟悉感。

借用原文：they placed themselves on a "social ladder"

-
24. A) It used questions totally different from those in their first study.
B) It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants.
C) It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents.
D) It examined data collected from multiple countries.

【题目】 What do we learn about Rhia Catapano and colleagues' second study?

【翻译】 关于Rhia Catapano及其同事的第二项研究,我们了解到什么?

- A) 该研究使用的问题与他们第一项研究中的问题完全不同。
B) 该研究聚焦于法国参与者的意义感。
C) 该研究分析了来自美国居民每日民意调查的案例。
D) 该研究检验了从多个国家收集的数据。

【答案】 D (细节题) It examined data collected from multiple countries.

【定位】 The second study looked at worldwide data.

第二项研究考察的是全球范围的数据。

【信号】序数词 **second** 直接定位。录音用序数词把三项研究串起来：first study...second study...final study。题干问 second study，就听 The second study looked at worldwide data 这句——worldwide data（全球数据）是这项研究区别于前后两项的核心特征，序数词是最干净的定位信号。

【替换】worldwide data ↔ data collected from multiple countries
worldwide=multiple countries

【排除】C) 张冠李戴

The first study used data from a daily poll of US residents 明说‘分析美国居民每日民调’的是第一项研究，不是第二项。选项 It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents 盗用了 daily poll of US residents 这串原话，但安到了错的研究上。

借用原文：The first study used data from a daily poll of US residents

B) 张冠李戴

In the final study, French participants indicated 表明‘聚焦法国被试’的是最终那项研究，而非第二项。选项 It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants 盗用 French participants 这一原词，错配到第二项研究上。

借用原文：In the final study, French participants indicated

A) 与原文相反

录音说第二项研究 Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study，幸福度用的是与第一项‘相同’的问题；选项 It used questions totally different from those in their first study 恰好把 same（相同）反说成 totally different（全然不同），正话反说。

借用原文：Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study

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25. A) They might have more access to external sources of happiness.
B) They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning.
C) They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling.
D) They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose.

【题目】Why do meaning and happiness have a weaker relationship in those with more resources?

【翻译】为什么在拥有更多资源的人群中，意义和幸福之间的关系更弱？

- A) 他们可能有更多途径获得外部幸福来源。 B) 他们可能更关注个人的满足感或意义感。
C) 他们可能较少受到群体整体情绪的影响。
D) 他们可能较少受到未能实现目标的负面影响。

【答案】A（细节题） They might have more access to external sources of happiness.

【定位】 This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness—many of which will be external, like lack of stress or community.

之所以如此，可能是因为富人能接触到更多其他的幸福来源——其中许多是外部的，比如没有压力、或拥有社群。

【信号】 **because 引出原因**。录音用 This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness 给出解释，because 是最直接的因果信号，其后那句正是‘富人为何关系更弱’的答案；后面 many of which will be external 进一步点明这些来源是‘外部的’。

【替换】 rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness ↔

They might have more access to external sources of happiness

near-原词复现+补 external

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

录音末句 a focus on an internal sense of satisfaction, purpose or meaning is less important 说‘对内部满足/意义的关注变得不那么重要’，这是‘外部来源多’导致的结果，且方向是‘内部变次要’，并非‘富人聚焦内部满足’。选项 They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning 盗用 internal/satisfaction/meaning 这串原词，却把因果与方向都说反了。

借用原文：a focus on an internal sense of satisfaction, purpose or meaning is less important

C) **偷换概念**

录音的 like lack of stress or community 把 community（社群）举例为‘外部幸福来源之一’，而选项 They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling 把 community 改造成‘群体的整体情绪’并说富人‘不易受其影响’，与原文‘社群是一种幸福来源’完全不是一回事。

借用原文：like lack of stress or community

D) **未提及**

录音通篇没说富人‘较少受目标未达成的负面打击’。选项 They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose 借 purpose 一词（录音里 purpose 多次出现）拼出一个原文未提的因果，属无中生有。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

49 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。

We'll go through the main points together now.

第1段，第6句

简单句在考试中占比较大，will 表将来和短语动词（go through）也是常考点，但本句结构过于简单、不含任何复杂句式或易错点，作为典型句式的代表性一般。

It is evident that you are a hard worker.

第3段，第2句

It is + 形容词 + that 从句是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句型（如 It is clear/important/obvious that...），具有很高的复用价值。

Furthermore, you have strong analytical skills and attention to detail.

第3段，第4句

简单句在考试中占比不高，且本句结构过于基础，与四六级、考研常考的复杂长难句差距较大，学习后的迁移价值较低。

W: Oh, there's no need.

第8段，第1句

there be 存在句是考试常见基础句型，但本句过于简短，缺少修饰成分和从句扩展，作为典型例句代表性一般

Look, all I'm going to say is that it was never my intention to offend anyone.

第12段，第2句

覆盖主系表结构,省略关系代词的定语从句,形式主语 it,不定式作后置定语,表语从句等多种成分;重点是识别省略关系代词的定语从句和形式主语,这是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

What has given rise to some complaints about the woman?

第3题题干

疑问词作主语的特殊疑问句在考试听力和阅读中较为常见，give rise to 也是高频短语，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到同类句式。

I come from a small town where healthcare was never the best.

第2段，第2句

“地点名词 + where 引导的定语从句”是英语中非常典型且高频的描写性句式，具有极高的复用价值。

And I certainly wouldn't be here without their support.

第4段，第4句

情态动词加系动词表达假设或虚拟的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，“without”引出的条件状语也是典型的表达方式，学习者掌握后可在类似语境中迁移应用。

At the end of the day, I've always been surrounded by a positive environment conducive to my working hard and pursuing my dreams.

第4段，第6句

本句的“主语 + 现在完成时被动语态 + by 短语 + 后置定语”结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是被动语态和后置定语的组合是学术和正式文体的典型特征，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类句式。

M: Is there any medical branch that you would like to specialize in?

第5段，第1句

涵盖 there be 句型的主谓识别、定语从句中关系代词作介词宾语的用法、不定式作宾语、情态动词结构等多个考点，尤其是“that”在从句中充当介词“in”的宾语这一点容易被忽略，具有较好的训练价值

We like to think of ourselves as a prestigious institution with a highly competitive and promising student body.

第9段，第3句

“like to do”结构和“think of... as...”搭配在四六级阅读中较为常见，句式有一定代表性，但整体偏简单，不如带从句的复杂句型典型。

You do get top grades here and there, but you are not very... Shall we say "consistent"?

第11段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、主系表、情态动词结构三种基本句型，包含强调助动词 do 的识别、系表结构中表语的省略与补足、情态动词 Shall 的疑问句倒装等多个训练点。第二分句的省略号和嵌入疑问句对划分表语成分是一个有益练习。成分种类适中，有一定实用性，但无复杂定状补或从句成分，训练价值中等。

More often than not, you then have to choose photos that include a street sign, as this apparently provides solid evidence to your computer that you are, in fact, a human being.

第1段，第3句

本句的结构模式(主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语 + 原因状语从句 + 同位语从句解释抽象名词)是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。定语从句紧跟被修饰名词、状语从句位于句尾、同位语从句说明抽象名词内容,这些都是典型的书面语结构,学习者掌握后可在大量阅读材料中复用。

Now a new peer-reviewed study by researchers at Aalto University in Finland is attempting to figure out why we forget our passwords in order to help put an end to this frustrating phenomenon.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 目的状语的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是疑问词引导的宾语从句 (why/what/how 引导) 和 in order to 目的状语在真题中反复出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

Which is to say: you are far more likely to remember a complicated password if you know you'll frequently be using it to log into an account than you are to remember a simple password for an account that you don't expect to log into very often.

第2段，第4句

句子成分丰富，包含主系表结构、比较结构、条件状语、宾语从句、定语从句、目的状语、程度状语等多种成分类型，并且有从句嵌套和插入结构，是练习成分划分的优质句子，能训练学生识别复杂修饰关系和跨越干扰找主干的能力

Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.

第10题, A

涉及祈使句的主干识别(省略主语、动词原形作谓语)以及固定搭配 "put an end to" 中介词短语作状语的判断, 适合巩固基础成分划分和固定搭配用法, 但成分种类较少, 缺乏复杂修饰结构或易错点。

What do the researchers advise websites to do at the end of the passage?

第11题 题干

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和状语五种成分, 且包含疑问句的倒装结构和 "advise sb to do sth" 的宾补搭配, 成分种类较丰富, 适合练习成分划分和宾补识别

This is because no two are ever the same.

第1段, 第12句

本句涉及系表结构、表语从句、否定主语 ("no two") 和副词状语, 成分种类有一定代表性。表语从句由 "because" 引导这一点较为特殊, 可作为 "because" 不仅引导状语从句的典型例子, 有一定练习价值。

As a result, the app has helped her to lose more than 25 kilograms.

第1段, 第13句

"help sb (to) do sth" 是四六级、考研高频结构, 现在完成时表结果的用法也是常考点。句首结果状语 "As a result" 在学术写作和阅读理解中频繁出现, 句式实用且典型, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

However, some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers.

第1段, 第16句

主句 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见, 尤其是 think/believe/say 等动词后接 that 从句的句式是典型高频考点; 从句中 cannot 表能力否定也是常考的情态用法。掌握后迁移性强。

Additionally, a human trainer can add compassion to the workout.

第1段，第19句

主谓宾结构加情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，句首副词衔接前文也是典型手法，具有一定代表性。但句子整体结构过于简单，缺少从句嵌套、长定语或复杂状语等真题高频难点，典型性中等。

They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

第15题，A

主谓宾 + 后置定语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，will be able to 表达能力的用法也是高频考点。但句子结构过于简单，缺少从句或并列等更复杂、更典型的真题句式特征，代表性中等偏上。

All societies are held together by seven universal moral rules, which include deferring to superiors and respecting the property of others, Oxford University has concluded.

第1段，第1句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语从句等多种成分，且包含宾语从句、被动语态、动名词作宾语、并列结构等典型易错点。宾语从句前置的倒装形式和关系代词 which 在从句中充当主语的用法都值得练习。

The character traits held for every kind of community, be they traditional hunter gatherers or advanced civilizations, helping to uphold civilized society and foster social cooperation, researchers found.

第2段，第3句

涵盖倒装结构识别、省略 that 的宾语从句、虚拟语气让步从句、过去分词作定语、现在分词作状语等多个易错点，成分丰富且具有较高的辨析训练价值

These seven moral rules appear to be universal across cultures, because people face the same social problems.

第2段，第5句

"主句 + because 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的因果关系句式，系表结构 "appear to be" 也是常见表达，具有较强代表性和复用价值。

This shows there really is more that unites us than divides us.

第2段，第7句

本句的"主句+宾语从句+双定语从句+比较结构"是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。there be句型、that引导的限制性定语从句、比较级中的than结构都是考试常见考点，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

The study published in Current Anthropology is the largest and most comprehensive and widespread survey of morals ever conducted and aimed to find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

第3段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主系表结构配并列谓语、后置定语修饰主语和表语、不定式短语作目的状语、宾语从句嵌套在不定式短语中，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是 aimed to do 表目的、whether 引导宾语从句、过去分词短语作后置定语、多个形容词并列修饰名词等结构，在学术文本和新闻报道中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法后可以大量复用到类似句子上。

The team accessed the world's best archives to analyze accounts from more than 600 sources of 60 societies around the world.

第3段，第2句

本句采用'主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 不定式目的状语'的结构，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的简单句扩展模式，不定式作目的状语以及多层介词短语后置定语都是典型考点，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

Co-author professor Harvey Whitehouse said social scientists should now set about testing the theory in the field, rather than relying on old data.

第3段，第6句

「人物 + said + 宾语从句（省略 that）+ 情态动词建议」是新闻报道和学术讨论中的高频句式，四六级和考研英语阅读中常见。掌握后可复用于大量类似结构

"This study was based on historical descriptions of cultures around the world," he said.

第3段，第7句

引述动词 + 直接引语是新闻报道、学术写作和日常对话中的高频句式，四六级和考研英语阅读中经常出现类似结构。掌握这种引语格式及其成分划分方法具有较强的迁移价值。

Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.

第17题, A

本句涵盖祈使句结构、宾语从句、动名词短语作主语、被动语态、介词短语作状语等多种成分和结构,且容易产生混淆点(如动名词 deferring 与谓语的区分、to right-wing people 的成分归属),作为成分划分练习句价值较高。

When it comes to food, color is money.

第1段, 第1句

"When it comes to..." 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的话题引入结构, 主句的主系表形式也是高频句式, 典型性较强, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Oranges, for example, have to meet specific color standards.

第1段, 第3句

简单句结构虽基础, 但 "have to + 动词原形" 表示客观要求的用法在考试阅读中常见, 插入语 "for example" 的处理也是典型考点, 有一定代表性。

There are color standards for foods including French fries, tomatoes, pumpkins, olives, honey and cherries.

第1段, 第5句

There be 存在句是基础句型, 考试中常见, 但本句结构过于简单, 缺少从句或复杂成分搭配, 代表性一般。

A great number of our brain functions are dedicated to processing vision, while only a percent or two is given over to taste faculties, and the result is that color actually changes how we taste food.

第2段, 第3句

本句涵盖了多种句子成分: 主语(包括较长的名词短语和or并列结构)、谓语(系动词、被动结构、实义动词)、表语(从句作表语)、宾语(从句作宾语)、状语(to短语、副词actually)。还包含了三种从句类型(表语从句、宾语从句嵌套)和被动语态。成分种类丰富, 且包含主语数的一致性、从句作成分等值得练习的知识点, 训练价值较高。

In a 1980s study, for example, test participants were asked to name the flavor of the beverage they were drinking without being able to see that beverage.

第3段，第2句

被动语态加不定式宾补的结构 (sb be asked to do) 以及省略关系代词的定语从句都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似结构的句子中。

And we learn, for example, that fruits go from green and sour to red and ripe and sweet.

第3段，第16句

"及物动词 + that宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，具有较强的代表性。从句内 "go from A to B" 表示变化的用法也较为常见。但整体句式相对简单，缺少更复杂的定语从句、状语从句等典型难点结构。

Thus, if we see a green berry, we equate its color with a sour taste, and just looking at a red fruit will activate our expectations that it will taste sweet and delicious.

第3段，第17句

主干识别和时态难度适中,但分句嵌套、成分覆盖和结构典型性都较高,综合训练价值突出,适合作为条件句、并列句和同位语从句的综合练习材料,推荐优先使用。

They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.

第19题，C

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，尤其在科技、说明类文本中频繁出现，掌握后有较好的迁移价值。

Rhea Catapano from the University of Toronto and colleagues find meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people than poorer people, suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning.

第2段，第2句

find 加省略 that 的宾语从句、suggesting 分词短语作结果或伴随状语、以及 how 引导的宾语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；掌握本句结构后可大量迁移至其他学术性或说明性文本。

Well-being was tracked using measures of positive affect—whether, during the day before they were surveyed, participants had smiled or laughed a lot or experienced a lot of happiness.

第2段，第5句

学术文章中常见的句式:用破折号引出同位语解释前文概念,嵌套时间状语从句说明研究设计的时间细节,被动语态描述研究方法;这种"研究方法陈述+具体指标解释"的结构在四六级和考研阅读的学术类文章中高频出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Meaning was measured through a daily "purpose index", which explored the extent to which participants felt that they like what they do every day and are motivated to achieve their goals.

第2段，第6句

全句包含五层分句,层层嵌套:主句内嵌非限制性定语从句,其内又嵌限制性定语从句,再嵌两层宾语从句。每层都需要回溯确认修饰或依存关系,且 to which、that、what 等引导词密集出现,理解归属需反复梳理,复杂度高。

Finally, income levels were assessed.

第2段，第7句

被动语态在学术写作和考试阅读中高频出现，本句“主语 + be 动词 + 过去分词”是被动句的标准句式，具有一定代表性。但因过于简短且无修饰成分，复杂度不及真题中常见的长难句，迁移价值中等。

The results showed that the correlation between meaning and happiness was strongest among those in lower income brackets.

第2段，第8句

"show/indicate/suggest + that从句" 是学术写作和考试阅读中的高频句式，常用于陈述研究发现或结论。从句内使用 "be + 形容词最高级 + 介词短语" 说明比较结果，也是常见的表达模式。本句结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Happiness was measured using the same questions as in the first study, while meaning was measured using the single question: "Do you feel your life has an important purpose or meaning?"

第2段，第11句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语、状语从句、宾语从句等多种成分,包含被动语态、并列结构、从句嵌套等值得练习的点,特别是状语从句与直接引语的配合、宾语从句省略引导词等都是常见易错点,训练价值较高

In the final study, French participants indicated the extent to which they felt they led a purposeful and meaningful life and how much they considered themselves a happy person.

第2段，第13句

句子覆盖主谓宾、地点状语、定语从句、宾语从句、复合宾语(宾语加宾语补足语)、程度状语等多种成分。定语从句中 "to which" 这种介词提前用法、felt 后省略 that 的宾语从句、considered 的复合宾语结构,都是容易出错的考点,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

Finally, rather than using specific income brackets, they placed themselves on a "social ladder", representing where they stand in society with regard to wealth, education, and career.

第2段，第14句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、方式状语等多种核心成分，并包含分词短语状语和宾语从句，成分种类较丰富。特别是分词短语 "representing..." 和宾语从句 "where they stand..." 的嵌套关系，以及 "rather than" 引导的对比状语，对学生练习成分划分和层级分析有较高价值。

This might be the case because rich individuals have more access to other sources of happiness—many of which will be external, like lack of stress or community.

第3段，第2句

"主句 + because 原因状语从句" 以及 "非限制性定语从句补充说明前文名词" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词表推测、关系代词 "which" 指代前文内容也是常考点。该句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

It examined data collected from multiple countries.

第24题，D

简单句 + 后置定语的结构在考试中较为常见，具有一定代表性。但整体句式较为基础，不属于高频的复杂长难句类型，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 277 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。

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷13次 · 真题 53 句

password B1

n. 密码;口令

本卷12次 · 真题 10 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本卷11次 · 真题 36 句

moral B2

adj. 道德的

本卷9次 · 真题 32 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷8次 · 真题 363 句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷8次 · 真题 181 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷8次 · 真题 93 句

community B1

n. 社区

本卷7次 · 真题 163 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本卷7次 · 真题 91 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本卷7次 · 真题 42 句

fitness B1

n. 健康

本卷7次·真题 11 句

workout B1

n. 锻炼

本卷7次·真题 8 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷6次·真题 119 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷6次·真题 94 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本卷6次·真题 53 句

log B1

n. 原木, 木材

本卷6次·真题 10 句

flavor B1

n. 味道

本卷6次·真题 8 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本卷5次·真题 58 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷5次·真题 50 句

beverage B2

n. 饮料

本卷5次·真题 12 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷4次·真题 185 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷4次·真题 168 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷4次·真题 100 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本卷4次·真题 84 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷4次·真题 75 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本卷4次·真题 55 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本卷4次·真题 21 句

internal

B2

adj. 内部的

本卷4次·真题 17 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次·真题 273 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题 200 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 191 句

actually

A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷3次·真题 182 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本卷3次·真题 158 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本卷3次·真题 144 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷3次·真题 116 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本卷3次·真题 101 句

performance

B1

n. 表演

本卷3次·真题 98 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本卷3次·真题 75 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷3次·真题 59 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本卷3次·真题 57 句

ensure

B2

v. 确保

本卷3次·真题 57 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本卷3次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷3次·真题 49 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷3次·真题 39 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷3次·真题 32 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷3次·真题 26 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本卷3次·真题 13 句

offend B2

v. 冒犯, 得罪 (使不快或生气)

本卷3次·真题 11 句

specialty B2

n. 专业

本卷3次·真题 9 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷2次·真题 228 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷2次·真题 171 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷2次·真题 167 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本卷2次·真题 142 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷2次·真题 114 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷2次·真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷2次·真题 96 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次·真题 89 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷2次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷2次·真题 59 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本卷2次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本卷2次·真题 52 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本卷2次·真题 52 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本卷2次·真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本卷2次·真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷2次·真题 47 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本卷2次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本卷2次·真题 45 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷2次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本卷2次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷2次·真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本卷2次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 40 句

guideline

B2

n. 指导方针

本卷2次·真题40句

worldwide

B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷2次·真题35句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本卷2次·真题34句

incentive

B2

n. 激励

本卷2次·真题33句

context

B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷2次·真题32句

gather

B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷2次·真题31句

character

B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题30句

finally

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷2次·真题29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

property

B1

n. 财产

本卷2次·真题28句

satisfaction

B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题28句

conducive

C1

adj. 有助于的

本卷2次·真题26句

complaint

B1

n. 抱怨

本卷2次·真题23句

exciting

A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷2次·真题22句

version

B1

n. 版本

本卷2次·真题22句

authority

B2

n. 权力

本卷2次·真题 21 句

correlation

C1

n. 相关性

本卷2次·真题 21 句

superior

B2

adj. 更好的

本卷2次·真题 19 句

activate

B2

v. 使运作

本卷2次·真题 18 句

external

B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

healthcare

B2

n. 医疗保健

本卷2次·真题 14 句

prestigious

C1

adj. 有声望的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

poll

B2

n. 民意调查

本卷2次·真题 12 句

prediction

B2

n. 预测

本卷2次·真题 12 句

loyalty

B2

n. 忠诚

本卷2次·真题 10 句

mathematical

B2

adj. 数学的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

specialize

B2

v. 专门从事

本卷2次·真题 10 句

arrange

B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷2次·真题 9 句

profound

C1

adj. 深刻的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

comprehend

B2

v. 理解

本卷2次·真题 8 句

optimal

C1

adj. 最佳的;最优的

本卷2次·真题 8 句

profile B2

n. 简介

本卷2次·真题8句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷1次·真题568句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷1次·真题271句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题264句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题176句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本卷1次·真题138句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷1次·真题134句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷1次·真题128句

base A2

n. 基础

本卷1次·真题126句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷1次·真题126句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题126句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题121句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本卷1次·真题120句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题119句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本卷1次·真题112句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷1次·真题 108 句

career B1

n. 职业

本卷1次·真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷1次·真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 103 句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷1次·真题 98 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷1次·真题 73 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本卷1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷1次·真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷1次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷1次·真题 58 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

fashion B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在

本卷1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本卷1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本卷1次·真题 45 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本卷1次·真题 44 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本卷1次·真题 44 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本卷1次·真题 39 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

lecture B1

n. 讲座

本卷1次·真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本卷1次·真题 35 句

structure B1

n. 结构

本卷1次·真题 35 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本卷1次·真题 33 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本卷1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本卷1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本卷1次·真题 28 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本卷1次·真题 28 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本卷1次·真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本卷1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本卷1次·真题 26 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本卷1次·真题 26 句

visual B2

adj. 视觉的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本卷1次·真题 25 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本卷1次·真题 25 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本卷1次·真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本卷1次·真题 24 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本卷1次·真题 24 句

finance

B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

strength

B1

n. 力量

本卷1次·真题 23 句

widespread

B2

adj. 广泛的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

behavioral

B2

adj. 行为的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

continent

A2

n. 大陆

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster

B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

prior

B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

properly

B1

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse

C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

anticipate

B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consistent

B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter

B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本卷1次·真题 21 句

multiple

B2

adj. 多个的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

politics

B1

n. 政治

本卷1次·真题 21 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本卷1次·真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本卷1次·真题 20 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本卷1次·真题 19 句

respondent C1

n. 被告

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

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

crack B1

v. 破裂

本卷1次·真题 18 句

hunter B1

n. 猎人

本卷1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

hacker B2

n. 黑客 (非法入侵计算机系统者)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本卷1次·真题 16 句

bolster C1

v. 支持

本卷1次·真题 15 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本卷1次·真题 15 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

ladder A2

n. 梯子

本卷1次·真题 15 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本卷1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 15 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 14 句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本卷1次·真题 14 句

charity B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

oh A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

supervisor B2

n. 监督者

本卷1次·真题 13 句

yeah A1

intj. 是的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本卷1次·真题 12 句

cue

B2

n. 提示

本卷1次·真题 12 句

coverage

B2

n. 新闻报道

本卷1次·真题 11 句

dedicate

B2

v. 致力于

本卷1次·真题 11 句

evaluation

B2

n. 评估

本卷1次·真题 11 句

focused

B1

adj. 集中注意力的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

innovate

C1

v. 创新

本卷1次·真题 11 句

symbol

B2

n. 象征

本卷1次·真题 11 句

systematic

C1

adj. 系统的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

confine

C1

v. 限制

本卷1次·真题 10 句

religious

B1

adj. 宗教的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

adversely

C1

adv. 不利地

本卷1次·真题 9 句

compassion

B2

n. 同情

本卷1次·真题 9 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本卷1次·真题 9 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

enrich

B2

v. 丰富

本卷1次·真题 9 句

religion

B1

n. 宗教

本卷1次·真题 9 句

archive

B2

n. 档案馆

本卷1次·真题8句

ascertain

C1

v. 查明

本卷1次·真题8句

attain

B2

v. 达到

本卷1次·真题8句

berry

B1

n. 浆果

本卷1次·真题8句

civilization

B2

n. 文明(社会)

本卷1次·真题8句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题8句

furthermore

B2

adv. 此外

本卷1次·真题8句

hack

B2

v. 非法侵入(计算机系统)

本卷1次·真题8句

intention

B1

n. 意图

本卷1次·真题8句

overstate

C1

v. 夸大

本卷1次·真题8句

ritual

B2

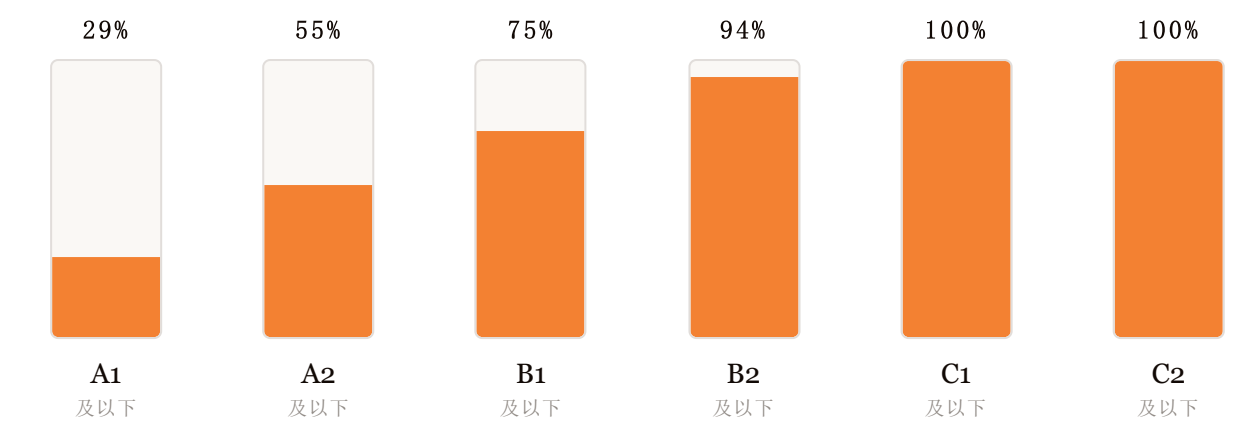
n. 仪式

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 753 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **753** 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 46 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 753 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

753

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2024年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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

2024年12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12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、2 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2024-12) • 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.

With the rapid progress in the economy, it is natural that people's ideology is bound for change. Being 26 is no longer a virtue to some people, and they are not alone in holding this view. Each might have different viewpoints on how to lead one's lifestyle: some prefer simplicity, some love luxuries, some spend 27, some accumulate as much as they can like a country mouse. As I was born poor and in the countryside, the simple rural life seldom loses its 28 to me, but as my station changes, I have an opportunity to 29 with the newly rich, an experience which has revolutionized my view of lifestyle.

随着经济的快速发展，人们的思想观念必然会发生变化。节俭对某些人来说不再是一种美德，而且持有这种观点的人并非少数。每个人对于如何过自己的生活可能有不同的看法：有些人偏爱简朴，有些人喜欢奢华，有些人挥霍无度，有些人则像乡下老鼠一样尽可能多地积累。由于我出生贫寒，来自农村，简朴的乡村生活对我很少失去吸引力，但随着我地位的改变，我有机会与新富阶层交往，这一经历彻底改变了我对生活方式的看法。

It is evil or sinful to spend little and to save much, an idea only recently being revealed to me. Actually the whole world is in a 30 to borrow and to spend, with the USA leading the trend. The USA is still the richest and most powerful country in the world, but the 31 is that they borrow money from us. Though a 32 of economics, at least I know that investing with borrowed money will turn the borrower into the 33 rather than the decent and kind lender. An apparent case is real estate. Those who are 34 and have got loans from the bank become relatively rich by selling their purchased home at a price several folds higher. Even education is not immune from this theory. Many of those poor parents who have the vision to send their children to college have benefited from this

investment, even though they have to 35 a living. It is reasonable to conclude that spending is praiseworthy, supposing it is not beyond your means.

少花钱多储蓄是邪恶的或有罪的，这个观念是最近才向我揭示的。实际上，整个世界都在疯狂地借贷和消费，美国引领着这一潮流。美国仍然是世界上最富有、最强大的国家，但讽刺的是，他们从我们这里借钱。虽然我是经济学的外行，但至少我知道，用借来的钱投资会使借款人变成掠夺者，而不是体面善良的贷款人。一个明显的例子是房地产。那些精明并从银行获得贷款的人通过以数倍高的价格出售他们购买的房屋而变得相对富有。甚至教育也不能免于这一理论。许多有远见的贫困父母送孩子上大学，从这项投资中受益，尽管他们不得不勉强维持生计。可以合理地得出结论，消费是值得赞扬的，假设它没有超出你的能力范围。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A appeal | I meadow |
| B extravagantly | J mingle |
| C intrinsically | K predator |
| D irony | L rage |
| E layman | M scrape |
| F literally | N shrewd |
| G majestic | O thrifty |
| H malicious | |

26. Being __(26)__ is no longer a virtue to some people

【答案】 **O) thrifty** 形容词

【词性槽】 Being __ 是动名词作主语，空位须填形容词作表语

【依据】 全文主题是「省与花」，被评为美德的正是「节俭」

结合 overview 与下一段 It is evil or sinful to spend little and to save much，作者反思的正是把「节俭/少花多存」当美德这件事；此处需要一个表「节俭」的形容词，thrifty 精准对应；它也与第 27 题的 extravagantly 形成全文核心对照。

【竞争词】 G) majestic 「雄伟的」与个人生活态度无关

majestic 多用于山河、宫殿等宏伟事物，描述人时也偏「庄严威严」，与「美德/生活习惯」的语义场不沾边。

H) malicious 感情色彩反了——它是贬义

malicious 意为「心怀恶意的」，是贬义词；而后文紧跟 a virtue（美德），褒贬色彩冲突，直接排除。

N) shrewd 「精明」更偏处世手腕，且第 34 题更需要它

shrewd 指头脑精明、会算计，并不直接对应「省钱」这一道德范畴；而且本卷第 34 题 Those who are __(34)__ and have got loans from the bank 在「精明地借贷投资房产」的语境里几乎只能由 shrewd 填上，先做易空的策略告诉我们 shrewd 要留给第 34 题。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— shrewd 也是形容词，且常被夸为美德。shrewd 既是形容词、又含「精明」这一常被视作褒义的特质，很容易被误填到 Being __(26)__ is no longer a virtue to some people；防坑点：本卷主旨是「省 vs 花」，第 34 题更需要 shrewd，先看全文再回填，节俭 (thrifty) 才是和「a virtue」「spend little and save much」前后呼应的那个。

27. some prefer simplicity, some love luxuries, some spend __(27)__, some accumulate as much as they can like a country mouse.

【答案】 **B) extravagantly** 副词

【词性槽】 动词 spend 后缺修饰语，要填副词

【依据】 与前文 luxuries、后文 accumulate 形成对照

前一分句 some love luxuries 已立「奢华爱好」，下一分句 some accumulate as much as they can like a country mouse 立「拼命攒钱」；本空在「花钱方式」的维度上需要一个「挥霍地、毫无节制地」的副词，与「攒钱」形成强对比，extravagantly（奢侈地、挥霍地）正好对应。

【竞争词】 c) intrinsically 「本质上」与「花钱方式」无关

intrinsically 描述「事物的内在属性」，搭配 spend 既不构成常见用法，也讲不通「本质地花钱」这种意思，与前后并列项的「花钱风格」维度对不上。

f) literally 「字面意义上」无法与 spend 直接搭出对照

literally 用于强调「真的、确确实实」，常修饰带夸张色彩的动词短语，但此处需要的是「花钱的程度/方式」对照「攒钱」，literally spend 无法形成对比意义，方向偏离。

28. the simple rural life seldom loses its __(28)__ to me

【答案】 **A) appeal** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 its 后接名词

【依据】 **lose one's appeal to sb. = 对某人失去吸引力**

lose one's appeal to sb. 是固定搭配；结合 As I was born poor and in the countryside, the simple rural life seldom loses its __(28)__ to me——「简单的乡村生活对我从未失去吸引力」，语义自洽，搭配地道。

【竞争词】 **D) irony 「讽刺」与「失去」搭配方向不对**

lose its irony 表「失去讽刺意味」，与「乡村生活对我」之间没有「讽刺」可言，且第 31 题 the irony is that... 是高度匹配 irony 的句型，应留给第 31 题。

E) layman 「外行」是指人，不能作生活的属性

layman 指「门外汉」，是描述人的身份名词，不会被「乡村生活」拥有；且第 32 题 a ___ of economics 是典型 a layman of 用法，应留给那里。

I) meadow 「草地」是具体物，不能被「失去」

meadow 是具体名词（草地、牧场），代入 lose its meadow 完全讲不通——乡村生活不会「失去它的一块草地」。

K) predator 「掠夺者」与本句感情色彩冲突

predator 多含贬义「掠食者/剥削者」，与「乡村生活对我从未失去 ___」这种偏温情的语境冲突；且第 33 题 turn the borrower into the ___ rather than the decent and kind lender 明显需要它形成对照，应留给第 33 题。

L) rage 「盛怒/风潮」与「乡村生活对我」不搭

rage 作名词表「盛怒」或「时尚风潮」，lose its rage 不构成英文常见搭配，且语义与「乡村生活的吸引力」无关；第 30 题 in a rage to do 的固定结构更需要它。

29. I have an opportunity to __(29)__ with the newly rich

【答案】 **J) mingle** (动词)

【词性槽】 have an opportunity to ___ 中 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 **mingle with sb. 是「与人交往」的固定搭配**

mingle with the newly rich 即「与新富阶层打交道」，正是作者所说的 an experience which has revolutionized my view of lifestyle.——能改变其生活观的，只有「亲身接触」这件事，语义、搭配双双契合。

【竞争词】 **M) scrape scrape 不与 with sb. 搭配「交往」**

scrape 作动词意为「刮、擦、勉强凑集」，常见搭配是 scrape by/along/a living，并不存在 scrape with sb. 表示与人交往的用法；而且第 35 题 they have to __(35)__ a living 恰好是 scrape a living 的经典搭配，先做易空策略提示要把 M 留给第 35 题。

30. Actually the whole world is in a __(30)__ to borrow and to spend, with the USA leading the trend.

【答案】 **L) rage** (名词)

【词性槽】 be in a __ to do sth. 中 a 后接名词

【依据】 in a rage to do = 狂热地、风靡地做某事

rage 作名词除「盛怒」外，常指「时尚、风靡一时的事物」；in a rage to borrow and to spend 即「世界都疯狂地借钱、花钱」，与后文 with the USA leading the trend (trend 也是同义复现) 完全呼应。

【竞争词】 I) meadow 「草地」与「全世界都在借钱花钱」毫无关联

meadow 是具体名词且语义场完全脱节，代入后 in a meadow to borrow 不成句，立即排除。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— meadow 看似与 borrow/spend 无关却最容易被排除得太晚。in a meadow 听上去像「在一片草地上」，部分考生扫到 the whole world is in a __ 时可能短暂迷惑；防坑点：be in a __ to do sth. 是固定结构，后接表「热潮/狂热」的抽象名词，meadow 不在此类，看 to do 这条线就能立排。

31. but the __(31)__ is that they borrow money from us.

【答案】 **D) irony** (名词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 后 + is 前，须是名词作主语

【依据】 「最强最富却向别人借钱」恰是反讽

前一句 The USA is still the richest and most powerful country in the world, 紧接 but the irony is that they borrow money from us——「最富最强反而要向我们借钱」正是「反讽」最典型的用法；the irony is that... 也是英语固定句型。

【竞争词】 E) layman 「外行」无法承担 the __ is that... 的语义

the layman is that... 不成立，layman 是指人，无法被引出「事实」的句型使用。

I) meadow 「草地」与 borrow money 无关

meadow 是具体名词，与「美国借钱」的话题完全脱节，语义不接。

K) predator 「掠夺者」做主语后接 is that 不通

predator 也是指人/动物的名词，the predator is that they borrow money from us 在意思上不通，且第 33 题 turn the borrower into the __ 才是它的归宿。

L) rage 「盛怒/风潮」不能承担 the __ is that... 的「事实/反差」语义

the rage is that... 不构成英文中表达「事实/反讽」的句型；且第 30 题 in a rage to do 的固定结构更需要它。

32. Though a __(32)__ of economics, at least I know that...

【答案】 **E) layman** (名词)

【词性槽】 Though a __ of economics 是名词性短语作让步状语

【依据】 a layman of economics = 经济学外行

作者紧接说 at least I know that investing with borrowed money will turn the borrower into...——「虽是外行，但至少懂得.....」，前后形成「让步 + 让步内的肯定」逻辑；layman of 是「某领域的外行」的常见说法。

【竞争词】 I) meadow 「草地」不能修饰人的身份

meadow 不指人，与 Though I am a meadow of economics 完全不通，词义层面就排除。

K) predator 「掠夺者」与作者自谦语气冲突

predator 多用于贬义的「掠食者/掠夺者」，且后文紧跟 at least I know that... 这种「自谦但仍有见识」的口吻，搭配 predator 在语气和语义上都冲突；且第 33 题更需要它。

L) rage 「盛怒/风潮」不能描述人在某学科的身份

rage 作名词不指人，a rage of economics 不构成「某学科的人」这种用法；第 30 题 in a rage to do 才是它的归宿。

33. investing with borrowed money will turn the borrower into the __(33)__ rather than the decent and kind lender.

【答案】 **K) predator** (名词)

【词性槽】 turn A into the __ rather than the decent and kind lender 中 the 后名词

【依据】 predator vs. lender = 掠夺者 vs. 仁慈的放贷人

the decent and kind lender 是「正派善良的放贷人」，与之对照、且语义反向的恰是 predator（掠夺者/剥削者）；句意：「借钱投资会把借款人变成掠夺者，而非正派的放贷人」，与作者「借钱投资可致富」的论点完全一致。

【竞争词】 I) meadow 「草地」无法与「放贷人」并列对照

meadow 是具体名词，rather than 两端必须同类，meadow 与 lender 不同类，直接排除。

L) rage 「盛怒」也不指人，无法与 lender 同类并列

rage 作名词指「盛怒」或「风潮」，不指人，与 lender 不同类，无法承担 rather than 两端的对照；且第 30 题 in a rage to do 才是它的归宿。

34. Those who are __(34)__ and have got loans from the bank become relatively rich by selling their purchased home at a price several folds higher.

【答案】 **N) shrewd** (形容词)

【词性槽】 Those who are __ and have got loans 中 are 后 + and 并列谓语，空位须为形容词

【依据】 「精明」恰好描述会借贷投资房产致富的人

shrewd 意为「精明的、有眼光的」，与下文 have got loans from the bank become relatively rich by selling their purchased home at a price several folds higher. 描述的「从银行贷款 → 倒卖房产 → 致富」的精明操作完全契合。

【竞争词】 G) majestic 「雄伟」不能形容人的投资能力

majestic 多用于山川、宫殿等宏伟事物，做表语形容人时偏「庄严威严」，与「会贷款投资房产」的精明操作无关。

H) malicious 贬义「恶意」与「合法投资致富」语境冲突

malicious 是「怀有恶意的」，但本句并未对借贷投资者作道德谴责，只是陈述「精明者→致富」的因果，贬义色彩不合适。

35. they have to __(35)__ a living

【答案】 **M) scrape** (动词)

【词性槽】 they have to __ a living 中 to 后接动词原形带宾语

【依据】 **scrape a living = 勉强糊口的固定搭配**

上下文 Many of those poor parents who have the vision to send their children to college have benefited from this investment, even though they have to __(35)__ a living. 说穷父母为送孩子上大学不惜「勉强糊口」，scrape a living 是六级常考的固定搭配，含义完全契合「贫困到只够维持生活」的语境。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

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

A) **appeal** (名词) (动词)

n. 吸引力；呼吁；v. 有吸引力，呼吁
用于第 28 空

B) **extravagantly** (副词)

adv. 奢侈地，挥霍地
用于第 27 空

C) **intrinsically** 副词

adv. 本质上, 内在地

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **irony** 名词

n. 讽刺, 反讽; 具有讽刺意味的事

用于第 31 空

E) **layman** 名词

n. 外行, 门外汉

用于第 32 空

F) **literally** 副词

adv. 字面上地; 确实地

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **majestic** 形容词

adj. 雄伟的, 庄严的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **malicious** 形容词

adj. 恶意的, 怀有恶意的

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **meadow** 名词

n. 草地, 牧场

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **mingle** 动词

v. 混合, 交往, 相互结识

用于第 29 空

K) **predator** 名词

n. 捕食者; 掠夺者, 剥削者

用于第 33 空

L) **rage** 名词 动词

n. 盛怒; 时尚, 风靡一时的事物 (in a rage to do = 急切地、狂热地); v. 发怒

用于第 30 空

M) **scrape** 动词 名词

v. 刮, 擦; 勉强凑集 (scrape a living = 勉强糊口)

用于第 35 空

N) **shrewd** 形容词

adj. 精明的, 机敏的

用于第 34 空

O) **thrifty** 形容词

adj. 节俭的, 节约的

用于第 26 空

全文主旨

作者从亲历出发反思「省与花」的生活观

全文以作者从节俭乡村出身、到接触新富阶层后观念翻转为主线, 讨论「省钱是不是美德」「借钱投资能否致富」「教育投入也是借贷消费的一种」等议题。开篇 With the rapid

progress in the economy, it is natural that people's ideology is bound for change. 已定调——经济变迁带动观念变迁；第二段进一步提出 It is evil or sinful to spend little and to save much, an idea only recently being revealed to me., 把「花钱可贵、超出能力之外才不可取」立为结论。

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。

C) **intrinsically** 最像第 27 题答案

intrinsically 是副词，与 some spend __(27)__ 的副词槽对得上，词形也长得「学术」很迷惑；但「本质上花钱」语义讲不通，与并列项 luxuries / accumulate 的「花钱方式」维度对不上，识破点在「与左右邻居是否同维度对照」。

F) **literally** 也最像第 27 题答案

literally 是副词且使用率高，扫一眼也能塞进 some spend __, 但它强调「真的、确实」，无法与 accumulate 形成「奢/俭」的对照，识破点同样是「同维度对照」。

G) **majestic** 最像第 26 或 34 题答案

majestic 是形容词，扫词性时可能误塞进 Being majestic 或 Those who are majestic；识破点：它形容「宏伟/庄严」，与「节俭」「投资精明」这两个语义场都不沾。

H) **malicious** 最像第 34 题答案

malicious 是形容词，能塞进 Those who are malicious；但它是贬义「恶意」，而 34 题语境只是中性描述「贷款投资致富」，未做道德谴责，识破点在感情色彩与上下文是否一致。

I) **meadow** 最像第 28 或 30 题答案

meadow 与 rural life、countryside 等乡村词同语义场，最易被误塞进 the simple rural life seldom loses its __(28)__ to me；识破点：lose its meadow 完全不构成英文搭配，且 meadow 是具体名词，无法与「失去对我的某种属性」组合。

5 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。

With the rapid progress in the economy, it is natural that people's ideology is bound for change.

第1段，第1句

it is + 形容词 + that 从句（形式主语结构）是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频句式，如 it is important that、it is necessary that 等。掌握这个句型可以直接迁移到大量类似结构。with 介词短语作状语也是常考结构。本句是非常典型的形式主语句式范例。

Actually the whole world is in a rage to borrow and to spend, with the USA leading the trend.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构加独立主格结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式，特别是 "with" 引导的伴随状语在描述复杂情境时频繁出现。不定式作后置定语修饰抽象名词(如 rage)也是典型用法。掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量类似句子。

Though a layman of economics, at least I know that investing with borrowed money will turn the borrower into the predator rather than the decent and kind lender.

第2段，第4句

涵盖让步状语从句的省略现象、宾语从句、动名词短语作主语、宾补结构 turn A into B、对比状语 rather than 等多种成分和结构，且有典型的易错点（如状语从句省略、宾补与状语的区分），训练价值较高。

Even education is not immune from this theory.

第2段，第7句

主系表结构配否定词是常见句式，但 "be immune from" 这种搭配在真题中出现频率中等，句子结构过于简单，不如复合句或含有从句的结构更具代表性。

Many of those poor parents who have the vision to send their children to college have benefited from this investment, even though they have to scrape a living.

第2段，第8句

这个句子的结构非常典型:主句 + 限制性定语从句(嵌套在主语中)+ 让步状语从句,是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的复合句模式。主语被定语从句修饰、让步状语从句表达转折对比,这些都是高频考点。掌握这个句型后,学生可以在大量真题中复用相同的分析方法,代表性很强。

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。

view

A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇2次 · 真题 134 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 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

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

economy

B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 102 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇1次·真题 41 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇1次·真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vision B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

luxury B2

n. 奢侈品

本篇1次·真题 19 句

accumulate

B2

v. 积累

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

predator

B2

n. 捕食性动物，食肉动物

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

virtue

B2

n. 美德

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

estate

B2

n. 地产

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

newly

B1

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

ideology

C1

n. 意识形态

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

reasonable

B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

decent

B2

adj. 得体的，像样的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

evil

B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

layman

C1

n. 外行

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

revolutionize

C1

v. 彻底改变

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

viewpoint

B2

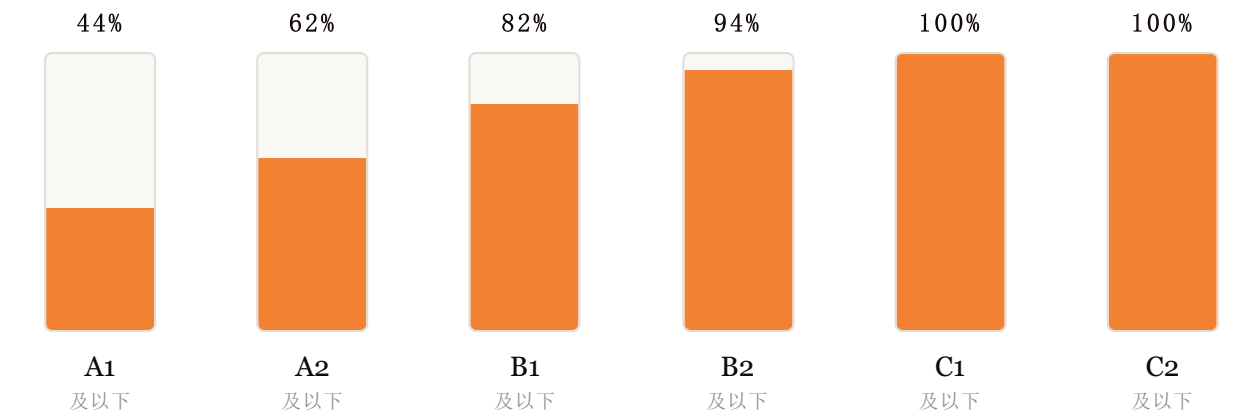
n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 125 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 125 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 7 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 125 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

125

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2024年12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12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12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(2024-12) • 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**.

Are Forgotten Crops the Future of Food?

A) On a small fruit farm near the Straits of Malacca, Lim Kok Ann is down to just one tree growing kedondong, a crunchy, sour berry that Malaysians mostly use in pickles(腌菜) and salads. "It's not very well-known," says the 45-year-old, who is instead focusing on longan(龙眼) berries and pineapples, which have bigger markets. "We have to grow what is profitable," he says.

在马六甲海峡附近的一个小果园里,林国安只剩下一棵种植kedondong的树了,这是一种松脆的酸浆果,马来西亚人主要用来做腌菜和沙拉。"它不太出名,"这位45岁的果农说,他转而专注于种植龙眼和菠萝,因为这些水果有更大的市场。"我们必须种植能赚钱的作物,"他说。

B) But less than an hour away in the Malaysian countryside, inside three giant, silver domes, scientists are trying to change the future of food. They're pushing the boundaries of what humans eat by growing and processing so-called "alternative" crops—such as kedondong. At the headquarters of global research centre Crops For the Future (CFF) this particular under-used fruit has been turned into a sugar-free juice, high in vitamin C and getting top marks in sensory evaluations. "Anything you see here is a forgotten crop," says Sayed Azam-Ali of the abundant plants weaving through the gardens of CFF outside Malaysia's capital Kuala Lumpur.

但在不到一小时车程外的马来西亚乡村,在三个巨大的银色穹顶内,科学家们正试图改变食物的未来。他们通过种植和加工所谓的"替代"作物——比如kedondong——来突破人类饮食的边界。在全球研究中心Crops For the Future(CFF)的总部,这种特殊的未被充分利用的水果已被制成无糖果汁,富含维生素C,在感官评估中获得最高分。"你在这里看到的都是被遗忘的作物,"Sayed Azam-Ali指着在马来西亚首都吉隆坡郊外CFF花园中蔓延生长的大量植物说。

- C) Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply. "We're dependent on these four," he says. "But actually there're 7,000 crops we've been farming for thousands of years. We ignore all of those." Researchers are trying to unlock the potential of these ignored crops—plants they describe as forgotten, under-used or "alternative" as they are displaced by increasingly uniform diets fuelled by processed ingredients from the major crops.

Azam-Ali教授解释说,仅有四种作物——小麦、玉米、水稻和大豆——提供了世界三分之二的粮食供应。"我们依赖这四种作物,"他说。"但实际上我们已经种植了7000种作物数千年了。我们忽视了所有这些作物。"研究人员正试图释放这些被忽视作物的潜力——他们称这些植物为被遗忘的、未被充分利用的或"替代"作物,因为它们被日益单一的饮食所取代,而这些饮食由主要作物加工而成的原料驱动。

- D) It's a timely quest. The food sector is already responsible for nearly a third of global greenhouse gas emissions. By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion. Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.

这是一项紧迫的探索。食品行业已经造成了全球近三分之一的温室气体排放。据估计,到2050年,世界必须增产50%的粮食才能养活预计的100亿全球人口。在不加剧气候变化的情况下满足这一需求需要紧急的解决方案。

- E) Forgotten crops hold key answers. By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops and their carbon-heavy supply chains. Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops. On top of that forgotten crops are among the most climate-resilient(具有气候韧性的) and nutritious, argues Azam-Ali. His summary is plain: "Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity."

被遗忘的作物握有关键答案。通过投资被忽视的本地植物,各国可以减少对进口作物及其碳密集型供应链的依赖。恢复人类曾经食用的作物多样性也能在气候变暖威胁现有作物的时代增强粮食安全。除此之外,被遗忘的作物还是最具气候韧性和营养价值的作物之一,Azam-Ali认为。他的总结很明确:"饮食多样化对人类的未来至关重要。"

- F) Food security experts agree. "There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance," says Cecilia Tortajada, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore. "Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.

粮食安全专家对此表示赞同。"世界上不存在粮食不安全,存在的是粮食无知,"新加坡国立大学水政策研究所高级研究员Cecilia Tortajada说。"每当我们有本地作物时,我们往往会无视它们,仿佛它们不值钱,但实际上它们很有价值,"她补充道。

- G) Azam-Ali knows that scepticism firsthand. He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger. The then-PhD student remembers marvelling at the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed. He saw a tremendous opportunity to build alternative food systems. But "the resistance was enormous," he recalls.

Azam-Ali对这种怀疑态度有切身体会。他在20世纪80年代通过在尼日尔遇到的女农民的工作接触到替代作物。当时还是博士生的他记得,他惊叹于这些女性在后院种植的作物,她们在没有技术支持的情况

下,在大作物歉收时用这些作物养活家人。他看到了建立替代粮食系统的巨大机会。但"阻力是巨大的,"他回忆道。

- H) Undeterred, he ploughed on. Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones. But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained. "That's the critical thing," he says. In one of the centre's domes, food technologist Tan Xinlin uses powdered moringa(辣木) leaves in place of some wheat flour to bake a cake lower in gluten(谷胶) and higher in nutrients. Tan's job is to create recipes with these still-unfamiliar ingredients that will appeal to both local and international tastes. In recent years she has used some of the forgotten crops grown at CFF, such as moringa and bambara groundnut, to make everything from instant soup to Indian snacks. "I try to modernise forgotten crops instead of using old recipes." says Tan, who is also a trained chef. It's a strategy to appeal to the world's growing middle classes who are increasingly turning to the fast and processed food industries. It's also a way to help counter perceptions of local crops as "old or poor people's food" or as inferior "women's crops", adds Tan.

他毫不气馁,继续前行。一个又一个项目帮助证明这些作物在不同环境中作为主粮作物的替代品是可行的。但这些作物是否有市场的问题依然存在。"这是关键问题,"他说。在该中心的一个穹顶内,食品技术专家Tan Xinlin用辣木叶粉代替部分小麦粉来烘焙低谷胶、高营养的蛋糕。Tan的工作是用这些仍不为人熟知的原料创造既能吸引本地口味又能吸引国际口味的食谱。近年来,她使用了CFF种植的一些被遗忘的作物,如辣木和bambara groundnut,制作了从速溶汤到印度小吃的各种食品。"我试图使被遗忘的作物现代化,而不是使用旧食谱,"同时也是一名训练有素的厨师的Tan说。这是一种吸引世界上日益增长的中产阶级的策略,他们越来越多地转向快餐和加工食品行业。这也是一种帮助对抗本地作物被视为"老年人或穷人的食物"或低劣的"女性作物"这种看法的方式,Tan补充道。

- I) The roots of these connotations about local foods can run deep. The bambara groundnut, a protein-rich native crop of sub-Saharan Africa that is also grown in parts of southeast Asia, can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule. "African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it," says Azam-Ali. "Colonial powers said you can't grow that because there's no oil. We can't get a market for it." But today the bambara murukku is one of CFF's best reviewed foods and they are aiming to get it into grocery stores, pointing to the success of crops like quinoa to potential investors. Some 30 years ago, quinoa was virtually unheard of outside its native mountains in Bolivia and Peru. Today the nutritious grain is found on the menus of lavish restaurants across the world.

这些关于本地食物的内涵的根源可能很深。bambara groundnut是撒哈拉以南非洲的一种富含蛋白质的本地作物,也在东南亚部分地区种植,其边缘化可以追溯到殖民统治时期。"种植bambara groundnut的非洲妇女实际上因种植它而受到惩罚,"Azam-Ali说。"殖民势力说你不能种植那个,因为它没有油。我们无法为它找到市场。"但今天,bambara murukku是CFF最受好评的食品之一,他们正致力于将其推向杂货店,并向潜在投资者指出藜麦等作物的成功案例。大约30年前,藜麦在其原产地玻利维亚和秘鲁的山区之外几乎无人知晓。如今,这种营养丰富的谷物出现在世界各地豪华餐厅的菜单上。

- J) Measuring crops by nutrition instead of yield is at the heart of the forgotten foods enterprise. Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture. That was in part a crucial response to devastating famines at a time when the world needed to increase its food supply. Today "nutrition is becoming a time bomb", says Azam-Ali, as growing

carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals. Instead of bio-fortifying major crops we should be investing in those forgotten crops that are already more nutritious, he asserts.

用营养而非产量来衡量作物是被遗忘食物事业的核心。自20世纪60年代“绿色革命”以来,高产作物一直主导着现代农业。这在一定程度上是对当时世界需要增加粮食供应时毁灭性饥荒的重要回应。如今,“营养正在成为一颗定时炸弹,”Azam-Ali说,因为不断上升的二氧化碳水平正在剥夺作物的矿物质。他断言,我们不应该对主要作物进行生物强化,而应该投资于那些已经更具营养价值的被遗忘作物。

- K) In the bowels of CFF's third dome, lab manager Gomathy Sethuraman opens a window into the centre's "crown jewels", revealing vines of winged beans growing under a bright yellow light. It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops. This research is "the game changer", says Azam-Ali, ensuring that "future crops" are also the healthiest ones in warmer climates.

在CFF第三个穹顶的深处,实验室主管Gomathy Sethuraman打开了一扇通往该中心“镇馆之宝”的窗户,展示了在明亮的黄光下生长的翼豆藤蔓。这是多个实验室之一,科学家们正在研究更高温度和二氧化碳水平对替代作物营养成分的影响。这项研究是“改变游戏规则的因素,”Azam-Ali说,确保“未来的作物”也是温暖气候下最健康的作物。

- L) There is a growing global momentum around forgotten foods, says Danielle Nierenberg, president of Food Tank, a US-based think tank. Other than CFF, which bills itself as the world's first research centre dedicated solely to under-utilised crops, there are other key groups championing agricultural diversity including Crop Trust, Slow Food, Icrisat and Bioversity International. Add to that more middle-income consumers searching for nutritious foods and others eager to try the unprocessed foods their grandparents once ate, she says.

全球范围内对被遗忘食物的关注正在增长,美国智库Food Tank的主席Danielle Nierenberg说。除了CFF——它自称是世界上第一个专门致力于未被充分利用作物的研究中心——还有其他倡导农业多样性的关键组织,包括Crop Trust、Slow Food、Icrisat和Bioversity International。再加上越来越多的中等收入消费者寻找营养食品,以及其他渴望尝试祖父母曾经吃过的未加工食品的人,她说。

- M) But the rising interest in forgotten foods in some quarters is overtaken by the global spread of Western-style diets heavy in sugar, fat and processed foods in others.

但在某些领域对被遗忘食物日益增长的兴趣被其他地区西式饮食的全球传播所超越,这些饮食富含糖、脂肪和加工食品。

- N) A key obstacle to promoting fading local crops in Malaysia, for example, is "the obsession with imported products", says Jenifer Kuah, co-founder of a restaurant that champions locally-sourced food in an affluent suburb of Kuala Lumpur. Customers at Sitka, regarded as a pioneer in the country's small farm-to-table dining scene, still seek foreign ingredients as a "status symbol", she says.

例如,在马来西亚推广逐渐消失的本地作物的一个关键障碍是“对进口产品的痴迷,”吉隆坡富裕郊区一家倡导本地食材餐厅的联合创始人Jenifer Kuah说。Sitka被视为该国小规模农场到餐桌用餐场景的先驱,该餐厅的顾客仍将外国食材视为“地位象征,”她说。

- O) The argument for forgotten foods feels intuitive. Some analysts say it is in fact inevitable. "Climate change is going to mean almost certainly tastes are going to be forced to change," says Tim Lang,

professor of food policy at City, University of London. We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.

支持被遗忘食物的论点让人感觉很直观。一些分析师说这实际上是不可避免的。"气候变化几乎肯定意味着口味将被迫改变,"伦敦城市大学食品政策教授Tim Lang说。随着主粮作物产量下降,我们"必须习惯吃其他作物,"他说。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to a senior researcher, we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops.

据一位资深研究员称,如果我们消除对本土作物的无知,我们将拥有安全的粮食供应。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无知/native crops + senior researcher

【定位】 "There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance," says Cecilia Tortajada, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore. "Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.

「世界上不存在食物不安全,只存在食物无知,」新加坡国立大学水政策研究所的资深研究员 Cecilia Tortajada 说。「只要有本土作物,我们就倾向于无视它们,仿佛它们没有价值,但它们其实有价值,」她补充说。

【改写】 a senior researcher ↔

a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore
身份同位替换

we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops ↔

There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance

否定对比 → 肯定因果重述

native crops ↔ **native crops**

原词复现

37. Most of the world's food supply comes from a tiny number out of thousands of crops that have been grown for centuries.

世界上大部分粮食供应来自数千种已种植了几个世纪的作物中的极少数作物。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「a tiny number out of thousands」的数量对比

【定位】 Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply. "We're dependent on these four," he says. "But actually there're 7,000 crops we've been farming for thousands of years. We ignore all of those."

Azam-Ali 教授解释说，仅仅小麦、玉米、稻米和大豆这四种作物就提供了全世界三分之二的食物供应。「我们依赖这四种作物，」他说，「但其实我们已经种植了几千年的作物有 7000 种，我们对其他全都视而不见。」

【改写】 Most of the world's food supply ↔ **two-thirds of the world's food supply**

分数 → 模糊量词

a tiny number out of thousands of crops ↔ **just four crops**

具体小数 → 模糊小量词

that have been grown for centuries ↔ **we've been farming for thousands of years**

时间跨度的上下位

【辨邻】 **D** By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion 讲的是「未来要多生产多少」，而非「现在四种作物占多少」。

By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food

38. To provide their family with food when the staple crops failed, some African women farmers grew local crops in their backyards.

当主要作物歉收时，一些非洲女性农民在自家后院种植当地作物以为家人提供食物。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 African women + backyards + 主粮失败

【定位】 He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger. The then-PhD student remembers marvelling at the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed.

他在 1980 年代通过在尼日尔遇到的妇女农人的工作接触到了替代作物。这位当时还在读博的学生回忆，对她们在自家后院、不借助科技、在主要作物失败时种来养家的作物，他充满惊叹。

【改写】 African women farmers ↔ **women farmers he met in Niger**

上位地理替换

grew local crops in their backyards ↔ **the crops they grew in their backyards**

原词复现

To provide their family with food when the staple crops failed ↔

to feed their families when the big crops failed

同义动词与上下位词替换

【辨邻】 I African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it 涉及的是「殖民惩罚导致边缘化」，与 when the staple crops failed 这一动机条件无关。

African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it

39. High-yielding crops have occupied a dominant position in modern agriculture since the green revolution in the last century.

自上世纪绿色革命以来,高产作物在现代农业中占据主导地位。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 high-yielding + green revolution + last century

【定位】 Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture.

自 1960 年代的「绿色革命」以来, 高产作物一直主导着现代农业。

【改写】 High-yielding crops ↔ **high-yielding crops**

原词复现

have occupied a dominant position in modern agriculture ↔ **have dominated modern agriculture**

动词与同源名词短语的等值替换

since the green revolution in the last century ↔ **Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s**

具体年代 → 上位时间段

40. Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments, but the critical question was whether they would be marketable.

种植替代作物被证明在各种环境中是可行的,但关键问题是它们是否有市场。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 [feasible in various environments] + [marketable]

【定位】 Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones. But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained.

一个又一个项目帮助证明这些作物在不同环境中作为主粮的替代品是可行的。但它们是否能被市场接受这个问题仍然存在。

【改写】 Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments ↔

Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones

形容词同义 + 名词同义

but the critical question was whether they would be marketable ↔

But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained

转折结构 + 关键词复现

【辨邻】 E By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops 是「投资带来的好处」的论述，没有 marketable 这一关键评估维度。

By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops and their carbon-heavy supply chains

41. According to a professor, when the yields of staple crops fall, we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops.

据一位教授称,当主要作物的产量下降时,我们将不得不适应食用来自替代作物的食物。

【答案】 O 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 professor + 主粮减产 + 改吃替代作物

【定位】 We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.

他说,随着主粮作物的产量下降,我们「必须习惯吃别的作物」。

【改写】 According to a professor ↔ **Tim Lang, professor of food policy at City, University of London**
身份具体化

when the yields of staple crops fall ↔ **as yields of staple crops fall**

连词同义替换

we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops ↔

have to get used to eating other crops

动词短语同义 + 名词同义

【辨邻】 E warming climates threaten existing crops 后跟的是「Bringing back the variety」的主动倡议,而非 will have to adapt to eating 这种「不得不适应」的被动结论。

Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops

42. Urgent measures have to be taken to provide food for the projected world population without aggravating the climate.

必须采取紧急措施为预计的世界人口提供粮食,同时不加剧气候问题。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 projected world population + 不加剧气候

【定位】 By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion. Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.

据估计，到 2050 年，全世界必须多生产 50% 的食物，才能养活预计达到 100 亿的全球人口。在不加剧气候变化的前提下满足这一需求，需要紧急的解决方案。

【改写】 Urgent measures have to be taken ↔ **calls for urgent solutions**

「呼吁紧急方案」与「必须采取紧急措施」等值

provide food for the projected world population ↔

to feed the projected global population of 10 billion

动词同义 + 形容词原词复现

without aggravating the climate ↔ **without contributing to climate change**

动词短语近义改写

【辨邻】 E Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity 是宣言式总结，缺 projected world population 与 Urgent measures 这两个具体要素。

Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity

43. Colonial rule marginalised local crops by punishing Africans who grew them.

殖民统治通过惩罚种植本土作物的非洲人使这些作物边缘化。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Colonial rule + punishing Africans + 种植

【定位】 "African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it," says Azam-Ali. "Colonial powers said you can't grow that because there's no oil. We can't get a market for it."

「种植 bambara 花生的非洲妇女实际上因为种植它而受到惩罚，」 Azam-Ali 说。「殖民列强说，你们不能种它，因为它不产油，我们没法给它打开市场。」

【改写】 Colonial rule ↔ **Colonial powers**

近义名词替换

marginalised local crops ↔ **can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule**

动词与同根名词的等值

by punishing Africans who grew them ↔

African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it

主动 → 被动 + 上下位人群

【辨邻】 **G** the crops they grew in their backyards ... to feed their families when the big crops failed 描述的是「主动求生式种植」，与 punishing Africans who grew them 这一「被惩罚」的因果链相反。

the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed

44. As existing crops are endangered by global warming, we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops.

随着现有作物受到全球变暖的威胁,我们可以通过恢复许多被遗忘的粮食作物来增加粮食安全。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 全球变暖威胁现有作物 + 恢复被遗忘作物

【定位】 Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops.

在气候变暖威胁现有作物之际，恢复人类曾经食用的多样化作物，也能提升食物安全。

【改写】 As existing crops are endangered by global warming ↔

at a time warming climates threaten existing crops

条件连词与谓语同义替换

we can increase food security ↔ **boosts food security**

动词同义替换

by bringing back the many forgotten food crops ↔

Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate

近义名词替换

【辨邻】 **D** Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions 提出问题，但没有 bringing back 这一具体对策。

Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions

O have to get used to eating other crops 与 we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops 在方向（被动适应 vs 主动恢复）与结论（习惯口味 vs 食物安全）上都不同。

have to get used to eating other crops

45. Researchers are trying to find out how higher temperatures and CO₂ levels affect the nutritional composition of alternative crops.

研究人员正在试图找出更高的温度和二氧化碳水平如何影响替代作物的营养成分。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 higher temperatures + CO₂ + nutritional composition

【定位】 It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops.

这是多个生长室之一，科学家们在那里研究更高温度与二氧化碳浓度对替代作物营养构成的影响。

【改写】 higher temperatures and CO₂ levels ↔ **higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels**

化学式与全称等值

the nutritional composition of alternative crops ↔ **the nutritional make-up of alternative crops**

近义名词替换

find out how ... affect ... ↔ **studying the impact of ... on ...**

句式重构

【辨邻】 J growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals 是结论式判断，与 Researchers are trying to find out 这一研究行为不同。

growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals

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 马来西亚一位水果农 Lim Kok Ann 因为市场小，只剩一棵 kedondong 树，转而种植市场更大的 longan 和菠萝；用一个真实农户的取舍引出「被遗忘作物」的困境。

信息指纹 农户姓名与 kedondong 取舍

B 在马来西亚乡村的三个银色穹顶里，全球研究中心 Crops For the Future (CFF) 把像 kedondong 这样的「替代」作物加工成无糖果汁；引出「被遗忘作物」这一核心概念与 CFF。

信息指纹 CFF 总部与无糖果汁

C Azam-Ali 教授指出 just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply，而人类种植了几千年的 7,000 crops 大多被忽视。

信息指纹 四种作物供两/三与七千种作物

- D 食品行业排放占全球温室气体近三分之一，到 2050 年要给 10 billion 人口多生产 50% 食物，且不能加剧气候变化，因此 calls for urgent solutions。

信息指纹 2050 年百亿人口与紧急解决方案

- E 在气候变暖威胁现有作物时，恢复「被遗忘作物」的多样性可以减少对进口作物的依赖、并 boosts food security；Azam-Ali 总结 Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity。

信息指纹 气候变暖威胁下用多样性提升食物安全

- F 食品安全专家 Cecilia Tortajada 提出 There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance，认为人们对本土作物的无视才是问题。

信息指纹 无知论与 Cecilia Tortajada

- G Azam-Ali 1980 年代在尼日尔看到 women farmers 在 backyards 种植替代作物，to feed their families when the big crops failed，由此看到另立食物系统的机会。

信息指纹 尼日尔后院妇女与主粮失败

- H Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones，但 the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained；并介绍食品技术员 Tan Xinlin 用 moringa 替代部分小麦粉做蛋糕、把陌生原料「现代化」以打开市场。

信息指纹 可行性已证而市场化存疑 + Tan Xinlin 配方

- I bambara groundnut 在非洲被边缘化要追溯到殖民统治：African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it；今天它是 CFF 评价最好的食品之一，并以 quinoa 为可借鉴的成功例子。

信息指纹 殖民惩罚种植非洲妇女与 quinoa 案例

- J Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture，但现在「营养正在成为定时炸弹」，应该投资本就更营养的被遗忘作物。

信息指纹 1960 年代绿色革命与高产作物主导

K 在 CFF 第三个穹顶里，科学家在多个生长室研究 the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops，确保「未来作物」在更暖气候下仍最健康。

信息指纹 高温与 CO₂ 对替代作物营养构成的研究

L Food Tank 主席 Danielle Nierenberg 指出「被遗忘食物」正形成全球势头，CFF 之外还有 Crop Trust、Slow Food、Icrisat 和 Bioversity International 等组织。

信息指纹 全球势头与多家智库点名

M 尽管一些地方对被遗忘食物兴趣上升，但 the global spread of Western-style diets heavy in sugar, fat and processed foods 在更多地方仍占上风。

信息指纹 西式饮食扩散压过被遗忘食物兴趣

N 在马来西亚，推广本土作物的关键障碍是 the obsession with imported products；Sitka 餐厅联合创始人 Jenifer Kuah 说顾客仍把外国食材当 status symbol。

信息指纹 对进口产品的痴迷与 Sitka 餐厅

O 城市大学伦敦食品政策教授 Tim Lang 认为气候变化将逼迫口味改变，We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall。

信息指纹 Tim Lang 教授与主粮减产逼变口味

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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's not very well-known," says the 45-year-old, who is instead focusing on longan(龙眼) berries and pineapples, which have bigger markets.

A段，第2句

覆盖引述结构的倒装主谓、宾语从句、系表结构、进行时谓语、关系代词作主语、嵌套定语从句等多种成分和结构，且存在易混点（who和which分别修饰谁、倒装句的主谓识别），练习价值较高。

At the headquarters of global research centre Crops For the Future (CFF) this particular under-used fruit has been turned into a sugar-free juice, high in vitamin C and getting top marks in sensory evaluations.

B段，第3句

现在完成时被动语态是四六级和考研常考句式，句首介词短语作状语也是典型结构，掌握后迁移性强

Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply.

C段，第1句

主句加 that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研中非常常见的句式,explain/say/think + that 从句的结构在真题中反复出现。从句内部的同位语插入也是典型的书面语特征,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"We're dependent on these four," he says.

C段，第2句

直接引语句式在英语中常见，尤其在新闻报道、口语转述和文学作品中频繁出现。主系表结构（be dependent on）也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型。但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型考试句式的代表性中等。

Researchers are trying to unlock the potential of these ignored crops—plants they describe as forgotten, under-used or "alternative" as they are displaced by increasingly uniform diets fuelled by processed ingredients from the major crops.

C段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:主句宾语后有同位语,同位语内嵌定语从句(且省略了关系代词),定语从句的谓语使用"describe...as..."搭配带宾语补足语,状语从句是被动语态且"by"后接复杂的名词短语作状语。涵盖了主谓宾、同位语、定语从句、状语从句、宾语补足语、被动语态状语等多种成分类型,且存在关系代词省略、破折号同位、过去分词定语等易混淆点,作为划分练习句价值很高。

The food sector is already responsible for nearly a third of global greenhouse gas emissions.

D段，第2句

主系表结构是常见基础句式，形容词作表语并带介词短语补足语的模式在说明文中常见，有一定代表性，但不属于考试高频复杂句型。

Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.

D段，第4句

动名词短语作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在学术或议论文语境中常见，本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

On top of that forgotten crops are among the most climate-resilient(具有气候韧性的) and nutritious, argues Azam-Ali.

E段，第4句

主系表结构配合状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，among 引导的表语短语和并列形容词最高级也经常出现，句末的引述倒装（argues Azam-Ali）也是学术文本的典型标志，具有一定代表性和复用价值。

"Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.

F段，第3句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态语气、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度均达到中等偏上难度,特别适合作为进阶练习材料,帮助学生突破简单句瓶颈,掌握状语从句嵌套、虚拟语气识别和并列转折分析等关键技能,训练价值较高。

He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger.

G段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的代表性：主句 + 嵌入在介词短语中的限制性定语从句（且省略关系代词）是常见的句式。短语动词作谓语、多个状语修饰主句、定语从句修饰名词等都是典型的考点。掌握此类句式后，学生可以较好地迁移到其他类似结构的句子。

But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained.

H段，第3句

本句的结构——名词后接介词短语,介词短语中嵌套 whether 引导的名词性从句——在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,属于说明抽象概念(如 question、problem、issue)内容的典型句式。掌握这种结构有助于理解学术和正式文本中常见的表达方式,迁移价值较高。

In one of the centre's domes, food technologist Tan Xinlin uses powdered moringa(辣木) leaves in place of some wheat flour to bake a cake lower in gluten(谷胶) and higher in nutrients.

H段，第5句

本句为典型的“主谓宾 + 多层修饰”结构,地点状语前置、方式状语和目的状语后置、形容词短语作后置定语,这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析

In recent years she has used some of the forgotten crops grown at CFF, such as moringa and bambara groundnut, to make everything from instant soup to Indian snacks.

H段，第7句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式:简单句主干加多层修饰。句首时间状语、宾语后置定语、同位语举例、句末目的状语的组合是新闻报道和学术文章的常见模式,学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析,迁移价值较高。

"I try to modernise forgotten crops instead of using old recipes." says Tan, who is also a trained chef.

H段，第8句

引述句倒装和非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是引述动词后置和 who 引导的非限制性定语从句，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

The bambara groundnut, a protein-rich native crop of sub-Saharan Africa that is also grown in parts of southeast Asia, can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule.

I段，第2句

本句主干识别有一定难度(同位语插入),成分种类丰富且包含易错点(同位语、定语从句、被动语态),结构典型度高(常见学术句式),综合训练价值突出。时态和嵌套复杂度适中,适合作为进阶练习句,帮助学生突破 长难句分析 的常见障碍,优先推荐度较高。

That was in part a crucial response to devastating famines at a time when the world needed to increase its food supply.

J段，第3句

主系表结构配合介词短语作后置定语，以及限制性定语从句修饰时间名词，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是 at a time when 这种时间名词加定语从句的搭配，在真题中反复出现。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，典型性较高。

Today "nutrition is becoming a time bomb", says Azam-Ali, as growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals.

J段，第4句

本句覆盖了引语结构、倒装语序、主系表结构、strip sb of sth 固定搭配、时间状语、原因状语从句等多种成分和句式，且引语倒装和介词短语搭配是常见易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

In the bowels of CFF's third dome, lab manager Gomathy Sethuraman opens a window into the centre's "crown jewels", revealing vines of winged beans growing under a bright yellow light.

K段，第1句

句中包含主谓宾基本框架、地点状语、伴随状语、三处后置定语(介词短语两次、分词短语一次),成分种类丰富;后置定语和分词状语是学习者易混淆点,适合练习成分识别和修饰关系判断

It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops.

K段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；定语从句修饰名词、从句内部主谓宾齐全且宾语较复杂的模式具有代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析。

We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.

O段，第4句

引述结构加状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，状语从句的 as 引导和情态结构 have to 也是高频考点，典型性较高。

According to a senior researcher, we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops.

第36题题干

主句加条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，“if”条件句出现频率高。固定搭配 “rid ... of ...” 也属常考内容。句子结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他条件句分析中。但整体复杂度不高，不是最典型的长难句范例。

Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments, but the critical question was whether they would be marketable.

第40题题干

本句成分丰富且含多个练习点:动名词短语作主语、系动词 + 形容词表语、地点状语、名词性从句(表语从句)作表语、情态动词结构。特别是动名词短语作主语和表语从句的识别是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合训练材料。

According to a professor, when the yields of staple crops fall, we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops.

第41题题干

包含时间状语从句修饰主句这一常见结构，且使用将来时表达预测，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的条件—结果陈述句式；具有一定代表性，但不够复杂或典型到可作为范例。

As existing crops are endangered by global warming, we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops.

第44题题干

"As 引导的状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句中 "情态动词 + 动词 + 宾语 + by 方式状语" 的结构也很典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似语境。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 139 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。

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇48次 · 真题 95 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇9次 · 真题 41 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇7次 · 真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇6次 · 真题 140 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇5次 · 真题 160 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇4次 · 真题 45 句

centre A2

n. 中心; 中央

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 363 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

colonial B2

adj. 殖民地的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次 · 真题 182 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 78 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇2次·真题 70 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 66 句

senior

B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次·真题 48 句

invest

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇2次·真题 45 句

carbon

B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇2次·真题 43 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇2次·真题 36 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇2次·真题 31 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇2次·真题 27 句

champion

B1

n. 冠军

本篇2次·真题 22 句

nutritional

B2

adj. 营养的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

urgent

B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

tank

B1

n. 坦克

本篇2次·真题 14 句

recipe

A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇2次·真题 9 句

berry

B1

n. 浆果

本篇2次·真题 8 句

dioxide B2

n. 氧化物

本篇2次·真题8句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题271句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题244句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题200句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题185句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题176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

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题165句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题138句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题128句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题116句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题115句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题106句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96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

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇1次·真题 24 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 22 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

momentum B2

n. 动力

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

chef B1

n. 厨师长

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本篇1次·真题14句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题14句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题13句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题12句

affluent C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本篇1次·真题12句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题12句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题12句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次·真题12句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本篇1次·真题12句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本篇1次·真题11句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本篇1次·真题11句

evaluation B2

n. 评估

本篇1次·真题11句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题11句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题11句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次·真题10句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次·真题10句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

viable

C1

adj. 可行的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

endangered

B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

trace

B2

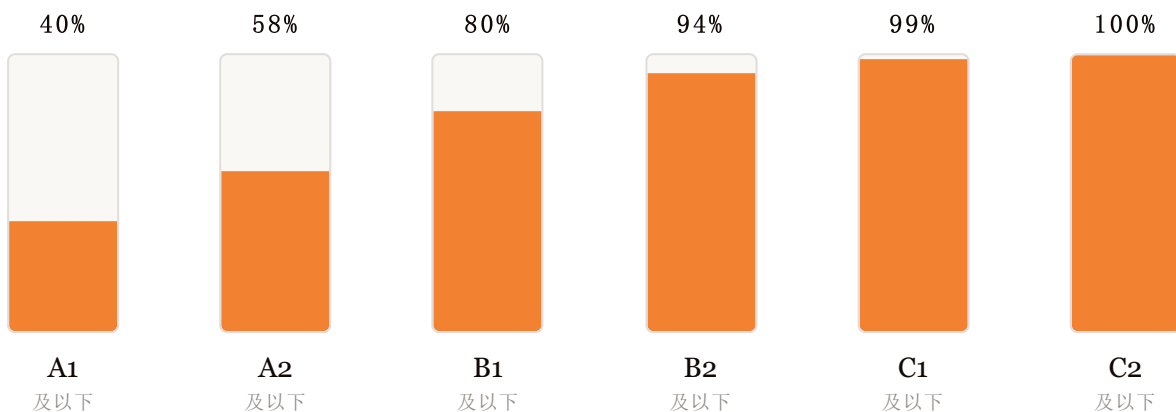
v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 429 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **429** 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 24 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 429 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

429

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2024年12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12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12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 13 段原文（段首标 P1-P13 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(2024-12) · 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 Imagine you're an alien sent to Earth to document the behaviour of the mammals inhabiting the planet. You stumble into a movie theatre that's showing the latest Hollywood horror film.

想象你是一个被派往地球的外星人,负责记录栖息在这个星球上的哺乳动物的行为。你无意中走进了一家正在放映最新好莱坞恐怖片的电影院。

P2 Several dozen humans are gathered together in a dark, undecorated room. They're all staring at a rectangular area on which patterns of light change rapidly.

几十个人类聚集在一个黑暗、毫无装饰的房间里。他们都盯着一个矩形区域,上面的光影图案快速变化。

P3 They are clearly in a state of high arousal. Their heart rate is elevated, they occasionally glance around nervously, and they sometimes jump collectively in their seats, and emit high-pitched warning calls.

他们显然处于高度兴奋状态。他们的心率升高,偶尔紧张地四处张望,有时会集体从座位上跳起来,并发出高音调的警告叫声。

P4 Eventually, the lights come up and the rectangular screen goes black. The humans stand up and leave the room, chatting and laughing, and showing signs of pleasure.

最终,灯光亮起,矩形屏幕变黑。人类站起来离开房间,边聊天边笑,并表现出愉悦的迹象。

P5 Why do these humans voluntarily expose themselves to what appears to be a deeply unpleasant experience? And why do they react so strongly to those patterns of light on a screen?

为什么这些人类自愿让自己暴露在看似极其不愉快的体验中?为什么他们对屏幕上的那些光影图案反应如此强烈?

P6 I am fascinated with the paradox of horror—the strange fact that many people seek out scary entertainment.

我对恐怖的悖论着迷——许多人寻求惊吓娱乐这一奇怪的事实。

P7 I think the answer to the puzzle lies in human nature.

我认为这个谜题的答案在于人性。

P8 My research suggests that we humans evolved to find pleasure in situations that allow us to experience negative emotions in a safe context. You can see these elements of horror in children's games. Take hide-and-seek for example, which is a simulation of a predator-prey interaction. The kid hides and the adult pretends to be a predator, searching for the child while howling like a dangerous beast.

我的研究表明,我们人类在进化过程中学会了在安全的环境中体验负面情绪的情况下获得愉悦。你可以在儿童游戏中看到恐怖的这些元素。以捉迷藏为例,这是对捕食者与猎物互动的模拟。孩子躲藏起来,成人假装是捕食者,一边像危险的野兽一样嚎叫,一边寻找孩子。

P9 This simulation gives the child crucial information about how to avoid becoming prey, and children tend to find that kind of activity deeply satisfying, presumably because it gives them a safe experience of a potentially catastrophic scenario.

这种模拟为孩子提供了关于如何避免成为猎物的关键信息,孩子们往往觉得这类活动非常令人满足,大概是因为它让他们安全地体验了一个可能带来灾难性后果的场景。

P10 They find it pleasurable, and pleasure is evolution's way of motivating us toward adaptive behaviour.

他们觉得它令人愉快,而愉悦是进化激励我们朝向适应性行为的方式。

P11 Horror is pleasurable to many people because it lets us play with negative emotions and develop coping strategies. We learn what it feels like to be truly afraid, and we learn how to handle negative emotion.

恐怖对许多人来说是令人愉快的,因为它让我们玩味负面情绪并发展应对策略。我们学会真正恐惧的感觉是什么,我们学会如何处理负面情绪。

P12 How, then, does horror work? My research suggests that horror works by exploiting an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms—an evolved fear system, which we share with other animals. But humans are uniquely imaginative, and we use our evolved imagination to travel into virtual worlds that are full of danger.

那么,恐怖是如何起作用的呢?我的研究表明,恐怖通过利用一套古老的生物防御机制起作用——一个我们与其他动物共有的进化而来的恐惧系统。但人类具有独特的想象力,我们利用进化而来的想象力进入充满危险的虚拟世界。

P13 There are good reasons for watching a horror film, even if you're not a loyal horror fan. If you make it through the film in one piece, you'll probably experience a strong sense of mastery, a sense that

you were able to make it through an appalling experience. Anyway, watching a horror film makes you better at handling your own fear, and who knows when that will become critically relevant?

观看恐怖片有充分的理由,即使你不是忠实的恐怖片爱好者。如果你完好无损地看完这部电影,你可能会体验到强烈的掌控感,一种你能够熬过一次可怕经历的感觉。无论如何,观看恐怖片会让你更善于处理自己的恐惧,谁知道这什么时候会变得至关重要呢?

题目与逐题解析

46. The alien finds the audience in the movie theatre clearly in a state of _____.

- A) total mindfulness
- B) extreme excitement
- C) spiritual elevation
- D) intense curiosity

外星人发现电影院里的观众明显处于_____状态。

A) 完全专注 B) 极度兴奋 C) 精神升华 D) 强烈好奇

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 The alien finds the audience in the movie theatre clearly in a state of _____ 问的是外星人眼中观众的客观状态, 无 infer/imply/mainly 等抽象信号, 是单点事实细节。

【拆句】 Q46 句子主干是 The alien finds the audience ... in a state of _____, find sb. in a state of ... 是「发现某人处于某种状态」的复合宾语结构; clearly 修饰整个判断, 强调状态显而易见; in the movie theatre 是 audience 的后置定语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 They are clearly in a state of high arousal. Their heart rate is elevated, they occasionally glance around nervously, and they sometimes jump collectively in their seats, and emit high-pitched warning calls.

他们显然处于一种高度唤起的状态。心率加快, 偶尔紧张地四下张望, 时不时在座位上一齐惊跳, 并发出尖叫般的警示声。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

total mindfulness 指「完全的正念/平静专注」，与 high arousal 描绘的生理躁动完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

high arousal ↔ **extreme excitement**

Their heart rate is elevated ... jump collectively ... emit high-pitched warning calls ↔

extreme excitement

预判语义「高度兴奋」与 extreme excitement 在程度词 extreme=high、情绪词 excitement=arousal 两个维度上完全对位。

C) 无中生有

spiritual elevation 指「精神升华」，原文只描写心率 elevated 这种生理升高，未提及任何精神层面的升华。

D) 偷换概念

intense curiosity 把状态偷换成「强烈好奇」；但原文是因恐怖剧情引发的恐惧式高唤起，不是认知性好奇。

47. Why do many people seek out scary entertainment, according to the author's research?

- A) They gain experience in overcoming horror in real life.
- B) They find joy in going through simulated horrible experiences.
- C) They have learned from hide-and-seek as kids the thrill involved.
- D) They have evolved to gain pleasure in escaping life-threatening situations.

根据作者的研究,为什么许多人会寻求恐怖娱乐?

- A) 他们获得了克服现实生活中恐怖的经验。 B) 他们在经历模拟的恐怖体验中找到乐趣。
- C) 他们从儿时的捉迷藏游戏中学到了其中的刺激感。
- D) 他们进化出了在逃离危及生命的情境中获得快乐的能力。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 according to the author's research 把答案限制为作者研究中的一个具体结论，问的是事实层面的原因而非整体主旨，属细节题。

【拆句】 Q47 主句 Why do many people seek out scary entertainment 是标准 Why 一般疑问句；according to the author's research 是插入语，提示信源限定；seek out 是「主动去寻找」，与原文 voluntarily expose / seek out 同义，注意主动义。

【定位】 My research suggests that we humans evolved to find pleasure in situations that allow us to experience negative emotions in a safe context.

我的研究表明，人类在进化中学会了在能让我们于安全语境下体验负面情绪的情景中获得快感。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They gain experience in overcoming horror in real life 把「安全语境的模拟体验」偷换成「现实生活中克服恐怖」，与原文 safe context 矛盾。

B) ✓ 正确

find pleasure ↔ find joy

experience negative emotions in a safe context ↔

going through simulated horrible experiences

They find joy in going through simulated horrible experiences 两端都吻合预判: joy=pleasure、simulated horrible experiences=negative emotions in a safe context.

C) 以偏概全

They have learned from hide-and-seek as kids the thrill involved 拿一个例证 hide-and-seek 当原因，又把 pleasure 改成 thrill; hide-and-seek 是论据而非原因，本身不能解释成年人为何看恐怖片。

D) 偷换概念

They have evolved to gain pleasure in escaping life-threatening situations 把「在安全语境下体验负面情绪」偷换成「在逃离致命威胁中获得快感」——原文是模拟、非真威胁; evolved、pleasure 借词制造伪等值。

48. What do children learn from hide-and-seek?

- A) How to avoid falling prey to an attacker.
- B) How to simulate a predator-prey interaction.
- C) How to keep themselves from catastrophic errors.
- D) How to turn a dangerous scenario into a safe one.

孩子们从捉迷藏中学到了什么？

- A) 如何避免成为攻击者的猎物。 B) 如何模拟捕食者与猎物的互动。
- C) 如何防止自己犯下灾难性错误。 D) 如何将危险场景转变为安全场景。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do children learn from hide-and-seek 问的是一个可在原文一句话里找到的具体收获，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 Q48 主干 What do children learn from hide-and-seek 是标准 wh- 疑问; learn from 是「从.....中学到」，要求原文有相应的因果或收获句，无陷阱。

【定位】 This simulation gives the child crucial information about how to avoid becoming prey, and children tend to find that kind of activity deeply satisfying, presumably because it gives them a safe experience of a potentially catastrophic scenario.

这种模拟向孩子提供了关于「如何避免成为猎物」的关键信息，孩子往往觉得这种活动极其令人满足，大概是因为它让他们在安全条件下体验了一种潜在的灾难性情境。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

how to avoid becoming prey ↔ **How to avoid falling prey to an attacker**

The kid hides and the adult pretends to be a predator ↔ **an attacker**

How to avoid falling prey to an attacker 是预判的近乎逐字改写，avoid 对 avoid、falling prey 对 becoming prey、attacker 对 predator。

B) 答非所问

How to simulate a predator-prey interaction 学的是「如何模拟捕食情境」，但原文说「这场模拟 (this simulation)」是大人创造的，孩子从中学到的是避险知识，而不是模拟技巧本身。

C) 无中生有

How to keep themselves from catastrophic errors 凭空造出「灾难性错误」一说；原文只有 catastrophic scenario 「灾难性情境」，且讨论的是体验该情境而非「避免错误」。

D) 偷换概念

How to turn a dangerous scenario into a safe one 把原文「在安全条件下体验潜在的灾难性情境」偷换成「把危险情境变安全」——原文的 safe 是体验时的环境条件，并非孩子把危险情境改造成了安全情境。

49. Why is horror gratifying to many people?

- A) It reminds them of an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms.
- B) It triggers their imagination to travel into dangerous virtual worlds.
- C) It allows them to learn what fear feels like and how to tackle it.
- D) It activates their evolved fear system and their unique fantasy.

为什么恐怖对许多人来说是令人满足的？

- A) 它让他们想起一套古老的生物防御机制。
- B) 它激发他们的想象力进入危险的虚拟世界。
- C) 它让他们学习恐惧的感觉以及如何应对恐惧。
- D) 它激活了他们进化而来的恐惧系统和独特的幻想能力。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why is horror gratifying to many people 问的是可在一句原文中找到的因果细节，作者给出明确的 because 句，非整体主旨。

【拆句】 Q49 主干 Why is horror gratifying to many people 是 be + adj. 的因果疑问句；gratifying 是现在分词作表语，等同 pleasing，要在原文找其同义表达 pleasurable，无结构陷阱。

【定位】 Horror is pleasurable to many people because it lets us play with negative emotions and develop coping strategies. We learn what it feels like to be truly afraid, and we learn how to handle negative emotion.

对许多人而言，恐怖之所以令人愉悦，是因为它让我们演练负面情绪并发展出应对策略。我们由此了解真正害怕的感觉，也学会如何处理负面情绪。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It reminds them of an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms 把「让我们演练负面情绪」偷换成「让我们想起远古防御机制」——原文是「利用」(exploiting) 防御机制，而不是「使我们回忆起」。

B) 答非所问

It triggers their imagination to travel into dangerous virtual worlds 描述的是恐怖如何作用(机制)，而非「为什么令人满足」(原因)；机制 vs 原因不同问，且 P12 的话题是 how，不是 why。

C) ✓ 正确

We learn what it feels like to be truly afraid ↔ learn what fear feels like
develop coping strategies ... learn how to handle negative emotion ↔ how to tackle it
learn what fear feels like and how to tackle it 用并列结构同时覆盖预判的两层「体验」和「应对」，是原文最完整的同义改写。

D) 答非所问

It activates their evolved fear system and their unique fantasy 是把 P12 机制段的两个核心要素「evolved fear system」与「imagination」拼起来，依旧回答的是「机制」而非「为什么令人满足」。

50. What will one experience if they watch a horror film through without being hurt?

- A) A strong sense of clear relevance.
- B) A profound sense of good fortune.
- C) A profound sense of intense relief.
- D) A strong sense of being in control.

如果一个人毫发无损地看完一部恐怖电影，他们会体验到什么？

A) 强烈的明确相关感。 B) 深刻的幸运感。 C) 深刻的强烈解脱感。 D) 强烈的掌控感。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What will one experience 询问的是一段可被定位的具体心理体验，原文末段以 you'll probably experience 直接给出，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 Q50 主干 What will one experience 是宾语前置的 wh- 疑问；if they watch a horror film through without being hurt 是条件状语从句，through 是副词「自始至终」，without being hurt 是被动动名词作伴随状语；they 指代 one，无指代陷阱。

【定位】 If you make it through the film in one piece, you'll probably experience a strong sense of mastery, a sense that you were able to make it through an appalling experience.

如果你能毫发无损地撑过这部电影，你大概会体验到一种强烈的掌控感——一种自己能挺过令人毛骨悚然之体验的胜任感。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A strong sense of clear relevance 摘取原文末句 critically relevant 中 relevant 的衍生形态，把后置的 critically relevant 偷换为 clear relevance；原文是说「处理恐惧的能力未来可能会变得至关重要」，并非「看完后体验到清晰的相关感」。

B) 无中生有

A profound sense of good fortune 描述「幸运感」，原文从未提及；作者强调的是因撑过而获得的胜任感，而非「庆幸自己运气好」。

C) 无中生有

A profound sense of intense relief 描述「释然感」，原文没有任何「relief/放松」语义；mastery 强调的是控场，而非紧张消退。

D) ✓ 正确

a strong sense of mastery ↔ **A strong sense of being in control**

a sense that you were able to make it through an appalling experience ↔ **being in control**

strong sense of 对原文原词，mastery 与 being in control 是同义场最佳对应，D 字面命中预判。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Imagine you're an alien sent to Earth to document the behaviour of the mammals inhabiting the planet.

第1段，第1句

典型的“Imagine + 宾语从句”引导法，以及“名词 + 过去分词/现在分词短语”的后置定语结构，在各类阅读中高频出现。

You stumble into a movie theatre that's showing the latest Hollywood horror film.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是修饰名词、提供补充信息的常用句式。句中定语从句修饰宾语名词的模式具有较强代表性。

They're all staring at a rectangular area on which patterns of light change rapidly.

第2段，第2句

句子结构"主句+限制性定语从句修饰宾语"是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式。"介词+关系代词(on which)"引导定语从句是考试高频考点，且本句结构清晰、无特殊变形，学习者掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句式。典型性较高，具有较强的复用价值。

Eventually, the lights come up and the rectangular screen goes black.

第4段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研中的常见句式,但本句结构过于简单,缺少从句、非谓语或其他常考的复杂结构,作为典型真题句式的代表性一般。

The humans stand up and leave the room, chatting and laughing, and showing signs of pleasure.

第4段，第2句

简单句加现在分词短语作伴随状语是四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见的句式，尤其是用分词短语补充说明主句动作的伴随情况或方式。掌握此类结构后，可以迁移到其他包含现在分词状语的句子分析中，具有一定代表性。

My research suggests that we humans evolved to find pleasure in situations that allow us to experience negative emotions in a safe context.

第8段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，掌握这种层级关系对理解学术类长难句有较强迁移价值。

Take hide-and-seek for example, which is a simulation of a predator-prey interaction.

第8段，第3句

覆盖了祈使句的谓语和宾语、方式状语,以及非限制性定语从句中系动词的主语(关系代词)和表语,成分种类较为丰富。关系代词"which"在从句中充当主语,是值得练习的考点,但整体结构偏简单,缺少复杂修饰成分

The kid hides and the adult pretends to be a predator, searching for the child while howling like a dangerous beast.

第8段，第4句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语（不定式）、方式状语（现在分词短语、介词短语）等多种成分，且第二个主句包含不定式宾语和分词状语的并用，时间状语从句中有省略结构需要补出，成分种类丰富，具有一定练习价值。

How, then, does horror work?

第12段，第1句

疑问句是考试中常见的句式，尤其是以疑问副词开头、助动词倒装的一般疑问句结构在真题中频繁出现。本句的 "How does ... work?" 句式也是学术和说明文中询问机制或原理的典型表达。但由于句子过于简短、无从句修饰，无法覆盖更复杂的考点，因此代表性中等。

But humans are uniquely imaginative, and we use our evolved imagination to travel into virtual worlds that are full of danger.

第12段，第3句

并列主句加定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且句中出现的~~不定式~~作目的状语、that引导的限制性定语从句都是高频考点句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Anyway, watching a horror film makes you better at handling your own fear, and who knows when that will become critically relevant?

第13段，第3句

句子涵盖动名词作主语、使役动词结构（宾语+宾语补足语）、宾语从句、疑问词作主语等多种成分，且第一个主句的宾语补足语包含介词短语后置定语，结构相对丰富。易错点包括动名词主语的识别、使役动词后成分的划分、以及疑问句中主语和宾语从句的区分，有一定训练价值。

They find joy in going through simulated horrible experiences.

第47题，B

包含主语、谓语、宾语和方式状语四种成分，覆盖面一般。动名词短语 "going through simulated horrible experiences" 作介词宾语有一定训练价值，但整体成分种类较少，缺乏定语、表语、双宾语等其他常见成分，练习收益有限

It reminds them of an ancient set of biological defence mechanisms.

第49题, A

"remind sb of sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的固定搭配, 简单句结构也是基础题型的典型代表。但由于本句过于简单, 缺少从句、修饰语堆叠等真题中更常见的复杂结构, 代表性处于中等水平。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

horror

B2

n. 恐惧

本篇12次 · 真题 11 句

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇3次 · 真题 132 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇2次 · 真题 176 句

gain

B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇2次 · 真题 96 句

seek

B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

pattern

B1

n. 模式

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

clearly

A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

handle

A2

v. 处理

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

evolve

B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

simulation B2

n. 模拟; 仿真

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

alien B2

adj. 外国的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

catastrophic C1

adj. 灾难性的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

prey B2

n. 猎物

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

scary A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

profound C1

adj. 深刻的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇1次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 32 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

remind A2

v. 提醒

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 18 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

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

predator B2

n. 捕食性动物，食肉动物

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

chat A2

v. 聊天，闲谈

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

mammal B1

n. 哺乳动物

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

error A2

n. 错误

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

glance B2

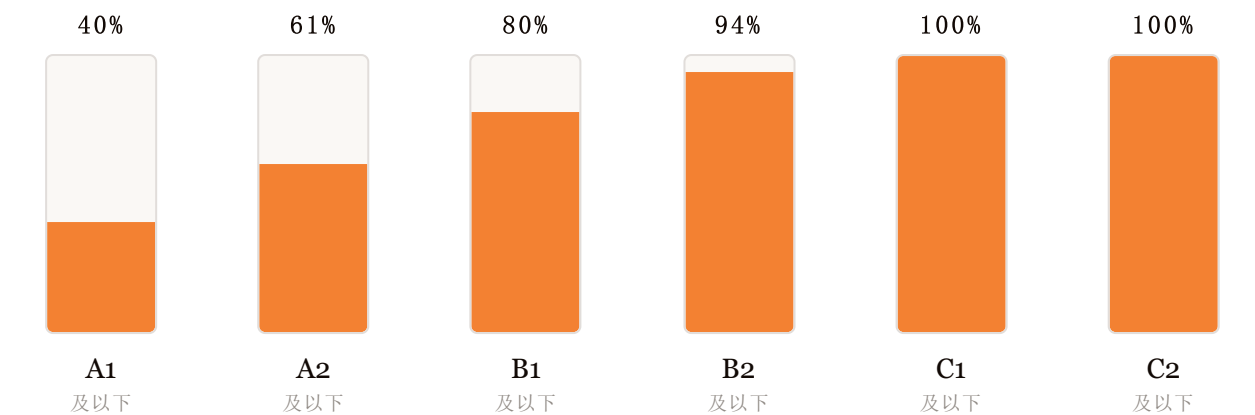
v. 瞥

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

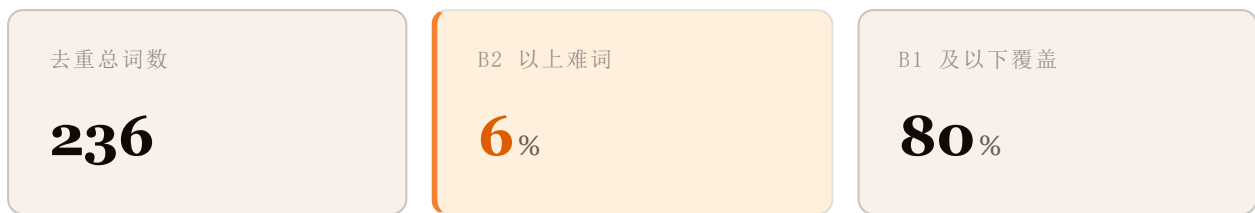
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 236 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 236 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 14 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 236 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2024年12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12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12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(2024-12) · 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 An awakening has been taking place in the physical world against the beauty model that has been dictated to us for years. But in the digital arena, social media determines what is considered beautiful.

在现实世界中，一场针对多年来强加给我们的美丽标准的觉醒正在发生。但在数字领域，社交媒体决定着什么被认为是美的。

P2 The two opposing struggles are taking place in parallel. In the physical world, the struggle goes against the underlying pressure exerted on women to conform to an unrealistic beauty ideal. As part of the struggle, various media outlets have presented women whose bodies don't correspond to the so-called ideal. All those women who had previously been excluded from the covers of magazines, television series and the public agenda, have become "legitimate". At the same time, a group of influencers have begun to upload to social media photos of themselves without makeup, and even photos in which they highlight supposed flaws.

两场对立的斗争正在平行进行。在现实世界中，斗争针对的是施加在女性身上要求她们符合不切实际的美丽理想的潜在压力。作为斗争的一部分，各种媒体平台展示了身材不符合所谓理想的女性。所有那些此前被排除在杂志封面、电视剧和公众议程之外的女性，都变得“合法”了。与此同时，一群网络红人开始在社交媒体上传她们不化妆的照片，甚至突出所谓缺陷的照片。

P3 Technology has reshaped our beauty ideal and is doing a great job communicating that message to the masses. One of the bizarre legacies of the past decade is the popularity of the "cyborg look",

which illustrates what Americans will look like in 2050.

技术重塑了我们的美丽理想,并在向大众传达这一信息方面做得很好。过去十年的一个奇异遗产是"赛博格外观"的流行,它展示了2050年美国人的样子。

P4 The cyborg look spread rapidly. Today, however, the Instagram face has become the new beauty ideal.

赛博格外观迅速传播。然而今天,Instagram脸已经成为新的美丽理想。

P5 The internalization of accepted beauty norms is much more effective when there is active involvement in the learning process. The active involvement of users is reflected in the gamified(游戏化的) interaction offered by the social media platforms—the ability to like, write a comment, compare, share.

当学习过程中有积极参与时,公认美丽标准的内化会更加有效。用户的积极参与体现在社交媒体平台提供的游戏化互动中——点赞、评论、比较、分享的能力。

P6 Once the desired beauty ideal has been internalized, users are given tools or features to change their appearance to suit the accepted beauty ideal such as editing the image, choosing the ideal filter, the right background.

一旦期望的美丽理想被内化,用户就会获得工具或功能来改变自己的外观以适应公认的美丽理想,比如编辑图像、选择理想的滤镜、合适的背景。

P7 A survey conducted in the United States revealed that more than 50% filter the images before posting them. And you will not be surprised to hear that the majority of them are women. One of the significant consequences of obsessive filtering is the emerging tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued, in the same way another person observes and judges from the side.

在美国进行的一项调查显示,超过50%的人在发布照片前会进行滤镜处理。你不会惊讶地听到,其中大多数是女性。过度滤镜的一个重要后果是出现了将自己视为被观察和评价的对象的新兴倾向,就像另一个人从旁观察和评判一样。

P8 The effect of the filters is already far beyond amiable amusement. The filters and the entire game played on the networks affect the mental health of the users. According to a study, apps like Instagram, Snapchat and FaceTune allow users to achieve a level of perfection that was previously only observed in beauty magazines.

滤镜的影响已经远远超出了友善的娱乐。滤镜和网络上玩的整个游戏影响着用户的心理健康。根据一项研究,像Instagram、Snapchat和FaceTune这样的应用程序允许用户达到以前只能在美容杂志上看到的完美程度。

P9 Even though humanity has always cherished beauty, in the last decade our obsession with looks has reached an unprecedented peak. The time spent on social media creates an urge to achieve an impossible beauty ideal so powerful that the only thing that can fix it is not cosmetic intervention, but mental health care.

尽管人类一直珍视美丽,但在过去十年里,我们对外表的痴迷已经达到了前所未有的顶峰。花在社交媒体上的时间创造了一种追求不可能的美丽理想的冲动,这种冲动如此强烈,以至于唯一能修复它的不是美容干预,而是心理健康护理。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about beauty in the digital arena?

- A) It dictates the taste of digital media.
- B) It has been in the making for years.
- C) It has ushered in a new awakening.
- D) It is defined by social media.

关于数字领域的美,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它主宰着数字媒体的品味。 B) 它已经酝酿多年。 C) 它开启了一种新的觉醒。
- D) 它由社交媒体定义。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about beauty in the digital arena 是问"关于 X 我们了解到什么",指向原文对 X 的客观陈述。

【拆句】 Q51 是一个简单的 wh-疑问句,主干 What do we learn (about X),about 短语作 learn 的状语,整句无从句、无否定,无理解陷阱。

【定位】 But in the digital arena, social media determines what is considered beautiful.
但在数字领域,是社交媒体决定了什么才被认为是美的。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It dictates the taste of digital media 让"美"反过来去 dictate digital media,原文是 social media 在 determine beauty,主客被掉换。

B) 张冠李戴

It has been in the making for years 谈的是"已经酝酿多年",原文只说 dictated to us for years 的是"physical world 的旧美标准",并非 beauty in the digital arena 本身。

C) 张冠李戴

It has ushered in a new awakening 说"数字领域的美开启了新觉醒",但原文 An awakening has been taking place in the physical world 明确把觉醒放在 physical world,而非 digital arena。

D) ✓ 正确

social media determines what is considered beautiful ↔ **It is defined by social media**

It is defined by social media 几乎就是预判句"美由社交媒体决定"的英文被动版,正中定位句 social media determines what is considered beautiful 的核心信息。

52. What does the passage say about beauty in the physical world?

- A) Women are under constant pressure to keep up with beauty models.
- B) Women are encouraged to pursue a beauty ideal that has never existed.
- C) A fight is going on to remove pressure on women to conform to an absurd beauty ideal.
- D) Media outlets have begun to present as beauty models trendy women without any makeup.

文章关于现实世界中的美说了什么?

- A) 女性承受着持续的压力以跟上美的模板。 B) 女性被鼓励追求一种从未存在过的美的理想。

- c) 一场斗争正在进行,旨在消除女性顺应荒谬美的理想的压力。
d) 媒体机构已开始将不化妆的时尚女性作为美的模板呈现。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about beauty in the physical world 直接问"文章对 X 怎么说",取的是原文事实陈述。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 What does the passage say (about X),about 短语后置作 say 的状语,无从句、无否定,理解无障碍。

【定位】 In the physical world, the struggle goes against the underlying pressure exerted on women to conform to an unrealistic beauty ideal.

在现实世界里,这场斗争所反对的是施加在女性身上、要求她们顺从一种不切实际的美标准的潜在压力。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Women are under constant pressure to keep up with beauty models 强调女性"持续被施压",方向恰好与原文的"对抗这种压力"相反,文章重点在抗争,而非顺从。

B) 无中生有

Women are encouraged to pursue a beauty ideal that has never existed 中的 encouraged to pursue 在原文找不到对应——原文谈的是被施压,而非被鼓励;"never existed"也并非原文 unrealistic 的等值表达。

C) ✓ 正确

the struggle goes against the underlying pressure exerted on women to conform to an unrealistic beauty ideal

↔ A fight is going on to remove pressure on women to conform to an absurd beauty ideal

A fight is going on to remove pressure on women to conform to an absurd beauty ideal 把"正在进行抗争"+"对象是施加在女性身上的、要她们顺从荒谬美标准的压力"两层全保留,正是预判内容。

D) 偷换概念

Media outlets have begun to present as beauty models trendy women without any makeup 把媒体改变形象人选(那些"不符合所谓理想身材"的女性)与 influencers 不化妆自拍混在一起,且原文是 influencers 上传素颜照,不是 media outlets 把"时尚的不化妆女性"包装成 beauty models。

53. What do we learn from the passage about the Instagram face?

- A) It is now regarded as the new beauty ideal.
- B) It is what most women will go after in 2050.
- C) It is being much talked about on social media.
- D) It is a perfect illustration of the ultimate beauty.

从文章中我们对**Instagram**脸了解到什么？

- A) 它现在被视为新的美的理想。 B) 它是2050年大多数女性将追求的目标。
- C) 它在社交媒体上被广泛讨论。 D) 它是终极美的完美例证。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about the Instagram face 仍是问对 X 这一具体对象的客观陈述。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 What do we learn (from the passage) (about X), 两个介词短语都作状语, 无从句、无陷阱。

【定位】 Today, however, the Instagram face has become the new beauty ideal.
然而, 如今 Instagram face 已经成为新的美标准。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the Instagram face has become the new beauty ideal ↔

It is now regarded as the new beauty ideal

It is now regarded as the new beauty ideal 几乎是定位句的字面同义改写, 锁定即可。

B) 张冠李戴

It is what most women will go after in 2050 把"2050"这个时间安在 Instagram face 头上, 而 the popularity of the cyborg look, which illustrates what Americans will look like in 2050 里 2050 描述的是 cyborg look, 而非 Instagram face。

C) 无中生有

It is being much talked about on social media 加入了"正在被大量讨论"这层意思, 原文只说它"成了新美标准", 并未提及讨论度。

D) 过度推断

It is a perfect illustration of the ultimate beauty 用 perfect 与 ultimate 两个最高程度词, 原文只说 the new beauty ideal, 既无"完美"也无"终极"。

54. What has obsessive filtering resulted in?

- A) A good many women striving to reach an impossible level of perfection.
- B) An urge to turn the entire game played on the network to one's advantage.
- C) A tendency to regard one's body as an object of observation and judgment.
- D) An increasing number of women filtering their images before uploading them.

过度滤镜导致了什么？

- A) 许多女性努力达到一种不可能的完美水平。
- B) 一种将网络上进行的整个游戏转化为对自己有利的冲动。
- C) 一种将自己的身体视为观察和评判对象的倾向。
- D) 越来越多的女性在上传图像前对其进行滤镜处理。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What has obsessive filtering resulted in 问的是某行为带来的具体后果,在原文中必有对应陈述。

【拆句】 Q54 是简单 wh-疑问句,现在完成时 has resulted in 强调动作的延续后果,主语 obsessive filtering 是名词化结构,理解上把它读作"反复地过度滤镜化"即可。

【定位】 One of the significant consequences of obsessive filtering is the emerging tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued, in the same way another person observes and judges from the side.

过度滤镜化的一个显著后果是,人们正在出现一种倾向:把自己当作一个被观察、被评价的客体,就好像旁人从一旁观察并评判一样。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

A good many women striving to reach an impossible level of perfection
中"impossible level of perfection"是 P8 与 P9 关于滤镜带来的整体后果,不是 P7 这句关于 obsessive filtering 的 consequence。

B) 无中生有

An urge to turn the entire game played on the network to one's advantage 的"为己所用"是原文完全没有的概念,只是借用了 the entire game played on the networks 的字面壳。

C) ✓ 正确

the emerging tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued ↔

A tendency to regard one's body as an object of observation and judgment

A tendency to regard one's body as an object of observation and judgment 把"被观察与被评价的客体"这层意思以名词化方式呈现,与预判完全一致。

D) 答非所问

An increasing number of women filtering their images before uploading them 描述的就是 obsessive filtering 这一行为本身(原因),而非 resulted in 所问的后果。

55. What does the author want to emphasize at the end of the passage regarding Americans' obsession with looks?
- A) Cosmetic surgery should be made more accessible to the masses.
 - B) Psychological intervention should be introduced to alleviate it.
 - C) Their time spent on social media should be strictly controlled.
 - D) Its root cause should be meticulously examined and analyzed.

作者在文章结尾想强调关于美国人对外表痴迷的什么？

- A) 整容手术应该让大众更容易获得。 B) 应该引入心理干预以减轻这种痴迷。
C) 他们在社交媒体上花费的时间应该受到严格控制。 D) 其根本原因应该被细致地检查和分析。

【答案】 B (态度题)

【判型】 What does the author want to emphasize at the end of the passage 关心的是作者"想强调什么",指向作者的主观倾向与建议。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 What does the author want to emphasize,后接 at the end of the passage(位置状语)和 regarding X(关于 X 的话题状语),两段状语只是补充语境,核心动词是 emphasize。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Cosmetic surgery should be made more accessible to the masses 主张更易获得整容,但原文 not cosmetic intervention 已经明确排除"美容干预"。

B) ✓ 正确

the only thing that can fix it is not cosmetic intervention, but mental health care ↔

Psychological intervention should be introduced to alleviate it

cosmetic intervention ↔ **Psychological intervention**

Psychological intervention should be introduced to alleviate it 把作者真正强调的 mental health care 改成同义表达 psychological intervention,正中作者立场。

C) 过度推断

Their time spent on social media should be strictly controlled 提出严格控制使用时间,而原文 The time spent on social media creates an urge... 只把"花在社媒的时间"作为成因列出,并未呼吁去 strictly control 它。

D) 无中生有

Its root cause should be meticulously examined and analyzed 主张"细致检查与分析其根本原因",但原文只给方案(mental health care),并未呼吁去"分析根因"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The two opposing struggles are taking place in parallel.

第2段，第1句

主谓状结构、短语动词作谓语、介词短语作状语，均为常见句式。现在进行时在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现。但本句无从句、无特殊句型（如强调句、倒装句），作为结构范例的代表性中等。

As part of the struggle, various media outlets have presented women whose bodies don't correspond to the so-called ideal.

第2段，第3句

主句加限制性定语从句修饰宾语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见，whose 引导的定语从句也是高频考点。这种结构在学术和正式文体中大量出现，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句式

All those women who had previously been excluded from the covers of magazines, television series and the public agenda, have become "legitimate".

第2段，第4句

主句中嵌入限制性定语从句、定语从句使用关系代词 who 并在从句中作主语、从句谓语为被动语态——这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。这种结构在学术文章和正式语体中极为常见，掌握后可以大量迁移应用，具有很强的典型性和实用价值。

At the same time, a group of influencers have begun to upload to social media photos of themselves without makeup, and even photos in which they highlight supposed flaws.

第2段，第5句

本句成分丰富，适合练习多个知识点：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语（不定式）、时间状语；宾语内部有并列结构（"photos... and photos..."）；定语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语（"in which" 作状语）。特别是 "in which" 引导定语从句、不定式作宾语、并列名词短语等，都是学习者容易混淆或疏忽的点。句子结构典型且层次清晰，适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

A survey conducted in the United States revealed that more than 50% filter the images before posting them.

第7段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中极其常见的句式；主句中名词带后置定语修饰、从句内带时间状语的结构也是典型搭配，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类真题句中。

One of the significant consequences of obsessive filtering is the emerging tendency to treat oneself as an object to be observed and valued, in the same way another person observes and judges from the side.

第7段，第3句

本句成分丰富且有多个训练价值点：主语含两层介词短语嵌套，表语中包含不定式作定语、不定式被动作定语、方式状语，还有省略引导词的定语从句。这些结构覆盖了名词性成分、定语、状语的多种实现形式，并且不定式和介词短语的嵌套层次清晰，适合练习长难句的成分拆解和归属判断。

According to a study, apps like Instagram, Snapchat and FaceTune allow users to achieve a level of perfection that was previously only observed in beauty magazines.

第8段，第3句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句使用"allow sb to do"这一高频动词句型，定语从句修饰名词短语，且从句本身是被动语态。这种"主句陈述+定语从句限定"的模式在学术和新闻语体中大量出现，学习者掌握后可广泛迁移到同类句型。

The time spent on social media creates an urge to achieve an impossible beauty ideal so powerful that the only thing that can fix it is not cosmetic intervention, but mental health care.

第9段，第2句

句子成分丰富且具有典型性：主句包含带后置定语的复杂主语和宾语，结果状语从句展示了主系表结构及"not A, but B"并列表语，定语从句中关系代词"that"充当主语。涵盖了主谓宾、主系表、定语从句主语识别、状语从句等多个常见考点，训练价值高

It has ushered in a new awakening.

第51题，C

简单句的主谓宾结构在真题中常见，现在完成时也是高频考点；但本句过于简短、成分单一，缺少定语从句、状语从句、分隔修饰等真题常见的复杂特征，作为句式代表性中等。

Women are under constant pressure to keep up with beauty models.

第52题，A

主系表结构搭配介词短语作表语、不定式短语作后置定语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。这种结构在描述状态、现象类话题时频繁出现，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

It is now regarded as the new beauty ideal.

第53题，A

被动语态 + 状语的简单句结构在考试中频繁出现，"be regarded as" 是高频搭配，句式典型且实用。但由于过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性有限，不如包含定语从句或状语从句的句子更具典型性。

What has obsessive filtering resulted in?

第54题 题干

特殊疑问句+现在完成时的组合在四六级与考研英语阅读理解题干中较为常见,掌握后可应用于类似疑问句式的分析;但本句结构相对简单,未涉及从句嵌套等更复杂的典型考点,代表性中等

Their time spent on social media should be strictly controlled.

第55题，C

主语带后置定语、谓语为情态动词被动结构，这两点都是四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现的句式特征。被动语态加情态动词的组合在议论文和说明文中很常见，后置定语修饰主语也是标准学术表达。虽然本句是简单句，但其结构元素具有较高的代表性和迁移价值，学习者掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 87 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。

beauty

A2

n. 美

本篇18次 · 真题 53 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇11次 · 真题 38 句

medium

B1

adj. 中等的

本篇10次 · 真题 98 句

filter

B1

n. 过滤器

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇4次 · 真题 42 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇3次 · 真题 91 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

image A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇3次 · 真题 48 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

involvement

B2

n. 参与

本篇2次·真题 15 句

outlet

B2

n. 商店

本篇2次·真题 12 句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本篇2次·真题 10 句

perfection

B2

n. 完美

本篇2次·真题 10 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

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 128 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇1次·真题 36 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次·真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

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

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

appearance

B1

n. 外貌

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exclude

B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

peak

B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 15 句

suit

A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 15 句

supposed

B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unprecedented

C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bizarre

C1

adj. 古怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

surprised

A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exert

B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

edit

B1

v. 编辑

本篇1次·真题 11 句

legitimate

C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

absurd

C1

adj. 荒谬的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

agenda

B2

n. 议程

本篇1次·真题 8 句

legacy

C1

n. 遗产

本篇1次·真题 8 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

surgery

B1

n. 外科手术

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unrealistic

B2

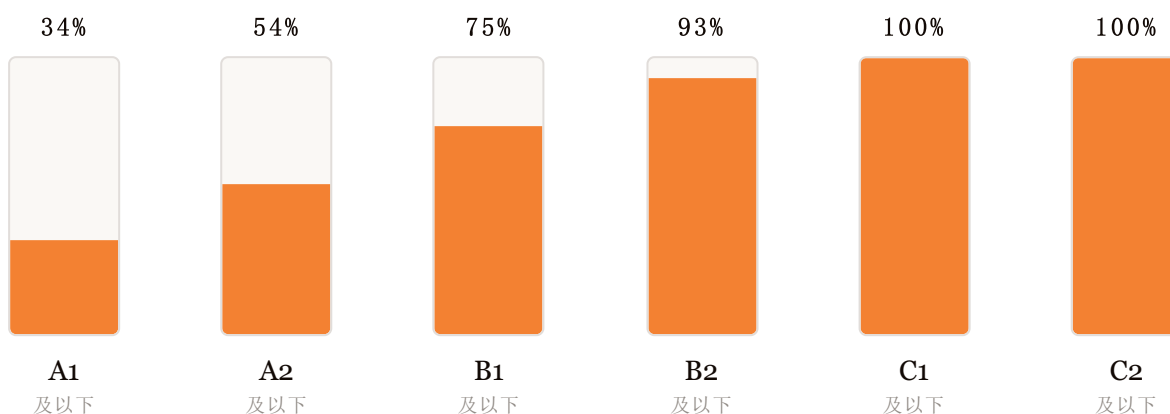
adj. 不切实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 243 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **243** 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 243 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

243

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2024年12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12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍北斗系统的科技成就 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12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(2024-12) • 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**.

北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统的成功研制是中国自改革开放以来取得的一项重大科技成就。研发人员经过不懈努力,攻克了一系列技术难题,北斗系统最终实现了全球覆盖和高精度定位,使中国成为世界上少数几个独立拥有全球卫星导航系统的国家之一。北斗系统已广泛应用于交通运输、灾害救援、天气预报、公共安全等诸多领域。北斗系统现在已经在国际上得到广泛认可,开始为越来越多的国家和地区提供优质服务。

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。

The successful development of the Beidou Navigation Satellite System is a major scientific and technological achievement made by China since the reform and opening-up. Through unremitting efforts, the developers overcame a series of technical problems, and the Beidou system has finally achieved global coverage and high-precision positioning, making China one of the few countries in the world that independently possess a global satellite navigation system. The system has been widely applied in many fields such as transportation, disaster relief, weather forecasting and public safety. Today, it has also been widely recognized internationally and has begun to provide high-quality services for an increasing number of countries and regions.

【衔接】句1到句2：靠时间逻辑自然承接

句1说这是项重大成就，句2讲它是怎么研制出来的，是「评价→过程」的展开。句2用 Through unremitting efforts 开头，自然接续，无需额外关联词；但要确保句2主语 the developers / the Beidou system 与句1的 the Beidou Navigation Satellite System 指向一致、专名写法统一。

句3与句2、句4：用代词与重复名词权衡

句2、句3、句4都以「北斗系统」开头，若每句都写 the Beidou system 会显重复。可在句4等处改用 It 承接：It has been widely recognized internationally...，靠代词指代避免同一名词连续三次出现，让整篇读起来更连贯不啰嗦。

句3到句4：递进，可补关联

句3讲国内多领域应用，句4讲国际上获认可、向他国提供服务，是从国内到国际的递进。可在句4句首用 Today / Now 或 Moreover 显出时间与递进推进 北斗系统现在已经在国际上，让信息流从「国内应用」顺到「国际拓展」。

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】客观介绍北斗系统的科技成就

这一整段是对一项国家级科技成果的客观介绍，开篇即定性 北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统的成功研制是中国自改革开放以来取得的一项重大科技成就，随后讲它的研制过程、应用领域与国际地位。语体是说明性、客观陈述的「成就介绍」，不是讲一个一次性发生在过去某天的故事，而是陈述一个已建成并持续起作用的系统的现状，这直接决定了全篇以现在时为主、含已完成动作处用完成时。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是在客观陈述北斗系统「是什么、用在哪、地位如何」的现状与事实，如 北斗系统已广泛应用于交通运输、灾害救援、天气预报、公共安全等诸多领域、北斗系统现在已经在国际上得到广泛认可，描述持续存在的事实与现状用一般现在时最稳；只有讲「已经攻克难题、已经实现」这类已完成的动作时，才局部偏离为现在完成时。

【译法】北斗卫星导航系统

北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统：原文已给出官方英文名 Beidou，全篇统一译作 the Beidou Navigation Satellite System（首次出现给全称，之后可简称 the Beidou system / it）。专名「北斗」直接采用原文给定的约定俗成译名 Beidou，绝不自创拼写，全篇只用这一种写法。

改革开放

改革开放：这是中国特色政策的固定译法，统一译作 the reform and opening-up，属约定俗成的官方译名，不要逐字直译成 reform and open-door 之类。

全球卫星导航系统

全球卫星导航系统：意译为 global satellite navigation system，与北斗的全称用词保持一致（都用 satellite navigation system），避免同一概念前后换词。

1. 北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统的成功研制是中国自改革开放以来取得的一项重大科技成就。

【主干】 研制成功是一项成就 (A is B) (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 北斗(Beidou)卫星导航系统的成功研制, 这是一个「A 是 B」的判断句, 主干就是「研制成功 is 重大科技成就」。主语 The successful development of the Beidou Navigation Satellite System, 谓语 is, 表语 a major scientific and technological achievement。把「研制」名词化为 development 作主语核心, 比硬塞一个动词更地道。

【降级】 时间状语降级为介词短语

主干之外的修饰成分按英文形合习惯下挂: 自改革开放以来 降级为介词短语 since the reform and opening-up 作时间状语; 中国.....取得的 这层「谁取得的」用过去分词短语 achieved by China 作后置定语贴在 achievement 后面; 重大科技 作前置定语 major scientific and technological。全句重构为: 主干 + 后置定语 + 时间状语, 不照中文语序平铺。

【语法】 时态

主干判断句陈述一个事实(这件事是一项成就), 回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is, 不要用过去时 was。

冠词

表语 a major ... achievement 表示「一项」成就, 可数名词单数前加不定冠词 a; 专名 the Beidou Navigation Satellite System 特指唯一系统, 用定冠词 the。

搭配

「科技成就」译 scientific and technological achievement; 「改革开放」固定搭配 the reform and opening-up, opening-up 带连字符且不可漏 the。

【译文】 The successful development of the Beidou Navigation Satellite System is a major scientific and technological achievement made by China since the reform and opening-up.

2. 研发人员经过不懈努力,攻克了一系列技术难题,北斗系统最终实现了全球覆盖和高精度定位,使中国成为世界上少数几个独立拥有全球卫星导航系统的国家之一。

【主干】 拆成两个主干句 (人攻克难题/系统实现定位) (主语策略: 原句主语)

这一长句中文有两个不同主语, 不能硬塞进一句。先按主语切成两个英文主干: 前半 研发人员.....攻克了一系列技术难题, 主语 the developers, 谓语 overcame, 宾语 a series of technical problems; 后半 北斗系统最终实现了全球覆盖和高精度定位, 主语 the Beidou system, 谓语 has achieved, 宾语 global coverage and high-precision positioning。

【降级】 状语 + 结果分别用介词短语和分词降级

经过不懈努力 降级为介词短语 through unremitting efforts 作方式状语, 不另起谓语; 使中国成为世界上少数几个.....国家之一 是前面「实现定位」带来的结果, 用现在分词短语 making China one of the few countries... 作结果状语, 避免再起一个 and made 的平行句; 独立拥有全球卫星导航系统的 这层定语用现在分词 independently possessing a global satellite navigation system 后置修饰 countries。

【语法】时态

「攻克了」是过去完成的努力，用一般过去时 *overcame*；「最终实现了……」强调已达成且效果延续至今，用现在完成时 *has achieved*，比 *achieved* 更能体现「已建成、现仍有效」，与全篇现在时基调相容。

单复数

「一系列技术难题」不止一个，*technical problems* 用复数；「少数几个……国家之一」*one of the few countries* 中 *countries* 必须复数（*one of* + 复数名词）。

主谓一致

making China one of the few countries 的逻辑主语是前面整件事，分词形式不变；若改写成定语从句须用 *which makes*（单数）。

搭配

「攻克技术难题」*overcome technical problems / difficulties*；「全球覆盖」*global coverage*；「高精度定位」*high-precision positioning*（*precision* 作定语带连字符）。

【译文】 Through unremitting efforts, the developers overcame a series of technical problems, and the Beidou system has finally achieved global coverage and high-precision positioning, making China one of the few countries in the world that independently possess a global satellite navigation system.

3. 北斗系统已广泛应用于交通运输、灾害救援、天气预报、公共安全等诸多领域。

【主干】 系统被广泛应用于各领域（被动）（主语策略：转被动）

中文「北斗系统已广泛应用于……」中，北斗系统是「被应用」的对象而非施动者，北斗系统已广泛应用于 译成被动最自然：主语 *the Beidou system*，谓语 *has been widely applied / used*，状语 *in many fields*。主干即 *the Beidou system has been widely applied in many fields*。

【降级】 并列领域归并为 *such as* 列举

交通运输、灾害救援、天气预报、公共安全等诸多领域 是一串并列名词加「等诸多领域」。重构为 *in many fields such as transportation, disaster relief, weather forecasting and public safety*——用 *many fields such as...* 统领，列举项之间逗号、最后一项前 *and*，「等」由 *such as*（表举例非穷举）涵盖，不必再加 *etc.*，否则与 *such as* 语义重复。

【语法】语态

用被动 *has been applied*，施动者（人/国家）不重要，省略 *by* 短语，符合英文「应用于」的常规表达。

时态

「已广泛应用」表示已经实现且持续至今的状态，用现在完成时 *has been applied*，呼应全篇现在时基调。

单复数

「诸多领域」*fields* 用复数；列举的各领域 *transportation, disaster relief, weather forecasting, public safety* 多为不可数或专有概念，不加复数也不加冠词。

【译文】 The Beidou system has been widely applied in many fields such as transportation, disaster relief, weather forecasting and public safety.

4. 北斗系统现在已经在国际上得到广泛认可,开始为越来越多的国家和地区提供优质服务。

【主干】 系统获认可并开始提供服务（一主语带两谓语） （主语策略：原句主语）

本句主语只有一个 北斗系统，后面挂两个动作。前一动作 得到广泛认可 是被动，译 has been widely recognized；后一动作 开始为.....提供优质服务 是主动，译 has begun to provide / is providing。主语 the Beidou system 共享，两谓语用 and 并列：the Beidou system has been widely recognized ... and has begun to provide ...。

【降级】 对象范围降级为介词短语

本句结构较简单，主要把 为越来越多的国家和地区 降级为介词短语 for an increasing number of countries and regions 作 provide 的对象状语；在国际上用 internationally 副词或 around the world 状语下挂。主体是「主语 + 两并列谓语 + 各自的介词短语」，无需再起从句。

【语法】 时态

「现在已经.....得到认可」用现在完成时 has been recognized；「开始.....提供」也用现在完成时 has begun to provide 或一般现在时 is now providing，强调当下持续的状态，呼应全篇现在时基调。

语态

「得到认可」是被动 has been recognized（系统被国际社会认可）；「提供服务」是主动 provide，两个谓语语态不同，需各自判断，不要一刀切。

单复数

an increasing number of 后接复数 countries and regions；number of 短语虽含 number，整体作主语时谓语随 number 用单数，但此处作宾语不涉及谓语一致。

【译文】 Today, the Beidou system has been widely recognized internationally and has begun to provide high-quality services for an increasing number of countries and regions.

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