

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

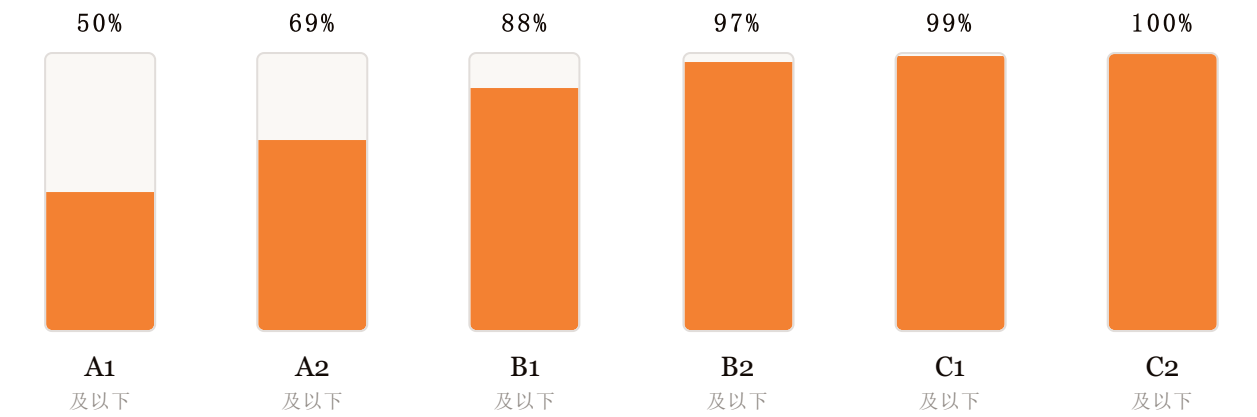
adj. 热情的

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%

去重总词数

355

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

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 →