

2024年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3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 There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant. Left-brained people are supposedly logical and excel at language and math while right-brained people are more imaginative, emotionally intelligent and skilled with spatial reasoning. There's just one problem: That's not how brains work.

网上有数百种性格测试声称它们能够确定你的大脑是左半球还是右半球占主导地位。据说左脑型的人逻辑性强,擅长语言和数学,而右脑型的人则更富想象力,情商更高,空间推理能力更强。问题只有一个:大脑并不是这样工作的。

P2 Popular science enthusiasts sort of took this idea and ran with it, and it's become woven in popular culture now, and it's not going away.

科普爱好者在某种程度上接受了这个想法并加以发挥,它现在已经融入流行文化之中,而且不会消失。

P3 Despite this enduring belief, there's no such thing as being "right-brained" or "left-brained". Whether you're someone who tends more towards creativity or logic has nothing to do with one hemisphere of your brain being dominant over the other. But the actual science of how the two halves of our brains work together is sometimes stranger than fiction.

尽管这种观念持久存在,但实际上并不存在所谓的"右脑型"或"左脑型"。你是更倾向于创造性还是逻辑性,与大脑的某一半球占主导地位毫无关系。但关于我们大脑两半球如何协同工作的真正科学有时比虚构更离奇。

P4 The human brain is divided into two hemispheres, the left and right. In all vertebrate(脊椎的) animals, the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body and vice versa. And scientists have long known, thanks to the behaviors of patients who suffered brain injuries, that different areas of the brain do different things.

人类大脑分为两个半球,即左半球和右半球。在所有脊椎动物中,右半球控制身体左侧,反之亦然。科学家们早就知道,由于脑损伤患者的行为表现,大脑的不同区域执行不同的功能。

P5 But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry.

但许多科学家对这一观点感到困扰,因为大脑左右两半的运作方式不同这一说法本身就打破了自然界趋向完美对称的观念。

P6 Work by neuroscientists(神经科学家) has revealed the importance of different hemispheres of the brain for different activities. However, their research quickly saw some misinterpretations in the general public: Some presumed creative people must be right-brained and logical people left-brained. It is proven that not only is personality unrelated to the different halves of the brain, but people aren't really right- or left-brained to begin with. The idea that we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality, is categorically false. That's never been supported in the neuroscience community. Neuroscientists don't believe that and never have.

神经科学家的研究揭示了大脑不同半球对于不同活动的重要性。然而,他们的研究很快在公众中出现了一些误读:有些人认为有创造力的人一定是右脑型,而有逻辑性的人则是左脑型。事实证明,不仅性格与大脑的不同半球无关,而且人们从一开始就不是真正的右脑型或左脑型。认为我们有左脑主导型和右脑主导型的人,并且这与性格相关的观点是完全错误的。这在神经科学界从未得到支持。神经科学家不相信这一点,也从未相信过。

P7 What scientists learned is that there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere. It's just that they have nothing to do with personality or whether cognitive strategy is more logical or free spirited or creative. While researchers have shown the limitations of how the hemispheres of our brains influence our lives, it's not difficult to understand the appeal of such ideas. People are endlessly fascinated by themselves and their friends, and the subtle differences in how people think about the world are really meaningful to them. When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that. It's irresistible. But you have to take it with an enormous grain of salt.

科学家们了解到的是,左半球和右半球之间确实存在重要差异。只是这些差异与性格或认知策略是更偏逻辑还是更自由奔放或更具创造性无关。虽然研究人员已经展示了大脑半球如何影响我们生活的局限性,但不难理解这类观点的吸引力。人们对自己和朋友有着无尽的兴趣,而人们思考世界方式的细微差异对他们来说确实很有意义。当你看到一个在线测试告诉我们一些关于自己的事情时,我们会被它吸引。这是不可抗拒的。但你必须对此持非常谨慎的态度。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do numerous personality quizzes online claim they are able to do?

- A) Distinguish between the two hemispheres of one's brain.
- B) Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained.
- C) Tell if one is more of a linguist or of a mathematician.
- D) Ascertain how one's brain performs different tasks.

众多在线性格测试声称它们能够做什么？

- A) 区分一个人大脑的两个半球。 B) 判断一个人是左脑型还是右脑型。
C) 判断一个人更像语言学家还是数学家。 D) 确定一个人的大脑如何执行不同任务。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do numerous personality quizzes online claim they are able to do? 是 What 引导的事实性提问，问"quizzes 声称做什么"，可直接回原文找事实陈述。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do...quizzes...claim they are able to do?, What 作 do 的宾语，they are able to do 是 claim 的宾语从句；结构平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant.

网络上有成百上千的性格测试，宣称它们能够查明你的左半脑还是右半脑占主导。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Distinguish between the two hemispheres of one's brain 说的是"区分大脑的两个半球"——这是解剖事实而非测试声称的本事，与原文承诺的"判断哪边占主导"不同。

B) ✓ 正确

ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant ↔

Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained

B 项把定位句改写成"判断一个人是左脑型还是右脑型"，与预判一致，且严格落在 P1 首句的字面承诺范围内。

C) 答非所问

Tell if one is more of a linguist or of a mathematician 取自 excel at language and math 的延伸描述，是"左脑型人"的衍生特征，而非测试本身宣称要做的事。

D) 张冠李戴

Ascertain how one's brain performs different tasks 的内容来自 different areas of the brain do different things，那是科学界的事实，不是"测试"声称要做的；动词 Ascertain 虽与原文同词，但宾语错配。

47. What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction?

- A) How one hemisphere of the brain impacts creativity.
- B) How the two halves of our brains work alternately.
- C) How the two hemispheres of our brains cooperate.
- D) How one half of the brain dominates the other.

作者说什么有时比小说更离奇？

- A) 大脑的一个半球如何影响创造力。 B) 我们大脑的两半如何交替工作。
- C) 我们大脑的两个半球如何合作。 D) 大脑的一半如何主导另一半。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction? 问作者明说的内容，是对原文一句话的事实复现。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author say is...?, What 是表语补足语，is sometimes stranger than fiction 修饰 What 指向的具体事物；结构简单。

【定位】 But the actual science of how the two halves of our brains work together is sometimes stranger than fiction.

但关于我们大脑两个半球如何协同运作的真实科学，有时比小说还要离奇。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

How one hemisphere of the brain impacts creativity 关注“某一个半脑对创造力的影响”，定位句强调的是“两半协同”，主体数量不符；creativity 也是从前文带过来的旁支话题。

B) 偷换概念

How the two halves of our brains work alternately 把 work together 改成 work alternately (轮流工作)，意思完全不同——一个是同时合作，一个是交替使用。

C) ✓ 正确

the two halves of our brains work together ↔ the two hemispheres of our brains cooperate
C 项把 "halves...work together" 替换成 "hemispheres...cooperate"，是定位句的等值改写。

D) 与原文相反

How one half of the brain dominates the other 正是文章一开头就否定的“左右脑主导说”，与定位句乃至全文立场相反。

48. Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea that different areas of the brain do different things?
- A) It contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical.
 - B) It dismisses the view that the universe has been evolving in a consistent manner.
 - C) It is in conflict with the suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain work together.
 - D) It disrupts the idea that the right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body.

为什么许多科学家难以认可大脑不同区域做不同事情这一观点？

- A) 它与大脑两个半球对称的假设相矛盾。
- B) 它否定了宇宙一直以一致方式演化的观点。
- C) 它与大脑左右两半共同工作的说法相冲突。
- D) 它打破了大脑右半球控制身体左侧的观点。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea...? 问原因，且原因通常在原文同句以 because/since 给出。

【拆句】 题干主干 Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea...?, that different areas of the brain do different things 是 idea 的同位语从句，解释 idea 内容；理解关键是 endorsing="赞同/接受"，不是"支持"商业意味。

【定位】 But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry.

但许多科学家难以接受这个观点，因为"大脑左右半球运作方式不同"这一论断本身就动摇了"自然界趋向完美对称"的观念。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry ↔

contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical

A 项把"动摇自然对称预设"这一动作改写为"与左右脑对称的预设相矛盾"，二者在本语境下指代同一观念，定位句即等于 A 项。

B) 无中生有

It dismisses the view that the universe has been evolving in a consistent manner
把对象从"自然对称"扩展为"宇宙演化方式"，原文未涉及宇宙演化的话题。

C) 张冠李戴

It is in conflict with the suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain work together
把矛盾对象说成"两半脑协同"，但原文中科学家排斥的不是"协同"，而是"对称"预设；况且"协同"是 P3 的肯定观点，本身不会被科学家抗拒。

D) 张冠李戴

It disrupts the idea that the right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body
取自 P4 的解剖事实，是脊椎动物的客观规律，不可能被科学家抗拒；动词 disrupts 虽与原文同词，宾语却换错。

49. What belief have neuroscientists long rejected according to the passage?

- A) There are left-dominant people and right-dominant people with different personalities.
- B) There are noticeable differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain.
- C) One's personality is hardly related to the different halves of the brain.
- D) Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities.

根据文章,神经科学家长期以来拒绝接受什么观点?

- A) 存在具有不同性格的左脑主导型和右脑主导型的人。 B) 大脑左右半球之间存在明显差异。
- C) 一个人的性格与大脑的不同半球几乎无关。 D) 大脑的不同区域负责不同的活动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What belief have neuroscientists long rejected according to the passage? 问"哪个观念被拒", 是对原文一处明确表态的复现。

【拆句】 题干主干 What belief have neuroscientists long rejected...?, long 修饰 rejected 表"长久以来一直拒绝"; 现在完成时 + long, 强调持续否定, 是定位句的语气信号。

【定位】 The idea that we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality, is categorically false. That's never been supported in the neuroscience community. Neuroscientists don't believe that and never have.

"存在左脑主导型和右脑主导型人、并且这与人格有关"这一观念是完全错误的。神经科学界从未支持过这种说法。神经科学家不相信这种说法, 也从未相信过。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality

↔ **There are left-dominant people and right-dominant people with different personalities**

A 项就是定位句被 categorically false / never been supported 否定的那个具体观念, 与预判一致。

B) 与原文相反

There are noticeable differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain 是 there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere 明确肯定的事实, 神经科学界并不拒斥它。

C) 与原文相反

One's personality is hardly related to the different halves of the brain 正是作者本人和神经科学界所持的立场(人格与左右脑无关), 不是他们"长期拒绝"的观念。

D) 与原文相反

Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities 是 different areas of the brain do different things 的同义改写, 是科学界共识, 不可能被"长期拒绝"。

50. What are we advised to do with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves?

- A) Challenge its authority.
- B) Scrutinize its originality.
- C) Evaluate its popularity.
- D) Question its reliability.

对于告诉我们一些关于自己信息的在线测试,我们被建议做什么?

A) 质疑其权威性。 B) 审查其原创性。 C) 评估其受欢迎程度。 D) 质疑其可靠性。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What are we advised to do...? 问作者给出的具体建议, 原文末段必有对应明示。

【拆句】 题干主干 What are we advised to do with an online quiz...?, that tells us something about ourselves 是 quiz 的定语从句; advise sb. to do 的被动 are advised to do 是常见结构, 注意 with 引出对象 "对.....怎么办"。

【定位】 When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that. It's irresistible. But you have to take it with an enormous grain of salt.

当出现一份告诉我们自身某些情况的网络测试时, 我们被吸引, 难以抗拒。但你必须对它持极大的保留态度。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

Challenge its authority 暗示要去"挑战其权威性", 但原文只是建议保留态度、不轻信结论, 并未要求与之对抗。

B) **无中生有**

Scrutinize its originality 让人去审查"原创性", 原文丝毫未涉及测试是否原创的问题。

C) **答非所问**

Evaluate its popularity 评的是"测试的流行程度", 与作者给读者的"个人如何对待结论"的建议完全错位。

D) **✓ 正确**

take it with an enormous grain of salt ↔ **Question its reliability**

把习语 take it with an enormous grain of salt 还原为字面意 question its reliability, 与预判一致。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant.

第1段，第1句

本句结构典型、训练点集中，而且时态负担不重，适合把注意力放在分层拆句和成分定位上。对于结构与时态综合训练，值得优先练习。

Despite this enduring belief, there's no such thing as being "right-brained" or "left-brained".

第3段，第1句

“there is/there are”是很常见、可迁移性很强的句型。“no such thing as ...”也是阅读里常见的固定表达方式，掌握后对类似句子很有帮助。

Whether you're someone who tends more towards creativity or logic has nothing to do with one hemisphere of your brain being dominant over the other.

第3段，第2句

这句话结构上有代表性，嵌套适中，能有效训练主干识别和从句层级判断；同时时态不复杂，不会把注意力从结构训练上分散开。作为“句子结构加时态”练习材料，优先度较高。

But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry.

第5段，第1句

本句结构层次清楚但不算过分怪异，既能训练主干识别，也能训练两个“that”内容结构的判断；时态本身基础，适合把注意力集中在结构分析上，因此推荐优先练习。

However, their research quickly saw some misinterpretations in the general public: Some presumed creative people must be right-brained and logical people left-brained.

第6段，第2句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、地点状语、表语、宾语从句等多种成分，宾语从句省略引导词且内部有并列承前省略，是练习识别从句边界、省略还原和并列结构的良好材料

It is proven that not only is personality unrelated to the different halves of the brain, but people aren't really right- or left-brained to begin with.

第6段，第3句

形式主语搭配主语从句，以及否定词置于句首导致的倒装，都是四六级和考研英语中极高频的考点。

What scientists learned is that there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere.

第7段，第1句

这种 "主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句" 的结构在学术文章和考试阅读中非常常见，特别是用来陈述研究发现或客观事实时。"What..." 引导的主语从句和 "that..." 引导的表语从句都是高频句式。掌握这种结构后可以广泛应用于理解和表达 "某某发现/认为/说明的是..." 这类句子，迁移价值很高。

When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that.

第7段，第5句

本句结构高度典型。时间状语从句前置修饰主句,定语从句修饰名词,被动语态表达客观规律,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。When 引导的条件性时间状语 加 主句陈述规律 的模式在说明文和议论文中极为常见,学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained.

第46题，B

本句涵盖祈使句主语省略、宾语从句识别、系表结构、并列表语等多个知识点;尤其适合练习 "whether" 引导的名词性从句作宾语,以及祈使句的主语判定;但句子整体较短,成分种类相对单一,缺少定语、状语等更多样的修饰成分。

What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction?

第47题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式，疑问词在从句中充当成分的用法也很常见，掌握后可大量复用。

Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities.

第49题，D

主系表结构是英语中最典型的基本句型之一，且 be responsible for 是固定搭配，在学术写作和说明文中常见。但因句式过于简单，无从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的完整代表性一般，属于中等典型性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 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。

hemisphere C1

n. 半球（地球的一半）

本篇13次 · 真题 18 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇7次 · 真题 46 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇4次 · 真题 139 句

neuroscientist C1

n. 神经科学家

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次 · 真题 85 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇2次 · 真题 65 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

disrupt C1

v. 扰乱;中断

本篇2次·真题12句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇2次·真题12句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本篇2次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题363句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题264句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题185句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题171句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题163句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题134句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题111句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题103句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题85句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题77句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题66句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题63句

strategy B2

n. 策略

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

importance B1

n. 重要性

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

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题 26 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

distinguish

B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

consistent

B2

adj. 一致的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

injury

B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇1次·真题 21 句

actual

B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reject

B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 20 句

universe

B2

n. 宇宙

本篇1次·真题 20 句

neuroscience

C1

n. 神经科学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

false

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1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1次·真题 17 句

cooperate

B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dominate

B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

grain

B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

limitation

B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

emotionally

B2

adv. 在情感上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

meaningful

B2

adj. 有意义的

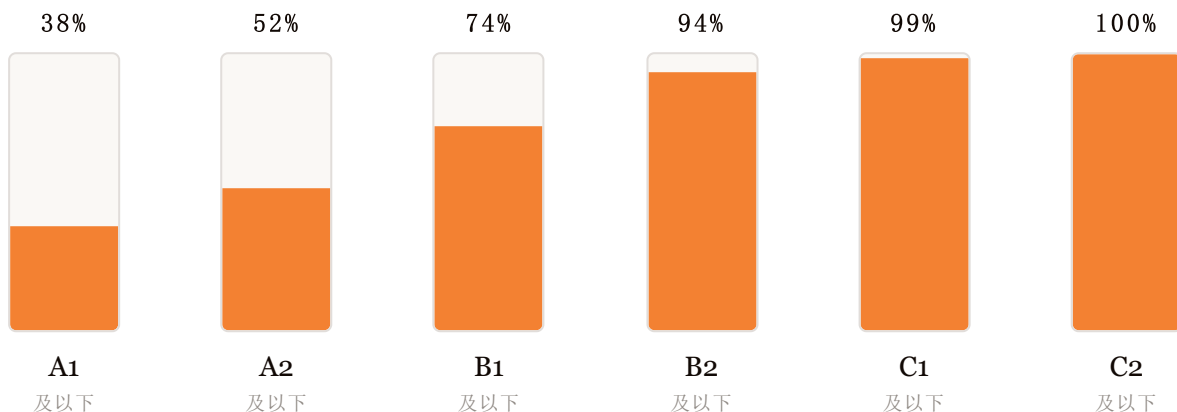
本篇1次·真题 13 句

<u>reasoning</u> B2 n. 推理 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句	<u>subtle</u> B2 adj. 微妙的 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句
<u>unrelated</u> B2 adj. 无关的 本篇1次 · 真题 13 句	<u>endure</u> B2 v. 忍受 本篇1次 · 真题 12 句
<u>endorse</u> C1 v. 公开支持、赞同（人或政策） 本篇1次 · 真题 11 句	<u>excel</u> B2 v. 擅长 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句
<u>skilled</u> B1 adj. 熟练的 本篇1次 · 真题 10 句	<u>presume</u> C1 v. 假定，推测（某事属实） 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 197 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **197** 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 12 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 197 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

197

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

74%



英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →