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六级 · 真题卷第2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 "Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth." 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) Changing his major.
B) His family situation.
C) Revising his graduation thesis.
D) His passion for Art History.
2. A) He doesn't think it legitimate to depend on his father.
B) He thinks his financial situation has now changed.
C) He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.
D) He thinks it nourishes the financially secure only.
3. A) Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.
B) Seek financially viable employment opportunities after graduation.
C) Investigate all possible ways to become a celebrity in the art world.
D) Strike a balance between intellectual pursuits and financial security.
4. A) Money.
B) Time.
C) Determination.
D) Optimism.

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

5. A) Their decision on investigating beef consumption.
B) Their original ideas about the domestic market.
C) Their different approaches to a case study.
D) Their end-of-semester business projects.
6. A) Expanding farmland out west.
B) Importing most of the beef.
C) Raising cattle domestically.
D) Continuing to boost economic growth.
7. A) Technical equipment.
B) Business consultancy.
C) Beef.
D) Carwashing.
8. A) Car owners of all walks of life.
B) High-end customers in big cities.
C) Consumers craving for professional service.
D) Well-off dealers seeking a profitable markup.

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) Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels.
B) Their daily television exposure cuts parent-child conversation time.
C) The more TV they watch the poorer their progress in development.
D) Their socioeconomic levels impact their academic achievement.
10. A) Kids' enhanced learning.
B) Kids' curiosity levels.
C) Kids' reading and math.
D) Kids' behavioral development.
11. A) It can hinder kids from getting on with their peers.
B) It can cut into kids' time on exploratory activities.
C) It can arouse kids' interest in how people interact in real life.
D) It can widen the gap between kids from different economic statuses.

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

12. A) Exerting ourselves too hard in order to attain our life's goals.
B) Being possessed with a single thought of professional success.
C) Trying every means to beat others in terms of personal aspirations.
D) Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things.
13. A) We might isolate ourselves from our fellow beings.
B) We might acquire an incorrect sense of well-being.
C) We might end up pursuing all the wrong things.
D) We might make a mess of our personal lives.
14. A) They should be based on solid theoretical concepts.
B) They should take personal interests into account.
C) They should include goals to help other people.
D) They should increase our sense of worthiness.
15. A) Drifting through life aimlessly.
B) Giving up the chance to fulfill yourself.
C) Abandoning all that life has to offer.
D) Spoiling your character and integrity.

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) Grade-raising ways and means.
B) Pressure-alleviating exercise.
C) Revision-conducting approaches.
D) Brain-boosting food and drink.
17. A) Buying it from coffee shops.
B) Building up a tolerance of it.
C) Drinking it after 2 pm.
D) Consuming it with sugar.
18. A) By taking varied vitamin supplements.
B) By consuming a rich variety of foods.
C) By eating both oranges and frozen berries.
D) By getting components packaged in tablets.

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

19. A) Many people across advanced economies think the world is going from bad to worse.
B) The news focuses on reporting catastrophes that occur across the world.
C) A significant part of the world is experiencing another great recession.
D) Many people have no idea of those living under miserable conditions.
20. A) It has experienced ups and downs like any other historical trend.
B) It is hailed as a miracle by both economists and ordinary people.
C) It is the only way for all countries to share economic prosperity.
D) It has given more and more countries a rare chance to thrive.
21. A) Their fortunes may take a downturn.
B) They can be classified as middle class.
C) Their living standards have been deteriorating.
D) They are experiencing a radical transformation.

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

22. A) Why smells can activate emotional memories.
B) How powerful the sense of smell can become.
C) How scent particles revive memories forgotten.
D) Why the scent of bread has a strong mental impact.
23. A) The brain cells' processing of memories experienced as strongly emotional.
B) The activation of the brain's emotion processing area by chemical particles.
C) The interaction between chemical particles and the brain cells responsible for smell.
D) The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.
24. A) Imagination.
B) Association.
C) Experience.
D) Context.
25. A) Inaccuracy and alterability.
B) Susceptibility to polar interpretations.
C) Being personal and individualistic.
D) Being dependent on relevant scenarios.

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.

Ever been talking about something important with someone you care about and found the discussion frustrating instead of fruitful? Negative energy can then cast a 26 over your efforts to build a shared understanding.

In fact collaborative problem-solving conversations require skills. Strong listening skills are essential. Sprinkling in positivity via appreciation, 27 smiles, and warm comments helps. So does the essential ability to keep your emotional tone in the calm zone. If the tone of a dialogue heats up and anger erupts, the dialogue 28 from collaborative to adversarial, and progress is likely to come to an immediate 29.

In addition, effective dialogue generally has another important characteristic: symmetry.

Symmetry in dialogue refers to the balance of how much each partner talks. Are you each getting equal airtime? When one participant does most of the talking, this asymmetry or lack of balance tends to become annoying to one or both of you. The silent partner 30 tires of only listening, while the talker can feel 31. Usually, both would prefer more equal give and take.

Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can 32 symmetry as well. The faster or louder partner can easily begin taking up more airtime. The slower-talking or softer-voiced one can have trouble getting the floor.

Conversations also lose balance when one partner's opinions count more than the other's. One person's input may carry more sway because their style of expression is more 33. One viewpoint may tend to get lost because it is expressed more 34.

If either partner fairly consistently 35 or evaporates, modifying the pattern will be helpful. The dialogue will feel more productive, and at the same time, the relationship overall is likely to feel more positive.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) affectionate | I) predominates |
| B) approximately | J) propagate |
| C) elapses | K) scenario |
| D) erode | L) shadow |
| E) flattered | M) tentatively |
| F) flips | N) typically |
| G) halt | O) vigorous |
| H) overburdened | |

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**.

What Is a Super Blood Wolf Moon?

- A) Blue moons, rose moons, supermoons. For some reason all the websites seem to think you really want to know all about these moons. "Catch This Weekend's AMAZING SUPERMOON," one headline will announce. "The Supermoon Isn't Actually A Big Deal And You're All Ruining Astronomy," another will complain.
- B) The latest example is the super blood wolf moon eclipse which sounds like the name of an emotional song I would have performed a modern dance routine to in 9th grade, but is, in fact, an astronomical event set to occur on January 20. As we'll explain below, there is nothing truly mysterious or otherwise special about this moon, and it will not look like a bloody wolf head in the sky or anything wild like that. We get these super lunar events by smashing together all the qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons throughout the year, and in the age of the internet we can get a little too enthusiastic.
- C) Consider this your go-to resource for all moon-gazing news. Here's what you need to know about the latest lunar event.
- D) Look, it's okay if you don't know. There are probably loads of folks who walk around pretending they totally know why that thing in the sky seems to get bigger and smaller at regular intervals but who totally do not.
- E) The moon orbits Earth, and it's tidally locked—that means it always shows us the same face, instead of spinning around like our planet does. That's why you can always see the man on the moon (or the moon rabbit, depending on your cultural preferences) even as it spins around us. But while the moon is big and bright in the sky when it's full, that's only because it's reflecting light from the sun. But the moon is always moving, so it's getting hit with sunlight at different angles. It's invisible to us during the new moon, because our satellite is parked right between us and the sun; the so-called dark side of the moon is lit up like Las Vegas, but the side we can see is in shadow. A full moon happens when the earth is right between the sun and the moon, so sunlight hits the part we can see. And all the other phases are just the transition from one of those extremes to the other.
- F) The moon isn't always exactly the same distance from Earth, because its orbit isn't perfectly circular. We call the closest point perigee(近地点), and the most distant point is apogee(远地点). 2018's closest perigee and most distant apogee both happened in January, and the difference was about 30,000 miles.
- G) The reason you care about this ordinary change in distance is that it turns a moon super. When a full moon happens close to perigee, it's going to look a bit bigger. Honestly, the difference is not that profound, but if you're in a position to photograph the supermoon next to something that shows the slight increase in scale, it can look pretty cool. January's super blood wolf moon eclipse is super because the date lines up with the closest the moon will get to us during January, but the moon won't actually be at its closest for the year until February's supermoon, which you can expect plenty of undue excitement over.
- H) Blood moons only occur during total lunar eclipses (which can happen a few times a year in any given location). When the moon slips through our shadow, we give it a reddish coloring. The moon can also look orange whenever it's rising or setting, or if it hangs low in the horizon all night—the light bouncing off of it has to travel through a thicker atmosphere there, which scatters more blue light away. But you'll probably only see that deep, sinister red during an eclipse.
- I) A lot of headlines about moons are just ridiculous (you do not need to be particularly excited about a blue moon, it just looks like a regular full moon), but you should definitely roll out of bed to look at a blood moon if one is going to be visible in your region, even though they're just lunar eclipses and not evidence of bloody battles between the sky gods.

- J) In March of 2018, we had our second "blue moon" of the year, to much acclaim. And while that's not necessarily special in an oh-gosh-get-out-and-look-at-it way, it's certainly special: a blue moon is a nickname for when two full moons fall in the same calendar month, and we hadn't previously had two in one year since 1999. We won't have it happen again until 2037. Astronomer David Chapman explained that this is merely a peculiarity of our calendar; once we stopped doing things based on the moon and started trying to follow the sun and the seasons, we stopped having one reliable full moon per month. The moon cycle is 29.53 days long on average, so in most months we still end up with a single new moon and a single full one. But every once in a while, one month steals a full moon from another. In 2018 (and in 1999, and again in 2037) both January and March stacked full moons on the first and last nights of the month, leaving February in the dark.
- K) Getting two blue moons a year is rare, but we have individual blue moons every few years. Also, fun fact: not actually blue. A moon can indeed take on a moody blue color, but this only happens when particles of just the right size disperse through the sky—and it has nothing to do with the moon's status as "blue". Big clouds of ash from volcanic eruptions or fires can do the trick, but it doesn't happen often, and the stars would certainly have to align for two such rare instances to occur at once.
- L) You may have heard that the super special second blue moon of 2018 was also a Paschal moon. This is true! That just means it was the first full moon of spring, which is often used to determine the date of Easter Sunday. All of this is just calendar nonsense and we refuse to go into it further.
- M) Sometimes you'll see a headline that promises a moon with so many qualifiers it makes your head spin. A super blue blood worm moon, perhaps? Or a super blood wolf moon? Lots of websites will tell you that "wolf moon" is the traditional name of the first full moon of the year in "Native American" cultures, which is kind of a weird thing to claim given that there are 573 registered Tribal Nations in the US alone today, not to mention historically. The idea that hungry, howling wolves were such a universal constant in January that all of North America with its different cultures, geographies, and languages spontaneously came up with the same nickname is illogical.
- N) Many cultures have traditional names for the full moon in a given month or season, so there's quite a list to draw from if you're trying to really juice up a story on a slightly-bigger-than-average view of the moon. But these are all based on human calendars and activities and folklore; you will not go outside and see a pink moon in April, though I wish it were so.
36. We cannot see the moon at times when it is positioned right between the earth and the sun.
37. Volcanic eruptions may cause the moon to assume a moody blue color.
38. The moon will be closest to the earth when the supermoon occurs in February.
39. There is nothing unusual about the super blood wolf moon, which will bear no resemblance to a bloody wolf head.
40. The moon will appear orange when the light reflecting from it travels through an atmosphere thicker than usual.
41. It is contrary to logic to claim the name of wolf moon originates from the cultures of American Indians.
42. As the moon's orbit is not a hundred-percent circle, its distance from the earth changes.
43. A full moon in a given month or season gets a specific name in different cultures.

44. There are likely lots of people who know absolutely nothing about why the moon appears to change its size regularly but act like they know.
45. When a full moon appears twice in the same month, it is nicknamed a blue moon.

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.

With population increases and global urbanisation ever accelerating, much attention is focused on the sustainability of our cities and scarce attention is paid to the countryside.

Rural life is associated with closely-knit communities, sense of belonging, and a simple, tranquil life. Yet whilst some or all of these elements exist in the countryside, so do conservatism and a lack of employment opportunities. And it is mostly due to the latter that rural communities are suffering. Attracted by the improved economics of urban areas, country-dwellers across the world are moving out, contributing to the excessive crowdedness of densely populated cities, and leaving the countryside in desolation.

So how can the countryside ensure its survival among these changes; or should it at all? Due to both the distance between residences and facilities and often intermittent public transport, those living in the countryside are heavier automobile users. Rural dwellers also use more energy maintaining their mostly detached buildings. We may be piled up like boxes in the city, but this brings energy efficiency that the countryside cannot match. Rural energy requirements result in higher carbon emissions per person than in the city, so it is actually irresponsible to endorse such a lifestyle choice.

Protecting the countryside is a hot topic. Those who have made their fortunes in the city often buy second homes in the countryside, visiting intermittently for a sample of a supposedly simple life. The side-effect of this is that house prices are pushed up due to increased demand, leaving them unaffordable for local people. A solution has yet to be found for this challenge, for market forces are further forcing residents out of the countryside. For those who believe in rural preservation, this is deplorable.

Whilst an idealised view of the countryside is common, the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved. Industrialisation brought an increase in divisions of labour, changing social links between rural people. The internet has introduced once foreign cultures into the countryside. Improved travel connections and affordability have made the world more accessible, creating a "global village". Considering these changes, surely an evolving countryside is inevitable.

Perhaps the countryside should also prepare itself for massive population increases in the future. With cities across the world growing rapidly, how will the current urban generation respond to the inevitable social changes of mass urbanisation? Will the longing for a simpler life become stronger, fueling a rural renaissance?

As the world continues to urbanise, the voices calling for rural preservation may well grow louder. But change is inevitable. We know that the world is going to see new cities emerging from the dust and current cities growing into megacities, but the future of the countryside is less clear.

46. What has become of the rural areas nowadays?
- A) They are becoming somewhat deserted.
 - B) They are being increasingly urbanised.
 - C) They are closely-knit communities.
 - D) They are haunted by conservatism.
47. What does the author think of the rural lifestyle?
- A) It is unlikely to survive given the on-going changes.
 - B) It is less energy-efficient compared to that in cities.
 - C) It is highly dependent upon heavy automobiles.
 - D) It is a choice more affluent people will endorse.
48. What does the author think of rich urban residents buying a second home in the countryside?
- A) It is bound to mar the traditional rural life.
 - B) It adversely impacts rural social stability.
 - C) It hinders rural economies' revitalisation.
 - D) It is detrimental to rural preservation.
49. What do we learn about the countryside with industrialisation and technological advances?
- A) It is destined to change gradually.
 - B) It will present an idealised way of life.
 - C) It is likely to embrace foreign cultures.
 - D) It will become increasingly diversified.
50. What does the author think of the future of the countryside compared with cities?
- A) It is going to be harder for the locals.
 - B) It is going to resemble that of cities.
 - C) It is less likely to stay static.
 - D) It is less easy to envisage.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Statements, like "beauty is in the eye of the beholder(观看者)", are rarely questioned. They've become so embedded in our consciousness that people think it's absurd to think otherwise. It might be useful, however, to at least push back on this assumption because people evaluate environment, situations, and people aesthetically. We may find that we still believe it is correct, but we may also find that there is a lot more to the situation than you suppose.

A recent study exploring aesthetic taste was published in *Cognition*. The results from this study show that people agree very much in their aesthetic evaluation of natural objects, but they disagree more about artifacts, or human-made objects.

The study found that shared taste was most common for faces and natural landscapes, but least common among works of architecture and art. The hypothesis is the commonly pleasing features, like proportion or symmetry, are at work.

Preferences for natural scenes might be learned through life experiences. Factors like habitability, safety, and openness might be preferred as people develop. Some of the details of landscapes change, but the basics are more common, e.g., water, open spaces, and signs of care.

Art and architecture, unlike natural spaces, do not have the same level of exposure. So, people do not have the same level of shared taste.

It's possible that the lower amount of agreement in the shared taste of artifacts has to do more with elements of style, rather than "behavioral consequences".

All of the consequences seem reasonable (or at least possible), but I think there might be an interesting philosophical conclusion that they did not draw. It seems that there is an objective ground to our aesthetic preferences or evaluations. I am not saying this would mean beauty is completely objective, just that there could possibly be general objective principles at work, i.e., beauty is not simply in the eye of the beholder.

Nature exhibits some of the universal aesthetic features, such as radiance, in a common way throughout the world. It's not exactly the same everywhere, but it is common. For example, a sunset is similar enough in different places to warrant almost universal appeal.

Possible universal principles of beauty—such as proportion, fittingness, radiance, and others—are general categories, which allow for a wide array of embodiments. When people get involved in making artifacts in architecture or art, they apply these very general concepts in unique ways. But the way they applied the principle may not have universal appeal.

This is why it's important to experience diverse cultures and their artifacts because it opens us up to different ways of approaching or constructing beauty. And it is always good to question our assumptions.

51. What does the passage say about the statement "beauty is in the eye of the beholder"?

- A) It has hardly ever been disputed.
- B) It can be interpreted aesthetically.
- C) Many people have found it absurd.
- D) People have long been misled by it.

52. What does a recent study exploring aesthetic taste show?

- A) Aesthetic tastes tend to differ from person to person.
- B) Natural beauty is rarely surpassed by artificial beauty.
- C) There is less consensus on objects shaped by human craft.
- D) There is general agreement on what is pleasing to the eye.

53. Why do people differ in their aesthetic appraisal of artifacts?

- A) They come out in a great variety of designs.
- B) They lead to varying behavioral consequences.
- C) They take up much less natural space than landscapes.
- D) They come into people's view less often than natural spaces.

54. What does the example of sunset tell about nature?

- A) It creates a powerful appeal through its brilliant radiance.
- B) It displays aesthetic traits in a similar way the world over.
- C) It embodies beauty with a wide array of aesthetic features.
- D) It establishes the principles of beauty in a number of ways.

55. Why do artifacts not always hold universal appeal?

- A) The appreciation of their beauty is not subject to objective standards.
- B) The universal principle of beauty prevents a wide array of embodiments.
- C) The way their creators apply the principle of beauty may not be pleasing to everybody.
- D) Their creators interpret the universal principle of beauty each in their preferred way.

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**.

洋山港(Yangshan Port)是上海航运中心的重要组成部分,是中国第一个深水港,也是世界上规模最大的深水港之一。经过近20年的发展,洋山港已实现高度自动化。数字技术和人工智能的使用大大减少了用工成本和碳排放。自主研发的码头管理系统可以在百公里之外对大型设备进行远程操控。洋山港看上去一片繁忙,现场却见不到人工操作,而且能够24小时不间断运作。洋山港将不断发展,为把上海建成一个全球航运中心做出更大贡献。

2024年12月·第2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2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2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 "Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth." 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 • 164 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth. In an age flooded with short videos and endless distractions, the ability to control oneself has become the very foundation of academic success and character building.

A vivid example is my roommate Li Ming. When we entered university, he set himself a firm rule: no phone before finishing the day's study plan. While others drifted from one game to another, his steady self-management allowed him to master a difficult programming course and win a national scholarship. His experience convinced me that talent alone rarely decides how far a person goes; it is perseverance and daily self-control that truly shape our future.

Therefore, I firmly believe that cultivating self-discipline deserves our full attention. Rather than blaming the environment for our failures, we should learn to say no to temptations and stick to our own plans. Only by mastering ourselves can we grow into the people we truly wish to become.

【参考译文】

如今，越来越多的学生认识到自律在个人成长中的重要性。在一个充斥着短视频和无尽干扰的时代，管住自己的能力已经成为学业成功和品格养成的根基。

一个鲜活的例子是我的室友李明。刚上大学时，他给自己定下一条铁律：当天的学习计划没完成，绝不碰手机。当别人从一个游戏刷到另一个游戏时，他稳定的自我管理让他攻克了一门很难的编程课，并拿到了

国家奖学金。他的经历让我确信：单凭天赋很少能决定一个人能走多远；真正塑造我们未来的，是毅力与日复一日的自我约束。

因此，我坚信培养自律值得我们全力以赴。与其把失败归咎于环境，不如学会对诱惑说不、坚持自己的计划。唯有掌控自己，我们才能成长为自己真正想成为的人。

【第1段】照抄首句 + 一句点题。首段落实『首句当主题句破题』：开头一字不改照抄给定首句，第二句 In an age flooded with short videos and endless distractions... has become the very foundation of academic success and character building 用时代背景把抽象的『重要性』说实，定下全文基调。

【第2段】叙议结合的自律例子。第二段落实『例子叙议结合回扣』：A vivid example is my roommate Li Ming 引出例子，no phone before finishing the day's study plan 叙其自律，While others drifted... 作对比，末句 His experience convinced me that... 把例子回扣到『自律决定成败』的中心，并用了 self-management、perseverance、self-control 三个同义替换避免重复。

【第3段】重申 + 建议 + 倒装升华。第三段落实『重申加建议再升华』：Therefore, I firmly believe... 重申立场，Rather than blaming the environment... we should learn to say no to temptations 给出可操作建议，末句倒装 Only by mastering ourselves can we grow... 升华并呼应首句，形成闭环。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

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

核心任务

论自律对成长的重要性

核心任务是就一句给定观点写一篇议论文——write an essay that begins with the sentence，而这句话把主题彻底钉死为『自律对个人成长的重要性』，即须原样照抄的 Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth.; 随后用 You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. 里三种方式的一两种把它撑成整篇文章。

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有具体收信人，属纯议论大作文，读者即阅卷老师，用正式书面语即可，不写称呼、不落款、不署真名。唯一的格式硬点是首句地位——You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay., 它必须原样出现在文章最开头，而不是埋在段中当过渡句。

自律是成长的根基

全篇中心一句话：自律是学业成功与品格养成的根基，尤其在充满诱惑的信息时代，能否管住自己往往决定一个人能走多远。这正是对首句 Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth. 的顺承与坐实。

1. 时代背景下自律更稀缺可贵

短视频、游戏等诱惑遍地，能控制自己的能力反而成了稀缺品，从背景角度点明自律为何值得重视。

2. 具体例子证明自律决定成败

用一个身边人或亲身经历（如室友定规矩、坚持学习最终拿奖学金），落实 cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay，证明决定成败的是自律而非天赋。

3. 呼吁拒绝诱惑坚持计划

结尾把中心推向行动：与其抱怨环境，不如学会对诱惑说不、坚持自己的计划，掌控自己才能成长。

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 照抄首句并点题

原样照抄 Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth. 作主题句，再补一句把『重要性』说成具体的『为什么重要』，定下全文基调。

第 2 段 举例论证展开

用一个具体的人或亲身经历叙议结合，落实 cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay，证明自律如何带来成长。

第 3 段 总结升华呼吁

重申自律值得重视，给出可操作的建议，并升华回扣首句，形成首尾闭环。

第 1 段 抄首句 + 点出自律是根基

照抄首句后，补一句：在短视频与无尽干扰泛滥的时代，管住自己的能力已成为学业成功与品格养成的根基，从而把首句的『重要性』说实。

照抄首句破题 · 开头逐字搬首句，一字不改：Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of ____ in their _____. (原样照抄，不可改写)

点题定调 · In an age flooded with ____, the ability to ____ has become the very foundation of _____. (用背景衬托，把抽象概念落到具体)

第 2 段 室友定规矩坚持终获奖学金

写室友立下『学习计划没完成不碰手机』的规矩，别人沉迷游戏时他靠 self-management 攻下难课、拿到国家奖学金，由此得出：决定人走多远的是 perseverance 与自律，而非天赋。

引出例证 · A vivid example is _____. When _____, he/she set himself/herself a firm rule: _____. (一句点名例子并交代背景)

对比反衬 · While others _____, his/her steady _____ allowed him/her to _____. (用别人反衬主角的自律成效)

由例回扣中心 · His/Her experience convinced me that _____; it is _____ that truly _____. (把例子拉回论点，防止叙议脱节)

第 3 段 重申 + 拒绝诱惑坚持计划 + 升华

重申自律值得全力重视，建议与其把失败归咎环境，不如对诱惑说不、坚持自己的计划，升华到『唯有掌控自己，才能成为想成为的人』，呼应首句。

重申立场 · Therefore, I firmly believe that _____ deserves our full attention. (一句回扣中心，不引新论点)

给建议对策 · Rather than _____, we should learn to _____ and _____. (把道理落到具体行动)

升华呼应 · Only by _____ can we _____. (用倒装收尾，升华并呼应首句)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

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

内容切题

紧扣自律并用例子展开

本题必须始终围绕『自律对成长的重要性』，且用上 You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. 中的方式；最易失分处是写着写着跑去谈『努力』『时间管理』等相邻话题，偏离自律主线。

结构连贯

三段清晰首尾呼应

本题达标要点是首段提出、中段证明、尾段收结分工清楚，且结尾 Only by mastering ourselves 呼应首句形成闭环；易失分处是通篇不分段或例子与结论之间缺过渡。

语言准确

自律同义替换 + 句式多样

本题应把 self-discipline 换用 self-control、self-management、perseverance 等避免全篇重复；六级层面还应有一两处像 Only by mastering ourselves can we grow 的倒装或从句提升语言分，但须确保正确、不为炫技牺牲准确。

字数格式

控词数并原样照抄首句

本题硬约束是 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. 且须 copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay；最致命的失分是漏抄或改写首句，其次是为凑字数注水或超出上限。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

改写首句直接扣分

反面示例（改写了首句）：These days, students increasingly think that self-control matters a lot for growing up.——这是改写、不是照抄，直接丢掉硬性分。正确做法是原样搬：Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth. 放在开头一字不改。

空喊口号论证空洞

反面示例（空洞）：Self-discipline is very important. Everyone should have self-discipline. Without it, no one can succeed.——三句同义反复、无支撑。改成有细节的：My roommate refused to touch his phone until his daily study plan was finished, and this habit helped him win a scholarship.

同义重复凑字数

反面示例（注水）：Self-discipline is important. It is really important. We all know it is important for us.——三句没增加任何信息。改成推进式：Self-discipline is important because it turns vague goals into daily action, which is exactly what most students lack.

全篇重复一个词

反面示例（重复）：Self-discipline helps us study. Self-discipline helps us grow. Self-discipline decides our future.——通篇 self-discipline。改成轮换：Self-control helps us study, self-management helps us grow, and perseverance ultimately decides our future.

英语六级 2024年12月·第2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2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2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2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 W: Hi, Alan. Sorry for not calling you back sooner. You said on the phone you had something you needed to discuss with me?

W: 嗨,Alan。抱歉没能早点给你回电话。你在电话里说有事要跟我讨论?

2 M: Well, to get right down to it, I'm having second thoughts about my major. With my family situation getting more complicated and the end of my university education nearing, persisting with Art History just doesn't seem the right choice.

M: 嗯,直说吧,我在重新考虑我的专业。随着我家里的情况越来越复杂,而我的大学教育也快结束了,继续学艺术史似乎不是正确的选择。

3 W: Alan, in the last 3 years, I have heard nothing but how passionate you are about the Art History programme. You often told fellow classmates how fabulous the instructors were and that you finally felt accepted. What would cause you to abandon it?

W: Alan,过去3年里,我听得到的都是你对艺术史专业有多热爱。你经常跟同学说这些老师有多棒,说你终于有了归属感。是什么让你要放弃它?

4 M: My father's current financial situation has helped me realize that a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing. Art History nourishes my soul, but does nothing to put food on my plate.

M: 我父亲目前的经济状况让我意识到,一个更能赚钱的工作机会未必是坏事。艺术史滋养我的灵魂,但无法让我糊口。

5 W: What about all the work opportunities I discussed with you last month? Have you gone to those places of business to investigate whether any legitimate positions might be available for someone with your background?

W: 那我上个月跟你讨论的那些工作机会呢?你去那些公司了解过有没有适合你这种背景的正式职位吗?

6 M: Ah, well...

M: 啊,这个嘛.....

7 W: Look, Alan, if your heart is set on working in the art industry, you need to be more assertive and start talking with people. Networking is key if you want to become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries.

W: 听着,Alan,如果你铁了心要在艺术行业工作,你就得更主动一些,开始跟人交流。如果你想在博物馆和画廊界成为名人,人脉是关键。

8 M: Time is a very precious commodity right now. My social life does not exist. I can barely keep up with my studies and thesis is due by the end of this year. When can I find time to research jobs when I have so much to do as it is?

M: 现在时间非常宝贵。我根本没有社交生活。我勉强跟上学习进度,而且论文要在今年年底交。我已经有这么多事要做了,哪还有时间去找工作?

9 W: What you do now will determine your future options. Now is the optimum time to put forth your best effort.

W: 你现在做的事会决定你未来的选择。现在是你全力以赴的最佳时机。

10 M: I will take what you said into consideration. The advice is much appreciated.

M: 我会考虑你说的话。非常感谢你的建议。

1. A) Changing his major.
- B) His family situation.
- C) Revising his graduation thesis.
- D) His passion for Art History.

【题目】 What did the man want to discuss with the woman?

【翻译】 男士想和女士讨论什么?

- A) 更改他的专业。 B) 他的家庭状况。 C) 修改他的毕业论文。
D) 他对艺术史的热情。

【答案】 A (细节题) Changing his major.

【定位】 Well, to get right down to it, I'm having second thoughts about my major.

嗯，直说吧，我对自己的专业起了动摇 / 想重新考虑了。

【信号】 开门见山引出语。to get right down to it（直奔主题地说）是典型的点题信号，紧跟其后的 I'm having second thoughts about my major 就是他要谈的核心，这正是开篇定主话题的落点。

【替换】 having second thoughts about my major ↔ Changing his major.

动摇=想换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 With my family situation getting more complicated，但家庭状况只是促使他动摇的背景诱因，不是他『想讨论』的主题；听到原词 family situation 就选会上当。

借用原文：With my family situation getting more complicated

C) 原词陷阱

thesis（毕业论文）确实在后文 thesis is due by the end of this year 被提到，但那是讲他没时间的论据，与他开头要谈的『换专业』无关，更没说要 revise（修改）论文。

借用原文：thesis is due by the end of this year

D) 与原文相反

passion for Art History 出自女方回忆 how passionate you are about the Art History programme，那是男生过去的热爱；他现在恰恰是要放弃，方向相反，不是他想讨论的事。

借用原文：how passionate you are about the Art History programme

2. A) He doesn't think it legitimate to depend on his father.

B) He thinks his financial situation has now changed.

C) He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

D) He thinks it nourishes the financially secure only.

【题目】 Why does the man want to give up Art History?

【翻译】 男士为什么想放弃艺术史？

A) 他认为依赖父亲不合理。 B) 他认为他的经济状况现在已经改变了。

C) 他认为艺术史无法让他谋生。 D) 他认为艺术史只能滋养经济富裕的人。

【答案】 C（细节题） He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

【定位】 Art History nourishes my soul, but does nothing to put food on my plate.

艺术史滋养我的灵魂，却完全没法让我糊口 / 养活自己。

【信号】 转折 but 后是真意。but does nothing to put food on my plate 中的 but 是关键信号：前半 nourishes my soul 是让步，转折之后才是他放弃的真正理由——这门专业养不活自己。转折后才是落点。

【替换】 does nothing to put food on my plate ↔ He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

糊口=谋生

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音出现过 My father's current financial situation 和别处的 legitimate，但他从没说『依赖父亲不正当』；这是把不同句的原词拼成一个似是而非的理由。

借用原文：My father's current financial situation has helped me realize

B) 张冠李戴

My father's current financial situation 是『父亲的』经济状况让他醒悟，并非『他自己的经济状况变了』；选项把主语和含义都改了。

借用原文：My father's current financial situation has helped me realize

D) 偷换概念

nourishes 确实念到了，但原文是 Art History nourishes my soul——艺术史滋养灵魂是他舍不得它的地方，不是放弃的理由；选项把它说成『只滋养经济无虞者』，纯属歪曲。

借用原文：Art History nourishes my soul

-
3. A) Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.
B) Seek financially viable employment opportunities after graduation.
C) Investigate all possible ways to become a celebrity in the art world.
D) Strike a balance between intellectual pursuits and financial security.

【题目】 What does the woman advise the man to do?

【翻译】 女士建议男士做什么？

- A) 尽力在艺术行业社交并建立人脉网络。 B) 毕业后寻找经济上可行的就业机会。
C) 探究所有可能成为艺术界名人的途径。 D) 在智识追求与经济保障之间取得平衡。

【答案】 A (细节题) Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.

【定位】 if your heart is set on working in the art industry, you need to be more assertive and start talking with people. Networking is key if you want to become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries.

如果你一心想在艺术行业工作，就得更主动些，开始去和人交谈。如果你想成为博物馆和画廊界的名人，建立人脉至关重要。

【信号】 建议句 you need to / is key. you need to be more assertive and start talking with people 用 you need to 直接发出建议，Networking is key 又以『...至关重要』强调要点——这两处劝告语气正是建议题的答案信号。

【替换】 start talking with people ↔ Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.

和人交谈=社交

Networking is key ↔ build a network in the art industry

networking=build a network

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

financially viable employment 是男方在 a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing 说的想法，不是女方的建议；女方反而劝他坚持艺术行业。

借用原文：a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing

C) 偷换概念

录音里 become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries 是『成名』这一目标，女方建议的手段是建人脉；选项把它说成『研究怎样成名』，把目标当成了建议的动作。

借用原文：become a celebrity in the world of museums and galleries

D) 未提及

Strike a balance between intellectual pursuits and financial security. 听上去最稳妥，但女方通篇没说『要在理想与现实间平衡』，她是明确劝他坚持艺术、去建人脉；这是录音没提及的折中说法。

4. A) Money.

B) Time.

C) Determination.

D) Optimism.

【题目】 What does the man say he really lacks right now?

【翻译】 男士说他现在真正缺少什么？

A) 金钱。 B) 时间。 C) 决心。 D) 乐观态度。

【答案】 B (细节题) Time.

【定位】 Time is a very precious commodity right now. My social life does not exist. I can barely keep up with my studies and thesis is due by the end of this year. When can I find time to research jobs when I have so much to do as it is?

时间现在是非常稀缺的东西。我根本没有社交生活，连学业都快跟不上，论文今年底就要交。我本就忙得不可开交，哪还能挤出时间去找工作？

【信号】 稀缺信号 **precious / barely**。Time is a very precious commodity right now 中的 precious (珍贵稀缺) 直接点出匮乏，后面 I can barely keep up 和 When can I find time 反复诉说时间不够——这一连串稀缺信号都指向时间。

【替换】 Time is a very precious commodity right now ↔ **Time**.

稀缺=缺乏

【排除】 A) 答非所问

金钱话题 (financial、food on my plate) 出现在前文谈放弃专业时, 但他在被问『缺什么』的这段里抱怨的是时间不是钱; 把别处的 money 话题搬过来就答偏了。

借用原文: does nothing to put food on my plate

C) 未提及 录音没说他缺决心; 他缺的是时间, 决心与原文无对应。

D) 原词陷阱

女方说过 Now is the optimum time, optimum (最佳的) 与 optimism (乐观) 形近易混, 但这是女方的话、且讲的是『最佳时机』, 与他缺什么无关。

借用原文: Now is the optimum time to put forth your best effort

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

1 M: Have you decided yet what your end-of-semester business project will be on?

M: 你决定好期末商业项目要做什么了吗?

2 W: Yes. How about you?

W: 决定好了。你呢?

3 M: Yes. Go on. You go first.

M: 我也决定好了。你先说吧。

4 W: I am going to do it about beef.

W: 我打算做关于牛肉的。

5 M: Beef?

M: 牛肉?

6 W: Yeah, beef. I'm going to design a business case study for a cow farm that supplies beef for the domestic market.

W: 对,牛肉。我打算为一个向国内市场供应牛肉的养牛场设计一个商业案例研究。

7 M: Well, that sounds very interesting and original. Wherever did you get that idea?

M: 听起来很有意思也很新颖。你是从哪儿想到这个主意的?

8 W: I don't know. It just came to me, I guess. But think about it. Beef consumption has been rising strongly over the past 20 years. As the economy continues to grow, consumer demand is expected to continue to increase for the foreseeable future. And currently, most of the beef is imported, which brings with it added fees. So why not raise cattle here?

W: 我也不知道。我想就是突然想到的吧。但你想想看,过去20年里牛肉消费一直在强劲增长。随着经济持续发展,预计在可预见的未来消费者需求会继续增加。而且目前大部分牛肉都是进口的,这会带来额外的费用。所以为什么不在这里养牛呢?

9 M: Of course. Makes perfect sense. There's plenty of land out west. So, if done right, it should be very profitable to raise our own cattle.

M: 当然了。非常有道理。西部有大量的土地。所以如果操作得当,自己养牛应该会很赚钱。

10 W: Exactly.

W: 没错。

11 M: Seriously, that sounds like a great idea. You should genuinely look into it once we get our degrees.

M: 说真的,这听起来是个很棒的主意。等我们拿到学位后,你真应该认真研究一下这个。

12 W: Thanks. So, your turn now. What are you doing your case study on?

W: 谢谢。那现在轮到你了。你的案例研究做什么?

13 M: I was thinking about a car wash, but it now seems like such a boring notion after hearing your brilliant idea.

M: 我想的是洗车行,但听了你这个绝妙的想法后,现在感觉我的主意好无聊。

14 W: That's cool. I could see that working. After all, there's plenty of cars about and those aren't going away any time soon. While many people don't care how their car looks, many other people do. You got yourself a vast and continual market.

W: 挺不错的呀。我觉得这个能行。毕竟到处都是车,而且这些车短期内也不会消失。虽然很多人不在乎自己的车看起来怎么样,但也有很多人在乎。你有一个庞大而持续的市场。

15 M: Right. So the idea is a large self-cleaning car wash, but I mean really big and well-outfitted like they have in America. I was thinking of having it cater to high-end consumers in large cities. It could charge a profitable markup by offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service than competitors.

M: 对。所以我的想法是开一个大型自助洗车行,但我是说真的很大、设备很齐全的那种,就像美国那边的。我在考虑让它面向大城市的高端消费者。它可以通过提供比竞争对手稍微更先进的技术设备和专业服务来收取有利可图的溢价。

5. A) Their decision on investigating beef consumption.

B) Their original ideas about the domestic market.

C) Their different approaches to a case study.

D) Their end-of-semester business projects.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about in the conversation?

【翻译】 对话中说话者主要在谈论什么?

A) 他们关于调查牛肉消费的决定。 B) 他们对国内市场的最初想法。

C) 他们对案例研究的不同方法。 D) 他们的学期末商业项目。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Their end-of-semester business projects.

【定位】 M: Have you decided yet what your end-of-semester business project will be on? ... W: I'm going to design a business case study for a cow farm... M: What are you doing your case study on? M: I was thinking about a car wash...

男: 你定下来期末商业项目做什么了吗?女: 我打算给一个供应国内市场牛肉的养牛场设计一个商业案例.....男: 你的案例研究做什么? 男: 我本来在想做洗车.....

【信号】首句点题且全程围绕。开头第一句 what your end-of-semester business project will be on 就点出话题，之后两人轮流介绍各自的 project（女的牛肉、男的洗车），话题从头贯到尾——主旨就靠“开头点题 + 全程不离”判定。

【替换】end-of-semester business project ↔ **Their end-of-semester business projects**
几乎原词照搬

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

Their decision on investigating beef consumption 盗用了录音里 Beef consumption has been rising strongly 的 beef consumption，但那只是女方项目内的一个论据，既非“两人”共谈、也非全程主旨，以偏概全。

借用原文：Beef consumption has been rising strongly over the past 20 years

B) **原词陷阱**

Their original ideas about the domestic market 借了 the domestic market 的原词，但对话主谈的是“做什么项目”，domestic market 只是女方方案里的一个限定，不能代表整段。

借用原文：supplies beef for the domestic market

C) **过度推断**

Their different approaches to a case study 听上去合理，因为两人确实各做 case study，但录音中两人是“各做各的不同生意”，并没有讨论“做案例的不同方法”，approaches 是无中生有。

借用原文：What are you doing your case study on?

-
6. A) Expanding farmland out west.
B) Importing most of the beef.
C) Raising cattle domestically.
D) Continuing to boost economic growth.

【题目】What does the man say makes perfect sense?

【翻译】男士说什么非常合理？

- A) 向西部扩张农田。 B) 进口大部分牛肉。 C) 在国内饲养牛。
D) 继续促进经济增长。

【答案】C (细节题) Raising cattle domestically.

【定位】M: Of course. Makes perfect sense. There's plenty of land out west. So, if done right, it should be very profitable to raise our own cattle.

男：当然。完全说得通。西部有大片土地。所以，只要做得对，自己养牛应该很赚钱。

【信号】题干原词 **makes perfect sense**。录音里 Makes perfect sense 与题干同词出现，紧跟其后的 to raise our own cattle 就是男方认可的做法——题干的关键短语在原文复现处，答案就在它周围。

【替换】 to raise our own cattle ↔ Raising cattle domestically

our own=domestically

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Expanding farmland out west 盗用了男方 plenty of land out west 的 land out west, 但他是用"西部有地"来论证自养可行, 并非主张"扩张西部农田", 答非所问。

借用原文: There's plenty of land out west

B) 与原文相反

Importing most of the beef 借了女方 most of the beef is imported 的原词, 但 imported 在录音里是"现状的弊端、要被自养取代"的对象, 绝不是 makes sense 的对象, 取的恰是反面。

借用原文: most of the beef is imported, which brings with it added fees

D) 原词陷阱

Continuing to boost economic growth 盗用了 the economy continues to grow 的 economy/grow, 但经济增长在录音里是"需求会涨"的大背景, 男方认可的是"自养"这个做法, 不是"继续推动经济增长"。

借用原文: As the economy continues to grow, consumer demand is expected to continue to increase

7. A) Technical equipment.

B) Business consultancy.

C) Beef.

D) Carwashing.

【题目】 Why does the man believe he has a vast and continual market?

【翻译】 为什么男士相信他拥有一个广阔且持续的市场?

A) 技术设备。 B) 商业咨询。 C) 牛肉。 D) 洗车。

【答案】 D (细节题) Carwashing.

【定位】 W: That's cool. I could see that working. After all, there's plenty of cars about and those aren't going away any time soon. While many people don't care how their car looks, many other people do. You got yourself a vast and continual market.

女: 这挺好。我看行得通。毕竟到处都是车, 而且短期内不会消失。虽然很多人不在乎自己的车好不好看, 但也有很多人在乎。你有了一个庞大又持续的市场。

【信号】 题干原句 vast and continual market 的上文。录音 You got yourself a vast and continual market 与题干同句, 它前面 there's plenty of cars about 给出原因, 而这整段是在评价男方的"洗车"项目——理由句紧贴结论句。

【替换】 I was thinking about a car wash ↔ Carwashing

car wash=Carwashing

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Technical equipment 盗用了后文 a bit more technical equipment 的原词，但那是男方靠它"加价"的卖点，不是"市场大"的对象，答非所问。

借用原文：offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service

B) 未提及

Business consultancy 在录音里完全没出现，两人谈的是牛肉和洗车两门生意，没有"商业咨询"这一项，纯属无中生有。

C) 张冠李戴

Beef 盗用女方项目里的核心词，但"vast and continual market"那句明明针对男方的洗车说的，把牛肉安到"男方的大市场"上是张冠李戴。

借用原文：I'm going to design a business case study for a cow farm that supplies beef

-
8. A) Car owners of all walks of life.
B) High-end customers in big cities.
C) Consumers craving for professional service.
D) Well-off dealers seeking a profitable markup.

【题目】 Who would the man's imagined business cater to?

【翻译】 男士设想的业务将面向哪些人？

- A) 各行各业的车主。 B) 大城市的高端客户。 C) 渴望专业服务的消费者。
D) 寻求丰厚利润的富裕经销商。

【答案】 B (细节题) High-end customers in big cities.

【定位】 M: I was thinking of having it cater to high-end consumers in large cities. It could charge a profitable markup by offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service than competitors.

男：我本想让它面向大城市的高端消费者。靠比对手多提供一点技术设备和服务，就能收取可观的利润加价。

【信号】 cater to 直接领出受众。 录音 cater to high-end consumers in large cities 里 cater to 与题干同词，它后面紧跟的"高端消费者、在大城市"就是面向的人群——指向受众的动词后那一串就是答案。

【替换】 high-end consumers in large cities ↔ **High-end customers in big cities**

近义词逐一对应

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

Car owners of all walks of life 用了 car (与洗车相关) 勾人, 但男方限定的是"高端、大城市"的窄众, of all walks of life (各行各业) 把范围扩成了所有人, 与原文相反。

借用原文: cater to high-end consumers in large cities

C) 原词陷阱

Consumers craving for professional service 盗用了 professional service 的原词, 但专业服务是男方"提供"的卖点, 而非他面向的客户特征, 答非所问。

借用原文: offering just a bit more technical equipment and professional service

D) 张冠李戴

Well-off dealers seeking a profitable markup 盗用了 a profitable markup 的原词, 但 markup (加价获利) 是男方"自己"要做的事, 不是他面向的客户; 把商家行为安成客户身份, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: It could charge a profitable markup

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 Increased television time for young children has long been linked with poorer progress in some areas of development. One possible way to counter those negative effects is talking while watching the screen. As a new study suggests, the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels when they reached kindergarten. This was particularly true for children with socioeconomic disadvantages.

长期以来, 幼儿看电视时间增加一直与某些发展领域的进步较差相关联。抵消这些负面影响的一个可能方法是在看屏幕时交谈。正如一项新研究表明的那样, 父母在看电视期间与学龄前儿童交谈越多, 这些儿童在进入幼儿园时拥有更高好奇心水平的可能性就越大。这对于社会经济条件不利的儿童尤其如此。

2 "Our findings reinforce the importance of parent conversation to promote early childhood development and curiosity," said lead author Prachi Shah at University of Michigan Health C.S. Mott Children's Hospital. Researchers assessed hours of daily television exposure and frequency of parent-screen-time conversation among 1,500 preschoolers, and then measured early childhood curiosity in kindergarten. The study specifically focused on curiosity levels, which are associated with enhanced learning and higher academic achievement in reading and math at kindergarten, and behavioral-developmental benefits, especially for children from families with lower socioeconomic status. While many young children are now growing up with digital media exposure through mobile devices like tablets and phones, television

remains a dominant screen activity, accounting for 72% of all screen time. TVs are in 98% of all homes, keeping television exposure a relevant developmental context in young children.

密歇根大学健康C.S. Mott儿童医院的首席作者Prachi Shah说:"我们的研究结果强化了父母交谈对促进幼儿发展和好奇心的重要性。"研究人员评估了1500名学龄前儿童每天看电视的小时数和父母在屏幕时间交谈的频率,然后测量了幼儿园时期的早期儿童好奇心。该研究特别关注好奇心水平,这与幼儿园阶段阅读和数学方面的学习增强和更高学业成就相关,以及行为发展方面的益处,特别是对来自社会经济地位较低家庭的儿童。虽然现在许多幼儿通过平板电脑和手机等移动设备接触数字媒体而成长,但电视仍然是主要的屏幕活动,占有所有屏幕时间的72%。98%的家庭都有电视,使得电视接触成为幼儿发展背景中的一个相关因素。

3 Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions, which are believed to be key to cultivating curiosity in kids. "Our findings suggest the importance of parents finding opportunities to foster conversational exchanges in daily routines with their young children—including while watching television," Shah said.

过度接触媒体,包括电视,可能会取代探索性活动,如游戏和亲子互动,而这些被认为是培养儿童好奇心的关键。Shah说:"我们的研究结果表明,父母在与幼儿的日常生活中寻找机会促进对话交流的重要性——包括在看电视时。"

9. A) Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels.

B) Their daily television exposure cuts parent-child conversation time.

C) The more TV they watch the poorer their progress in development.

D) Their socioeconomic levels impact their academic achievement.

【题目】 What do we learn from a new study about young children?

【翻译】 我们从一项关于幼儿的新研究中了解到什么?

A) 父母在看电视期间与他们交谈会提高他们的好奇心水平。

B) 他们每天接触电视会减少亲子交流时间。 c) 他们看电视越多,发展进步就越差。

D) 他们的社会经济水平影响他们的学业成绩。

【答案】 A (细节题) Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels.

【定位】 As a new study suggests, the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels when they reached kindergarten.

正如一项新研究所示,家长在看电视时与学龄前儿童交谈得越多,这些孩子上幼儿园时拥有更高好奇心水平的可能性就越大。

【信号】 研究结论标志语 a new study suggests。 录音用 As a new study suggests 这个明确的结论引出语点题,紧跟其后的 the more... the more... 句式正是新研究的核心结论,听到 study suggests 就该锁定其后那句为答案句。

【替换】 the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels

↔ Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels

the more...the more 改写为 raises

engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time ↔ talking with them during TV time
engaged in conversation = talking

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 借用了录音第二段念到的 daily television exposure 这个原词，编出看电视会减少亲子对话时间的说法，但录音从未说看电视削减对话，反而强调看电视时家长要多陪聊，属于听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：Researchers assessed hours of daily television exposure and frequency of parent-screen-time conversation

C) 答非所问

C 用了录音开头 poorer progress in some areas of development 的原词，说成看得越多发展越差的递进因果，但录音只说看电视时间增多长期与发展较差相关联，是个背景前提、并非本研究的新发现，新发现是陪聊提升好奇心，故 C 答非所问。

借用原文：Increased television time for young children has long been linked with poorer progress in some areas of development.

D) 偷换概念

D 借用录音里的 socioeconomic disadvantages 一词，说成经济水平影响学业成就，但录音只把社会经济弱势作为陪聊效果尤其明显的人群补充，并未把它当作研究的主结论，属于把次要信息偷换成主结论。

借用原文：This was particularly true for children with socioeconomic disadvantages.

10. A) Kids' enhanced learning.

B) Kids' curiosity levels.

C) Kids' reading and math.

D) Kids' behavioral development.

【题目】 What did Prachi Shah's study specifically focus on?

【翻译】 Prachi Shah的研究具体关注什么？

A) 儿童的学习提升。 B) 儿童的好奇心水平。 C) 儿童的阅读和数学。

D) 儿童的行为发展。

【答案】 B (细节题) Kids' curiosity levels.

【定位】 The study specifically focused on curiosity levels, which are associated with enhanced learning and higher academic achievement in reading and math at kindergarten, and behavioral-developmental benefits.

这项研究特别聚焦于好奇心水平，好奇心与幼儿园阶段更强的学习能力、更高的读写与数学学业成就，以及行为发展方面的益处相关联。

【信号】限定词 **specifically focused on** 直接点聚焦点。录音 The study specifically focused on curiosity levels 里 specifically focused on 把研究范围明确收窄到 curiosity levels 这一项，限定词后紧跟的对象就是答案句的核心，听到 focused on 就锁定其后的名词。

【替换】The study specifically focused on curiosity levels ↔ **Kids' curiosity levels**
curiosity levels 原概念被前置 Kids'

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

A 用了录音里的原词 enhanced learning，但这是好奇心 associated with（相关联）的好处之一，出现在 which 引导的延伸部分，而非研究 focused on 的对象，听到原词就选会落入这个陷阱。

借用原文：which are associated with enhanced learning and higher academic achievement in reading and math

C) **原词陷阱**

C 照搬录音原词 reading and math，但 reading and math 是好奇心相关联的学业成就领域，属于延伸好处，不是研究聚焦的对象，同样是听到具体学科词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：higher academic achievement in reading and math at kindergarten

D) **原词陷阱**

D 取自录音原词 behavioral-developmental benefits，但这同样是好奇心带来的益处之一，与 enhanced learning、reading and math 并列在延伸部分，并非研究 focused on 的对象，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：and behavioral-developmental benefits, especially for children from families with lower socioeconomic status

-
11. A) It can hinder kids from getting on with their peers.
B) It can cut into kids' time on exploratory activities.
C) It can arouse kids' interest in how people interact in real life.
D) It can widen the gap between kids from different economic statuses.

【题目】What does the passage say about excessive media exposure?

【翻译】文章关于过度接触媒体说了什么？

- A) 它会妨碍儿童与同龄人相处。 B) 它会占用儿童探索性活动的时间。
C) 它会激发儿童对现实生活中人们如何互动的兴趣。
D) 它会扩大不同经济地位儿童之间的差距。

【答案】B（细节题） It can cut into kids' time on exploratory activities.

【定位】Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions, which are believed to be key to cultivating curiosity in kids.

包括电视在内的过度媒体接触，会挤占诸如游戏和亲子互动这样的探索性活动，而这些活动被认为是培养孩子好奇心的关键。

【信号】主体加负面谓语 **can displace**。录音第三段开头 Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities 中，主体 excessive media exposure 后紧跟负面谓语 can displace（挤占），这就是直接回答其后果的答案句，听到题目主体原词加一个动词就锁定该句。

【替换】can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions ↔
cut into kids' time on exploratory activities
displace 改写为 cut into time

【排除】A) **未提及**

A 说过度媒体接触会妨碍孩子与同伴相处（get on with their peers），但录音通篇只说挤占游戏和亲子互动，从未提到与同伴相处或交友受阻，属录音根本没说的内容。

C) **与原文相反**

C 说能激发孩子对真实人际互动的兴趣，是正面后果，而录音 can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions 借用了 interactions 这个原词却把方向说反了：原文是挤占亲子互动这一负面结果，C 却说成激发兴趣，方向完全相反。

借用原文：can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions

D) **原词陷阱**

D 借用了录音里反复出现的社会经济地位概念（lower socioeconomic status），说成会拉大不同经济地位孩子间的差距，但录音从未说过度媒体接触会扩大经济差距，只把经济弱势作为陪聊受益尤其明显的人群，属于听到熟悉术语就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：especially for children from families with lower socioeconomic status

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

1 Humans are aspirational goal-seeking beings. Each of us, according to research, has an inborn drive to acquire. The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" and to socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have in their lives. So the question is, how do we ensure we tap into our drive to acquire in positive ways that will benefit our well-being?

人类是有抱负、追求目标的生物。根据研究，我们每个人都有一种与生俱来的获取驱动力。这种获取驱动力的“阴暗面”是无意识地被驱使去拥有越来越多的“东西”，并将我们的“物品”与其他人生活中拥有的所有物品进行社会比较。所以问题是，我们如何确保以积极的方式利用我们的获取驱动力，从而有益于我们的幸福感？

2 One way is to become more intentionally aspirational. To be intentionally aspirational includes consciously aspiring to be the person you need to be to succeed in your professional and personal life. It also includes consciously aspiring to acquire things in your life that will positively impact your sense of well-being. If you're not consciously, mindfully and intentionally harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things.

一种方法是变得更有意识地怀有抱负。有意识地怀有抱负包括有意识地渴望成为你在职业和个人生活中取得成功所需要成为的那个人。它还包括有意识地渴望在生活中获得能够积极影响你幸福感的事物。如果你

没有有意识地、用心地、有意图地驾驭这种与生俱来的获取驱动力,你可能正在无意识地追求所有错误的东西。

3 While your intentional aspirational goals will include pursuit of acquiring things that will increase your sense of well-being, they ought to also include goals to help other people in your various life roles. Your intentional aspirational goals will also include striving to be your personal best—a person of "good" character, integrity, and trustworthiness.

虽然你有意的抱负目标将包括追求获得能增加你幸福感的事物,但它们也应该包括在你各种生活角色中帮助他人的目标。你有意的抱负目标还将包括努力成为最好的自己——一个具有"良好"品格、正直和值得信赖的人。

4 Think about this from a practical, rather than theoretical viewpoint. If you're not pursuing intentional aspirational goals, you have nothing to strive for. If you have nothing to strive for, you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life, and you will not be able to experience, live and enjoy all that life has to offer.

从实践而非理论的角度来思考这个问题。如果你不追求有意的抱负目标,你就没有可以努力争取的东西。如果你没有可以努力争取的东西,你就将自己置于简单地随波逐流度过人生的危险境地,你将无法体验、生活和享受生活所提供的一切。

12. A) Exerting ourselves too hard in order to attain our life's goals.
B) Being possessed with a single thought of professional success.
C) Trying every means to beat others in terms of personal aspirations.
D) Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things.

【题目】 What is the dark side of our inborn drive to acquire?

【翻译】 我们与生俱来的获取欲望的阴暗面是什么?

- A) 为了实现人生目标而过度努力。 B) 被追求职业成功的单一想法所占据。
C) 想尽一切办法在个人抱负方面击败他人。 D) 被盲目驱使去占有越来越多的物质。

【答案】 D (细节题) Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things.

【定位】 The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" and to socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have in their lives.
这种获取欲的"阴暗面"就是:被盲目地驱使着去占有越来越多的"东西",并把自己的"物品"和别人生活里拥有的所有物品作社会性比较。

【信号】 题干原词在原文复现。原文 The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is 和题干用了同样的 dark side、drive to acquire, 是"原词定位"信号——听到题干念到的词,原文这一句就是答案句。

【替换】 being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" ↔

Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things

things 具体化为 material things

【排除】A) 未提及

Exerting ourselves too hard in order to attain our life's goals. 谈"为目标过度用力", 但原文 dark side 指的是盲目占有物质, 并非"努力过头", 属未提及。

B) 原词陷阱

Being possessed with a single thought of professional success. 借了原文后文出现的 success (succeed in your professional and personal life) 来诱选, 但那处讲的是"有意识地追求成功"的正面建议, 不是 dark side。

借用原文: succeed in your professional and personal life

C) 过度推断

Trying every means to beat others in terms of personal aspirations. 说"想方设法胜过别人", 原文谈的是"和别人比较自己的物品" (compare), 并非"击败别人", 把 compare 夸大成 beat。

借用原文: socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have

13. A) We might isolate ourselves from our fellow beings.

B) We might acquire an incorrect sense of well-being.

C) We might end up pursuing all the wrong things.

D) We might make a mess of our personal lives.

【题目】What might happen if we do not harness our inborn drive to acquire?

【翻译】如果我们不驾驭与生俱来的获取欲望,可能会发生什么?

- A) 我们可能会将自己与同胞隔离开来。 B) 我们可能会获得一种错误的幸福感。
C) 我们可能最终会追求所有错误的东西。 D) 我们可能会把个人生活搞得一团糟。

【答案】C (细节题) We might end up pursuing all the wrong things.

【定位】If you're not consciously, mindfully and intentionally harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things.

如果你不是有意识地、用心地、有目的地去驾驭这种与生俱来的获取欲, 你可能就会盲目地去追求一切错误的东西。

【信号】条件句 If...you might 的结果半句。原文 If you're not...harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be... 是 If...you might 结构, 转折点在逗号后——后半句才是"会发生什么"的落点。

【替换】you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things ↔

We might end up pursuing all the wrong things

you 换 We、加 end up 不改义

【排除】 A) 未提及

We might isolate ourselves from our fellow beings. 说"把自己和同类隔离", 原文从未讲会孤立自己, 属凭常识脑补的未提及项。

B) 原词陷阱

We might acquire an incorrect sense of well-being. 借了原文高频词 well-being 来诱选, 但原文 well-being 都用在"如何正向利用获取欲、提升幸福感", 并非"不驾驭就会得到错误的幸福感"。

借用原文: benefit our well-being

D) 原词陷阱

We might make a mess of our personal lives. 借 personal (原文有 personal life) 造出"搞砸私人生活"的后果, 但原文只说会"追错东西", 没说生活会一团糟。

借用原文: succeed in your professional and personal life

14. A) They should be based on solid theoretical concepts.

B) They should take personal interests into account.

C) They should include goals to help other people.

D) They should increase our sense of worthiness.

【题目】 What does the passage say about our intentional aspirational goals?

【翻译】 文章关于我们有意的抱负目标说了什么?

A) 它们应该基于坚实的理论概念。 B) 它们应该考虑个人兴趣。

C) 它们应该包括帮助他人的目标。 D) 它们应该增强我们的价值感。

【答案】 C (细节题) They should include goals to help other people.

【定位】 While your intentional aspirational goals will include pursuit of acquiring things that will increase your sense of well-being, they ought to also include goals to help other people in your various life roles.

虽然你那些有意识的人生目标会包含"去获取能提升幸福感的東西"这一追求, 但它们还应当包含"在你各种人生角色中去帮助他人"的目标。

【信号】 让步 While + ought to also 的递进落点。 原文 While...will include..., they ought to also include goals to help other people 用 While 让步开头、真正主张在 ought to also 之后——递进"还应当"处才是落点。

【替换】 they ought to also include goals to help other people ↔

They should include goals to help other people

ought to=should, 其余照搬

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

They should be based on solid theoretical concepts. 借了原文 theoretical 一词，但原文是叫你"从实践而非理论角度看" (practical, rather than theoretical)，态度恰好相反。

借用原文：from a practical, rather than theoretical viewpoint

B) 偷换概念

They should take personal interests into account. 说"应考虑个人兴趣"，原文谈的是 personal best、personal life，从没说 goals 要照顾"个人兴趣"，属偷换。

借用原文：striving to be your personal best

D) 原词陷阱

They should increase our sense of worthiness. 仿照原文 increase your sense of well-being 的句式，把 well-being 换成 worthiness (价值感)，但那句讲的是"获取能提升幸福感的东西"，且不是本题问的"还应当包含什么"的落点。

借用原文：increase your sense of well-being

-
15. A) Drifting through life aimlessly.
B) Giving up the chance to fulfill yourself.
C) Abandoning all that life has to offer.
D) Spoiling your character and integrity.

【题目】 What will you end up doing without pursuing intentional aspirational goals?

【翻译】 如果不追求有意的抱负目标,你最终会做什么?

- A) 漫无目的地度过一生。 B) 放弃实现自我的机会。 C) 放弃生活所提供的一切。
D) 毁坏你的品格和正直。

【答案】 A (细节题) Drifting through life aimlessly.

【定位】 If you have nothing to strive for, you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life, and you will not be able to experience, live and enjoy all that life has to offer.

如果你没有什么可为之奋斗的，你就把自己置于一个危险的境地——只是漫无目的地随波逐流地过一生，而且你将无法去体验、去活出、去享受生活所能给予的一切。

【信号】 文末 dangerous position 的警示结论。 原文 you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life 用 dangerous 加重语气点出"危险结局"，是文末收束的警示落点。

【替换】 simply drifting through life ↔ **Drifting through life aimlessly**
simply=aimlessly 同义改写

【排除】 B) 未提及

Giving up the chance to fulfill yourself. 说"放弃自我实现的机会", 原文文末讲的是"漂泊度日、无法享受生活", 并未提到"放弃自我实现", 属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

Abandoning all that life has to offer. 直接借了原文 all that life has to offer 来诱选, 但原文是说你"将无法享受 all that life has to offer", 是"无法享受"而非主动"abandon (抛弃)", 意思错位。

借用原文: enjoy all that life has to offer

D) 张冠李戴

Spoiling your character and integrity. 借了第 3 段 character, integrity, and trustworthiness 的词, 但那处讲的是"目标应包含做有品格的人"这一正面主张, 不是"不追目标会毁品格"的结局, 张冠李戴到本题。

借用原文: a person of "good" character, integrity, and trustworthiness

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 It's revision time for exams and dissertations. The pressure is on, so you want all the help you can get to aid your memory and raise your grades. As a nutrition expert, I want to say that eating well can make a real difference to your revision regime—so what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend?

现在是考试和论文的复习时间。压力很大,所以你想要获得一切帮助来增强记忆力、提高成绩。作为一名营养专家,我想说良好的饮食确实能对你的复习计划产生实质性影响——那么我会推荐哪些增强大脑功能的食物和饮料呢?

2 Coffee can have numerous benefits. However, while coffee may make you more alert, individuals can build up a tolerance, meaning this is short-lived. Coffee can also increase blood sugar and eventually cause lack of focus and energy. It's also worth noting that people react differently to coffee. Some people can drink it at midnight and go straight to sleep, whereas others get feelings of anxiety after a small amount. Also remember that coffee from a coffee shop may be stronger than coffee made at home. So stop drinking coffee by 2 pm and have a maximum of 2 cups of coffee a day, but be aware of your own reaction to it.

咖啡可以带来许多益处。然而,虽然咖啡可能让你更加警觉,但个体会产生耐受性,这意味着效果是短暂的。咖啡还会升高血糖,最终导致注意力不集中和精力不足。还值得注意的是,不同的人对咖啡反应不同。有些人可以在午夜喝咖啡然后直接入睡,而另一些人喝少量咖啡后就会产生焦虑感。还要记住,咖啡店的咖啡可

能比家里冲泡的咖啡更浓。所以应在下午2点之前停止喝咖啡,每天最多喝2杯咖啡,但要注意自己对咖啡的反应。

3 Whole grain foods will ward off hunger. Examples include porridge and whole wheat bread. Combining whole grain foods with protein will help keep your blood sugar levels balanced, which is essential for mood and concentration. Berries and nuts are a convenient and nutritious snack. Blueberries, like many dark colored fruits and vegetables, can slow down brain damage and age-related decline. Frozen berries are also a good choice. They are usually cheap, last longer and don't lose their nutrients when frozen. But flavored and coated nuts are less healthy as they contain added oil, salt, and sugar.

全谷物食品能抵御饥饿。例子包括燕麦粥和全麦面包。将全谷物食品与蛋白质结合可以帮助保持血糖水平平衡,这对情绪和注意力至关重要。浆果和坚果是方便且营养丰富的零食。蓝莓和许多深色水果蔬菜一样,可以减缓大脑损伤和与年龄相关的衰退。冷冻浆果也是不错的选择。它们通常便宜,保存时间更长,冷冻后也不会失去营养成分。但调味和裹衣坚果不太健康,因为它们含有添加的油、盐和糖。

4 Doctors often recommend taking vitamin supplements to top up on the nutrients you need. But I would say food should always come before supplements and the key to getting as many nutrients as possible is to eat a varied diet with lots of different colors such as frozen berries and dark green vegetables. It's better to get everything you need from food and drink. For example, oranges contain not only vitamin C which boosts the immune system, but also fiber and other components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet.

医生经常建议服用维生素补充剂来补充所需的营养素。但我会说食物应该始终优先于补充剂,获得尽可能多营养素的关键是饮食多样化,包含许多不同颜色的食物,如冷冻浆果和深绿色蔬菜。最好从食物和饮料中获得所需的一切。例如,橙子不仅含有增强免疫系统的维生素C,还含有纤维和其他无法在片剂中打包在一起的成分。

5 Don't forget to drink a proper amount of water, which can boost attention by almost 25 percent and can elevate your mood as well.

不要忘记饮用适量的水,这可以将注意力提高近25%,还能提升你的情绪。

6 Finally, don't skip meals. Eating regularly will help keep blood sugar balanced and feed the brain with the fuel it needs.

最后,不要不吃饭。规律进食将有助于保持血糖平衡,并为大脑提供所需的燃料。

16. A) Grade-raising ways and means.

B) Pressure-alleviating exercise.

C) Revision-conducting approaches.

D) Brain-boosting food and drink.

【题目】 What does the speaker recommend in this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在这次讲话中推荐了什么?

A) 提高成绩的方式和方法。 B) 缓解压力的锻炼。 C) 进行复习的方法。

D) 增强大脑的食物和饮料。

【答案】 D (主旨题) Brain-boosting food and drink.

【定位】 As a nutrition expert, I want to say that eating well can make a real difference to your revision regime—so what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend?

作为一名营养专家,我想说吃得好能给你的复习状态带来实实在在的改善——那么我会推荐哪些健脑的食物和饮品呢?

【信号】 开头自问句直接抛出主题 **recommend**。讲解者用一句自问 what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend? 直接亮出全篇主题, recommend 一词与题干 recommend 对应,这种开头的点题自问句就是主旨题的答案信号,后面整篇都在回答这个问题。

【替换】 what brain-boosting food and drink would I recommend? ↔ **Brain-boosting food and drink**.
原文设问中的 brain-boosting food and drink 与选项几乎同形,且后文全篇兑现

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

开头 raise your grades 念到了提高分数, A 项 Grade-raising ways and means. 就盗这个 grades 来诱选。但提分只是吃得好带来的结果,全篇真正推荐的是健脑食物饮品, A 把手段说成了提分本身,答非所问。

借用原文: raise your grades

B) **原词陷阱**

开头 The pressure is on 提到了压力, B 项 Pressure-alleviating exercise. 盗用压力概念并改成运动来诱选。但全篇没讲任何运动,讲的全是吃喝, B 既偏离主题又凭空加了运动。

借用原文: The pressure is on

C) **原词陷阱**

开头 It's revision time 与 your revision regime 多次念到 revision, C 项 Revision-conducting approaches. 就盗这个 revision 来诱选。但 revision 只是讲话的背景场景,讲解者推荐的是辅助复习的饮食,而非怎么开展复习, C 偷换了主题。

借用原文: your revision regime

17. A) Buying it from coffee shops.

B) Building up a tolerance of it.

C) Drinking it after 2 pm.

D) Consuming it with sugar.

【题目】 What does the speaker warn against coffee?

【翻译】 演讲者对咖啡提出了什么警告?

A) 从咖啡店购买咖啡。 B) 对咖啡产生耐受性。 C) 下午两点后饮用咖啡。
D) 与糖一起摄入咖啡。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) Drinking it after 2 pm.

【定位】 So stop drinking coffee by 2 pm and have a maximum of 2 cups of coffee a day, but be aware of your own reaction to it.

所以下午两点之后就别再喝咖啡了,每天最多喝两杯,但要留意你自己对它的反应。

【信号】建议句 **stop drinking coffee by 2 pm** 是直接劝阻信号。讲解者用祈使式建议句 **stop drinking coffee by 2 pm, stop...by** 是直接劝阻的口吻,正对应题干 **warn against**(警告别做)。这种带 **stop/avoid/be aware** 的建议句就是细节题里该避免做法的答案信号。

【替换】stop drinking coffee by 2 pm ↔ **Drinking it after 2 pm.**
stop...by 2 pm 等于警告 after 2 pm 别喝,肯否定与时间对照转换

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

原文 coffee from a coffee shop may be stronger than coffee made at home 念到了 coffee shop, A 项 Buying it from coffee shops. 就盗这个原词来诱选。但原文只是提醒咖啡店的咖啡可能更浓,是一句提示,并没把从咖啡店买列为该警告避免的事,答非所问。

借用原文: coffee from a coffee shop may be stronger than coffee made at home

B) **原词陷阱**

原文 individuals can build up a tolerance 念到了 build up a tolerance, B 项 Building up a tolerance of it. 直接照搬这个短语来诱选。但原文说的是人会产生耐受、导致提神效果短暂,这是在解释咖啡的局限,并不是警告你别去建立耐受(耐受也不是人主动做的事),属答非所问。

借用原文: individuals can build up a tolerance

D) **原词陷阱**

原文 Coffee can also increase blood sugar 念到了 sugar, D 项 Consuming it with sugar. 就盗这个 sugar 来诱选。但原文说的是咖啡会升高血糖,根本没说要警告别就着糖喝咖啡, D 是把 sugar 这个词嫁接到一个原文没说过的做法上,属未提及。

借用原文: Coffee can also increase blood sugar

-
18. A) By taking varied vitamin supplements.
B) By consuming a rich variety of foods.
C) By eating both oranges and frozen berries.
D) By getting components packaged in tablets.

【题目】How can we get sufficient nutrients according to the speaker?

【翻译】根据演讲者所说,我们如何获得充足的营养?

- A) 通过服用各种维生素补充剂。 B) 通过摄入丰富多样的食物。
C) 通过食用橙子和冷冻浆果。 D) 通过获取包装在药片中的成分。

【答案】**B** (细节题) By consuming a rich variety of foods.

【定位】But I would say food should always come before supplements and the key to getting as many nutrients as possible is to eat a varied diet with lots of different colors such as frozen berries and dark green vegetables.

但我要说,食物应当永远优先于补充剂,而尽可能多获取营养的关键,在于吃多样化、颜色丰富的饮食,比如冷冻莓果和深绿色蔬菜。

【信号】转折 But + the key 双重信号点明真正途径。讲解者先承认医生常推荐补充剂,随即用 But I would say food should always come before supplements 转折表态,再用 the key to getting as many nutrients as possible is to eat a varied diet 直接给出关键。转折 But 之后才是真意、加上 the key is 的强调,是细节表态题最硬的答案信号。

【替换】 eat a varied diet with lots of different colors ↔ **By consuming a rich variety of foods.**
varied diet 等于 a rich variety of foods, eat 等于 consuming
food should always come before supplements ↔ **By consuming a rich variety of foods.**
食物优先于补充剂,正指向靠食物而非补充剂获取营养

【排除】A) 与原文相反

原文 Doctors often recommend taking vitamin supplements 念到了 vitamin supplements, A 项 By taking varied vitamin supplements. 就盗这个原词来诱选。但那是医生常推荐、被讲解者用 But 转折否定的做法,他明说 food should always come before supplements, 故靠补充剂正是被驳斥的途径,与原文相反。

借用原文: Doctors often recommend taking vitamin supplements

C) 原词陷阱

原文 such as frozen berries 与 oranges contain not only vitamin C 念到了 frozen berries 和 oranges, C 项 By eating both oranges and frozen berries. 就把这两个例子拼起来诱选。但原文只是用它们举例说明多样饮食,获取营养的途径是吃多样食物,不是单吃这两样, C 把举例当成了答案,以偏概全。

借用原文: such as frozen berries and dark green vegetables

D) 与原文相反

原文 components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet 念到了 packaged 和 tablet, D 项 By getting components packaged in tablets. 就盗这两个词诱选。但原文带 can't, 说的是有些成分你没法靠一颗药片打包获得,意思与 D 完全相反,听漏了 can't 就会误选。

借用原文: components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet

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

1 The late Swedish academic Hans Rosling has identified a worrying trend: not only do many people across advanced economies have no idea that the world is becoming a much better place, but they actually even think the opposite. This is no wonder, when the news focuses on reporting catastrophes, terrorist attacks, wars, and famines.

已故瑞典学者 Hans Rosling 发现了一个令人担忧的趋势: 发达经济体中许多人不仅不知道世界正在变得更加美好, 而且实际上甚至认为情况恰恰相反。这并不奇怪, 因为新闻报道关注的是灾难、恐怖袭击、战争和饥荒。

2 Who wants to hear about the fact that every day some 200,000 people around the world are lifted above the \$2-a-day poverty line? Or that more than 300,000 people get access to electricity and clean water for the first time every day? These stories in people in low-income countries simply don't make

for exciting news coverage. But, as Rosling pointed out in his book *Factfulness*, it's important to put all the bad news in perspective.

谁想听到这样的事实:世界各地每天约有20万人摆脱每天2美元的贫困线?或者每天有超过30万人首次获得电力和清洁水?这些发生在低收入国家民众身上的故事根本无法成为令人兴奋的新闻报道。但正如Rosling在其著作《事实》中指出的那样,将所有坏消息放在适当的视角下看待是很重要的。

3 While it is true that globalization has put some downward pressure on middle-class wages in advanced economies in recent decades, it has also helped lift hundreds of millions of people above the global poverty line. If we really care about global welfare, globalization is the only way forward to ensure that economic prosperity is shared among all countries and not only a select few advanced economies.

虽然全球化确实在近几十年对发达经济体的中产阶级工资造成了一些下行压力,但它也帮助数亿人摆脱了全球贫困线。如果我们真正关心全球福祉,全球化是确保经济繁荣在所有国家而非仅少数发达经济体之间共享的唯一前进道路。

4 While some people glorify the past, one of the big facts of economic history is that until quite recently a significant part of the world population has lived under quite miserable conditions—and this has been true throughout most of human history.

虽然有些人美化过去,但经济史的一个重大事实是,直到最近,世界人口的很大一部分一直生活在相当悲惨的条件下——而且这在人类历史的大部分时间里都是如此。

5 While there were many long-lasting ups and downs, like the Great Depression or the recent Great Recession, the constancy of the long-run growth rate is actually quite miraculous. Low-income countries, including China and India, have been growing at a significantly faster pace in recent decades and are quickly catching up to the West. A 10% growth rate over a prolonged period means that income levels double roughly every seven years. It is obviously good news if prosperity is more shared across the globe.

虽然存在许多长期的起伏,如大萧条或最近的大衰退,但长期增长率的稳定性实际上是相当了不起的。包括中国和印度在内的低收入国家在近几十年以明显更快的速度增长,正在迅速赶上西方。在较长时期内保持10%的增长率意味着收入水平大约每七年翻一番。如果繁荣在全球范围内得到更多分享,这显然是好消息。

6 While inequality within countries has gone up as a result of globalization, global inequality has been on a steady downward trend for several decades. This is mostly a result of the improvement of hundreds of millions of people's living standards. In fact, for the first time ever since the Industrial Revolution, about half of the global population can be considered middle class.

虽然全球化导致国家内部不平等加剧,但全球不平等在几十年来一直呈稳步下降趋势。这主要是数亿人生活水平改善的结果。事实上,自工业革命以来首次,全球约一半人口可被视为中产阶级。

19. A) Many people across advanced economies think the world is going from bad to worse.

B) The news focuses on reporting catastrophes that occur across the world.

C) A significant part of the world is experiencing another great recession.

D) Many people have no idea of those living under miserable conditions.

【题目】 What is the worrying trend the late Swedish academic has identified?

【翻译】这位已故的瑞典学者发现了什么令人担忧的趋势？

- A) 发达经济体中的许多人认为世界正在每况愈下。
- B) 新闻侧重于报道世界各地发生的灾难。
- C) 世界上很大一部分地区正在经历另一次大衰退。
- D) 许多人不了解那些生活在悲惨境况下的人。

【答案】A (细节题)

Many people across advanced economies think the world is going from bad to worse.

【定位】The late Swedish academic Hans Rosling has identified a worrying trend: not only do many people across advanced economies have no idea that the world is becoming a much better place, but they actually even think the opposite.

已故瑞典学者汉斯·罗斯林发现了一个令人担忧的趋势：发达经济体里许多人不仅不知道世界正在变得好得多，反而恰恰认为情况相反（即觉得世界在变糟）。

【信号】冒号后直接给出趋势内容。讲者用 has identified a worrying trend: 点题，冒号本身就是答案信号——冒号后那句就是“趋势”的具体内容。再加 not only do many people...but they actually even think the opposite 的 not only...but 递进，把“以为世界在变糟”这层意思推到最强，正是答案落点。

【替换】they actually even think the opposite ↔ the world is going from bad to worse

“想法恰恰相反”=“觉得世界越来越糟”

many people across advanced economies ↔ Many people across advanced economies

主语原样对应

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

录音确实说了 the news focuses on reporting catastrophes，但那是讲者解释“为什么人们会有这种错觉”的原因，不是题干问的“那个令人担忧的趋势本身”。听到 catastrophes 原词就选 B，正中圈套。

借用原文：the news focuses on reporting catastrophes

C) 原词陷阱

录音第 5 段才出现 the recent Great Recession，且是作为长期增长中的一次起落被一笔带过，根本不是第 1 段“令人担忧的趋势”。选项 another great recession 借这个眼熟术语骗人，与本题答案句无关。

借用原文：the recent Great Recession

D) 张冠李戴

miserable conditions 出现在第 4 段 has lived under quite miserable conditions，讲的是“历史上很大一部分人曾生活悲惨”，不是“人们没意识到有人过得悲惨”。选项 Many people have no idea of those living under miserable conditions 把第 1 段的 have no idea 和第 4 段的 miserable conditions 拼接嫁接，张冠李戴。

借用原文：has lived under quite miserable conditions

20. A) It has experienced ups and downs like any other historical trend.
B) It is hailed as a miracle by both economists and ordinary people.
C) It is the only way for all countries to share economic prosperity.
D) It has given more and more countries a rare chance to thrive.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about globalization?

【翻译】 说话者对全球化有何看法？

- A) 它像任何其他历史趋势一样经历了起伏。 B) 经济学家和普通人都将其誉为奇迹。
C) 这是所有国家共享经济繁荣的唯一途径。
D) 它给越来越多的国家提供了难得的繁荣机会。

【答案】 C (细节题) It is the only way for all countries to share economic prosperity.

【定位】 If we really care about global welfare, globalization is the only way forward to ensure that economic prosperity is shared among all countries and not only a select few advanced economies.

如果我们真正关心全球福祉，全球化就是确保经济繁荣由所有国家共享、而不只是少数发达经济体独享的唯一前进之路。

【信号】 判断句 **globalization is the only way**。讲者用 globalization is the only way forward 直接给全球化下定性判断，is the only way 这种“主语 + 系动词 + 定性”的结构就是答案信号。再加后半句 economic prosperity is shared among all countries 点明它指向“让所有国家共享繁荣”，与选项口径吻合。

【替换】 globalization is the only way forward ↔ **It is the only way**

the only way 原义对应

economic prosperity is shared among all countries ↔

for all countries to share economic prosperity

主被动转换的等值改写

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

ups and downs 出现在第 5 段 there were many long-lasting ups and downs, 讲的是长期增长率有起落, 对象是 growth rate, 不是题干问的 globalization。选项 It has experienced ups and downs like any other historical trend 张冠李戴。

借用原文: there were many long-lasting ups and downs

B) 原词陷阱

录音第 5 段说 the constancy of the long-run growth rate is actually quite miraculous, 被称为奇迹的是“长期增长率的恒定”, 不是全球化, 且没有 economists and ordinary people 一起称颂之说。选项 hailed as a miracle by both economists and ordinary people 既错对象又无中生有添加了称颂主体。

借用原文: the constancy of the long-run growth rate is actually quite miraculous

D) 偷换概念

原文说的是 globalization 让繁荣由 all countries (所有国家) 共享, 是范围最大的表述; 选项 more and more countries 把‘所有’偷偷缩成‘越来越多’, 范围被改小, 与讲者口径不符。

借用原文: shared among all countries

-
21. A) Their fortunes may take a downturn.
B) They can be classified as middle class.
C) Their living standards have been deteriorating.
D) They are experiencing a radical transformation.

【题目】 What do we learn about half of the global population?

【翻译】 关于全球一半人口我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们的命运可能会走下坡路。 B) 他们可以归类为中产阶级。
C) 他们的生活水平一直在恶化。 D) 他们正在经历一场彻底的转变。

【答案】 B (细节题) They can be classified as middle class.

【定位】 In fact, for the first time ever since the Industrial Revolution, about half of the global population can be considered middle class.

事实上, 自工业革命以来第一次, 大约一半的全球人口可以被视为中产阶级。

【信号】 群体定性句 half...can be considered middle class. 末段用 about half of the global population can be considered middle class 给这群人直接下结论, 主语正是题干的 half of the global population, 谓语 can be considered middle class 就是答案信号。开头的 In fact 起强调收束作用, 提示这是讲者要落下的结论。

【替换】 can be considered middle class ↔ **can be classified as middle class**

considered=classified 的同义替换

about half of the global population ↔ **They**

They 回指题干群体

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音第 6 段说全球不平等 on a steady downward trend、这群人的 living standards 在 improvement, 整体是向好的; 选项 Their fortunes may take a downturn 说他们境况会下行, 方向与原文相反。

借用原文: global inequality has been on a steady downward trend

C) 与原文相反

录音说 the improvement of hundreds of millions of people's living standards——living standards 是在改善; 选项 Their living standards have been deteriorating 盗用 living standards 原词却把方向反成 deteriorating (恶化), 正负颠倒。

借用原文: the improvement of hundreds of millions of people's living standards

D) 未提及

录音对这群人只说“可被视为中产”“生活水平改善”, 从未说他们正经历 radical transformation (剧变)。选项 They are experiencing a radical transformation 是录音里没有的说法, 无中生有。

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

1 We all know that the sense of smell is powerful. The delicious scent of bread, for example, can act like a time machine. One sniff can bring back a memory from many years ago. Indeed, scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten. But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones? The short answer is that the brain regions that handle smells, memories and emotions are linked.

我们都知道嗅觉是强大的。例如,面包的香味可以像时光机一样发挥作用。一次嗅闻就能唤起多年前的记忆。事实上,气味分子通常可以唤醒那些早已被遗忘的记忆。但为什么气味有时会引发强烈的记忆,尤其是情感记忆呢?简单来说,是因为大脑中处理气味、记忆和情感的区域是相互关联的。

2 A scent is a chemical particle that floats in through the nose and into the region of the brain responsible for smell, where the sensation is first processed into a form that the brain can read. Brain cells then carry that information to the area of the brain where emotions are processed, and then to an adjacent area of the brain where learning and memory formation take place.

气味是一种化学微粒,它通过鼻子飘入负责嗅觉的大脑区域,在那里感觉首先被处理成大脑可以读取的形式。然后脑细胞将这些信息传递到处理情感的大脑区域,再传递到相邻的负责学习和记忆形成的大脑区域。

3 Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain. That results in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents, which is why memories triggered by scents are experienced as more emotional than those triggered by sight or sound.

气味是唯一以如此直接的路径传递到大脑情感和记忆中枢的感觉。这导致情感、记忆和气味之间形成了紧密的联系,这就是为什么气味引发的记忆比视觉或听觉引发的记忆更具情感性。

4 Let's take a closer look at how those memories are activated. Usually, when a person smells something that's connected to a meaningful event in their past, they'll first have an emotional response to the sensation and then a memory might follow. But sometimes, the memory doesn't come to the surface.

The person might feel the emotion of something that happened in the past but won't remember what they experienced. What causes this baffling phenomenon? The explanation is context. Imagine this scenario—a person is walking down the street smelling a scent that they first encountered decades ago, which activates an emotional response. If the person had first come across that smell in a very different context, it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory, because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory.

让我们更仔细地看看这些记忆是如何被激活的。通常,当一个人闻到与他们过去某个有意义的事件相关的气味时,他们首先会对这种感觉产生情感反应,然后可能会跟随一段记忆。但有时,记忆并不会浮现出来。这个人可能会感受到过去发生的某件事的情感,但不会记得他们经历了什么。是什么导致了这种令人困惑的现象?答案是情境。想象这样一个场景——一个人走在街上,闻到了几十年前第一次遇到的气味,这激活了情感反应。如果这个人第一次遇到这种气味时处于完全不同的情境中,那么恢复相关记忆将会困难得多,因为大脑使用情境来赋予信息意义并找到那段记忆。

5 The special nature of memories brought back by scents notwithstanding, they have the same drawbacks as other memories. They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time. In fact, each time we remember something, that memory can become distorted. But, because of the strong emotional associations these memories evoke, people who remember something due to a scent are often convinced that the memories are accurate, even when they aren't.

尽管气味唤回的记忆具有特殊性,但它们也有与其他记忆相同的缺陷。它们并不总是准确的,而且会随时间变化。事实上,每次我们记起某件事时,那段记忆都可能被扭曲。但是,由于这些记忆唤起的强烈情感联系,因气味而记起某事的人往往确信记忆是准确的,即使它们并非如此。

22. A) Why smells can activate emotional memories.
B) How powerful the sense of smell can become.
C) How scent particles revive memories forgotten.
D) Why the scent of bread has a strong mental impact.

【题目】 What question does the speaker try to answer in this talk?

【翻译】 演讲者在这次讲话中试图回答什么问题?

- A) 为什么气味能激活情感记忆。 B) 嗅觉能变得多么强大。
C) 气味粒子如何唤醒被遗忘的记忆。 D) 为什么面包的气味具有强烈的心理影响。

【答案】 A (主旨题) Why smells can activate emotional memories.

【定位】 But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones? The short answer is that the brain regions that handle smells, memories and emotions are linked.

可是,为什么气味有时会唤起强烈的记忆,尤其是带情绪的记忆呢?简短的答案是:大脑中处理气味、记忆和情绪的区域是相互连接的。

【信号】 转折 But + 自问 + The short answer 收束。第一段先铺垫嗅觉很强,随后用 But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones? 这个 But 引出的设问亮出全文要答的问题,再用 The short answer is 直接给答案;"转折后自问 + 点明答案"正是篇章主问题的落点信号。

【替换】 why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones ↔

Why smells can activate emotional memories.

trigger=activate、emotional memories 同指

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

How powerful the sense of smell can become. 借了开头 the sense of smell is powerful 的 powerful, 但那只是第一句的引子铺垫, 不是全文要回答的问题; 全文问的是"为什么"而非"嗅觉有多强", 范围被放大了。

借用原文: We all know that the sense of smell is powerful.

C) 原词陷阱

How scent particles revive memories forgotten. 几乎照搬录音 scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten, 但这句只是引向主问题前的过渡陈述、是"已知现象", 不是讲者要解答的那个"为什么", 属答非所问。

借用原文: scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten

D) 原词陷阱

Why the scent of bread has a strong mental impact. 抓住开头举的 The delicious scent of bread 这个例子, 但面包只是说明"气味像时光机"的一个例证, 全文并非专讲面包, 以偏概全。

借用原文: The delicious scent of bread, for example, can act like a time machine.

23. A) The brain cells' processing of memories experienced as strongly emotional.

B) The activation of the brain's emotion processing area by chemical particles.

C) The interaction between chemical particles and the brain cells responsible for smell.

D) The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.

【题目】 What is said to result in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents?

【翻译】 据说什么导致了情感、记忆和气味之间的密切联系?

A) 脑细胞对被体验为强烈情感的记忆的处理。 B) 化学粒子对大脑情感处理区域的激活。

C) 化学粒子与负责嗅觉的脑细胞之间的相互作用。

D) 气味的感觉直接进入大脑的情感和记忆中枢。

【答案】 D (细节题)

The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.

【定位】 Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain. That results in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents.

气味是唯一一种沿如此直接的通路抵达大脑情绪中枢和记忆中枢的感觉。正是这一点造成了情绪、记忆与气味之间的紧密联系。

【信号】因果指代 **That results in** 回指前句。录音用 That results in an intimate connection 中的 That 回指紧挨的前一句 Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain; "That results in"是明确的因果信号，That 指向的那句就是原因，即答案。

【替换】Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path to the emotional and memory centers of the brain

↔ **The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.**

travel a direct path = going directly

【排除】A) **原词陷阱**

The brain cells' processing of memories experienced as strongly emotional. 借了第二段 Brain cells then carry that information 的 brain cells，但那是讲气味信息在脑内传递的中间步骤，且"脑细胞处理被强烈情绪体验的记忆"是生造的说法，并非"造成紧密联系"的原因。

借用原文：Brain cells then carry that information to the area of the brain where emotions are processed

B) **原词陷阱**

The activation of the brain's emotion processing area by chemical particles. 借了 the area of the brain where emotions are processed 和 a chemical particle，但这是描述气味信息传到情绪区的过程，不是"唯一直达通路造成紧密联系"这个被点名的原因，属答非所问。

借用原文：A scent is a chemical particle that floats in through the nose

C) **原词陷阱**

The interaction between chemical particles and the brain cells responsible for smell. 把 a chemical particle 与 the region of the brain responsible for smell 的词拼成"化学粒子与嗅觉脑细胞互动"，录音并未说二者"互动"造成紧密联系，是生造关系。

借用原文：the region of the brain responsible for smell, where the sensation is first processed

24. A) Imagination.

B) Association.

C) Experience.

D) Context.

【题目】What does the brain use to give meaning to information and find a memory?

【翻译】大脑使用什么来赋予信息意义并找到记忆?

A) 想象。 B) 联想。 C) 经验。 D) 语境。

【答案】D (细节题) Context.

【定位】 If the person had first come across that smell in a very different context, it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory, because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory.

如果那个人当初是在一个很不一样的情景中第一次接触到这种气味，那么要找回与之相关的记忆就会困难得多，因为大脑要靠情景来赋予信息意义、并找到那段记忆。

【信号】 因果 **because** + 题干原话照应。答案就在 because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory, because 引出原因，且这句与题干 give meaning to information and find a memory 几乎一字不差，紧挨 uses 的宾语 context 即为答案。

【替换】 the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory ↔ **Context**.
原文 the context 直接对应选项 Context

【排除】 A) **未提及**

Imagination. 在全文没有任何对应，纯属为凑四项而设的无关词，凭“嗅觉勾起想象”的联想去选会落空。

B) **原词陷阱**

Association. 借了 the associated memory 里的 associated，但那里 associated 只是修饰 memory（相关的记忆），并非大脑“用来”赋义的东西，混淆了修饰成分与答案宾语。

借用原文：it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory

C) **答非所问**

Experience. 很贴合“嗅觉唤起过往经历”的常识印象，录音也用 over encountered / experienced 类近义表达，但讲“赋予意义、找回记忆”时点名的是 context 不是 experience，是常识诱饵。

借用原文：a person smells something that's connected to a meaningful event in their past

25. A) Inaccuracy and alterability.

B) Susceptibility to polar interpretations.

C) Being personal and individualistic.

D) Being dependent on relevant scenarios.

【题目】 What drawback do memories of scents share with other memories?

【翻译】 气味的记忆与其他记忆有什么共同的缺陷？

A) 不准确性和可改变性。 B) 易受极端解释的影响。 C) 具有个人性和个体性。

D) 依赖于相关情境。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) Inaccuracy and alterability.

【定位】 The special nature of memories brought back by scents notwithstanding, they have the same drawbacks as other memories. They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time.

尽管气味唤回的记忆有其特殊性，它们却和其他记忆有着同样的缺点。它们并不总是准确，而且会随时间发生改变。

【信号】让步 **notwithstanding** 转到 **the same drawbacks**。末段用 notwithstanding (尽管) 作让步转折, 明确转到 they have the same drawbacks as other memories, 紧跟一句把缺点摊开: They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time; 让步转折后的这句就是答案句。

【替换】They aren't always accurate ↔ **Inaccuracy and alterability.**

aren't always accurate = Inaccuracy

they can change over time ↔ **alterability**

can change over time = alterability

【排除】B) **过度推断**

Susceptibility to polar interpretations. 像是从 that memory can become distorted 和 convinced that the memories are accurate, even when they aren't 引申出的"易被两极解读", 但录音说的是"会失真、人却深信准确", 并没有"被正反两极解释"之意, 属过度推断。

借用原文: each time we remember something, that memory can become distorted

C) **未提及**

Being personal and individualistic. 符合"每人气味记忆不同"的常识, 但录音此处讲的是"与其他记忆共有的缺点", "私人化"既非录音点名的缺点, 也不是"共有"的特征, 与题干 share with other memories 相悖。

D) **张冠李戴**

Being dependent on relevant scenarios. 把第四段讲的 The explanation is context. 那类"依赖情景"内容搬到这里, 但那是讲"为何有时想不起记忆", 不是末段所说的"共有缺点", 张冠李戴。

借用原文: because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

50 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。

You said on the phone you had something you needed to discuss with me?

第1段，第3句

宾语从句省略 that 引导词、定语从句省略关系代词并修饰不定代词，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；两层嵌套结构也是长难句的典型特征；掌握此句型可大量迁移到其他包含从句省略和嵌套的句子。

With my family situation getting more complicated and the end of my university education nearing, persisting with Art History just doesn't seem the right choice.

第2段，第2句

覆盖动名词短语作主语、系动词作谓语、名词短语作表语、With 独立主格作状语、程度副词等多种成分；动名词作主语和独立主格结构对基础学习者有一定练习价值，但不涉及宾语补足语、双宾语等更复杂成分

W: Alan, in the last 3 years, I have heard nothing but how passionate you are about the Art History programme.

第3段，第1句

现在完成时主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级听力和考研阅读中常见。宾语从句由疑问词引导并保持陈述语序，是考试高频句式。主句的 nothing but 固定搭配也是常考表达。整体句式典型且实用，掌握后可迁移到类似语境。

M: My father's current financial situation has helped me realize that a more financially viable employment opportunity is not necessarily a bad thing.

第4段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语等多种成分，特别是宾语补足语中嵌套了一个完整的宾语从句，这种结构在考试中常见且容易混淆。主句的主语较长且带有所有格修饰，宾语从句的主语也包含比较级修饰，这些都是值得练习的成分划分要点。对于理解 help sb do sth 句型以及 that 引导的宾语从句也有很好的训练价值。

Have you gone to those places of business to investigate whether any legitimate positions might be available for someone with your background?

第5段，第2句

本句成分丰富，主句包含主语、谓语、地点状语、目的状语（不定式短语），宾语从句包含主语、系表结构、状语。特别是不定式短语作目的状语、宾语从句嵌套在不定式宾语位置、系表结构与情态动词的搭配，都是值得训练的考点。

W: Look, Alan, if your heart is set on working in the art industry, you need to be more assertive and start talking with people.

第7段，第1句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、条件状语等多种成分,并涉及不定式并列作宾语、被动语态、固定搭配 "be set on",成分种类较丰富,适合练习识别并列宾语和状语从句的位置

I can barely keep up with my studies and thesis is due by the end of this year.

第8段，第3句

并列句在四六级和考研真题中常见，且本句体现了情态动词加副词修饰、主系表结构加时间状语等典型用法。但整体结构过于简单，缺乏从句或复杂修饰，作为代表性句式的迁移价值有限，只能算中等典型。

When can I find time to research jobs when I have so much to do as it is?

第8段，第4句

主句涉及疑问句倒装、情态动词谓语、宾语带后置定语、疑问副词作状语、从句作状语等多种成分类型。从句内含代词宾语带不定式定语、固定习语作方式状语。句中有两个 "when" 需区分性质(疑问副词 vs 从属连词),不定式短语既可视作定语也可视为目的状语,存在成分划分的思考空间,适合练习成分识别和边界判断。

M: I will take what you said into consideration.

第10段，第1句

宾语从句是四六级和考研英语的高频考点,"what" 引导的宾语从句尤其常见。本句结构清晰、长度适中,是典型的包含宾语从句的复合句,具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Why does the man want to give up Art History?

第2题 题干

特殊疑问句在四六级听力和阅读中较常见，"want to do" 结构也是高频搭配。本句作为疑问句练习材料具有一定代表性，但因过于简单，复杂度不及真题中常见的复合句或长难句，典型性中等偏上。

He doesn't think it legitimate to depend on his father.

第2题, A

"think/find/make it + 形容词/名词 + to do" 是四六级和考研英语阅读、翻译中高频出现的句型, 掌握这一结构可以迁移到大量类似句子 (如 "make it possible to achieve"、"find it difficult to understand")。本句结构虽然简单, 但代表性强, 是常考句式的典型代表。

He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

第2题, C

"主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式, think、believe 等动词后接从句极为常见, 典型性强, 掌握后可广泛迁移。

So, if done right, it should be very profitable to raise our own cattle.

第9段, 第4句

句子涵盖形式主语与真正主语 (it 与 to raise)、条件状语从句及其省略、被动语态、方式状语等多种成分和结构, 且形式主语和状语从句省略都是常见易错点, 训练价值较高。

You should genuinely look into it once we get our degrees.

第11段, 第2句

主句加时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中常见, 情态动词和短语动词也是高频考点。时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来是典型用法, 掌握后可迁移到其他时间或条件状语从句。

After all, there's plenty of cars about and those aren't going away any time soon.

第14段, 第3句

"there be" 结构、并列连词 "and"、以及进行时否定, 都是考试和日常阅读里非常常见的基本句式。掌握这种线性并列句的拆法, 迁移性较强。

While many people don't care how their car looks, many other people do.

第14段, 第4句

"While + 状语从句, 主句" 的对比结构以及宾语从句的嵌套用法, 都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式, 学生掌握后可大量复用于理解让步转折逻辑和名词性从句。此外 "do" 的替代用法也是常考点, 具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

I was thinking of having it cater to high-end consumers in large cities.

第15段，第3句

这句长度不长，但同时覆盖外层主干定位、内容性结构识别和内层补足关系，训练收益较稳定。对于结构和时态入门到进阶过渡阶段，值得优先练习。

As a new study suggests, the more parents engaged in conversation with preschoolers during TV time, the more likely those children were to have higher curiosity levels when they reached kindergarten.

第1段，第3句

本句成分丰富且具有训练价值。主句是主系表结构，包含不定式作表语的补充说明；比较状语从句展示了状语的嵌套修饰；时间状语从句提供了时间状语的典型用法。此外，"the more... the more..." 比较结构本身就是一个值得专门练习的句式，学生需要识别其中的平行对应关系。句中还涉及介词短语作状语（"in conversation with..."、"during TV time"）等多种成分类型，覆盖面广，适合作为成分划分的综合练习。

While many young children are now growing up with digital media exposure through mobile devices like tablets and phones, television remains a dominant screen activity, accounting for 72% of all screen time.

第2段，第4句

"While 从句，主句" 的让步或对比结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是表达对比观点的典型句式。主句的主系表结构加现在分词伴随状语也是常规搭配。从句中介词短语作方式状语的用法同样高频。整体句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Excessive media exposure, including television, can displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions, which are believed to be key to cultivating curiosity in kids.

第3段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句使用情态动词表达可能性，非限制性定语从句补充说明关键信息，被动语态表达观点认同，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。掌握这类结构后可迁移到大量同类句子，实用性强。

The more TV they watch the poorer their progress in development.

第9题, C

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型, 常用于表达因果或比例关系; 本句结构完整、无冗余修饰, 是该句型的标准范例, 掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子, 典型性极高。

It can hinder kids from getting on with their peers.

第11题, A

简单句, 使用常见的 "主语 + 情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 介词短语状语" 结构。情态动词在四六级和考研中频繁出现, 固定搭配 "hinder sb from doing" 也是常考点。结构较为典型, 但因为过于简单, 代表性不如复杂句式。

The "dark side" of this drive to acquire is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more "things" and to socially compare our "stuff" with all the stuff other people have in their lives.

第1段, 第3句

覆盖主系表结构、后置定语、现在分词作表语、并列不定式、省略关系代词的定语从句等多种成分, 且表语结构复杂 ("being driven to do A and to do B"), 能训练对系表句型和从句宾语省略的识别能力, 练习价值较高。

So the question is, how do we ensure we tap into our drive to acquire in positive ways that will benefit our well-being?

第1段, 第4句

本句成分丰富: 涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、方式状语、定语从句, 且有从句嵌套、不定式作定语、关系代词充当主语等多个练习点。特别适合训练从句识别、成分划分和引导词分析, 实战价值高。

If you're not consciously, mindfully and intentionally harnessing this inborn drive to acquire, you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things.

第2段, 第4句

条件状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 尤其 "If ... not ..., ... might ..." 这种假设-推测结构非常典型。主句使用情态动词表推测, 从句用现在进行时表持续状态, 均为常考用法。掌握这种结构可迁移到大量类似真题句子, 代表性较强

Think about this from a practical, rather than theoretical viewpoint.

第4段，第1句

祈使句在四六级和考研阅读中较少单独考查，更多见于口语或指令性文本。本句的 "rather than" 对比结构有一定代表性，但整体句式在真题中并非高频典型结构。

If you're not pursuing intentional aspirational goals, you have nothing to strive for.

第4段，第2句

"If 从句 + 主句"是四六级和考研常考的条件复合句结构；不定式作后置定语修饰不定代词也是高频考点；整体句式结构在考试中出现频率高，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

They should take personal interests into account.

第14题，B

简单句加情态动词是考试常见句式，take ... into account 固定搭配也经常出现，具有中等代表性，但由于结构过于简单，不能覆盖更多高频复杂句式

Coffee can also increase blood sugar and eventually cause lack of focus and energy.

第2段，第3句

简单句搭配并列谓语和情态动词是四六级阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但相比含从句的复合句结构，复用场景相对有限

It's also worth noting that people react differently to coffee.

第2段，第4句

"It is + 形容词 + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构在学术写作和正式表达中极为常见。掌握这一句型后可以迁移到大量类似结构（如 It is important that / It is clear that 等），实用性很强。

Some people can drink it at midnight and go straight to sleep, whereas others get feelings of anxiety after a small amount.

第2段，第5句

本句使用 whereas 引导对比状语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的对比句式。主句中并列谓语的使用也符合真题常考的并列结构。整体句式清晰、逻辑明确，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，掌握后可应用于大量对比类句子的理解和写作。

For example, oranges contain not only vitamin C which boosts the immune system, but also fiber and other components that you can't get packaged together in a tablet.

第4段，第4句

not only... but also 并列结构和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。关系代词 which 和 that 引导定语从句、在从句中充当不同成分,以及复合宾语结构,都是典型考点。句子结构具有很强的代表性和可复用性。

This is no wonder, when the news focuses on reporting catastrophes, terrorist attacks, wars, and famines.

第1段，第2句

"主句 + when 引导的时间或条件状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有一定代表性。主句采用 "This/It is no wonder (that)..." 的表达方式在学术和新闻语体中频繁出现。但本句整体结构较为简单，没有定语从句、名词性从句等更高频的复杂句式组合，典型性中等偏上。

These stories in people in low-income countries simply don't make for exciting news coverage.

第2段，第3句

简单句是英语句子的基础类型，在各类考试中常见。本句展示了典型的主谓宾结构，主语带介词短语修饰，谓语是短语动词这种常考点。虽然不是复杂从句结构，但作为基础句式，其结构特征具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似的简单句分析。

But, as Rosling pointed out in his book Factfulness, it's important to put all the bad news in perspective.

第2段，第4句

It is important to do 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,状语从句插入主句中间的用法也很常见,整体句式具有较强的代表性,学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用识别方法

While it is true that globalization has put some downward pressure on middle-class wages in advanced economies in recent decades, it has also helped lift hundreds of millions of people above the global poverty line.

第3段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的典型结构：形式主语与真正主语从句、宾语补足语（help sb do sth）、多种状语类型（时间、地点、一般状语），以及让步状语从句的识别。这些都是四六级和考研常考的易错点。特别是形式主语结构和宾语补足语的识别，对基础较弱的学习者来说是很好的训练材料，能够有效提升成分划分能力。

It is obviously good news if prosperity is more shared across the globe.

第5段，第4句

形式主语加条件状语从句是考试中的高频句式，被动语态在从句中的使用也很常见，本句结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性，适合作为典型例句学习。

While inequality within countries has gone up as a result of globalization, global inequality has been on a steady downward trend for several decades.

第6段，第1句

"While" 引导的让步或对比状语从句加主句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的复合句模式，用于陈述对比或转折关系。现在完成时在学术和新闻语体中也高频出现，整句结构具有较强的典型性和复用价值

In fact, for the first time ever since the Industrial Revolution, about half of the global population can be considered middle class.

第6段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语补足语、插入语状语和时间状语五种成分,成分种类较为丰富。其中被动语态中的宾语补足语、句首插入语的识别、含介词短语的复杂主语结构都是值得练习的点。但句子整体结构简单,缺少定语从句、宾语从句等更复杂的成分类型。

It has given more and more countries a rare chance to thrive.

第20题, D

本句包含双宾语结构 ("give + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语") 和不定式作定语两个重要考点, 双宾语结构是学生易混淆的语法点, 不定式作后置定语也需要练习识别, 成分划分训练价值较高。

The delicious scent of bread, for example, can act like a time machine.

第1段, 第2句

简单句配情态动词是常见结构, 插入语的使用也较典型, 但句式本身过于基础, 在四六级或考研真题中属于入门级别, 代表性中等。

Indeed, scent particles, in general, can revive memories that have been long forgotten.

第1段, 第4句

"主句 + 宾语后置定语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 情态动词 + 动词原形、现在完成时被动语态也是常考结构。本句结构具有较强的代表性, 学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

A scent is a chemical particle that floats in through the nose and into the region of the brain responsible for smell, where the sensation is first processed into a form that the brain can read.

第2段, 第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个教学价值点: 主句是典型的主系表结构, 第一个 that 既是引导词又充当从句主语, where 既是引导词又充当地点状语, 第二个 that 既是引导词又充当宾语。这些关系代词和副词的双重身份是学生常见易错点。此外, 句中还包含被动语态、情态动词、多层定语从句修饰等多种成分形式, 非常适合作为综合划分练习。

Brain cells then carry that information to the area of the brain where emotions are processed, and then to an adjacent area of the brain where learning and memory formation take place.

第2段, 第2句

本句结构高度典型, 体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式: 主句带并列状语、定语从句修饰名词、关系副词 where 引导从句限定地点。这种主句加并列成分加嵌套定语从句的组合在科技类和学术类文章中频繁出现, 掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长句。

That results in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents, which is why memories triggered by scents are experienced as more emotional than those triggered by sight or sound.

第3段，第2句

本句展现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式：主句加非限制性定语从句，从句内部嵌套名词性从句，且使用被动语态和比较结构。这种多层嵌套加复杂修饰的模式在真题长难句中频繁出现，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子的分析。

Usually, when a person smells something that's connected to a meaningful event in their past, they'll first have an emotional response to the sensation and then a memory might follow.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：时间状语从句前置、定语从句修饰名词、主句内部并列结构，都是高频句式；被动语态、情态动词、一般将来时的组合也是考试常见；句子整体符合“条件/时间状语 + 主句陈述结果”的逻辑框架，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的理解中。

Imagine this scenario—a person is walking down the street smelling a scent that they first encountered decades ago, which activates an emotional response.

第4段，第7句

这种“主句 + 长修饰语 + 从句”的结构在学术英语和说明文中极为常见，具有很强的迁移学习价值。

If the person had first come across that smell in a very different context, it will be much more difficult to recover the associated memory, because the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory.

第4段，第8句

虚拟条件句加原因状语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是用虚拟语气表达反事实假设并说明原因的逻辑结构，在学术文章和说明文中大量出现。掌握这种句式可以迁移到大量类似结构的理解和写作中。

The special nature of memories brought back by scents notwithstanding, they have the same drawbacks as other memories.

第5段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、让步状语四种成分，其中让步状语采用 notwithstanding 后置的独立结构，具有一定辨识难度。宾语中包含 the same ... as ... 比较结构，可训练学生识别修饰成分与核心成分的关系。成分种类中等丰富，有练习价值。

In fact, each time we remember something, that memory can become distorted.

第5段，第3句

时间状语从句嵌入主句、情态动词表达可能性、系表结构描述状态，均是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握后迁移性强，典型性较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 280 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。

scent B1

n. 香味，气味

本卷14次 · 真题 14 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本卷9次 · 真题 52 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本卷9次 · 真题 31 句

aspirational C1

adj. 有抱负的

本卷8次 · 真题 9 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本卷6次 · 真题 21 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本卷6次 · 真题 17 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷5次·真题 200 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本卷5次·真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本卷5次·真题 140 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本卷5次·真题 102 句

particle B2

n. 微粒，颗粒

本卷5次·真题 14 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本卷4次·真题 120 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷4次·真题 115 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷4次·真题 104 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷4次·真题 82 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本卷4次·真题 63 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本卷4次·真题 43 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本卷4次·真题 14 句

inborn C1

adj. 天生的

本卷4次·真题 9 句

berry B1

n. 浆果

本卷4次·真题 8 句

globalization C1

n. 全球化（经济、文化等的全球一体化过程）

本卷4次·真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本卷3次·真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷3次·真题 185 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本卷3次·真题 165 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷3次·真题 104 句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷3次·真题 97 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷3次·真题 79 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本卷3次·真题 55 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷3次·真题 50 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本卷3次·真题 47 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本卷3次·真题 47 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本卷3次·真题 46 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本卷3次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷3次·真题 31 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本卷3次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷3次·真题 27 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本卷3次·真题 22 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本卷3次·真题 20 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本卷3次·真题20句

trigger B2

v. 引发

本卷3次·真题20句

activate B2

v. 使运作

本卷3次·真题18句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本卷3次·真题18句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本卷3次·真题16句

socioeconomic C1

adj. 社会经济的

本卷3次·真题13句

tablet B1

n. 药片

本卷3次·真题12句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本卷2次·真题182句

learning A1

n. 学习

本卷2次·真题128句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷2次·真题126句

process B1

n. 过程

本卷2次·真题126句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本卷2次·真题121句

rate A2

n. 速度

本卷2次·真题121句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷2次·真题119句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本卷2次·真题98句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题93句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本卷2次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷2次 · 真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本卷2次 · 真题 78 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本卷2次 · 真题 75 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷2次 · 真题 70 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次 · 真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本卷2次 · 真题 65 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷2次 · 真题 60 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本卷2次 · 真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本卷2次 · 真题 57 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本卷2次 · 真题 56 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本卷2次 · 真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本卷2次 · 真题 53 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本卷2次 · 真题 52 句

connection

B1

n. 联系

本卷2次·真题 50 句

inequality

B2

n. 不平等

本卷2次·真题 50 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本卷2次·真题 48 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本卷2次·真题 46 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本卷2次·真题 44 句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

本卷2次·真题 44 句

responsible

B1

adj. 负责的

本卷2次·真题 40 句

relevant

B2

adj. 相关的

本卷2次·真题 38 句

celebrity

B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷2次·真题 35 句

original

B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷2次·真题 33 句

character

B1

n. 性格

本卷2次·真题 30 句

childhood

A2

n. 童年

本卷2次·真题 28 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本卷2次·真题 27 句

mood

A2

n. 心情

本卷2次·真题 27 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷2次·真题 26 句

component

B2

n. 组成部分

本卷2次·真题 25 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本卷2次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷2次·真题 25 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本卷2次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本卷2次·真题 22 句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本卷2次·真题 21 句

import B1

v. 进口

本卷2次·真题 21 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本卷2次·真题 20 句

nut A2

n. 坚果

本卷2次·真题 19 句

specifically B2

adv. 明确地

本卷2次·真题 18 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本卷2次·真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本卷2次·真题 16 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本卷2次·真题 14 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本卷2次·真题 14 句

processing B1

n. 加工; 处理

本卷2次·真题 14 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本卷2次·真题 14 句

catastrophe C1

n. 灾难

本卷2次·真题 13 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本卷2次·真题 13 句

balanced B1

adj. 平衡的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

cattle B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本卷2次·真题 12 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

viable C1

adj. 可行的

本卷2次·真题 10 句

integrity C1

n. 正直

本卷2次·真题 9 句

varied B2

adj. 各种各样的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

theoretical B2

adj. 理论上的

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

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷1次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本卷1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷1次·真题 228 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 191 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷1次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题 167 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的
本卷1次·真题 144 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的
本卷1次·真题 142 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的
本卷1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础
本卷1次·真题 126 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的
本卷1次·真题 120 句

design B1

n. 设计
本卷1次·真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目
本卷1次·真题 116 句

expert B1

n. 专家
本卷1次·真题 114 句

major B1

adj. 主要的
本卷1次·真题 108 句

access B1

n. 进入
本卷1次·真题 101 句

measure B1

v. 测量
本卷1次·真题 100 句

event A2

n. 事件
本卷1次·真题 99 句

according B1

prep. 根据
本卷1次·真题 96 句

income B1

n. 收入
本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求
本卷1次·真题 92 句

decline B2

v. 下降
本卷1次·真题 88 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本卷1次·真题 87 句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本卷1次·真题 82 句

promote

B2

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 82 句

exist

A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本卷1次·真题 77 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

engage

B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷1次·真题 68 句

material

B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

protein

B1

n. 蛋白质

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

available

A2

adj. 可获得的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various

B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本卷1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本卷1次·真题 62 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

peer

B2

n. 同龄人

本卷1次·真题 62 句

fuel

B1

n. 燃料

本卷1次·真题 60 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本卷1次·真题 59 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

media

B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本卷1次·真题 57 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 55 句

associate

B2

v. 联系

本卷1次·真题 54 句

device

B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 54 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本卷1次·真题 54 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 53 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本卷1次·真题 53 句

balance

B1

n. 平衡

本卷1次·真题 49 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本卷1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本卷1次·真题 48 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本卷1次·真题 44 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本卷1次·真题 44 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本卷1次·真题 43 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本卷1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷1次·真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本卷1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本卷1次·真题 35 句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本卷1次·真题 35 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本卷1次·真题 34 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本卷1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本卷1次·真题 31 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 31 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本卷1次·真题 31 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本卷1次·真题 30 句

association B2

n. 协会

本卷1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本卷1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本卷1次·真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本卷1次·真题 29 句

radical B2

adj. 根本的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本卷1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本卷1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次·真题 27 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本卷1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本卷1次·真题 25 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本卷1次·真题 24 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本卷1次·真题 23 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本卷1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本卷1次·真题 23 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本卷1次·真题 23 句

technical B2

adj. 技术的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本卷1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

exciting A2

adj. 令人兴奋的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本卷1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本卷1次·真题 22 句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本卷1次·真题 22 句

intellectual C1

adj. 智力的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本卷1次·真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本卷1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本卷1次·真题 21 句

consideration B2

n. 考虑

本卷1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本卷1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本卷1次·真题 20 句

immune B2

adj. 有免疫力的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本卷1次·真题 19 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本卷1次·真题 19 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本卷1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

fiber B2

n. 纤维

本卷1次·真题 16 句

reaction B1

n. 反应

本卷1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本卷1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本卷1次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本卷1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本卷1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 14 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

dissertation C1

n. 学位论文

本卷1次·真题 13 句

equipment B1

n. 设备

本卷1次·真题 13 句

gallery B1

n. 美术馆

本卷1次·真题 13 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本卷1次·真题 13 句

roughly B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本卷1次·真题 13 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本卷1次·真题 12 句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本卷1次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本卷1次·真题 12 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本卷1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本卷1次·真题 12 句

positively B2

adv. 积极地

本卷1次·真题 12 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本卷1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 11 句

coverage B2

n. 新闻报道

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commodity C1

n. 商品

本卷1次·真题 10 句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本卷1次·真题 10 句

ought B1

aux. 应该

本卷1次·真题 10 句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本卷1次·真题 10 句

float B1

v. 漂浮

本卷1次·真题 9 句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本卷1次·真题 9 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本卷1次·真题 9 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

attain B2

v. 达到

本卷1次·真题 8 句

viewpoint

B2

n. 观点

本卷1次·真题8句

widen

B2

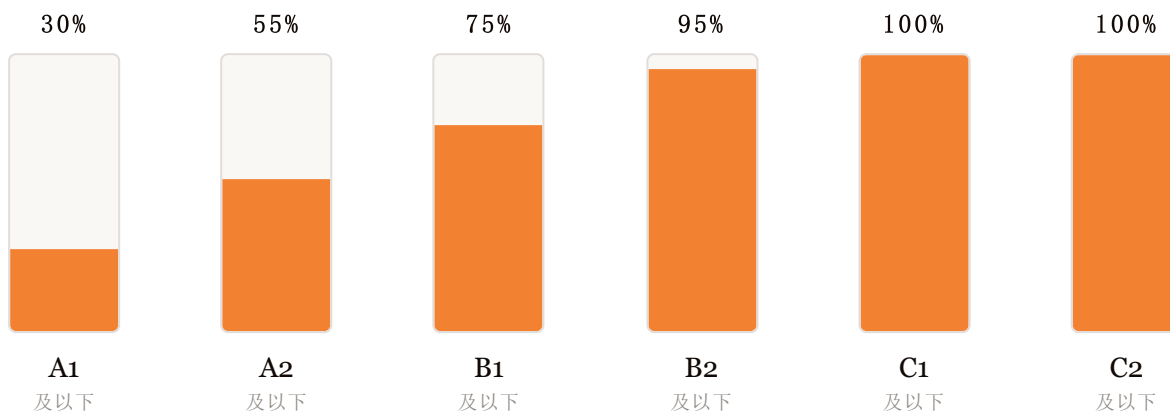
v. (使) 变宽

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 746 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **746** 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 40 个·约 5%。



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 746 个· 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

746

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2024年12月·第2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2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2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、7 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2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.

Ever been talking about something important with someone you care about and found the discussion frustrating instead of fruitful? Negative energy can then cast a 26 over your efforts to build a shared understanding.

你是否曾与在乎的人谈论重要事情时,发现讨论令人沮丧而非富有成效?负面情绪随后会给你们建立共同理解的努力蒙上阴影。

In fact collaborative problem-solving conversations require skills. Strong listening skills are essential. Sprinkling in positivity via appreciation, 27 smiles, and warm comments helps. So does the essential ability to keep your emotional tone in the calm zone. If the tone of a dialogue heats up and anger erupts, the dialogue 28 from collaborative to adversarial, and progress is likely to come to an immediate 29.

事实上,协作式解决问题的对话需要技巧。强大的倾听技能至关重要。通过赞赏、亲切的微笑和温暖的评论来增添积极性会有所帮助。保持情绪基调处于平静区域的基本能力也同样重要。如果对话的语气升温并爆发愤怒,对话就会从协作转变为对抗,进展很可能立即停滞。

In addition, effective dialogue generally has another important characteristic: symmetry.
此外,有效的对话通常还有另一个重要特征:对称性。

Symmetry in dialogue refers to the balance of how much each partner talks. Are you each getting equal airtime? When one participant does most of the talking, this asymmetry or lack of balance tends to

become annoying to one or both of you. The silent partner 30 tires of only listening, while the talker can feel 31 . Usually, both would prefer more equal give and take.

对话中的对称性是指每位伙伴说话量的平衡。你们每个人是否获得了相等的发言时间?当一方参与者占据了大部分谈话时间时,这种不对称或缺乏平衡往往会让你们中的一方或双方感到恼火。沉默的一方通常会厌倦只是倾听,而说话的一方则可能感到负担过重。通常,双方都更希望有更平等的交流。

Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can 32 symmetry as well. The faster or louder partner can easily begin taking up more airtime. The slower-talking or softer-voiced one can have trouble getting the floor.

不同的语速和音量水平也会削弱对称性。语速更快或声音更大的一方很容易开始占据更多发言时间。说话较慢或声音较轻的一方可能难以获得发言机会。

Conversations also lose balance when one partner's opinions count more than the other's. One person's input may carry more sway because their style of expression is more 33 . One viewpoint may tend to get lost because it is expressed more 34 .

当一方的意见比另一方更重要时,对话也会失去平衡。一个人的意见可能更有影响力,因为他们的表达方式更有力。一种观点可能往往被忽略,因为它的表达更为试探性。

If either partner fairly consistently 35 or evaporates, modifying the pattern will be helpful. The dialogue will feel more productive, and at the same time, the relationship overall is likely to feel more positive.

如果任何一方相当持续地占据主导地位或消失不见,修改这种模式将会有所帮助。对话会感觉更有成效,同时,整体关系也可能感觉更加积极。

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) affectionate | I) predominates |
| B) approximately | J) propagate |
| C) elapses | K) scenario |
| D) erode | L) shadow |
| E) flattered | M) tentatively |
| F) flips | N) typically |
| G) halt | O) vigorous |
| H) overburdened | |

26. Negative energy can then cast a __(26)__ over your efforts to build a shared understanding.

【答案】 **L) shadow** (名词)

【词性槽】 「cast a __ over」固定搭配，宾语位 → 名词

【依据】 **cast a shadow over——投下阴影的固定隐喻**

shadow 与 cast ... over 构成 cast a shadow over (给某事投下阴霾)，形象表达 Negative energy (消极情绪) 笼罩 efforts to build a shared understanding (构建共识的努力)，地道贴切。

【竞争词】 **K) scenario cast a scenario 不成话**

scenario 表「设想情景」，英语中没有 cast a scenario over 的用法；且消极情绪「投下一个情景」逻辑也不通。

27. Sprinkling in positivity via appreciation, __(27)__ smiles, and warm comments helps.

【答案】 **A) affectionate** (形容词)

【词性槽】 并列名词前的修饰位 → 形容词

【依据】 **亲切的微笑，与 warm comments 同色**

affectionate 意为「亲切、充满感情的」，修饰 smiles 是高频搭配 (affectionate smile/look)，与并列项 warm comments 共同构成积极正能量信号，正切「Sprinkling in positivity」主旨。

【竞争词】 **E) flattered 对象错位：人才会 flattered，微笑本身不会**

flattered 描述「(人) 受宠若惊的」，修饰 smiles 语义不通——是「人对微笑感到受宠若惊」，而非「flattered smiles」。

H) overburdened 感情色彩相反

overburdened 意为「负担过重的」，是消极色，与「Sprinkling in positivity」整段正向氛围冲突。

O) vigorous 搭配不当：强烈的微笑不地道

vigorous 意为「强有力的、激烈的」，常修饰 exercise/debate，不修饰 smiles；且与温柔的 warm comments 不同色。此处先留作下文 33 题候选。

28. the dialogue __(28)__ from collaborative to adversarial,

【答案】 **F) flips** (动词)

【词性槽】 主句缺谓语，单数主语 → 动词单三

【依据】 **flip from X to Y——突然翻转**

flips 表「(状态) 突然翻转」，正好对应 from collaborative to adversarial (从协作翻成对抗)；与上文 anger erupts (怒气爆发) 的「突变」语气吻合。

【竞争词】 c) elapses elapse 只用于「时间流逝」

elapses 仅与 time/hours/days 搭配表「时间过去」，不接 from...to... 表对话「转变」。

i) predominates 「占主导」无 from...to... 用法

predominates 意为「占上风」，是状态而非转变，搭配 from...to... 语义不通。留作 35 题候选。

29. progress is likely to come to an immediate __(29)__.

【答案】 **G) halt** (名词)

【词性槽】 「come to a/an __」固定搭配，宾语位 → 名词

【依据】 **come to a halt——立即中止的惯用表达**

halt 与 come to 构成英语高频搭配 come to a halt (戛然而止)。前文说「dialogue flips from collaborative to adversarial」，对话转入对抗后，「progress is likely to come to an immediate halt」逻辑顺畅。

【竞争词】 k) scenario 「come to a scenario」搭配不存在

scenario 意为「设想情景」，英语里没有 come to a scenario 这种用法；且 scenario 强调「场景设想」，与「progress (进展)」的归宿不搭。

30. The silent partner __(30)__ tires of only listening.

【答案】 **N) typically** 副词

【词性槽】主谓之间插入副词修饰动词

【依据】陈述常态规律 → 通常

本段在讲「不对称话量带来的常见后果」，是一个一般性规律陈述；typically 正好表示「通常情况下沉默的一方听久了会厌倦」，与下半句 while the talker can feel __(31)__ 的常态描述对仗。

【竞争词】B) approximately 「大约」用于数量，不修饰动词常态

approximately 主要用于数字/数量前 (approximately 100 people)，不用在主谓之间表频度。

M) tentatively 「试探地」与「厌倦」逻辑不搭

tentatively 表「犹豫地、试探地」，搭 tires of listening 语义不通——人不会「试探地厌倦」。留作 34 题候选。

31. while the talker can feel __(31)__.

【答案】 **H) overburdened** 形容词

【词性槽】feel 后接表语 → 形容词

【依据】讲个不停的人会感到「负担过重」

上半句 The silent partner typically tires of only listening, 是沉默方的负面感受；while 形成对照，话多方一直独挑话题，自然 overburdened (不堪重负) ——与下句 Usually, both would prefer more equal give and take. 「希望更对等」呼应。

【竞争词】E) flattered 感情色彩反了：受宠若惊与抱怨不对

flattered 是积极感受「受宠若惊」，但下句明确说「双方都希望更对等的 give and take」，说明话多方是不满，色彩相反。

O) vigorous vigorous 不修饰「感觉」

vigorous 修饰人或活动表「精力充沛」，但 feel vigorous 与上下文「话题不平衡的烦恼」不搭。留作 33 题候选。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 E) —— feel 后形容词位 → 容易误选 flattered。词性匹配、又似乎「话多的一方受人追捧」逻辑也讲得通，极具迷惑性。防坑：往下读一句 Usually, both would prefer more equal give and take. ——既然双方都希望更对等，说明话多方也在抱怨，必为负面感受，overburdened 才对。

32. Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can __(32)__ symmetry as well.

【答案】 **D) erode** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can 后接动词原形

【依据】 侵蚀对称——负向破坏

erode 表「逐渐侵蚀、削弱」，宾语 symmetry 正好被「侵蚀」；下文 The faster or louder partner can easily begin taking up more airtime. 印证：语速/音量差异会逐渐打破平衡。

【竞争词】 J) propagate 「传播对称」方向反了

propagate 意为「传播、繁殖」，是正向扩散，与本段「打破对称」的负向逻辑相反。

33. their style of expression is more __(33)__.

【答案】 **O) vigorous** (形容词)

【词性槽】 more + 空 — 形容词比较级位

【依据】 更铿锵有力的表达风格

vigorous 修饰 style of expression 表「铿锵有力、强势」，与 One person's input may carry more sway (更具影响力) 形成因果——表达风格更有力，因此话语权更大。

【竞争词】 E) flattered 受宠若惊的表达不通

flattered 描述人的情绪「受宠若惊」，不能修饰 style of expression；且语义与「话语权更大」无因果关联。

34. it is expressed more __(34)__.

【答案】 **M) tentatively** (副词)

【词性槽】 more + 空，修饰动词 expressed → 副词

【依据】 试探性地表达 → 容易被忽视

tentatively 表「试探性地、犹豫地」，与上文 vigorous (强有力) 形成鲜明对照：一方表达强势，另一方表达试探——所以 One viewpoint may tend to get lost (观点被忽视)。

【竞争词】 B) approximately approximately 用于数量，不修饰表达方式

approximately 表「大约、近似」，搭配数字/数量；说话「大约地表达」不通，也无法解释观点为何「被忽视」。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **B)** —— 副词位 → 容易误选 approximately。看到 more + 空就抓副词，approximately 是副词没错，但它只搭数字。防坑：把 expressed more approximately 整句读出来——「更近似地表达」逻辑上无法解释「观点被忽视」，反义对照才合理，tentatively 才是答案。

35. If either partner fairly consistently __(35)__ or evaporates,

【答案】I) **predominates** (动词)

【词性槽】if 从句缺谓语，单数主语 → 动词单三

【依据】占主导 vs 隐没——本段对照的两极

predominates 表「占主导、压过另一方」，与并列项 evaporates (消失、隐没) 正好是一对反义对照：一方持续占上风、另一方消失，呼应前文「话量不对称」的整体主题。

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) **affectionate** (形容词)

充满深情的、亲切的

用于第 27 空

B) **approximately** (副词)

大约、近似地

干扰词 • 未选用

C) **elapses** (动词)

(时间) 流逝、过去

干扰词 • 未选用

D) **erode** (动词)

侵蚀、削弱

用于第 32 空

E) **flattered** (形容词) (动词)

受宠若惊的；奉承 (过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 • 未选用

F) **flips** (动词)

翻转、突然转变

用于第 28 空

G) **halt** (名词) (动词)

停止、中止

用于第 29 空

H) **overburdened** (形容词) (动词)

负担过重的；使负担过重

用于第 31 空

I) **predominates** (动词)

占主导、占上风

用于第 35 空

J) **propagate** (动词)

传播、繁殖

干扰词 • 未选用

K) **scenario** 名词

设想情景、剧情

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **shadow** 名词 动词

阴影、阴霾

用于第 26 空

M) **tentatively** 副词

试探性地、犹豫地

用于第 34 空

N) **typically** 副词

通常、典型地

用于第 30 空

O) **vigorous** 形容词

强有力的、铿锵有力的

用于第 33 空

全文主旨

高效对话的关键：积极情绪与对称平衡

全文围绕「协作型对话」展开：开篇点出消极情绪会让重要谈话「事倍功半」（Negative energy can then cast a __(26)__ over your efforts to build a shared understanding.），接着强调倾听、积极语气与「对称（symmetry）」（effective dialogue generally has another important characteristic: symmetry.）——即话语量、语速、音量、观点权重的平衡，否则关系会被侵蚀。

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。

B) **approximately** 最像 34 题，但只搭数字，不修饰表达方式

副词位、又「更...地表达」一看似乎沾边，但 approximately 只用在数字/数量前；一句话识破——能不能接数字？不能就排除。

C) **elapses** 最像 28 题, 但 elapse 只跟时间

28 题动词位看似 C/F/I 都能填, 但 elapses 只与 time/hours 搭配; 主语是 the dialogue, 立刻排除。

E) **flattered** 最像 31 题或 33 题, 但感情色彩与对象都错

31 题 feel + 形容词位很容易误选「受宠若惊」, 但下句 Usually, both would prefer more equal give and take. 明示是负面感受; 33 题修饰 style of expression 也不通。一句话识破: flattered 是「人受宠」, 不修饰风格、且色彩偏正。

J) **propagate** 最像 32 题, 但方向相反

32 题 can + 动词位若不看方向, propagate (传播) 看似能填, 但本段在讲「破坏对称」, 方向反了; 一句话识破: 先判段落是正向还是负向。

K) **scenario** 最像 26 或 29 题的名词位, 但搭配不存在

26、29 题都是 a + 名词 + over/to 的搭配框架, scenario 形似名词、又「负面情景」看似沾边, 但 cast a scenario over / come to a scenario 都不是英语固定搭配; 一句话识破: 搭配查不到就排除。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

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。

Ever been talking about something important with someone you care about and found the discussion frustrating instead of fruitful?

第1段, 第1句

本句涵盖主语(省略)、并列谓语、直接宾语、宾语补足语、多种状语(时间状语 "Ever"、方式状语 "with someone you care about"、对比状语 "instead of fruitful")以及定语从句,成分种类丰富;定语从句中关系代词省略、主句中主语省略、"find + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构都是高频易错点,训练价值高。

So does the essential ability to keep your emotional tone in the calm zone.

第2段，第4句

"So + 助动词 + 主语" 的倒装结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于承接前文表示 "也是如此"，本句主语带后置定语的搭配也符合常见长难句特征，结构高度典型，掌握后可大量复用到类似句子的分析中。

In addition, effective dialogue generally has another important characteristic: symmetry.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、状语、定语、同位语六种成分，结构相对完整；冒号引出同位语是值得练习的标点用法，但整体难度偏低，缺少易错的复杂修饰或特殊结构

Symmetry in dialogue refers to the balance of how much each partner talks.

第4段，第1句

主句采用 "refer to" 引出定义的句式,宾语后接 "of" 加宾语从句说明内容,是学术和说明文中常见的定义表达方式。宾语从句由 "how much" 引导,也是常见的间接疑问结构。整体句式在四六级和考研阅读中有一定代表性,但不算最高频的复杂句式。

The faster or louder partner can easily begin taking up more airtime.

第5段，第2句

简单句结构在四六级和考研中大量出现，情态动词 can 加动词原形、动名词作宾语也是高频考点。本句的主语修饰结构（并列形容词）和副词插入谓语中的用法都较为典型。整体结构具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似句型，但因为过于简单，复杂度不如真题中的长难句，典型性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 47 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。

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇5次 · 真题 39 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇3次 · 真题 49 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

tone B1

n. 语气, 口气

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 44 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 28 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 27 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

calm B1

adj. 平静的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题20句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇1次·真题19句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题16句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本篇1次·真题15句

anger B1

n. 愤怒

本篇1次·真题13句

appreciation B2

n. 感激

本篇1次·真题12句

erode C1

v. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等)

本篇1次·真题12句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次·真题12句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本篇1次·真题12句

modify B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本篇1次·真题11句

cast B2

v. 投掷

本篇1次·真题9句

flip B1

v. 快速翻转

本篇1次·真题9句

shadow A2

n. 阴影

本篇1次·真题9句

talker B1

n. 健谈的人

本篇1次·真题8句

viewpoint B2

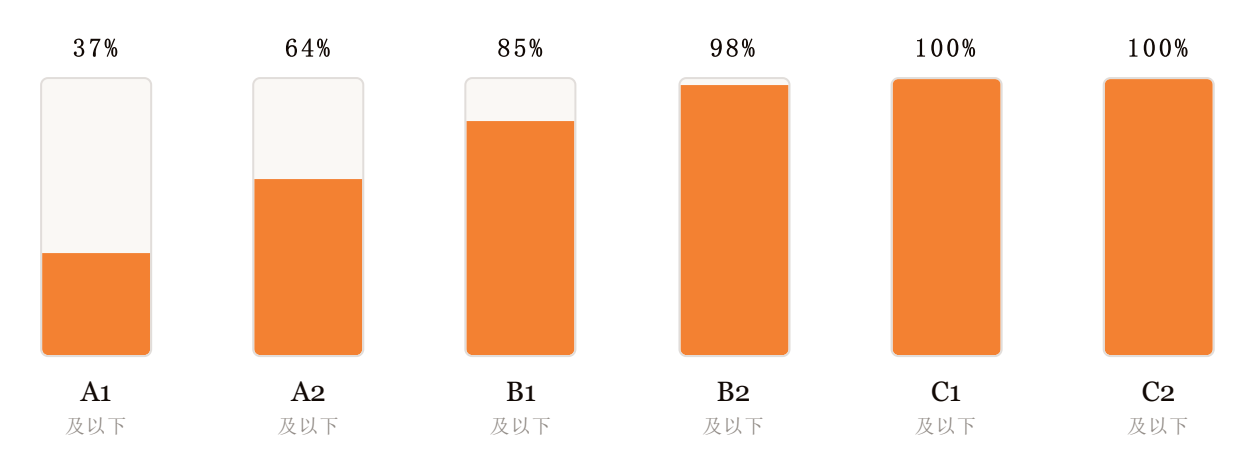
n. 观点

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 142 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **142** 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 3 个·约 2%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 142 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

142

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2024年12月·第2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2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2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 14 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2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**.

What Is a Super Blood Wolf Moon?

A) Blue moons, rose moons, supermoons. For some reason all the websites seem to think you really want to know all about these moons. "Catch This Weekend's AMAZING SUPERMOON," one headline will announce. "The Supermoon Isn't Actually A Big Deal And You're All Ruining Astronomy," another will complain.

蓝月、玫瑰月、超级月亮。出于某种原因,所有网站似乎都认为你真的很想了解这些月亮。"本周末抓住这次惊人的超级月亮,"一个标题会宣布。"超级月亮其实没什么大不了的,你们都在毁掉天文学,"另一个标题会抱怨。

B) The latest example is the super blood wolf moon eclipse which sounds like the name of an emotional song I would have performed a modern dance routine to in 9th grade, but is, in fact, an astronomical event set to occur on January 20. As we'll explain below, there is nothing truly mysterious or otherwise special about this moon, and it will not look like a bloody wolf head in the sky or anything wild like that. We get these super lunar events by smashing together all the qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons throughout the year, and in the age of the internet we can get a little too enthusiastic.

最新的例子是超级血狼月食,听起来像是我在九年级会配合现代舞蹈表演的一首情感歌曲的名字,但实际上,这是一个预定于1月20日发生的天文事件。正如我们将在下文解释的那样,这个月亮并没有什么真正神秘或特别之处,它也不会天空中看起来像一个血淋淋的狼头或任何狂野的东西。我们通过将历史上用来追踪全年满月的所有限定词拼凑在一起来获得这些超级月球事件,而在互联网时代,我们可能会有点过于热情。

- C) Consider this your go-to resource for all moon-gazing news. Here's what you need to know about the latest lunar event.

把这篇文章当作你获取所有月亮观测新闻的首选资源。以下是关于最新月球事件你需要知道的信息。

- D) Look, it's okay if you don't know. There are probably loads of folks who walk around pretending they totally know why that thing in the sky seems to get bigger and smaller at regular intervals but who totally do not.

听着,如果你不知道也没关系。可能有很多人四处走动,假装他们完全知道为什么天空中的那个东西似乎以规律的间隔变大变小,但他们完全不知道。

- E) The moon orbits Earth, and it's tidally locked—that means it always shows us the same face, instead of spinning around like our planet does. That's why you can always see the man on the moon (or the moon rabbit, depending on your cultural preferences) even as it spins around us. But while the moon is big and bright in the sky when it's full, that's only because it's reflecting light from the sun. But the moon is always moving, so it's getting hit with sunlight at different angles. It's invisible to us during the new moon, because our satellite is parked right between us and the sun; the so-called dark side of the moon is lit up like Las Vegas, but the side we can see is in shadow. A full moon happens when the earth is right between the sun and the moon, so sunlight hits the part we can see. And all the other phases are just the transition from one of those extremes to the other.

月球绕地球运行,并且它是潮汐锁定的——这意味着它总是向我们展示同一面,而不是像我们的星球那样旋转。这就是为什么即使月球绕着我们旋转,你也总能看到月球上的人(或月兔,取决于你的文化偏好)。

但是,虽然满月时月球在天空中又大又亮,那只是因为它在反射来自太阳的光。但月球总是在移动,所以它以不同的角度被阳光照射。在新月时它对我们来说是不可见的,因为我们的卫星恰好停在我们和太阳之间;所谓的月球暗面像拉斯维加斯一样被照亮,但我们能看到的一面处于阴影中。满月发生在地球恰好位于太阳和月球之间时,所以阳光照射到我们能看到的部分。而所有其他月相只是从一个极端到另一个极端的过渡。

- F) The moon isn't always exactly the same distance from Earth, because its orbit isn't perfectly circular. We call the closest point perigee(近地点), and the most distant point is apogee(远地点). 2018's closest perigee and most distant apogee both happened in January, and the difference was about 30,000 miles.

月球与地球的距离并不总是完全相同,因为它的轨道并不是完美的圆形。我们把最近的点称为近地点,最远的点是远地点。2018年最近的近地点和最远的远地点都发生在1月,差距约为3万英里。

- G) The reason you care about this ordinary change in distance is that it turns a moon super. When a full moon happens close to perigee, it's going to look a bit bigger. Honestly, the difference is not that profound, but if you're in a position to photograph the supermoon next to something that shows the slight increase in scale, it can look pretty cool. January's super blood wolf moon eclipse is super because the date lines up with the closest the moon will get to us during January, but the moon won't actually be at its closest for the year until February's supermoon, which you can expect plenty of undue excitement over.

你关心这种普通距离变化的原因是它会让月亮变得超级。当满月发生在接近近地点时,它会看起来大一点。老实说,差别并不那么明显,但如果你能在某个可以显示轻微尺寸增加的物体旁边拍摄超级月亮,它看起来会相当酷。1月的超级血狼月食之所以是超级的,是因为日期与月球在1月最接近我们的时间一致,但月球实际上要到2月的超级月亮时才会达到全年最近距离,届时你可以期待大量过度的兴奋。

- H) Blood moons only occur during total lunar eclipses (which can happen a few times a year in any given location). When the moon slips through our shadow, we give it a reddish coloring. The moon can also look orange whenever it's rising or setting, or if it hangs low in the horizon all night—the light bouncing off of it has to travel through a thicker atmosphere there, which scatters more blue light away. But you'll probably only see that deep, sinister red during an eclipse.

血月只在月全食期间出现(在任何特定地点每年可能发生几次)。当月球穿过我们的阴影时,我们给它涂上红色。月球在升起或落下时,或者整晚都低悬在地平线上时也可能看起来是橙色的——从它反射的光必须穿过那里更厚的大气层,这会散射掉更多蓝光。但你可能只会在月食期间看到那种深沉、不祥的红色。

- I) A lot of headlines about moons are just ridiculous (you do not need to be particularly excited about a blue moon, it just looks like a regular full moon), but you should definitely roll out of bed to look at a blood moon if one is going to be visible in your region, even though they're just lunar eclipses and not evidence of bloody battles between the sky gods.

很多关于月亮的标题都很荒谬(你不需要对蓝月特别兴奋,它看起来就像普通的满月),但如果你所在地区能看到血月,你绝对应该从床上爬起来看看,尽管它们只是月食,而不是天神之间血腥战斗的证据。

- J) In March of 2018, we had our second "blue moon" of the year, to much acclaim. And while that's not necessarily special in an oh-gosh-get-out-and-look-at-it way, it's certainly special: a blue moon is a nickname for when two full moons fall in the same calendar month, and we hadn't previously had two in one year since 1999. We won't have it happen again until 2037. Astronomer David Chapman explained that this is merely a peculiarity of our calendar; once we stopped doing things based on the moon and started trying to follow the sun and the seasons, we stopped having one reliable full moon per month. The moon cycle is 29.53 days long on average, so in most months we still end up with a single new moon and a single full one. But every once in a while, one month steals a full moon from another. In 2018 (and in 1999, and again in 2037) both January and March stacked full moons on the first and last nights of the month, leaving February in the dark.

2018年3月,我们迎来了当年的第二次“蓝月”,备受赞誉。虽然这在哦-天哪-出去-看看的意义上不一定特别,但它确实很特别:蓝月是当两次满月落在同一个日历月份时的昵称,而自1999年以来我们之前从未在一年内出现过两次。在2037年之前我们不会再次遇到这种情况。天文学家David Chapman解释说,这只是我们日历的一个特殊性;一旦我们停止按照月亮来做事,开始试图跟随太阳和季节,我们就不再每月有一个可靠的满月。月球周期平均为29.53天,所以在大多数月份中,我们仍然会有一个新月和一个满月。但偶尔,一个月会从另一个月偷走一个满月。在2018年(以及1999年,还有2037年),1月和3月都在月初和月末堆叠了满月,让2月陷入黑暗。

- K) Getting two blue moons a year is rare, but we have individual blue moons every few years. Also, fun fact: not actually blue. A moon can indeed take on a moody blue color, but this only happens when particles of just the right size disperse through the sky—and it has nothing to do with the moon's status as "blue". Big clouds of ash from volcanic eruptions or fires can do the trick, but it doesn't happen often, and the stars would certainly have to align for two such rare instances to occur at once.

一年中出现两次蓝月很罕见,但每隔几年我们都会有的单独的蓝月。还有,有趣的事实:实际上并不是蓝色的。月亮确实可以呈现出忧郁的蓝色,但这只有在恰好大小的颗粒分散在天空中时才会发生——这与月亮作为“蓝月”的状态无关。火山喷发或火灾产生的大片灰云可以做到这一点,但这种情况并不常见,而且要让两种如此罕见的情况同时发生,星星肯定必须排成一线。

L) You may have heard that the super special second blue moon of 2018 was also a Paschal moon. This is true! That just means it was the first full moon of spring, which is often used to determine the date of Easter Sunday. All of this is just calendar nonsense and we refuse to go into it further.

你可能听说2018年超级特别的第二次蓝月也是一个逾越节月。这是真的!这只是意味着它是春天的第一个满月,通常用来确定复活节星期日的日期。所有这些只是日历上的废话,我们拒绝进一步深入。

M) Sometimes you'll see a headline that promises a moon with so many qualifiers it makes your head spin. A super blue blood worm moon, perhaps? Or a super blood wolf moon? Lots of websites will tell you that "wolf moon" is the traditional name of the first full moon of the year in "Native American" cultures, which is kind of a weird thing to claim given that there are 573 registered Tribal Nations in the US alone today, not to mention historically. The idea that hungry, howling wolves were such a universal constant in January that all of North America with its different cultures, geographies, and languages spontaneously came up with the same nickname is illogical.

有时你会看到一个标题,承诺一个带有如此多限定词的月亮,让你头晕目眩。一个超级蓝血虫月,也许?或者一个超级血狼月?许多网站会告诉你,"狼月"是"美洲原住民"文化中一年中第一个满月的传统名称,考虑到仅今天美国就有573个注册的部落国家,更不用说历史上的了,这种说法有点奇怪。认为饥饿、嚎叫的狼在1月是如此普遍的常态,以至于整个北美以其不同的文化、地理和语言自发地想出了相同的昵称,这是不合逻辑的。

N) Many cultures have traditional names for the full moon in a given month or season, so there's quite a list to draw from if you're trying to really juice up a story on a slightly-bigger-than-average view of the moon. But these are all based on human calendars and activities and folklore; you will not go outside and see a pink moon in April, though I wish it were so.

许多文化对特定月份或季节的满月都有传统名称,所以如果你想真正为一个略大于平均水平的月亮景观的故事增色,有相当多的列表可供选择。但这些都基于人类的日历、活动和民间传说;你不会对4月走到外面看到一个粉红色的月亮,尽管我希望如此。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. We cannot see the moon at times when it is positioned right between the earth and the sun.

当月球正好位于地球和太阳之间时,我们看不到月球。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 月亮卡在地日之间不可见

【定位】 It's invisible to us during the new moon, because our satellite is parked right between us and the sun; the so-called dark side of the moon is lit up like Las Vegas, but the side we can see is in shadow.

新月时月亮对我们是不可见的,因为我们的卫星正停在我们和太阳之间;月球所谓的“暗面”被照得像拉斯维加斯一样亮,而我们能看到的那一面则处在阴影中。

【改写】 We cannot see the moon ↔ **It's invisible to us**

看不见 = 不可见

when it is positioned right between the earth and the sun ↔

our satellite is parked right between us and the sun

位于=停在, 月=卫星

37. Volcanic eruptions may cause the moon to assume a moody blue color.

火山爆发可能导致月球呈现出忧郁的蓝色。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 火山喷发与忧郁蓝色月亮

【定位】 A moon can indeed take on a moody blue color, but this only happens when particles of just the right size disperse through the sky—and it has nothing to do with the moon's status as "blue". Big clouds of ash from volcanic eruptions or fires can do the trick, but it doesn't happen often, and the stars would certainly have to align for two such rare instances to occur at once.

月亮确实可以呈现一种忧郁的蓝色, 但这种情况只发生在合适尺寸的颗粒在天空中扩散的时候——和月亮的“蓝月”身份毫无关系。火山爆发或火灾产生的大片灰云能做到这一点, 但这种情况并不常发生, 要两件如此罕见的事同时出现真得天时地利人和。

【改写】 Volcanic eruptions ↔ **Big clouds of ash from volcanic eruptions or fires**

术语原样复现

may cause the moon to assume a moody blue color ↔ **can do the trick**

动词短语承接前句指代

38. The moon will be closest to the earth when the supermoon occurs in February.

二月份出现超级月亮时, 月球将距离地球最近。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 2 月超级月亮最近地球

【定位】 January's super blood wolf moon eclipse is super because the date lines up with the closest the moon will get to us during January, but the moon won't actually be at its closest for the year until February's supermoon, which you can expect plenty of undue excitement over.

1 月的超级血狼月食之所以“超级”, 是因为日期对上了月亮在 1 月里离我们最近的时刻, 但月亮要到 2 月的超级月亮时才真正达到全年最近的距离, 到时你又能预期一波过度的兴奋。

【改写】 The moon will be closest to the earth ↔ **the moon won't actually be at its closest for the year**

not until=才 的逻辑反转

when the supermoon occurs in February ↔ **February's supermoon**

名词所属结构 → 时间从句

【辨邻】 F 段 2018's closest perigee and most distant apogee both happened in January
把最近距离锁在 1 月，与陈述句要的“2 月最近”恰好相反；F 段是话题相邻段（都讲距离），但并没有承载本句信息。

2018's closest perigee and most distant apogee both happened in January

39. There is nothing unusual about the super blood wolf moon, which will bear no resemblance to a bloody wolf head.

超级血狼月并无任何异常之处，它不会与血淋淋的狼头有任何相似之处。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 超级血狼月与血淋狼头

【定位】 As we'll explain below, there is nothing truly mysterious or otherwise special about this moon, and it will not look like a bloody wolf head in the sky or anything wild like that.

我们下面会解释，关于这个月亮其实没有任何真正神秘或特别之处，它也不会天上看起来像一个血淋淋的狼头或别的什么疯狂的样子。

【改写】 There is nothing unusual about the super blood wolf moon ↔

there is nothing truly mysterious or otherwise special about this moon

unusual=mysterious or special

which will bear no resemblance to a bloody wolf head ↔

it will not look like a bloody wolf head in the sky

bear no resemblance to=will not look like

40. The moon will appear orange when the light reflecting from it travels through an atmosphere thicker than usual.

当从月球反射的光线穿过比平常更厚的大气层时，月球将呈现橙色。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 更厚大气与橙色月亮

【定位】 The moon can also look orange whenever it's rising or setting, or if it hangs low in the horizon all night—the light bouncing off of it has to travel through a thicker atmosphere there, which scatters more blue light away.

月亮在升起或落下时，或者整夜挂在地平线附近时，也会看上去呈橙色——因为从它反射出去的光必须穿过那里更厚的大气层，而较厚的大气层会把更多的蓝光散射掉。

【改写】 The moon will appear orange ↔ **The moon can also look orange**

appear=look

when the light reflecting from it travels through an atmosphere thicker than usual ↔

the light bouncing off of it has to travel through a thicker atmosphere there

reflecting=bouncing off, thicker than usual=thicker

41. It is contrary to logic to claim the name of wolf moon originates from the cultures of American Indians.

声称狼月这个名称起源于美洲印第安人的文化是不合逻辑的。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 狼月名字源自美洲印第安

【定位】 Lots of websites will tell you that "wolf moon" is the traditional name of the first full moon of the year in "Native American" cultures, which is kind of a weird thing to claim given that there are 573 registered Tribal Nations in the US alone today, not to mention historically. The idea that hungry, howling wolves were such a universal constant in January that all of North America with its different cultures, geographies, and languages spontaneously came up with the same nickname is illogical.

很多网站会告诉你“狼月”是“美洲原住民”文化中一年第一次满月的传统名字，但这种说法挺奇怪——光今日美国就有 573 个注册部落，更别提历史上的部落了。“饥饿、嗥叫的狼”在 1 月是这样一种放之北美而皆准的常量，以至于不同文化、地理、语言的整个北美都自发想出同一昵称——这种说法不合逻辑。

【改写】 It is contrary to logic to claim ↔ **is illogical**

contrary to logic=illogical

the name of wolf moon originates from the cultures of American Indians ↔

“wolf moon” is the traditional name of the first full moon of the year in “Native American” cultures

American Indians = Native American

42. As the moon's orbit is not a hundred-percent circle, its distance from the earth changes.

由于月球的轨道不是百分之百的圆形,它与地球的距离会发生变化。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 月亮轨道非完美圆形

【定位】 The moon isn't always exactly the same distance from Earth, because its orbit isn't perfectly circular.

月亮和地球的距离并不总是一模一样，因为它的轨道并非完全是圆形。

【改写】 the moon's orbit is not a hundred-percent circle ↔ **its orbit isn't perfectly circular**

hundred-percent=perfectly

its distance from the earth changes ↔

The moon isn't always exactly the same distance from Earth

距离变化 = 距离不总相同

43. A full moon in a given month or season gets a specific name in different cultures.

在不同文化中,特定月份或季节的满月会有特定的名称。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 不同文化给某月满月起名

【定位】 Many cultures have traditional names for the full moon in a given month or season, so there's quite a list to draw from if you're trying to really juice up a story on a slightly-bigger-than-average view of the moon.

许多文化对特定月份或季节的满月都有传统名字,所以如果你想给一篇关于“略大于平均”的月亮观感的报道加点料,可选的名字相当多。

【改写】 A full moon in a given month or season ↔ **the full moon in a given month or season**

限定结构原样复现

gets a specific name in different cultures ↔ **Many cultures have traditional names for**

主谓换序的等价改写

【辨邻】 **M** M 段 wolf moon 是单一例子的反例,并非总括“许多文化对某月/某季满月起名”这条事实;总括段是 N。

“wolf moon” is the traditional name of the first full moon of the year in “Native American” cultures

44. There are likely lots of people who know absolutely nothing about why the moon appears to change its size regularly but act like they know.

很可能有很多人对月球为何看起来会定期改变大小一无所知,却表现得好像他们知道。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 假装懂月相变化

【定位】 There are probably loads of folks who walk around pretending they totally know why that thing in the sky seems to get bigger and smaller at regular intervals but who totally do not.

可能有一大堆人到处走来走去,假装自己完全知道天上那玩意儿为什么看上去会有规律地变大变小,但其实完全不知道。

【改写】 lots of people who know absolutely nothing ↔

loads of folks who walk around pretending they totally know...but who totally do not

lots=loads, people=folks

why the moon appears to change its size regularly ↔

why that thing in the sky seems to get bigger and smaller at regular intervals

the moon=that thing in the sky

act like they know ↔ **pretending they totally know**

act like=pretend

【辨邻】 E 段是科学解释段，回答“月相为何变化”，但本句要的是 act like they know 这条人物画像——E 段没有装懂者的描写。

And all the other phases are just the transition from one of those extremes to the other

45. When a full moon appears twice in the same month, it is nicknamed a blue moon.

当同一个月内出现两次满月时,它被称为蓝月亮。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一月两次满月叫蓝月

【定位】 And while that's not necessarily special in an oh-gosh-get-out-and-look-at-it way, it's certainly special: a blue moon is a nickname for when two full moons fall in the same calendar month, and we hadn't previously had two in one year since 1999.

尽管这并不属于“哦天哪赶紧出门看”那种特别，但它确实算特别：蓝月是给“同一个日历月里出现两次满月”这种情况起的昵称，而我们上一次在一年里出现两次蓝月还是 1999 年。

【改写】 When a full moon appears twice in the same month ↔

when two full moons fall in the same calendar month

数词分布的等价改写

it is nicknamed a blue moon ↔ **a blue moon is a nickname for**

定义方向反转

【辨邻】 K 段 not actually blue 与 moody blue color 都谈“蓝月颜色”，并不给“蓝月”的命名定义；定义段是 J。

Also, fun fact: not actually blue

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 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 开篇用调侃口吻列举各种月亮名号，吐槽网络媒体热衷炒作 Blue moons, rose moons, supermoons, 并并列两种相反的标题论调，引出全文要讨论的对象——网上流传的各种“月亮事件”。

信息指纹 媒体炒作的反差标题

B 点出全文核心对象——1月20日的“超级血狼月食”，并明确说它没有任何神秘特别之处，也不会像血淋淋的狼头 it will not look like a bloody wolf head in the sky。

信息指纹 1月20日的超级血狼月食

C 一句过渡，宣称本文是“赏月新闻一站式资源”，承上启下，无实质信息。

信息指纹 一站式资源的过渡句

D 承认有“一大堆人”其实根本不知道月亮为何看上去周期性变大变小 that thing in the sky seems to get bigger and smaller at regular intervals，却假装自己懂。

信息指纹 假装懂月相变化的人

E 讲月相成因：月亮被潮汐锁定永远展示同一面；新月时月亮处在我们和太阳之间 our satellite is parked right between us and the sun 所以看不见；满月时地球处在中间，我们能看到被照亮的那面。

信息指纹 新月时月亮卡在地日之间

F 解释月地距离会变：因为月亮轨道不是完美圆形 its orbit isn't perfectly circular，所以有近地点（perigee）和远地点（apogee），2018年这两个极值相差约3万英里。

信息指纹 近地点 perigee 与远地点 apogee

G 说明为什么这个距离变化值得关心——它把满月变成“超级月亮”：满月发生在近地点附近时看起来更大；本月血狼月食“超级”是因日期对上1月最近距，但全年最近要等2月 the moon won't actually be at its closest for the year until February's supermoon。

信息指纹 2月才是全年最近的超级月亮

H 讲血月与月亮变橙：血月只在月全食时出现，月亮滑过地球阴影时被染红；月亮升落或贴近地平线时也会显橙色，因为反射光要穿过更厚的大气层 the light bouncing off of it has to travel through a thicker atmosphere there，散射掉更多蓝光。

信息指纹 更厚大气层造成的橙色月亮

I 评论性段：大多数关于月亮的标题都很可笑，但血月真值得看一眼；它只是月食而已 they're just lunar eclipses，不是天神间血战的征兆。

信息指纹 血月只是月食，值得起床看

J 讲 2018 年的第二次“蓝月”：蓝月 = 同一日历月内出现两次满月的昵称 a blue moon is a nickname for when two full moons fall in the same calendar month；上一次一年两次蓝月是 1999 年，下一次要等 2037 年；并解释月历与月相周期不同步的成因。

信息指纹 蓝月 = 同月两次满月的昵称

K 讲“蓝月”其实不蓝：月亮真要呈现忧郁的蓝色，得靠合适尺寸的颗粒在天空中扩散——火山爆发或火灾产生的大片灰云能做到这事 Big clouds of ash from volcanic eruptions or fires can do the trick，但很罕见。

信息指纹 火山灰让月亮真变蓝

L 顺带提“复活节满月（Paschal moon）”——就是春天的第一次满月，常用来定复活节日期；作者表态拒绝深入这套“日历瞎扯”。

信息指纹 Paschal moon 与复活节

M 吐槽“狼月”叫法：网站说“wolf moon”是美洲原住民传统名，但全美光今日就有 573 个注册部落 there are 573 registered Tribal Nations in the US alone today，文化、地理、语言各异，却同时想出同一昵称——不合逻辑 is illogical。

信息指纹 狼月叫法源自美洲原住民的逻辑漏洞

N 总结：许多文化都给特定月份或季节的满月起了传统名字 Many cultures have traditional names for the full moon in a given month or season；但这些都基于人类历法、活动和民俗，不会真去看到“粉红月亮”。

信息指纹 各文化给特定月份满月的传统名

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

18 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The latest example is the super blood wolf moon eclipse which sounds like the name of an emotional song I would have performed a modern dance routine to in 9th grade, but is, in fact, an astronomical event set to occur on January 20.

B段，第1句

覆盖主系表、定语从句（含关系代词 which 和省略关系代词两种）、并列谓语、宾语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分，且第一层从句的并列谓语和第二层从句的介词 to 单独作状语都是易错点，适合成分划分练习。

There are probably loads of folks who walk around pretending they totally know why that thing in the sky seems to get bigger and smaller at regular intervals but who totally do not.

D段，第2句

存在四层嵌套加一处并列:主句内嵌第一个定语从句,该定语从句内嵌宾语从句"pretending they know...",该宾语从句又嵌套"know"的宾语从句"why that thing seems...",最后通过"but"并列第二个定语从句;第一个定语从句单条线就有三层咬合,需反复回读才能理清各从句归属,且并列结构容易误判为与主句并列

That's why you can always see the man on the moon (or the moon rabbit, depending on your cultural preferences) even as it spins around us.

E段，第2句

That is why 引导表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,用于因果说明。表语从句内嵌套状语从句的结构也较为常见。掌握这一句式可迁移到大量类似的因果论证句型中,具有较高的学习复用价值。

But the moon is always moving, so it's getting hit with sunlight at different angles.

E段，第4句

因果并列句（用 "so" 连接）是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句结构具备一定代表性。第二个分句的现在进行时被动语态也是常考点。但句子整体较短、结构简单，缺乏复杂修饰或从句，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等偏上。

It's invisible to us during the new moon, because our satellite is parked right between us and the sun; the so-called dark side of the moon is lit up like Las Vegas, but the side we can see is in shadow.

E段，第5句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型:主句加原因状语从句解释现象,分号连接的并列句进行对比论述,定语从句修饰名词且省略关系代词,被动语态描述客观状态。这些都是科普类和说明文常见的句式模式,学习后可大量复用到类似语境。

The reason you care about this ordinary change in distance is that it turns a moon super.

G段，第1句

主系表 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且省略关系代词的定语从句在真题中频繁出现。掌握此句型有较高迁移价值。

January's super blood wolf moon eclipse is super because the date lines up with the closest the moon will get to us during January, but the moon won't actually be at its closest for the year until February's supermoon, which you can expect plenty of undue excitement over.

G段，第4句

全句包含五个分句,层级达三层:主句内嵌原因状语从句,状语从句内又嵌定语从句;第二个主句后附加非限制性定语从句。多个从句咬合在一起,初学者需反复梳理才能理清各从句的归属和作用,尤其是第一个主句内的双层嵌套。

And while that's not necessarily special in an oh-gosh-get-out-and-look-at-it way, it's certainly special: a blue moon is a nickname for when two full moons fall in the same calendar month, and we hadn't previously had two in one year since 1999.

J段，第2句

综合结构复杂度和时态变换的典型性，该句非常适合作为提升长难句拆解能力的训练材料。

We won't have it happen again until 2037.

J段，第3句

本句包含使役动词 have 的宾语加宾补结构，涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和时间状语五种成分，且宾补由动词原形加副词构成，易与独立谓语或状语混淆，是练习成分划分的优质例句。

A moon can indeed take on a moody blue color, but this only happens when particles of just the right size disperse through the sky—and it has nothing to do with the moon's status as "blue".

K段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾、主谓、主谓宾补等多种基本句型，包含情态动词谓语、时间状语从句、副词状语、介词短语状语、后置定语等常见成分。固定搭配 "have nothing to do with" 也是实用考点。成分种类较丰富，具有一定练习价值。

Big clouds of ash from volcanic eruptions or fires can do the trick, but it doesn't happen often, and the stars would certainly have to align for two such rare instances to occur at once.

K段，第4句

并列转折结构(but 连接多个主句)和情态动词表达可能性或必要性,都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。第三句的虚拟语气用法也很典型,学生掌握后可以迁移到类似的假设性表达。整体句式具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

Lots of websites will tell you that "wolf moon" is the traditional name of the first full moon of the year in "Native American" cultures, which is kind of a weird thing to claim given that there are 573 registered Tribal Nations in the US alone today, not to mention historically.

M段，第4句

句子成分种类丰富:主句有双宾语结构(tell you that从句),宾语从句是主系表结构,非限制性定语从句也是主系表加状语,状语从句是there be句型并包含多个状语(地点、程度、时间)。涵盖了常见的主谓宾、主系表、双宾语、there be句型,以及定语从句、状语从句等多种结构,适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

The idea that hungry, howling wolves were such a universal constant in January that all of North America with its different cultures, geographies, and languages spontaneously came up with the same nickname is illogical.

M段，第5句

本句结构训练价值高，主干遮挡明显，但时态负担又不过重，适合把注意力集中在层级和成分判断上。对于句子结构与时态综合训练来说，属于值得优先讲解的材料。

Many cultures have traditional names for the full moon in a given month or season, so there's quite a list to draw from if you're trying to really juice up a story on a slightly-bigger-than-average view of the moon.

N段，第1句

句子结构体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的因果复合句模式(主句 + so 结果从句)和条件状语从句的嵌套用法。there be 句型、不定式作后置定语、介词短语层层修饰等都是真题高频考点,掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的分析中,具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

But these are all based on human calendars and activities and folklore; you will not go outside and see a pink moon in April, though I wish it were so.

N段，第2句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语、宾语从句等多种成分，且第二个主句含并列谓语，第一个主句含被动语态和介词短语状语，状语从句含宾语从句且涉及虚拟语气，成分种类丰富。虚拟语气的识别和宾语从句的定位是常见易错点，适合作为划分练习。

We cannot see the moon at times when it is positioned right between the earth and the sun.

第36题题干

定语从句修饰抽象名词 (times) + 被动语态表达客观事实，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式；情态动词 + 动词原形也是高频结构。学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子中。

It is contrary to logic to claim the name of wolf moon originates from the cultures of American Indians.

第41题题干

本句结构层级清楚又有训练点，既不会因时态过难而分散注意力，又能集中练主干定位、形式主语和内嵌内容识别。作为“结构 + 时态”训练材料，优先度较高。

There are likely lots of people who know absolutely nothing about why the moon appears to change its size regularly but act like they know.

第44题题干

there be 存在句 + 限制性定语从句修饰主语 + 从句内并列谓语 + 嵌套宾语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的复杂句式组合，典型性强，学习迁移价值高。

本篇出现的 90 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。

super B1

adj. 极好的，超级棒的

本篇10次 · 真题 15 句

occur B1

v. 发生，出现

本篇4次 · 真题 62 句

calendar A2

n. 日历

本篇4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3次 · 真题 182 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇3次 · 真题 99 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

orbit B2

n. 轨道

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

headline B1

n. （报纸、网页等的）大标题，头条

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次 · 真题 111 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次 · 真题 84 句

reflect B1

v. 反映，显示

本篇2次 · 真题 71 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇2次·真题 33 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

atmosphere B2

n. 气氛

本篇2次·真题 16 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次·真题 15 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇2次·真题 12 句

distant B1

adj. 遥远的, 远处的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

shadow A2

n. 阴影

本篇2次·真题 9 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次·真题 68 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次·真题 57 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇1次·真题 45 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实，的确（强调肯定）

本篇1次·真题 37 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然
本篇1次·真题33句

scale B1

n. 规模
本篇1次·真题32句

assume B2

v. 假定
本篇1次·真题31句

previously B1

adv. 以前, 先前 (指过去某个时间)
本篇1次·真题31句

wild A2

adj. 野生的
本篇1次·真题31句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地
本篇1次·真题30句

battle B1

n. 战斗
本篇1次·真题29句

preference B2

n. 偏爱
本篇1次·真题29句

truly B1

adv. 真正地
本篇1次·真题28句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地
本篇1次·真题27句

transition B2

n. 过渡
本篇1次·真题25句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的
本篇1次·真题24句

complain A2

v. 抱怨
本篇1次·真题23句

routine B1

n. 常规
本篇1次·真题23句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置
本篇1次·真题22句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的
本篇1次·真题21句

reliable B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇1次·真题20句

perfectly B1

adv. 完美地

本篇1次·真题18句

trick B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题18句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题17句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题17句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇1次·真题17句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题16句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题16句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题16句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题16句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题16句

invisible B1

adj. 看不见的

本篇1次·真题14句

particle B2

n. 微粒, 颗粒

本篇1次·真题14句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题13句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题13句

excitement B1

n. 兴奋

本篇1次·真题12句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

roll A2

v. 滚动

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

amazing A2

adj. 令人惊奇的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

folk B1

n. 人们

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

load B1

n. 负载

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

profound C1

adj. 深刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

astronomer B2

n. 天文学家

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

enthusiastic B2

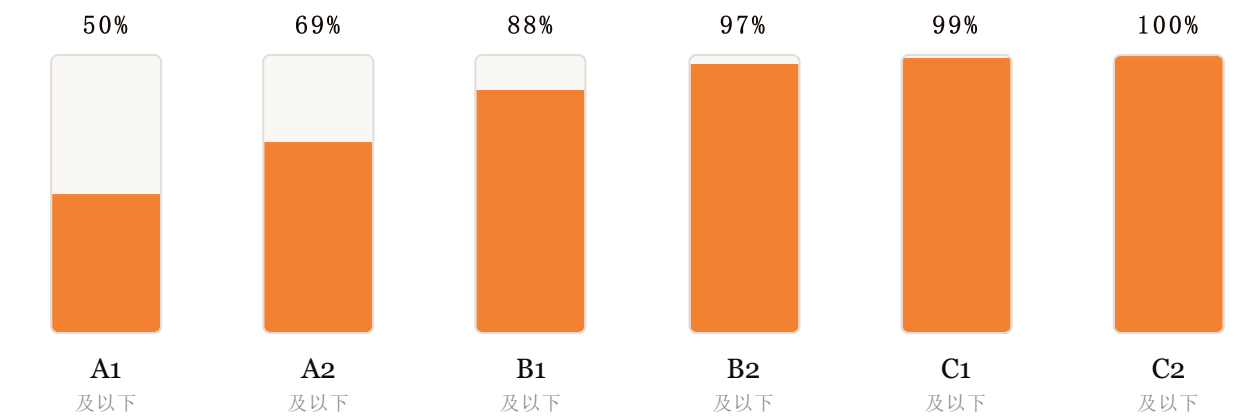
adj. 热情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

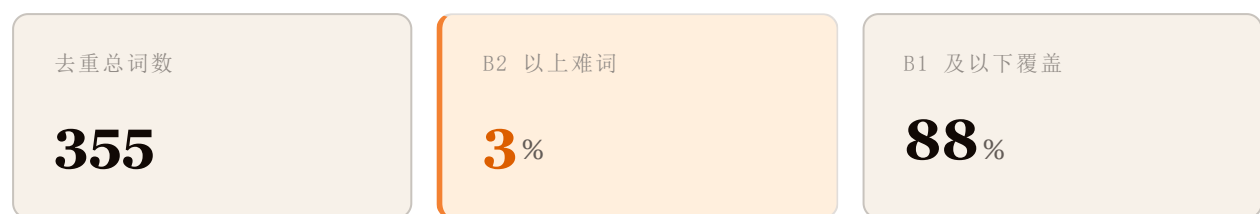
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 355 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 355 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 9 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 355 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2024年12月·第2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2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2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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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2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 With population increases and global urbanisation ever accelerating, much attention is focused on the sustainability of our cities and scarce attention is paid to the countryside.

随着人口增长和全球城市化进程不断加速，人们的关注焦点集中在城市的可持续性上，而对农村地区却鲜有关注。

P2 Rural life is associated with closely-knit communities, sense of belonging, and a simple, tranquil life. Yet whilst some or all of these elements exist in the countryside, so do conservatism and a lack of employment opportunities. And it is mostly due to the latter that rural communities are suffering. Attracted by the improved economics of urban areas, country-dwellers across the world are moving out, contributing to the excessive crowdedness of densely populated cities, and leaving the countryside in desolation.

乡村生活与紧密联系的社区、归属感以及简单宁静的生活方式相关联。然而，尽管农村地区存在部分或全部这些要素，保守主义和就业机会匮乏的问题同样存在。正是主要由于后者，农村社区正在遭受困境。受城市地区经济状况改善的吸引，全世界的乡村居民正在迁出，这加剧了人口密集城市的过度拥挤，并使农村陷入荒凉。

P3 So how can the countryside ensure its survival among these changes; or should it at all? Due to both the distance between residences and facilities and often intermittent public transport, those living in the countryside are heavier automobile users. Rural dwellers also use more energy maintaining their mostly detached buildings. We may be piled up like boxes in the city, but this brings energy efficiency

that the countryside cannot match. Rural energy requirements result in higher carbon emissions per person than in the city, so it is actually irresponsible to endorse such a lifestyle choice.

那么农村地区如何在这些变化中确保其生存,或者说它到底应不应该这样做?由于住宅与设施之间的距离以及公共交通往往不稳定,生活在农村地区的人们是更重度的汽车使用者。农村居民在维护其大多为独立式的建筑时也消耗更多能源。我们在城市中或许像盒子一样堆叠在一起,但这带来了农村无法比拟的能源效率。农村的能源需求导致人均碳排放量高于城市,因此支持这种生活方式选择实际上是不负责任的。

P4 Protecting the countryside is a hot topic. Those who have made their fortunes in the city often buy second homes in the countryside, visiting intermittently for a sample of a supposedly simple life. The side-effect of this is that house prices are pushed up due to increased demand, leaving them unaffordable for local people. A solution has yet to be found for this challenge, for market forces are further forcing residents out of the countryside. For those who believe in rural preservation, this is deplorable.

保护农村是一个热门话题。那些在城市中发财致富的人往往在农村购买第二套住房,间歇性地前往体验据称简单的生活。其副作用是,由于需求增加导致房价被推高,使当地人无力承担。这一挑战尚未找到解决方案,因为市场力量正进一步迫使居民离开农村。对于那些信奉农村保护的人来说,这是令人遗憾的。

P5 Whilst an idealised view of the countryside is common, the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved. Industrialisation brought an increase in divisions of labour, changing social links between rural people. The internet has introduced once foreign cultures into the countryside. Improved travel connections and affordability have made the world more accessible, creating a "global village". Considering these changes, surely an evolving countryside is inevitable.

尽管对农村的理想化看法很普遍,但现实是乡村生活一直在不断演变。工业化带来了劳动分工的增加,改变了农村人口之间的社会联系。互联网将曾经陌生的文化引入了农村。交通连接的改善和可负担性使世界变得更加便捷,创造了一个"地球村"。考虑到这些变化,农村的演变无疑是不可避免的。

P6 Perhaps the countryside should also prepare itself for massive population increases in the future. With cities across the world growing rapidly, how will the current urban generation respond to the inevitable social changes of mass urbanisation? Will the longing for a simpler life become stronger, fueling a rural renaissance?

或许农村地区也应该为未来的大规模人口增长做好准备。随着世界各地城市的快速增长,当前的城市一代将如何应对大规模城市化带来的不可避免的社会变革?对更简单生活的渴望会不会变得更强烈,从而推动乡村复兴?

P7 As the world continues to urbanise, the voices calling for rural preservation may well grow louder. But change is inevitable. We know that the world is going to see new cities emerging from the dust and current cities growing into megacities, but the future of the countryside is less clear.

随着世界继续城市化,呼吁保护农村的声音很可能会越来越响亮。但变化是不可避免的。我们知道世界将会看到新城市从尘土中崛起,现有城市发展成为超大城市,但农村的未来却不那么清晰。

题目与逐题解析

46. What has become of the rural areas nowadays?

- A) They are becoming somewhat deserted.
- B) They are being increasingly urbanised.
- C) They are closely-knit communities.
- D) They are haunted by conservatism.

如今农村地区变成了什么样子？

- A) 它们正在变得有些荒凉。
- B) 它们正在日益城市化。
- C) 它们是关系紧密的社区。
- D) 它们受到保守主义的困扰。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What has become of the rural areas nowadays? 问的是「现在乡村怎么样了」，要的是客观状态描述，不含 infer/suggest/imply。

【拆句】 What has become of the rural areas nowadays? 是常规疑问句，become of 是固定搭配，意为「(某事物)变成了什么样、下场如何」，整句直译为「乡村现在变成什么样了」，无陷阱。

【定位】 Attracted by the improved economics of urban areas, country-dwellers across the world are moving out, contributing to the excessive crowdedness of densely populated cities, and leaving the countryside in desolation.

受城市改善的经济条件吸引，世界各地的乡村居民正在外迁，加剧了人口稠密城市的过度拥挤，并使乡村陷入荒凉。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

leaving the countryside in desolation ↔ **They are becoming somewhat deserted.**

country-dwellers across the world are moving out ↔ **They are becoming somewhat deserted.**

A 把「正在外流→正变得荒凉」浓缩成 becoming somewhat deserted，与预判完全一致；somewhat 还为「程度词」留了余地，避免被「过于绝对」反驳。

B) 与原文相反

原文讲的是 contributing to the excessive crowdedness of densely populated cities——人去了城市，乡村反而空了；选项 They are being increasingly urbanised. 却说乡村正被「城市化」，方向完全相反。

C) 张冠李戴

Rural life is associated with closely-knit communities 说的是乡村生活「被联想为」紧密社区，是一种「印象」，并非 nowadays 的现实；选项 They are closely-knit communities. 把印象当现状。

D) 以偏概全

so do conservatism and a lack of employment opportunities 把 conservatism 与「就业不足」并列为问题，原文紧接着说 And it is mostly due to the latter that rural communities are suffering——主因是后者（就业），并非保守主义；D 把次要因素夸大为现状。

47. What does the author think of the rural lifestyle?
- A) It is unlikely to survive given the on-going changes.
 - B) It is less energy-efficient compared to that in cities.
 - C) It is highly dependent upon heavy automobiles.
 - D) It is a choice more affluent people will endorse.

作者如何看待农村生活方式？

- A) 鉴于持续的变化,它不太可能存续下去。 B) 与城市生活方式相比,它的能源效率较低。
C) 它高度依赖重型汽车。 D) 它是更富裕的人会认可的选择。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the rural lifestyle? 问作者对乡村生活方式的明确观点, 答案是原文直接写出的评价, 并未要求做逻辑推断。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the rural lifestyle? 是固定句型, think of=「对.....的看法」; 直译「作者怎么看乡村生活方式」, 无陷阱。

【定位】 We may be piled up like boxes in the city, but this brings energy efficiency that the countryside cannot match. Rural energy requirements result in higher carbon emissions per person than in the city, so it is actually irresponsible to endorse such a lifestyle choice.

我们在城市里也许像盒子一样堆在一起, 但这带来了乡村无法企及的能效。乡村的能耗导致人均碳排比城市更高, 因此推崇这种生活方式实际上是不负责任的。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

P3 评价乡村生活方式不可取，但并未说它「无法存活」；It is unlikely to survive given the on-going changes. 借用了 how can the countryside ensure its survival 里的 survival，却把「能否生存」的话题误植到「作者对生活方式的判断」上。

B) ✓ 正确

this brings energy efficiency that the countryside cannot match ↔

It is less energy-efficient compared to that in cities.

higher carbon emissions per person than in the city ↔

It is less energy-efficient compared to that in cities.

整段评价的核心证据就是「乡村能效低、碳排高」，B 一字不差地复述了这层比较关系，且严格限定在「能效」维度，与预判一致。

C) 偷换概念

those living in the countryside are heavier automobile users 说的是「乡村人是更重度的汽车使用者」（使用频率/比例更高），选项 It is highly dependent upon heavy automobiles. 把 heavier 移植到 automobiles 之前，变成「依赖重型汽车」，偷换了 heavier 的修饰对象。

D) 与原文相反

原文 it is actually irresponsible to endorse such a lifestyle choice 直接评价「推崇这种生活方式是不负责任的」，作者持反对态度；选项 It is a choice more affluent people will endorse. 不仅没指出作者的反对，反而把「有钱人会推崇」当成结论。

48. What does the author think of rich urban residents buying a second home in the countryside?

- A) It is bound to mar the traditional rural life.
- B) It adversely impacts rural social stability.
- C) It hinders rural economies' revitalisation.
- D) It is detrimental to rural preservation.

作者如何看待富裕的城市居民在农村购买第二套住房？

- A) 这必然会破坏传统的农村生活。 B) 这对农村社会稳定产生不利影响。
- C) 这阻碍了农村经济的复兴。 D) 这不利于农村保护。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of rich urban residents buying a second home in the countryside? 问的是作者对这一具体行为的明确评价，答案出现在原文同一段的总结句。

【拆句】 rich urban residents buying a second home in the countryside 中 buying 是现在分词作 residents 的后置定语，相当于「买第二套乡村房的城市富人」；定语稍长但不绕。

【定位】 A solution has yet to be found for this challenge, for market forces are further forcing residents out of the countryside. For those who believe in rural preservation, this is deplorable.

这一难题尚无解决方案，因为市场力量正在进一步把居民赶出乡村。对那些信奉乡村保护的人而言，这是令人痛心的。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

P4 谈的是房价与本地居民问题，并未提及 traditional rural life 是否被破坏；考生易把第二段提到的「亲密社区/简单生活」的传统印象嫁接到此，但原文未在 P4 谈这一面。

B) **偷换概念**

原文 house prices are pushed up... leaving them unaffordable for local people 谈的是房价与可负担性，并未谈 rural social stability；选项把经济层面问题升格成「社会稳定」这种更大的范畴。

C) **无中生有**

P4 谈的是市场力量与房价，并未提及 rural economies' revitalisation；revitalisation 这一话题在 P6 rural renaissance 处才隐约出现，与 P4 的论点无关。

D) **✓ 正确**

For those who believe in rural preservation, this is deplorable ↔

It is detrimental to rural preservation.

leaving them unaffordable for local people ↔ **It is detrimental to rural preservation.**

原文连续给出「房价上涨→本地人买不起→市场力量进一步驱赶居民→对乡村保护者而言可悲」四步推理，落脚点正是「对乡村保护不利」；D 既保留了评价的负面性，又精准落到 preservation 这个对象上。

49. What do we learn about the countryside with industrialisation and technological advances?

- A) It is destined to change gradually.
- B) It will present an idealised way of life.
- C) It is likely to embrace foreign cultures.
- D) It will become increasingly diversified.

关于伴随工业化和技术进步的农村,我们了解到什么?

- A) 它注定会逐渐改变。
- B) 它将呈现一种理想化的生活方式。
- C) 它有可能接纳外来文化。
- D) 它将变得日益多元化。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the countryside with industrialisation and technological advances? 问从文中得知什么，答案直接来自原文表述，不要求二步推断。

【拆句】 the countryside with industrialisation and technological advances 中 with 引出伴随状语，意为「在工业化与技术进步的影响下」，with 短语作 countryside 的后置修饰，整句直译「在工业化与技术进步下，我们对乡村得知什么」。

【定位】 Whilst an idealised view of the countryside is common, the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved. Industrialisation brought an increase in divisions of labour, changing social links between rural people. The internet has introduced once foreign cultures into the countryside. Improved travel connections and affordability have made the world more accessible, creating a "global village". Considering these changes, surely an evolving countryside is inevitable.

尽管对乡村理想化的印象很常见，现实却是乡村生活一直在持续演变。工业化带来分工增加，改变了乡村人之间的社会联系。互联网把曾经陌生的文化带进了乡村。交通改善与可承受让世界更触手可及，造就了「地球村」。鉴于这些变化，乡村必然在演变之中。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

surely an evolving countryside is inevitable ↔ **It is destined to change gradually.**

rural life has continuously evolved ↔ **It is destined to change gradually.**

P5 段尾既明示必然性 (inevitable) 又通过 continuously evolved 暗示渐进性，A 把这两层语义都包含进 destined to change gradually，与预判完全一致。

B) 与原文相反

原文 Whilst an idealised view of the countryside is common, the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved 用 whilst 让步、the reality is 转折，明确把「理想化乡村」当成被否定的印象；选项 It will present an idealised way of life. 反把它说成将要呈现的现实。

C) 以偏概全

The internet has introduced once foreign cultures into the countryside 只是段中三件平行例证之一，与「分工」「全球村」共同支撑「乡村必然演变」这一论点；选项 It is likely to embrace foreign cultures. 把单一例子当成结论。

D) 过度推断

creating a "global village" 强调「世界更可达、变成地球村」，并不等于乡村会「越来越多元化」；选项 It will become increasingly diversified. 在「多文化进入」之上多走一步，推出 diversified 这个原文未说的结论。

50. What does the author think of the future of the countryside compared with cities?

- A) It is going to be harder for the locals.
- B) It is going to resemble that of cities.
- C) It is less likely to stay static.
- D) It is less easy to envisage.

作者如何看待农村与城市相比的未来？

- A) 对于当地人来说，情况会更加艰难。
- B) 它将与城市的未来相似。
- C) 它不太可能保持静止不变。
- D) 它更不容易设想。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author think of the future of the countryside compared with cities?

问作者对未来的对比判断，原文末段直接给出明示对比，不需推断。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the future of the countryside compared with cities?

中 compared with cities 是过去分词短语作 future 的后置定语，意为「与城市相比的乡村的未来」；句子结构稍长但语义直白。

【定位】 We know that the world is going to see new cities emerging from the dust and current cities growing into megacities, but the future of the countryside is less clear.

我们知道，世界将看到新城从尘土中崛起、现有城市发展为超大型城市，但乡村的未来则不那么清晰。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P7 未提及 harder for the locals；本地人变难的话题在 P4 leaving them unaffordable for local people 出现过，但与「未来对比」无关；选项把跨段细节挪过来冒充末段对比的结论。

B) 与原文相反

原文 but the future of the countryside is less clear 把乡村未来与城市未来拉开差距；选项 It is going to resemble that of cities. 反说「乡村未来会像城市的未来」，把对比关系反转为类似关系。

C) 答非所问

But change is inevitable 谈的是变化必然，It is less likely to stay static. 复述这一变化必然性；但本题问的是「乡村未来与城市未来相比」这一对比维度，C 答的是「乡村是否会变」的另一维度。

D) ✓ 正确

but the future of the countryside is less clear ↔ It is less easy to envisage.

We know that the world is going to see new cities emerging from the dust and current cities growing into megacities

↔ It is less easy to envisage.

对比型细节题正确项必须同时保留比较关系与比较内容；D 既保留 less，又把 clear 同义置换为 easy to envisage，与预判完全契合。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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 population increases and global urbanisation ever accelerating, much attention is focused on the sustainability of our cities and scarce attention is paid to the countryside.

第1段，第1句

并列复合句是四六级和考研常考句式,两个主句对比的修辞手法也常见于学术和议论文体。被动语态在正式文体中频繁使用,本句的结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到类似句式的理解。

Yet whilst some or all of these elements exist in the countryside, so do conservatism and a lack of employment opportunities.

第2段，第2句

本句在成分划分上具有较高的训练价值。主句的倒装结构要求学生准确识别主语和谓语的倒置位置;状语从句作为整体状语修饰主句,需要学生理解从句的功能;主语 "conservatism and a lack of employment opportunities" 是并列结构,考查学生对并列成分的识别;从句中的地点状语 "in the countryside" 也是常见的易错点。这些特点使本句成为一个成分丰富、覆盖面广的练习句。

And it is mostly due to the latter that rural communities are suffering.

第2段，第3句

强调句型 It is ... that 是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，用于突出句子的某一成分（此处为原因状语）。本句结构规整，代表性强，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

Whilst an idealised view of the countryside is common, the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、让步状语从句、表语从句、介词短语作定语等多种成分,且表语从句的识别(系动词后that从句)是常见易错点,适合系统训练成分划分能力。

Improved travel connections and affordability have made the world more accessible, creating a "global village".

第5段，第4句

make 加宾语加宾补的使役结构、现在完成时表达过去对现在的影响、现在分词短语作结果或伴随状语，都是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式。主语并列名词短语加定语的结构也很典型。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似考题句，具有较高的代表性。

Considering these changes, surely an evolving countryside is inevitable.

第5段，第5句

主系表结构 + 分词短语作状语是四六级和考研中较为常见的句式。分词短语在句首作状语修饰主句，这种结构在阅读理解和写作中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到其他类似句子。但本句整体较为简洁，没有体现更高层次的复杂结构（如从句嵌套），典型性中等偏上。

With cities across the world growing rapidly, how will the current urban generation respond to the inevitable social changes of mass urbanisation?

第6段，第2句

疑问句倒装、独立主格作状语、介词短语后置定语都是四六级和考研阅读中常见句式，尤其独立主格结构在长难句中频繁出现。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。具有较高的代表性。

As the world continues to urbanise, the voices calling for rural preservation may well grow louder.

第7段，第1句

“句首状语从句 + 主句”是非常常见的考试句式；同时，名词后接分词短语修饰也是高频结构。掌握这句的分析路径，迁移到同类阅读长句很有帮助。

We know that the world is going to see new cities emerging from the dust and current cities growing into megacities, but the future of the countryside is less clear.

第7段，第3句

并列主句通过 but 转折、第一主句嵌套 that 宾语从句、宾语从句内含感官动词 see 加复合宾语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握这类结构可以迁移到大量类似长句的分析。

It is highly dependent upon heavy automobiles.

第47题，C

主系表结构配合 "be dependent upon" 这类固定搭配在考试阅读中较为常见，属于基础句式，但过于简单缺乏代表性的复杂特征（如从句嵌套、倒装、省略等常考难点），迁移性一般。

It is bound to mar the traditional rural life.

第48题，A

"be bound to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达，表示"一定会、注定"，具有较强的典型性。主系表结构加不定式的句式在考试中也频繁出现，掌握此句式可迁移到类似结构的句子中。

It is destined to change gradually.

第49题，A

主系表加不定式补语的结构在真题中较为常见，属于中等典型性。"be destined to do" 是固定搭配，在阅读和写作中都会遇到。但本句过于简短，没有展现从句、插入语、分隔结构等真题高频复杂句式，作为考试句型代表性一般。掌握后可迁移到类似的 "be + 形容词 + to do" 结构，有一定复用价值。

It is likely to embrace foreign cultures.

第49题，C

主系表结构是基础句型，"be likely to do" 是常考固定搭配，在四六级、考研阅读和写作中频繁出现，用于表达可能性或倾向。形式主语 "It" 的用法也是常考点。结构本身具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺乏更复杂的典型句式特征（如定语从句、状语从句嵌套等）。

What does the author think of the future of the countryside compared with cities?

第50题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的常见句式，疑问词作宾语提前的结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他疑问句分析。

It is less likely to stay static.

第50题，C

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 结构在四六级和考研真题中极为常见，用于表达对某事的评价或可能性判断；本句是该句式的标准范例，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很高。

It is less easy to envisage.

第50题，D

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的形式主语句型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构，具有较强的代表性。

本篇出现的 90 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。

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的，农村的

本篇15次 · 真题 35 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇3次 · 真题 70 句

urban

B2

adj. 城市的，都市的

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

preservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 140 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次 · 真题 78 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

resident

B2

n. 居民

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

endorse C1

v. 公开支持、赞同（人或政策）

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 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

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

view A2

n. 观点，看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 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

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题45句

mass

B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题44句

carbon

B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题43句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题42句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题42句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题34句

efficiency

B2

n. 效率

本篇1次·真题33句

emerge

B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题32句

massive

B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题31句

embrace

B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题30句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题28句

rapidly

B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题28句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题27句

facility

B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题27句

survival

B2

n. 幸存

本篇1次·真题27句

distance

A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题26句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

accelerate B2

v. 加速

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

nowadays B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 14 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

affluent C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 12 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次·真题 10 句

adversely C1

adv. 不利地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

bound B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次·真题 9 句

stability B2

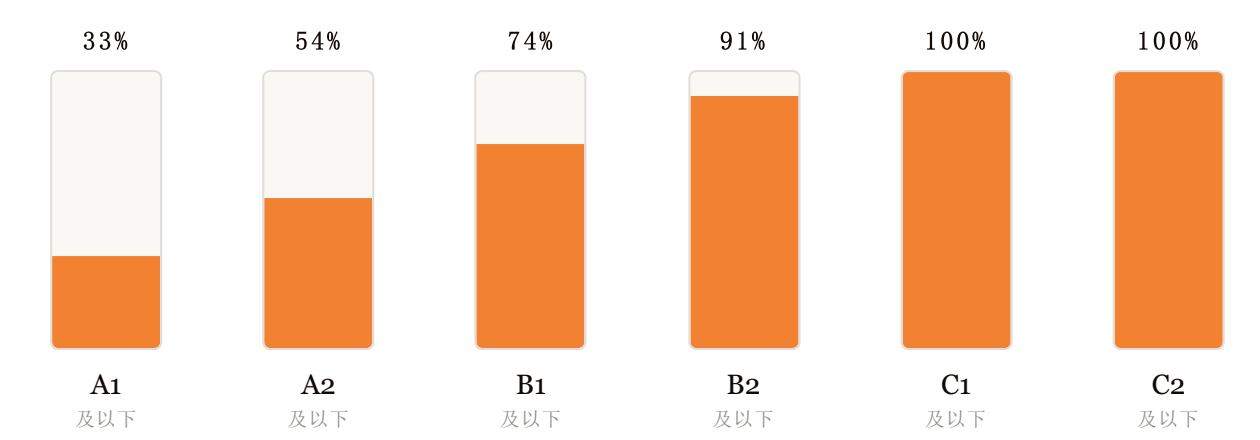
n. 稳定 (性)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 235 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 235 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 21 个·约 9%。



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 235 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2024年12月·第2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2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2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 10 段原文（段首标 P1-P10 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2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 Statements, like "beauty is in the eye of the beholder(观看者)", are rarely questioned. They've become so embedded in our consciousness that people think it's absurd to think otherwise. It might be useful, however, to at least push back on this assumption because people evaluate environment, situations, and people aesthetically. We may find that we still believe it is correct, but we may also find that there is a lot more to the situation than you suppose.

诸如"情人眼里出西施"这样的说法很少受到质疑。它们已经深深植根于我们的意识中,以至于人们认为持相反观点是荒谬的。然而,至少对这一假设提出质疑可能是有用的,因为人们会从美学角度评价环境、情境和人。我们可能会发现我们仍然相信它是正确的,但我们也可能发现情况远比你想象的复杂得多。

P2 A recent study exploring aesthetic taste was published in Cognition. The results from this study show that people agree very much in their aesthetic evaluation of natural objects, but they disagree more about artifacts, or human-made objects.

最近一项探索审美品味的研究发表在《认知》期刊上。该研究结果表明,人们在对自然物体的审美评价上非常一致,但在对人造物品的评价上分歧更大。

P3 The study found that shared taste was most common for faces and natural landscapes, but least common among works of architecture and art. The hypothesis is the commonly pleasing features, like proportion or symmetry, are at work.

该研究发现,共同品味在面孔和自然风景方面最为常见,但在建筑作品和艺术作品方面最不常见。假设是比例或对称等普遍令人愉悦的特征在起作用。

P4 Preferences for natural scenes might be learned through life experiences. Factors like habitability, safety, and openness might be preferred as people develop. Some of the details of landscapes change, but the basics are more common, e.g., water, open spaces, and signs of care.

对自然景观的偏好可能是通过生活经验习得的。随着人们的成长,适宜居住性、安全性和开阔性等因素可能会受到偏好。景观的某些细节会发生变化,但基本要素更为常见,例如水、开阔空间和有人照料的迹象。

P5 Art and architecture, unlike natural spaces, do not have the same level of exposure. So, people do not have the same level of shared taste.

艺术和建筑与自然空间不同,没有相同程度的接触。因此,人们不具有相同程度的共同品味。

P6 It's possible that the lower amount of agreement in the shared taste of artifacts has to do more with elements of style, rather than "behavioral consequences".

人造物品共同品味一致程度较低,可能更多地与风格元素有关,而非"行为后果"。

P7 All of the consequences seem reasonable (or at least possible), but I think there might be an interesting philosophical conclusion that they did not draw. It seems that there is an objective ground to our aesthetic preferences or evaluations. I am not saying this would mean beauty is completely objective, just that there could possibly be general objective principles at work, i.e., beauty is not simply in the eye of the beholder.

所有这些结论似乎都是合理的(或至少是可能的),但我认为他们可能没有得出一个有趣的哲学结论。似乎我们的审美偏好或评价存在客观基础。我并不是说这意味着美完全是客观的,只是可能存在普遍的客观原则在起作用,也就是说,美不仅仅存在于观看者的眼中。

P8 Nature exhibits some of the universal aesthetic features, such as radiance, in a common way throughout the world. It's not exactly the same everywhere, but it is common. For example, a sunset is similar enough in different places to warrant almost universal appeal.

大自然在世界各地以一种共同的方式展现出一些普遍的审美特征,比如光辉。它在各地并不完全相同,但却是共通的。例如,日落在不同地方足够相似,几乎具有普遍吸引力。

P9 Possible universal principles of beauty—such as proportion, fittingness, radiance, and others—are general categories, which allow for a wide array of embodiments. When people get involved in making artifacts in architecture or art, they apply these very general concepts in unique ways. But the way they applied the principle may not have universal appeal.

可能存在的普遍美学原则——如比例、适宜性、光辉等——是一般性范畴,允许多种多样的体现方式。当人们参与制作建筑或艺术品时,他们以独特的方式应用这些非常普遍的概念。但他们应用原则的方式可能不具有普遍吸引力。

P10 This is why it's important to experience diverse cultures and their artifacts because it opens us up to different ways of approaching or constructing beauty. And it is always good to question our

assumptions.

这就是为什么体验不同文化及其人造物品很重要,因为它让我们接触到接近或构建美的不同方式。质疑我们的假设总是好的。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the passage say about the statement "beauty is in the eye of the beholder"?

- A) It has hardly ever been disputed.
- B) It can be interpreted aesthetically.
- C) Many people have found it absurd.
- D) People have long been misled by it.

文章对"情人眼里出西施"这一说法是如何评价的?

- A) 它几乎从未受到过质疑。
- B) 它可以从美学角度进行解读。
- C) 许多人认为它很荒谬。
- D) 人们长期以来一直被它误导。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the passage say about the statement 把范围圈死在那句引语上, 要求复述作者对它的具体描述, 不是推断也不是主旨。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about the statement "beauty is in the eye of the beholder"? 主干是 What does the passage say about X, X = the statement "beauty is in the eye of the beholder"; structure 平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Statements, like "beauty is in the eye of the beholder(观看者)", are rarely questioned.
诸如「美在观看者的眼中」这样的说法, 几乎从不受到质疑。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

rarely questioned ↔ **hardly ever been disputed**

预判「几乎无人质疑」与 hardly ever been disputed 在频率与语义上完全等值, 锁定 A。

B) 偷换概念

It can be interpreted aesthetically 说「它可被审美地解读」, 与原文 rarely questioned 完全无关; 作者只说「无人质疑」, 没说「可被审美解读」。

C) 与原文相反

原文说「人们觉得 absurd to think otherwise」(反着想才荒谬), 而 Many people have found it absurd 把「荒谬」直接扣给那句谚语本身, 正话反说。

D) 无中生有

People have long been misled by it 说「人们长期被它误导」, 原文只说作者「想 push back 一下」, 并未给该谚语贴「误导」标签。

52. What does a recent study exploring aesthetic taste show?
- A) Aesthetic tastes tend to differ from person to person.
 - B) Natural beauty is rarely surpassed by artificial beauty.
 - C) There is less consensus on objects shaped by human craft.
 - D) There is general agreement on what is pleasing to the eye.

最近一项探索审美品味的研究显示了什么？

- A) 审美品味往往因人而异。 B) 自然美很少被人工美所超越。 C) 人们对人工制品的共识较少。
D) 人们对什么是赏心悦目的存在普遍共识。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does a recent study exploring aesthetic taste show 问的是一项具体研究 show 出什么——属于事实复述。

【拆句】 What does a recent study exploring aesthetic taste show? 主干是 What does a study show; exploring aesthetic taste 是 study 的现在分词后置定语，作用是限定哪项研究。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 The results from this study show that people agree very much in their aesthetic evaluation of natural objects, but they disagree more about artifacts, or human-made objects.
这项研究的结果显示，人们对自然物的审美评价高度一致，但对人造物（即人工制造的物品）则分歧更多。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Aesthetic tastes tend to differ from person to person 把原文「人造物上分歧」扩大成「审美口味本来就因人而异」，丢掉了原文「自然物上一致」这一半。

B) 偷换概念

Natural beauty is rarely surpassed by artificial beauty 把研究讲成「自然美几乎不被人造美超越」，原文谈的是「评价一致性」，不是「美的优劣比较」。

C) ✓ 正确

they disagree more about artifacts, or human-made objects ↔

less consensus on objects shaped by human craft

预判要求选项聚焦「人造物上分歧更多」，less consensus on objects shaped by human craft 完整对应该语义，锁 C。

D) 以偏概全

There is general agreement on what is pleasing to the eye 只说「人们对什么好看普遍一致」，丢掉了原文「对人造物分歧更多」这关键一半，与研究的对比结论不符。

53. Why do people differ in their aesthetic appraisal of artifacts?

- A) They come out in a great variety of designs.
- B) They lead to varying behavioral consequences.
- C) They take up much less natural space than landscapes.
- D) They come into people's view less often than natural spaces.

为什么人们对人工制品的审美评价存在差异？

- A) 它们的设计种类繁多。 B) 它们导致不同的行为后果。 C) 它们占用的自然空间比风景少得多。
D) 它们进入人们视野的频率低于自然空间。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why do people differ in their aesthetic appraisal of artifacts 问的是一项已写明的具体原因，不是让你推断作者的言外之意。

【拆句】 Why do people differ in their aesthetic appraisal of artifacts? 一般疑问句结构 Why do S V O, differ in 是固定搭配（在某方面有差异）；无陷阱。

【定位】 Art and architecture, unlike natural spaces, do not have the same level of exposure. So, people do not have the same level of shared taste.

艺术与建筑（不像自然空间）没有同等程度的曝光度。因此，人们对它们的共同审美趣味也达不到同样的程度。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

They come out in a great variety of designs 谈的是「设计多样」，与原文给出的原因 exposure 完全无关；这是 P9 里 a wide array of embodiments 的话被移花接木过来。

B) 与原文相反

P6 明说差异 has to do more with elements of style, rather than "behavioral consequences"——作者用 rather than 否定了 behavioral consequences; They lead to varying behavioral consequences 反而把被否定的那一支抬回来当原因。

C) 无中生有

They take up much less natural space than landscapes 说人造物比自然景观「占用的自然空间更少」，原文从未做过这种空间面积比较；这是按生活常识替原文补造的对比。

D) ✓ 正确

do not have the same level of exposure ↔

come into people's view less often than natural spaces

预判要求「人造物被看到的机会少」，与 come into people's view less often than natural spaces 完全等值，锁 D。

54. What does the example of sunset tell about nature?

- A) It creates a powerful appeal through its brilliant radiance.
- B) It displays aesthetic traits in a similar way the world over.
- C) It embodies beauty with a wide array of aesthetic features.
- D) It establishes the principles of beauty in a number of ways.

日落的例子说明了自然的什么特点？

- A) 它通过灿烂的光辉产生强大的吸引力。
- B) 它在世界各地以相似的方式展现美学特征。
- C) 它以广泛的美学特征体现美。
- D) 它以多种方式确立了美的原则。

【答案】 **B** (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example of sunset tell about nature 问的是举这个例子是为了告诉读者关于 nature 的什么——典型的「例证目的」考法。

【拆句】 What does the example of sunset tell about nature? 主干 What does X tell about Y; tell 在此处意为 reveal / indicate (说明、揭示)，不要按字面理解为「告诉某人某事」。

【定位】 Nature exhibits some of the universal aesthetic features, such as radiance, in a common way throughout the world. It's not exactly the same everywhere, but it is common. For example, a sunset is similar enough in different places to warrant almost universal appeal.

自然界以共通的方式在世界各地呈现某些普遍的审美特征（比如光辉）。各处并不完全相同，但确实有共通之处。例如，落日在不同地方足够相似，因而几乎能引起普世的吸引力。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

It creates a powerful appeal through its brilliant radiance 谈的是「落日靠光辉本身创造强烈吸引力」，是 sunset 例子的表层描写，不是例子要说明的论点（共通性）。

B) **✓ 正确**

Nature exhibits some of the universal aesthetic features, such as radiance, in a common way throughout the world

↔ **It displays aesthetic traits in a similar way the world over**

预判要求「自然在全球以共通方式呈现审美特征」，It displays aesthetic traits in a similar way the world over 与论点句逐项匹配，锁 B。

C) **张冠李戴**

It embodies beauty with a wide array of aesthetic features 借用 a wide array of embodiments 与 Possible universal principles of beauty 的短语，但 P9 谈的是「美的原则允许多样体现」，不是 sunset 例子要说明的内容。

D) **过度推断**

It establishes the principles of beauty in a number of ways 把「sunset 例证一种共通呈现方式」夸大成「确立了多个美学原则」，原文从未把 sunset 提到「确立原则」的高度。

55. Why do artifacts not always hold universal appeal?

- A) The appreciation of their beauty is not subject to objective standards.
- B) The universal principle of beauty prevents a wide array of embodiments.
- C) The way their creators apply the principle of beauty may not be pleasing to everybody.
- D) Their creators interpret the universal principle of beauty each in their preferred way.

为什么人工制品并不总是具有普遍吸引力？

- A) 对其美的欣赏不受客观标准的约束。 B) 美的普遍原则阻止了广泛的体现方式。
- C) 其创作者应用美的原则的方式可能无法取悦所有人。
- D) 其创作者各自以自己偏好的方式诠释美的普遍原则。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why do artifacts not always hold universal appeal 仍是对已写明原因的复述问法，作者已经直接写出「为什么」，不是推断。

【拆句】 Why do artifacts not always hold universal appeal? 否定副词 not always 表示「并非总是」（部分否定），不是「从来不」；不要错读成 never。

【定位】 When people get involved in making artifacts in architecture or art, they apply these very general concepts in unique ways. But the way they applied the principle may not have universal appeal.

当人们投身于建筑或艺术中的人造物创作时，他们以独特的方式运用这些非常宽泛的概念。但他们运用原则的方式未必能引起所有人的共鸣。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

The appreciation of their beauty is not subject to objective standards 说「人造物之美不受客观标准约束」，但作者在 P7 与 P9 都坚持存在 objective ground / Possible universal principles of beauty, A 与作者立场相反。

B) 与原文相反

The universal principle of beauty prevents a wide array of embodiments 说原则「阻止」多样体现，原文恰恰说 are general categories, which allow for a wide array of embodiments——「允许」多样体现。

C) ✓ 正确

the way they applied the principle may not have universal appeal ↔

The way their creators apply the principle of beauty may not be pleasing to everybody

「运用方式」+「未必人人喜欢」两个语义落点在 The way their creators apply the principle of beauty may not be pleasing to everybody 都得到对应，锁 C。

D) 以偏概全

Their creators interpret the universal principle of beauty each in their preferred way 只说「创作者各自按偏好诠释原则」，并未传达「未必人人喜欢」这层「为何没有普遍吸引力」的因果；它只复述了 they apply these very general concepts in unique ways 的前半段，丢掉了 But 之后的关键否定。

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

Some of the details of landscapes change, but the basics are more common, e.g., water, open spaces, and signs of care.

第4段，第3句

并列句用 "but" 转折是四六级和考研常见句式，且第二句含同位语举例说明，属于典型的对比论证结构，具有一定代表性

For example, a sunset is similar enough in different places to warrant almost universal appeal.

第8段，第3句

涵盖主语、系动词、表语、地点状语、目的状语五种成分，且包含 enough...to 这一常见搭配结构，成分种类较为丰富，有一定练习价值，但缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等复杂成分，训练收益中等。

This is why it's important to experience diverse cultures and their artifacts because it opens us up to different ways of approaching or constructing beauty.

第10段，第1句

This is why 引导表语从句、It is important to do 句型、because 引导原因状语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

And it is always good to question our assumptions.

第10段，第2句

"it is + 形容词 + to do" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的形式主语结构。掌握本句可迁移到大量类似句式，实用性强。

Aesthetic tastes tend to differ from person to person.

第52题，A

本句呈现的是 "主语 + 谓语 (含不定式) + 状语" 这一基本句型，在四六级和考研阅读中属于常见的简单陈述结构，具有一定代表性，但结构过于简单，不如复合句那样高频出现在考题长难句中。

There is less consensus on objects shaped by human craft.

第52题，C

there be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,且本句展示了典型的 "名词 + 介词短语 + 分词短语" 层层修饰的模式,这种后置修饰链在学术文本中极为常见,掌握后可大量迁移。

There is general agreement on what is pleasing to the eye.

第52题，D

There be 句型 + 名词性从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现,属于典型的书面表达句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

Why do people differ in their aesthetic appraisal of artifacts?

第53题 题干

疑问句是常考句式，但本句结构过于简单，缺少四六级或考研真题中常见的复杂修饰（定语从句、状语从句）和多层嵌套。作为疑问句的入门例句有一定代表性，但难以迁移到更复杂的真题长难句。

They take up much less natural space than landscapes.

第53题，C

简单句加比较结构是英语中常见的句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定的代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到类似的比较句中，但不属于特别高频的复杂典型句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 72 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14次·真题 53 句

aesthetic C1

adj. 美的

本篇9次·真题 17 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇7次·真题 54 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇7次·真题 21 句

artifact C1

n. 人工制品

本篇6次·真题 14 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇4次·真题 48 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇4次·真题 19 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇3次·真题 98 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇3次·真题 66 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇3次·真题 63 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇3次·真题 55 句

architecture B2

n. 建筑学;建筑设计

本篇3次·真题 17 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇3次·真题 13 句

array B2

n. 数组

本篇3次·真题 12 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇2次·真题 52 句

proportion B2

n. 部分

本篇2次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇2次·真题30句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇2次·真题30句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇2次·真题29句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇2次·真题24句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇2次·真题18句

assumption B2

n. 假定/假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇2次·真题17句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本篇2次·真题12句

evaluation B2

n. 评估

本篇2次·真题11句

absurd C1

adj. 荒谬的

本篇2次·真题8句

creator B2

n. 创造者

本篇2次·真题8句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题171句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题170句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题134句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题119句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题119句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题108句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

behavioral B2

adj. 行为的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

hypothesis C1

n. 假设

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

exhibit B2

v. 展览

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

possibly B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

cognition C1

n. 认知

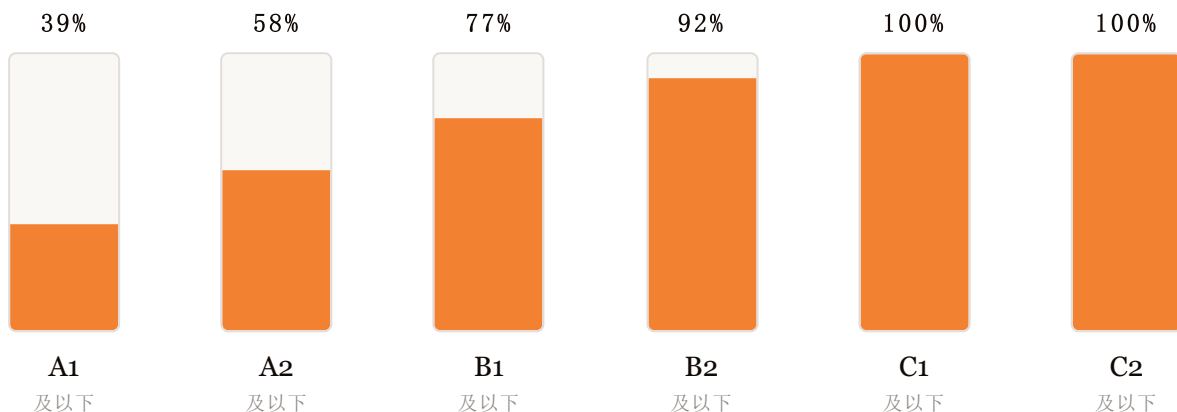
本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

<u>appreciation</u> B2 n. 感激 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句	<u>craft</u> B1 n. 手艺 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句
<u>disagree</u> A2 v. 不同意 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句	<u>commonly</u> B1 adv. 通常，常常 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句
<u>construct</u> B2 v. 建造 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>reasonable</u> B1 adj. 合理的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>consciousness</u> C1 n. 意识 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>openness</u> B2 n. 坦率 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 212 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **212** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 18 个 · 约 8%。



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 212 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

212

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%



英语六级 2024年12月·第2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2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍洋山港这一深水港 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2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2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**.

洋山港(Yangshan Port)是上海航运中心的重要组成部分,是中国第一个深水港,也是世界上规模最大的深水港之一。经过近20年的发展,洋山港已实现高度自动化。数字技术和人工智能的使用大大减少了用工成本和碳排放。自主研发的码头管理系统可以在百公里之外对大型设备进行远程操控。洋山港看上去一片繁忙,现场却见不到人工操作,而且能够24小时不间断运作。洋山港将不断发展,为把上海建成一个全球航运中心做出更大贡献。

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。

Yangshan Port is an important part of the Shanghai shipping center, China's first deep-water port, and one of the largest deep-water ports in the world. After nearly two decades of development, it has achieved a high level of automation. The use of digital technology and artificial intelligence has greatly reduced labor costs and carbon emissions. The self-developed terminal management system can remotely control large equipment from hundreds of kilometers away. The port looks busy, but no manual operation can be seen on site, and it can operate around the clock without interruption. Yangshan Port will continue to develop and make greater contributions to building Shanghai into a global shipping center.

【衔接】第1→2句:用代词承接避免重复主语

第1句主语已是 Yangshan Port,第2句若再重复 Yangshan Port 显啰嗦,改用代词 it 承接(After nearly two decades of development, it has achieved...),让指代清楚又不重复。

第2→3句:由"已自动化"引出"靠什么实现"

第2句说港口已实现高度自动化,第3句正是解释自动化的手段(数字技术和人工智能),信息上是承接关系,顺序保持"先结果后手段"即可,无需强加连接词,但可让两句话题(自动化—技术应用)自然衔接。

第5句内部:转折与递进连词显化

看上去一片繁忙,现场却见不到人工操作的"却"必须用 but/yet 显化,而且用 and 显化,否则三分句堆在一起读着松散,英文须靠连词把转折、递进这两层逻辑摆出来。

第6句:用 Yangshan Port 回扣首句收尾

结尾句重新点出 Yangshan Port(而非一直用 it),与首句的 Yangshan Port 首尾呼应,使整篇结构完整、收束有力,读者清楚展望的主体仍是洋山港。

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】客观介绍洋山港这一深水港

全段在客观介绍洋山港的地位、技术与运作现状,属"事物/工程介绍"类语体。开篇 洋山港(Yangshan Port)是上海航运中心的重要组成部分 即用判断句给事物下定义,通篇陈述的都是"现在就是这样"的事实与现状,语体平实、客观,无情感色彩。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇客观介绍洋山港的现状与一贯特征(是什么、能做什么、怎么运作),属对现存事物的事实陈述,故全篇以一般现在时为基调。仅经过近20年的发展,洋山港已实现高度自动化 这类"已经做成、结果延续到现在"处偏离为现在完成时,洋山港将不断发展 这类对未来的展望偏离为一般将来时。

【译法】洋山港

统一译作 Yangshan Port,取约定俗成的官方译名(原文 洋山港(Yangshan Port)已在括号里给定英文),全篇反复出现只用这一种,后文承接时可用代词 it/the port 替换以避免重复。

深水港

中国第一个深水港 中的"深水港"统一译作 deep-water port,意译;首次出现的"第一个"用序数词加定冠词 the first deep-water port。

码头管理系统

自主研发的码头管理系统 中的"码头管理系统"统一译作 terminal management system,意译;"自主研发的"作前置定语 self-developed / independently developed。

全球航运中心

为把上海建成一个全球航运中心 中的"全球航运中心"统一译作 global shipping center,与前文 上海航运中心 的 shipping center 保持同一核心词,只在前面加 global,确保"航运中心"全篇译法一致。

1. 洋山港(Yangshan Port)是上海航运中心的重要组成部分,是中国第一个深水港,也是世界上规模最大的深水港之一。

【主干】 洋山港 is 三个并列表语 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文已有明确主语 洋山港,谓语是三个并列的判断"是...,是...,也是..."。英文主干立成 Yangshan Port is..., 主语 Yangshan Port,系动词 is,后接三个并列的表语成分,不必拆成三个完整句子重复主语。

【降级】 三个表语并列降级

把后两个"是..."降级为与第一个表语并列的名词短语,共用一个 is:重要组成部分→an important part of...,中国第一个深水港→China's first deep-water port,世界上规模最大的深水港之一→one of the largest deep-water ports in the world,三者用逗号加 and 串联,避免照中文重复三遍 it is。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is——陈述洋山港现在的地位这一事实。

单复数

世界上规模最大的深水港之一的"之一"意味着同类有多个,one of 后必须接复数 deep-water ports,主体考生常误写成单数 port。

冠词

"重要组成部分"是泛指其中一个,用不定冠词 an important part;"第一个深水港"有序数词"第一",可用所有格 China's first... 或定冠词,但 China's 已限定,不再加 the。

【译文】 Yangshan Port is an important part of the Shanghai shipping center, China's first deep-water port, and one of the largest deep-water ports in the world.

2. 经过近20年的发展,洋山港已实现高度自动化。

【主干】 洋山港 has achieved 自动化 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语仍是 洋山港(承上用代词 it 或重复 Yangshan Port 均可),核心动词"实现"作谓语,宾语"高度自动化"。主干立成 it has achieved a high level of automation。句首 经过近20年的发展 不是主干,是状语。

【降级】 经过近20年发展→介词短语状语

经过近20年的发展 降级为介词短语作时间/方式状语:After nearly two decades of development,置于句首,主干 it has achieved a high level of automation 紧随其后,不与主干并列成两句。

【语法】 时态

已实现的"已"表示动作已完成且结果(高度自动化)延续到现在,偏离全篇基调改用现在完成时 has achieved,这是本句区别于其他句的关键。

用词

"高度自动化"译 a high level of automation 或 highly automated;"近20年"用 nearly two decades / nearly 20 years,"近"用 nearly/almost,别漏译成 20 years。

【译文】 After nearly two decades of development, it has achieved a high level of automation.

3. 数字技术和人工智能的使用大大减少了用工成本和碳排放。

【主干】 the use of...has reduced... (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语是"...的使用"这一抽象名词短语 数字技术和人工智能的使用,谓语"减少了",宾语"用工成本和碳排放"。主干立成 The use of digital technology and AI has greatly reduced...

【降级】 两组并列名词分别合并

主语里"数字技术和人工智能"两个名词用 and 并列为 digital technology and artificial intelligence(AI);宾语里"用工成本和碳排放"两个名词用 and 并列为 labor costs and carbon emissions。本句结构简单,主干清晰,无需复杂降级。

【语法】 时态

大大减少了的"了"表已产生并持续的效果,用现在完成时 has greatly reduced 比一般过去时更贴"技术应用带来的、延续至今的成效";谓语对单数主语 the use 用 has。

主谓一致

主语核心是单数 the use(尽管后面带 of...and...),谓语用单数 has reduced,主体考生易被 and 误导用复数 have,务必盯住核心名词 use。

单复数

"成本"作"用工成本"用 costs(多项开支)、"排放"用 emissions 习惯用复数,均取复数形式。

【译文】 The use of digital technology and artificial intelligence has greatly reduced labor costs and carbon emissions.

4. 自主研发的码头管理系统可以在百公里之外对大型设备进行远程操控。

【主干】 system can control 设备 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 自主研发的码头管理系统,谓语"进行远程操控"的实义是 control(remotely),宾语"大型设备"。主干立成 The self-developed terminal management system can remotely control large equipment。中文"对...进行操控"是动词虚化结构,英文直接还原成 control 这个实义动词。

【降级】 修饰与状语各归其位

"自主研发的"作前置定语 self-developed 修饰 system;在百公里之外 降级为介词短语状语 from hundreds of kilometers away;"远程"用副词 remotely 修饰 control。三处修饰各就各位,不堆在动词前。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时,"可以"译情态动词 can,陈述系统具备的一贯能力。

单复数

"大型设备"译 large equipment,equipment 是不可数名词,不加 -s、不加 a,主体考生易误写 equipments;"百公里"的"百"是约数,用复数 hundreds of kilometers。

用词

"远程操控"=remote control(名词)或 remotely control(动词 + 副词),本句作谓语用 remotely control;"码头"在港口语境译 terminal 而非 dock/wharf,与术语表一致。

【译文】 The self-developed terminal management system can remotely control large equipment from hundreds of kilometers away.

5. 洋山港看上去一片繁忙,现场却见不到人工操作,而且能够24小时不间断运作。

【主干】 港口 looks busy 却 no manual operation 且 operates 24h (主语策略: 原句主语)

三个分句共一个话题主语 洋山港(承上可用 the port / it):第一分句 the port looks busy,第二分句"现场见不到人工操作"是无主句、表存在缺失,转用 There be 否定 no manual operation can be seen / there is no manual operation,第三分句 it can operate around the clock。

【降级】 转折与递进显化

看上去一片繁忙,现场却见不到人工操作 含转折"却",用 but/yet 连接:The port looks busy, but no manual operation can be seen on site;而且能够24小时不间断运作 含递进"而且",用分号或 and 接 it can operate around the clock。把意合的三分句重构成显逻辑的英文复句。

【语法】 语态

现场却见不到人工操作是无施动者的"见不到",英文宜用被动 no manual operation can be seen 或存在句 there is no manual operation on site,而非生硬补 you can't see;这正体现英文被动多于汉语。

时态

三分句均回指全篇基调用一般现在时(looks / can be seen / can operate),陈述港口的一贯状态与能力。

用词

"24小时不间断"地道译 around the clock 或 24 hours a day without interruption;"现场"译 on site;"人工操作"译 manual operation,与第4句的自动化呼应。

【译文】 The port looks busy, but no manual operation can be seen on site, and it can operate around the clock without interruption.

6. 洋山港将不断发展,为把上海建成一个全球航运中心做出更大贡献。

【主干】 港口 will develop 并 make 贡献 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 洋山港(可用 Yangshan Port / it),两个动作"将不断发展"和"做出更大贡献"共此主语。主干立成 Yangshan Port will continue to develop and make greater contributions...

【降级】 为...做贡献=目的状语

为把上海建成一个全球航运中心 是目的,降级为不定式目的状语 to build Shanghai into a global shipping center;它修饰"做出更大贡献"。"做出贡献"固定搭配 make contributions to...,故整体作 make greater contributions to building... 或 ...to develop and make greater contributions to building Shanghai into a global shipping center。

【语法】 时态

将不断发展的"将"表未来,偏离全篇基调改用一般将来时 will continue to develop / will keep developing,这是全篇唯一展望未来的句子。

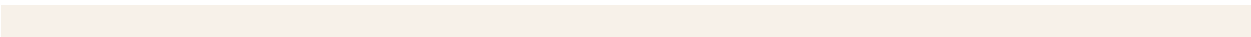
介词搭配

make contributions to 的 to 是介词,后须接名词或动名词:to building Shanghai...(building 用动名词),主体考生易误把 to 当不定式符号后接动词原形 build,务必用 building。

单复数

"做出更大贡献"译 make greater contributions(常用复数);"一个全球航运中心"泛指,用 a global shipping center。

【译文】 Yangshan Port will continue to develop and make greater contributions to building Shanghai into a global shipping center.



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Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题