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六级 · 真题卷第2套 · 2025年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "As social media is used more and more extensively, there is a growing awareness of the importance of using it properly and responsibly." 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) They have to make a choice by the end of the day.
B) Both candidates are very keen on getting the job.
C) They hold different views on the procedure.
D) Both candidates are quite competitive.
2. A) Both Rachel and Peter came across as respectful and professional.
B) Rachel scored moderately higher grades than Peter at school.
C) Both Rachel and Peter excelled in their academic pursuit.
D) Peter appeared slightly stronger than Rachel physically.
3. A) His use of body language.
B) His accumulation of experience.
C) His unusual state of mind.
D) His knowledge about the company.
4. A) Compare the candidates side by side again.
B) Ask the board to cast the deciding vote.
C) Find a way to break the tie next time.
D) Let John make the final decision.

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

5. A) The private label "L'Orange".
B) The woman's latest collection.
C) This season's new fashion.
D) The head designer's role.
6. A) Something reflecting the social norms.
B) Something meeting public expectations.
C) Something slightly absurd.
D) Something a bit ambiguous.
7. A) Merge styles often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum.
B) Learn from the designs of the Asian rural mountain villagers.
C) Make velvet capes look both majestic and masculine.
D) Draw intricate patterns onto a traditional power suit.
8. A) Obtaining the woman's signature.
B) Seeing the woman's new creations.
C) Incorporating indigenous aspects into his work.
D) Sharing more ideas with the woman next time.

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) They could readily recognize their owner simply by looking.
B) They could understand the implications of human commands.
C) They could be domesticated to act as our companions.
D) They could follow pointing gestures without training.
10. A) Cultivating them to be intelligent creatures.
B) Training them to behave like domesticated dogs.
C) Understanding how humans impact their behavior.
D) Taking measures to reduce their numbers.
11. A) Tame them through repeated training.
B) Treat them with sensitivity and respect.
C) Make them responsive to our commands.
D) Watch their behavior and try to improve it.

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

12. A) The temperature inside it varies from place to place.
B) Proper placement facilitates access to food products.
C) Its different shelves are designed for different purposes.
D) The space in an average fridge changes from top to bottom.
13. A) To slow the rising of temperature in it.
B) To provide a big box of evenly cold air.
C) To prevent germs from growing quickly.
D) To keep the food cold as long as possible.
14. A) On the top shelf.
B) In the middle section.
C) On the inside of its doors.
D) At the back of its bottom shelf.
15. A) They will be extra-chilly.
B) They will be hard to defrost.
C) They will be contaminated.
D) They will be ruined.

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 I** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Chronic depression.
B) Growing feebleness.
C) Hip fracture.
D) Fatal infections.
17. A) It feels real and relevant.
B) It contributes to psychology.
C) It outcompetes lots of academics' research.
D) It wins recognition outside of Birmingham.
18. A) By bringing together experts old and young.
B) By counting on advanced modern technology.
C) By making full use of her expertise.
D) By combining multiple perspectives.

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

19. A) They don't teach basic organization.
B) They don't focus on teaching techniques.
C) They attach little importance to recipes.
D) They hire very few distinguished chefs.
20. A) It's unique to celebrity chefs.
B) It's a way of transformation.
C) It's too demanding for them.
D) It's a way of life to them.
21. A) Respect others so as to be respected.
B) Use time and resources in a wise way.
C) Cultivate a habit of self-discipline.
D) Learn from philosophers earnestly.

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

22. A) The motive for hard work.
B) The reason for stagnation.
C) The basis for self-improvement.
D) The justification for self-confidence.
23. A) Feel confidence, happiness and satisfaction.
B) Believe they have achieved their life goals.
C) Use a key tool for setting ambitious goals.
D) Stop imagining further progress in life.
24. A) We feel we are always falling behind others.
B) We have to adapt to the ever-changing goal.
C) There are various misconceptions about goal setting.
D) There are always problems with the goal originally set.
25. A) A noticeable change in the number of goals to achieve.
B) Measuring always against the gap rather than the gain.
C) Measuring where we've come from instead of measuring against the goal.
D) A proper conception of what we fail to notice in trying to achieve our goals.

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.

No beast on Earth is tougher than the tiny tardigrade(缓步类动物). It can 26 being frozen at -272° Celsius, being exposed to the vacuum of outer space and even being 27 with 500 times the dose of X-rays that would kill a human. In other words, the creature can endure conditions that don't even exist on Earth. And researchers are looking to the microscopic animals to learn how to prepare humans and crops to handle the 28 of space travel.

The tardigrade's indestructibility stems from its 29 to its environment—which may seem surprising, since it lives in 30 comfortable places, like the cool, wet patches of moss(青苔) that dot a garden wall.

But it turns out that a tardigrade's damp, mossy home can dry out many times each year. Drying is pretty 31 for most living things. It does damage to cells in some of the same ways that freezing, vacuum and radiation do. Tardigrades, however, have 32 special strategies for dealing with these kinds of damage.

As a tardigrade dries out, its cells produce several strange proteins that are unlike anything found in other animals. In water, the proteins are shapeless. But as water disappears, the proteins self-assemble into long fibers that fill the cell's 33. The fibers support the cell's membranes(细胞膜) and proteins, preventing them from breaking or 34.

Emulating tardigrades could one day help humans colonize outer space. Food crops could be engineered to produce tardigrade proteins, allowing these organisms to grow more efficiently on spacecraft where levels of radiation are elevated compared with on Earth.

So if humans ever succeed in reaching the stars, they may accomplish this 35, in part, by standing on the shoulders of the tiny eight-legged endurance specialists in your backyard.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) adaptations | I) rigors |
| B) blasted | J) seemingly |
| C) catastrophic | K) survive |
| D) evolved | L) tempt |
| E) feat | M) thrill |
| F) interior | N) unanimously |
| G) probing | O) unfolding |
| H) recurrence | |

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**.

Yes, eating meat affects the environment, but cows are not killing the climate

A) As the scale and impacts of climate change become increasingly alarming, meat is a popular target for action. Advocates for the protection of the natural environment from destruction or pollution urge the public to eat less meat. Some activists have even called for taxing meat to reduce consumption of it.

- B) A key claim underlying these arguments holds that globally, meat production generates more greenhouse gases than the entire transportation sector. However, this claim is demonstrably wrong, as I will show. And its persistence has led to false assumptions about the linkage between meat and climate change.
- C) My recent research focuses on ways in which animal agriculture affects air quality and climate change. In my view, there are many reasons for either choosing animal protein or opting for a vegetarian selection. However, abandoning meat and meat products is not the environmental panacea(万灵药) many would have us believe. And if taken to an extreme, it also could have harmful nutritional consequences.
- D) A healthy portion of meat's negative reputation centers on the assertion that livestock is the largest source of greenhouse gases worldwide. For example, an analysis published in 2009 by the World Watch Institute based in Washington, D.C. asserted that 51 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from rearing and processing livestock. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the largest sources of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 were electricity production (28 percent of total emissions), transportation (28 percent) and industry (22 percent). All of agriculture accounted for a total of 9 percent, but all of animal agriculture contributes less than half of this amount, representing 3.9 percent of the total greenhouse emission in the U.S. That is very different from claiming that livestock represents as much as or more than transportation.
- E) Why is there such a misconception? In 2006 the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) published a study titled "Livestock's Long Shadow," which received widespread international attention. It stated that livestock produced a staggering 18 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. The agency drew a startling conclusion that livestock was doing more to harm the climate than all modes of transportation combined. This latter claim was wrong, and has since been corrected by Henning Stenfeld, the report's senior author.
- F) The problem was that analysts from the FAO used a comprehensive life-cycle assessment to study the climate impact of livestock, but a different method when they analyzed transportation. For livestock, they considered every factor associated with producing meat. This included emissions from fertilizer production, converting land from forests to pastures, growing feed, and direct emissions from animals (manure as well as expelling of gas from the stomach) from birth to death.
- G) However, when they looked at transportation's carbon footprint, they ignored impacts on the climate from manufacturing vehicle materials and parts, assembling vehicles and maintaining roads, bridges and airports. Instead, they only considered the exhaust smoke emitted by finished cars, trucks, trains and planes. As a result, the FAO's comparison of greenhouse gas emissions from livestock to those from transportation was greatly distorted.
- H) I pointed out this flaw during a speech to fellow scientists in San Francisco on March 22, 2010, which led to a flood of media coverage. To its credit, the FAO immediately owned up to its error. Unfortunately, the agency's initial claim that livestock was responsible for the lion's share of world greenhouse gas emissions had already received wide coverage. To this day, we struggle to "unring" the bell. In its most recent assessment report, the FAO estimated that livestock produces 14.5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. There is no comparable full life-cycle assessment for transportation. However, as Stenfeld has pointed out, direct emissions from transportation versus livestock can be compared and amount to 14 versus 5 percent, respectively.
- I) Many people continue to think that avoiding meat as infrequently as once a week will make a significant difference to the climate. But according to one recent study, even if Americans eliminated all animal protein

from their diets, they would reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by only 2.6 percent. According to our research at the University of California, Davis, if the practice of Meatless Monday were to be adopted by all Americans, we'd see a reduction of only 0.5 percent.

- J) Moreover, technological, genetic and management changes that have taken place in U.S. agriculture over the past 70 years have made livestock production more efficient and less greenhouse gas-intensive. According to the FAO's statistical database, total direct greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. livestock have declined by 11.3 percent since 1961, while production of livestock meat has more than doubled.
- K) Demand for meat is rising in developing and emerging economies, especially in the Middle East, North Africa and Southeast Asia. For example, raising livestock such as goats in Kenya is an important source of food and income for many small-scale farmers and herders. But meat consumption per person in these regions still lags that of developed countries. In 2015, average annual meat consumption per person in developed countries was 92 kilograms, compared to 24 kilograms in the Middle East and North Africa and 18 kilograms in Southeast Asia. Still, given projected population growth in the developing world, there will certainly be an opportunity for countries such as the United States to bring their sustainable livestock rearing practices to the table.
- L) Removing animals from U.S. agriculture would lower national greenhouse gas emissions to a small degree, but it would also make it harder to meet people's nutritional requirements. Many critics of animal agriculture are quick to point out that if farmers raised only plants, they could produce more pounds of food and more calories per person. But humans also need many essential micro- and macro-nutrients for good health. It's hard to make a compelling argument that the United States has a calorie deficit, given its high national rates of adult and child obesity. Moreover, not all plant parts are edible or desirable. Raising livestock is a way to add nutritional and economic value to plant agriculture.
- M) As one example, the energy in plants that livestock consume is most often contained in cellulose(纤维素), which is indigestible for humans and many other mammals. But cows, sheep and other ruminant(反刍的) animals can break cellulose down and release the solar energy contained in this vast resource. According to the FAO, as much as 70 percent of all agricultural land globally is range land that can only be utilized as grazing land for ruminant livestock.
- N) The world population is currently projected to reach 9.8 billion by 2050. Feeding this many people will raise immense challenges. Meat is more calorie-dense per serving than vegetarian options, and ruminant animals largely thrive on feed that is not suitable for humans. Raising livestock also offers much-needed income for small-scale farmers in developing nations. Worldwide, livestock provides a livelihood for 1 billion people.
- O) Climate change demands urgent attention, and the livestock industry has a large overall environmental footprint that affects air, water and land. These, combined with a rapidly rising world population, give us plenty of compelling reasons to continue to work for greater efficiencies in animal agriculture. I believe the place to start is with science-based facts.
36. The FAO concluded that farm animals were producing more greenhouse gases than all modes of transportation combined.
37. Consumption of meat per person in developing countries is much less than that in countries like the U.S.
38. The FAO was worthy of praise in that it admitted its mistake once it was pointed out.
39. Environmentalists try hard to make people consume less meat to combat climate change.

40. Recent research has shown that even if Americans quit eating meat altogether, the resulting reduction of greenhouse gases in the U.S. would be slight.
41. More than half of the world's farmland is suitable only for animals like cows to graze on.
42. The allegation that farm animals produce the world's largest portion of greenhouse gases is responsible for meat's bad reputation.
43. Raising farm animals makes it easier to meet people's nutritional needs.
44. The author doesn't believe giving up meat and meat products will be a cure-all for the environmental problem.
45. Changes in America's farming technology and management in the past decades have increased efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in meat production.

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.

Why are we so worried about our careers? Partly it's to do with money, but there's a psychological aspect to our fears as well.

We worry because we suspect—not wrongly—that the world is full of a frightening sort of person ready to judge us ruthlessly and swiftly: a person we can call a snob.

A snob is anyone who takes a relatively small part of us and uses it to come to a rigid conclusion about how much of their attention we deserve. In the past, that might be your ancestry and royal connections. Nowadays, the snob cares about one thing only: what you do for a living.

This explains why the first question we will be asked in any new social context is 'What do you do?' and according to how we answer, snobs will either welcome us with broad smiles, or leave us in the cold.

And that is why we are fired up by such a desperate urge to achieve and impress.

Sometimes our behaviour is mistaken for greed and vanity, but it is more than this. A lot of our interest in fancy cars, jobs and houses has nothing to do with materialism. It has to do with a hunger for the respect and esteem that is only available in our societies through the acquisition of material goods. It isn't the goods themselves we seek, it is the love we stand to gain through our possession of them. The next time we see someone driving a Ferrari, we shouldn't condemn them for their greed, we should pity them for the intensity of their need for love from the world.

At the root of snobbery is a lack of imagination and confidence about how to decide who in the world is valuable. The snobs are brutally misguided and slavish in their beliefs about how the superior individuals can be identified. For snobs, it is the already acclaimed and already successful who are the only ones worthy of respect. There is no room in their timid regimented minds to imagine that someone might be clever, kind or good—and

yet somehow have been overlooked entirely by society, their qualities lying hidden beneath an unfamiliar veil, and having as yet discovered no obvious outlet.

The true answer to snobbery is not to say that there is no such thing as a better or worse person, but to insist that better or worse exist in constantly unexpected places and carry none of the outward signs of distinction. And because we are such poor judges of the worth of others, our ultimate duty remains to be kind, good, curious and imaginative about pretty much everyone who ever crosses our path.

46. What gives rise to our worry about careers apart from money?
- A) Fear of being judged in a snobbish manner.
 - B) The prospect of facing fault-finding managers.
 - C) The ruthless way employees are often treated.
 - D) Fright at the difficulty in hunting for a job.
47. What do we learn from the passage about today's snobs?
- A) They try hard to dig into a person's past.
 - B) They draw a rigid conclusion about people.
 - C) They judge a person by their occupation.
 - D) They tend to place people in a social context.
48. What does the author say about people's interest in material goods?
- A) It is the cause for condemnation of their greed.
 - B) It has a lot to do with the comforts they provide.
 - C) It arouses pity rather than respect from the wealthy.
 - D) It arises from their craving for social recognition.
49. What kind of people do snobs deem worth respect and esteem?
- A) Those with fame and fortune.
 - B) Those with regimented minds.
 - C) Those with intelligence and imagination.
 - D) Those with qualities lying hidden in disguise.
50. What does the author imply we should do to avoid being snobbish?
- A) Be aware there has never been such a thing as a better or worse person.
 - B) Be kind to and curious about those who we happen to meet in our lives.
 - C) Realize that better or worse keeps changing in unexpected ways.
 - D) Judge people on the basis of their distinctive character traits.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Women have historically been paid less. But in the US in the 1980s, they began to catch up—fast. During that decade, the gender pay gap closed by about one percentage point a year. Had that trend continued, the gender wage gap would have been closed by 2017.

But the trend didn't continue, and the gap remains yawning.

According to a new study from academics at Harvard, the stagnation can be put down, perhaps counterintuitively, to the introduction of state and federal family leave policies.

The academics argue that during the 1990s, as governments began to introduce leave policies, it was mainly women who took advantage of them. Though the leave policies might have helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families—those who returned saw their wages had increased at lower rates than the men.

After family leave was introduced in the US, in fact, the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year, and has remained there ever since.

Those monitoring the process towards salary equity at work have long watched as progress slowed in many countries around the world. In fact, that progress began to reverse during the pandemic(大流行病).

The gender pay gap is one of the most outstanding examples of that lack of parity(平等), and still exists just about everywhere. The motherhood penalty has become a shorthand for describing why: In many places, especially rich countries, women earn the same as men until they reach their childbearing years. Women who have children begin to see their salaries slip behind their male counterparts.

Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement. But it's also because mothers are passed over for raises and promotion, and because time out of the workplace sets women back, even if that time is taken voluntarily, and supported by company or government policy.

What would have happened if leave policies hadn't been introduced? The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

It's possible, however, that the journey towards wage parity would have stalled either way. If women's gains in the 1980s were made through the erasure of things like bias, once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed, there would still have been an issue with women—who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks because of biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, forcing them to take breaks, whether or not those breaks were mandated.

51. What do we learn about the gender pay gap in the US during the 1980s?

- A) It was being slowly closed.
- B) It was shrinking rapidly.
- C) It started to yawn.
- D) It remained substantial.

52. What happened with the introduction of state and federal family leave policies?

- A) The process towards salary equity at work began to reverse.
- B) The rate of gender wage convergence started to fall noticeably.
- C) The trend of women returning to work after childbirth started.
- D) The narrowing of the gender pay gap attracted more attention.

53. What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries?
- A) The insufficient motivation women generally have for career advancement.
 - B) The opportunities numerous women give up for pay raise and promotion.
 - C) The huge amounts of time and energy women spend taking care of the family.
 - D) The lack of policy support from government and business corporations.
54. What does the new study say about wage parity?
- A) It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed.
 - B) It would have halted if company and government had not worked together.
 - C) It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases.
 - D) It would have been attained with the continuation of the 1980s trend.
55. What prevents women from achieving parity with men in the final analysis?
- A) Ignoring biases against women in the workplace.
 - B) Giving birth to children and taking care of them.
 - C) Failing to mandate breaks for childbirth and care.
 - D) Lacking resources to address biological problems.

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**.

粤港澳大湾区(Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)具有得天独厚的地理位置,拥有完善的交通基础设施和丰富的产业资源。大湾区是中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一,在国家经济发展中具有重要的战略地位。大湾区不仅将建成充满活力的世界级城市群和具有全球影响力的国际科技创新中心,还将打造成适合工作、购物、旅游的优质生活圈。随着改革开放的不断深入,大湾区的建设将进一步推动区域经济发展。到2035年,大湾区将实现成为国际一流湾区的目标。

2025年6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2025年6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(2025-06) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "As social media is used more and more extensively, there is a growing awareness of the importance of using it properly and responsibly." 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 • 166 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

As social media is used more and more extensively, there is a growing awareness of the importance of using it properly and responsibly. Platforms such as WeChat and Weibo have become part of daily life, yet the way we behave online shapes both our own reputation and the wider community.

To use social media responsibly, we should verify information before sharing it and treat others with respect. This is because a single careless post can spread misinformation within minutes. A case in point is my own experience: last year I nearly forwarded a false rumour about a campus event, but a quick check revealed it was fake. Had I shared it, I would have misled hundreds of classmates.

Therefore, using social media properly is not a trivial habit but a genuine responsibility. If each of us pauses to think before posting, the online world can become a place of trust rather than confusion. Only in this way can we truly enjoy the benefits that technology offers.

【参考译文】

随着社交媒体的使用越来越广泛，人们越来越意识到恰当且负责任地使用它的重要性。像微信和微博这样的平台已经成为日常生活的一部分，然而我们在网上的言行既塑造着我们自己的声誉，也影响着更大的社区。

要负责任地使用社交媒体，我们应当在分享信息前先加以核实，并尊重他人。这是因为一条草率的帖子几分钟之内就能传播不实信息。我自己的经历便是一例：去年我差点转发了一条关于校园活动的虚假谣言，但快速核实后发现它是假的。如果我当时转发了，就会误导数百名同学。

因此，恰当地使用社交媒体不是一个无关紧要的习惯，而是一份实实在在的责任。如果我们每个人在发帖前都停下来想一想，网络世界就能成为一个充满信任而非混乱的地方。唯有如此，我们才能真正享受科技带来的益处。

【第1段】首句原样抄+背景点题。开头 As social media is used more and more extensively... 逐字照抄题目首句，落实了'首句作总起'；接着 Platforms such as WeChat and Weibo... yet the way we behave online... 用'背景点题'句架把话题收窄到网上言行的影响，为第二段铺路。

【第2段】做法—理由—例子—小结。本段实践'理由加实例'：主题句 To use social media responsibly, we should verify... 亮做法；This is because... 给理由；A case in point is my own experience... 用亲身经历举例；末句 Had I shared it, I would have misled... 用虚拟语气小结'若不这样的后果'，回扣论点。

【第3段】重申+条件呼吁收尾。Therefore, using social media properly is not a trivial habit but a genuine responsibility 用'重申升华'把中心升格为责任；If each of us pauses to think before posting... 用条件句发出呼吁，末句 Only in this way... 展望益处，呼应首句的 importance 与 responsibly。

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"恰当负责地用社交媒体"

题目要 write an essay that begins with the sentence，而这句被引号框住的首句落点在 using it properly and responsibly，所以核心任务是围绕"恰当且负责任地使用社交媒体"这一论点展开议论，而不是泛谈社交媒体的利与弊。另有一条死命令 You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay，首句必须逐字抄到开头。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论

本题是议论短文，没有具体收信人，也不需要落款，面向阅卷人用正式书面语即可。题目允许 make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay，所以可以用第一人称举一个亲身经历，但整体仍要保持客观、说理的正式语域，不要写成聊天口吻。

中心立意

负责用社媒是义务非小事

全篇只立一个论点：在社交媒体高度普及的今天，using it properly and responsibly 不是可有可无的习惯，而是每个人应尽的责任。首句既是题目给的开头，也正好当全文的主题句（总）。

要展开的要点

1. 做法：先核实再分享、尊重他人

给出一条具体、可操作的负责任做法——转发前先核实信息、对他人保持尊重，避免只喊“要负责”的空话。

2. 佐证：一次差点转发谣言的亲身经历

用题目允许的 personal experiences 落地：讲一次自己差点转发校园假消息、及时核实才没误导同学的经历，让论点有具体支撑。

3. 收束：呼吁人人发帖前先想一想

结尾回扣论点并提出呼吁——若人人发帖前停一秒思考，网络就能成为可信而非混乱的空间，呼应首句的 importance 与 responsibly。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

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

第 1 段 照抄首句 + 点题

逐字抄下题目首句作主题句，再补一句背景，把话题收束到“如何恰当负责地使用”上。

第 2 段 做法 + 亲身经历论证

主体段：先亮一条负责任的具体做法，用因果句给理由，再用一个亲身经历佐证并小结。

第 3 段 重申 + 呼吁

结论段：重申‘负责地用社媒是义务’，提出呼吁与展望，回扣首句。

第 1 段 首句 + '言行影响'过渡

抄下首句后，补一句'像微信、微博这样的平台已成为日常生活的一部分，但我们在网上的言行既塑造自己的声誉、也影响整个社区'，自然引出下段的负责任做法。

背景点题 · Platforms such as ____ have become part of daily life, yet _____. (在空位填入具体平台与你要点出的影响)

第 2 段 核实再转发 + 差点转谣言的经历

做法=转发前先核实、对人尊重；理由=一条草率的帖子几分钟就能扩散不实信息；例子=去年自己差点转发一条校园假消息，快速核实后发现是假的，若转了会误导上百同学。

亮出做法 · To ____ responsibly, we should ____ and _____. (填入你主张的具体做法)

因果衔接 · This is because _____. (用一句话给出上面做法的理由)

举例过渡 · A case in point is ____: _____. (领出一个具体例子或亲身经历)

第 3 段 重申'责任' + '发帖前先想'呼吁

重申恰当使用社媒不是小习惯而是真正的责任；呼吁每个人发帖前停一秒思考，网络便能成为可信而非混乱之地，唯有如此才能真正享受技术带来的益处。

重申升华 ·

Therefore, ____ is not ____ but _____. (把中心论点换说法重申，升格其分量)

条件呼吁 · If each of us ____, ____ can become _____. (用条件句提出呼吁与展望)

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‘恰当负责’勿谈利弊**

本题最易失分处是把文章写成社交媒体利弊大论，忽略 using it properly and responsibly 这一限定。自查时确认每段都在谈‘该怎样负责地用’，而非‘该不该用’。

结构连贯**首句与后文要咬合**

抄来的首句最容易和后文脱节。本范文用 This is because、A case in point、Therefore 三个路标把‘观点—理由—例子—结论’串起来，确保照抄的首句自然接上后文。

语言准确**一个亮点句 + 不堆生词**

本范文用 Had I shared it, I would have... 这一个虚拟语气倒装作亮点即可，其余用准确的常用词。切忌为显水平硬塞不会用的生词导致搭配错误。

字数格式**首句一字不改 + 不越界**

题目死命令 You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay，首句必须逐字抄、标点不改；同时字数须满足 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超上限都不合规。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

改写或漏抄首句

反面示例：把首句改成 Nowadays social media is more and more popular, and we should use it well. (既改了词又漏抄，违反照抄令)。修正：原样写 As social media is used more and more extensively, there is a growing awareness of the importance of using it properly and responsibly. 一字不改地放在开头。

通篇口号无实例

反面示例：We must use social media responsibly. It is very important. Everyone should be responsible. (三句都是口号，无支撑)。修正：给一条具体做法再配例子，如 We should verify information before sharing it. Last year I nearly forwarded a false rumour, but a quick check saved me from misleading my classmates.

写成利弊大论

反面示例: Social media has many advantages and disadvantages. It saves time but wastes time...
(滑向利弊泛谈, 偏离 properly and responsibly) 。修正: 改成 To use social media responsibly, we should verify information before sharing it, so that we do not spread rumours.

同义反复注水

反面示例: Using it properly is important. It is important to use it properly. Proper use is really important. (三句一个意思在注水) 。修正: 留一句表态, 其余替换成理由或例子, 如 This matters because a single careless post can spread misinformation within minutes.

英语六级 2025年6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	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 →

2025年6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2025年6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(2025-06) · 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: We are down to two candidates for one position, and we need to decide by the end of the day in order to finalize this whole procedure.

W: 我们现在只剩两个候选人竞争一个职位，我们需要在今天结束前做出决定，以便完成整个流程。

2 M: Yes, but it isn't an easy choice to make. Both applicants are quite strong.

M: 是的,但这不是一个容易做的选择。两位申请人都很优秀。

3 W: Let's get to it, then. Both of them went to good universities, and both of them studied business-related subjects. So academically, I'd say they're pretty much the same. What do you think?

W: 那我们开始吧。他们两个都上过不错的大学,而且都学的是商科相关专业。所以从学术角度来说,我觉得他们基本上不相上下。你觉得呢?

4 M: I would agree, yes. The only difference worth noting, perhaps, is that it looks like Rachel scored moderately stronger grades throughout high school and university. But as I said, only a tiny bit higher than Peter.

M: 我同意,是的。唯一值得注意的区别,也许就是Rachel在高中和大学期间的成绩看起来稍微好一点。但就像我说的,只是比Peter高一点点。

5 W: That's true, and worth noting. Thank you. In addition, Rachel interviewed very well. I thought she came across as bright and alert.

W: 确实,这点值得注意。谢谢。另外,Rachel的面试表现很好。我觉得她给人的印象是聪明又机敏。

6 M: Yes. She asked some very good questions about the position and the company, which made me think she is very keen about the job.

M: 是的。她问了一些关于这个职位和公司的很好的问题,这让我觉得她对这份工作非常感兴趣。

7 W: I thought so, too. Now, let's look at Peter's interview performance. I thought he also did very well. He came across as respectful and professional, wouldn't you say? Calm and poised. Very mature for his age.

W: 我也这么想。现在,我们来看看Peter的面试表现。我觉得他也表现得很好。他给人的印象是有礼貌、很专业,你说呢?沉着冷静。就他这个年龄来说非常成熟。

8 M: Exactly. In my notes, I wrote that he seemed composed and in control of his emotions. I think he definitely looked more mature than Rachel.

M: 没错。在我的笔记里,我写道他看起来很镇定,能控制好自己的情绪。我觉得他看起来肯定比Rachel更成熟。

9 W: Interesting. So, we agree that Rachel appeared inexperienced and less mature than Peter, even though both candidates are the same age and have practically no work experience.

W: 有意思。所以,我们都认为Rachel显得缺乏经验,不如Peter成熟,尽管两位候选人年龄相同,而且几乎都没有工作经验。

10 M: When comparing them side by side, yes, Peter seemed more self-assured somehow. Maybe it was something about their body language.

M: 如果把他们放在一起比较的话,是的,Peter看起来更自信一些。也许是他们肢体语言方面的某些差异吧。

11 W: Sure. Maybe he was simply less nervous.

W: 当然。也许他只是不那么紧张而已。

12 M: Maybe. Who knows? To be honest, I think I like Rachel better.

M: 也许吧。谁知道呢?说实话,我觉得我更喜欢Rachel。

13 W: Hmm. Really? I think I like Peter.

W: 嗯。真的吗?我觉得我更喜欢Peter。

14 M: Ah, well. If there's a tie, and we can't come to an agreement, then we'll take it to John and let him cast the deciding vote.

M: 啊, 好吧。如果打成平手, 我们无法达成一致, 那我们就把这个问题交给 John, 让他来投决定性的一票。

1. A) They have to make a choice by the end of the day.
B) Both candidates are very keen on getting the job.
C) They hold different views on the procedure.
D) Both candidates are quite competitive.

【题目】 Why does the man think it is difficult to make the decision?

【翻译】 为什么男士认为很难做出决定?

- A) 他们必须今天结束前做出选择。 B) 两位候选人都非常渴望得到这份工作。
C) 他们对程序持有不同看法。 D) 两位候选人都很有竞争力。

【答案】 D (细节题) Both candidates are quite competitive.

【定位】 M: Yes, but it isn't an easy choice to make. Both applicants are quite strong.

男: 是啊, 但这不是一个容易做的选择。两位申请者都相当强。

【信号】 男士应答里的转折 + 给因。 这是男士对女士「今天得定」的直接应答, but it isn't an easy choice to make 用 but 转出「不好选」, 紧接 Both applicants are quite strong 给出原因——两人都很强, 正是「难选」的答案句。

【替换】 Both applicants are quite strong ↔ **Both candidates are quite competitive**

近义改写 strong→competitive、applicants→candidates

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 取自女士开场 we need to decide by the end of the day 的「by the end of the day」, 但那是「期限」而非「难以抉择的原因」; 问的是 Why difficult, 时间紧不是男士给出的理由, 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: we need to decide by the end of the day

B) 张冠李戴

「很想要这份工作」对应录音后面 she is very keen about the job, 那是评价 Rachel 的, 且只针对一人; 本题问男士为何觉得难选, 他给的因是「两人都强」, 不是「都很想要」, B 张冠李戴又答非所问。

借用原文: she is very keen about the job

C) 未提及

录音里两人对「流程」并无分歧, finalize this whole procedure 只是说要走完流程, 并没有说「对 procedure 持不同看法」; C 借 procedure 一词虚构了一个原文没有的分歧。

借用原文: finalize this whole procedure

2. A) Both Rachel and Peter came across as respectful and professional.
B) Rachel scored moderately higher grades than Peter at school.
C) Both Rachel and Peter excelled in their academic pursuit.
D) Peter appeared slightly stronger than Rachel physically.

【题目】 What do the speakers say may be worth noting?

【翻译】 说话者认为什么可能值得注意？

- A) Rachel和Peter都表现得既尊重他人又很专业。 B) Rachel在学校的成绩略高于Peter。
C) Rachel和Peter在学业追求上都很出色。 D) Peter在体格上似乎略强于Rachel。

【答案】 B (细节题) Rachel scored moderately higher grades than Peter at school.

【定位】 M: The only difference worth noting, perhaps, is that it looks like Rachel scored moderately stronger grades throughout high school and university. But as I said, only a tiny bit higher than Peter.

男：唯一也许值得一提的差别，是看起来 Rachel 在整个高中和大学的成绩略好一些。但正如我说的，只比 Peter 高出一点点。

【信号】 明示标记 **difference worth noting**。男士直接说 The only difference worth noting，与题干 worth noting 字面对应，是教科书式的答案信号；其后 Rachel scored moderately stronger grades 加上 only a tiny bit higher than Peter 就是要抓的内容。

【替换】 Rachel scored moderately stronger grades throughout high school and university ↔

Rachel scored moderately higher grades than Peter at school

stronger grades=higher grades, 程度词原样保留

only a tiny bit higher than Peter ↔ **moderately higher grades than Peter**

a tiny bit higher印证「略高」

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

A 的 respectful and professional 直接取自女士评 Peter 的 He came across as respectful and professional，是真听到的原词；但那是夸 Peter 一人的面试表现，并非两人都如此，且不是被点为「worth noting」的那点，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：He came across as respectful and professional

C) **与原文相反**

录音强调 only a tiny bit higher，仅是「略高」；C 的 excelled（出类拔萃）且说「两人都」学业杰出，把程度从「略」拔高到「极」、把范围从「Rachel 略胜」改成「两人皆优」，与原文程度相反。

借用原文：only a tiny bit higher than Peter

D) **未提及**

录音通篇比的是成绩、面试表现、成熟度，从未提到 physically（体格）；D 把 stronger 偷换成「身体上更强」，是录音根本没说的维度。

3. A) His use of body language.
B) His accumulation of experience.
C) His unusual state of mind.
D) His knowledge about the company.

【题目】 According to the man, what might account for Peter appearing somewhat more self-assured than Rachel?

【翻译】 根据男士的说法,什么可能是Peter看起来比Rachel更自信的原因?

- A) 他对肢体语言的使用。 B) 他积累的经验。 C) 他不寻常的精神状态。
D) 他对公司的了解。

【答案】 A (细节题) His use of body language.

【定位】 M: When comparing them side by side, yes, Peter seemed more self-assured somehow. Maybe it was something about their body language.

男: 把他们并排比较时, 是的, Peter 不知怎的显得更自信。也许跟他们的肢体语言有关。

【信号】 男士的归因句 **Maybe it was....**。这是男士亲口给出的归因——Peter seemed more self-assured somehow 之后紧跟 Maybe it was something about their body language, 用 Maybe it was... 引出原因, 正是 account for 所问的答案句。

【替换】 Maybe it was something about their body language ↔ **His use of body language**
body language原词同指其运用

【排除】 B) **原词陷阱**

B 的 experience 来自录音 practically no work experience, 但原文说的是「两人几乎都没有工作经验」, 恰恰不是经验造成差异; B 把「没有经验」偷成「经验的积累」, 听到 experience 就选即落坑。

借用原文: practically no work experience

C) **偷换概念**

录音说 Peter 显得 composed and in control of his emotions (沉着、控制情绪), 是正面的镇定, 并非 unusual state of mind (异常心态); C 把镇定歪曲成「异常」, 且不是男士给的归因, 原文未提此因。

借用原文: composed and in control of his emotions

D) **张冠李戴**

D 的 knowledge about the company 化用录音 asked some very good questions about the position and the company, 但那是说 Rachel 问了好问题、显得很想要这份工作, 针对的是 Rachel、回答的是「是否 keen」, 与本题问 Peter 自信的归因无关。

借用原文: asked some very good questions about the position and the company

4. A) Compare the candidates side by side again.
B) Ask the board to cast the deciding vote.
C) Find a way to break the tie next time.
D) Let John make the final decision.

【题目】 What does the man say they will do if they can't reach an agreement?

【翻译】 男士说如果他们无法达成一致意见会怎么做？

- A) 再次并列比较候选人。 B) 请董事会投决定性的一票。 C) 下次找个办法打破平局。
D) 让John做最终决定。

【答案】 D (细节题) Let John make the final decision.

【定位】 M: Ah, well. If there's a tie, and we can't come to an agreement, then we'll take it to John and let him cast the deciding vote.

男：啊，好吧。如果出现平局、我们没法达成一致，那我们就把它交给 John，让他来投决定票。

【信号】 条件句 If...then 的对策落点。男士用 If there's a tie, and we can't come to an agreement, then we'll take it to John 给出明确的 If...then 对策；句中专有人名 John 是强定位信号，then 后的动作即答案。

【替换】 take it to John and let him cast the deciding vote ↔ Let John make the final decision
cast the deciding vote=make the final decision

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 的 compare side by side 取自男士早前的 When comparing them side by side，确是原词；但那是描述他们之前已做的对比，而非「谈不拢时的对策」，问的是 if can't agree 怎么办，A 时态与问点都不符。

借用原文：When comparing them side by side

B) 偷换概念

B 的 cast the deciding vote 正是录音原词 cast the deciding vote，极具迷惑；但录音里投决定票的是 John 一个人，B 却说交给 the board（董事会）投票，把「个人 John」偷换成「集体 board」。

借用原文：take it to John and let him cast the deciding vote

C) 偷换概念

C 的 break the tie 借用录音 If there's a tie 的 tie 一词，但录音对平局的对策是「这次就交给 John」，C 却说「找办法在下次打破平局」，把「当下交 John」偷改成「留待下次」，时点与做法都对不上。

借用原文：If there's a tie, and we can't come to an agreement

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

1 M: We're here with Clementine Ortega, head designer of the private fashion label L'Orange, to discuss her latest collection. Ms. Ortega, how would you describe this season's look?

M: 我们今天请到了私人时装品牌 L'Orange 的首席设计师 Clementine Ortega, 来聊聊她的最新系列。Ortega 女士, 您会如何描述这一季的风格?

2 W: To be honest, my preferred style has always been on the ambiguous side, and I think this collection is even more so. I try not to adhere to social norms and expectations. Rather, I always try to incorporate something slightly absurd into my aesthetic.

W: 说实话, 我偏爱的风格一直都是比较模糊的那种, 我觉得这个系列更是如此。我尽量不去遵循社会规范和期望。相反, 我总是试图在我的美学中融入一些略带荒诞的东西。

3 M: The assortments of accessories in this collection have had quite the impact on critics. The dazzling cape deployed at the end of the show, for example, bewildered many in the audience. What was your inspiration for this piece?

M: 这个系列中各种配饰的组合对评论家产生了相当大的影响。比如在秀场最后展示的那件炫目的披风, 就让观众席上的许多人感到困惑。这件作品的灵感来源是什么?

4 W: Over the summer, I traveled through rural mountain villages throughout Asia in search of handicrafts to decorate my new studio with. The embroidery done by the women in a particular village was so exquisite. I couldn't stop thinking about it. Trying to recreate their designs would have been futile. So instead, I applied my own eccentric approach. Using glitter, I drew similar intricate patterns onto the velvet cape. This ended up in the glamorous, luminous look that concluded the show.

W: 夏天的时候, 我去亚洲各地的乡村山区旅行, 寻找手工艺品来装饰我的新工作室。有个村子里的女人们做的刺绣实在太精美了。我一直忘不了。试图重现她们的设计是徒劳的。所以我采用了自己古怪的方法。我用闪粉在天鹅绒披风上画出类似的复杂图案。最后就有了为秀场收尾的那个华丽夺目的造型。

5 M: It was indeed majestic, and yet, dare I say, masculine at the same time.

M: 确实很有气势, 然而, 我能说吗, 同时又带着一种男性气质。

6 W: Well, yes, that was intentional. I like to merge styles that are often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum. Hence, the sparkling cape was paired with a traditional power suit you would typically see in a business setting. It was sensational, if I do say so myself.

W: 嗯, 是的, 这是有意为之。我喜欢融合那些通常处于时尚光谱两端的风格。因此, 闪亮的披风搭配了你通常会在商务场合看到的传统职业套装。恕我直言, 效果非常轰动。

7 M: Spectacular for sure! A stunning show all around. Going against stereotypes, the incorporation of indigenous aspects, along with your underlying signature touch, made this collection a statement of the season. You have proven yourself a formidable young designer, and we can't wait to see what creations you come up with next.

M: 确实壮观! 整场秀都令人惊艳。打破刻板印象、融入本土元素, 再加上您标志性的底层触感, 让这个系列成为本季的宣言。您证明了自己是一位了不起的年轻设计师, 我们迫不及待想看到您接下来会创作出什么作品。

5. A) The private label "L'Orange".
B) The woman's latest collection.
C) This season's new fashion.
D) The head designer's role.

【题目】 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

【翻译】 说话者主要在讨论什么?

A) 自有品牌"L'Orange" B) 女士的最新系列 C) 本季的新时尚 D) 首席设计师的角色

【答案】 B (主旨题) The woman's latest collection.

【定位】 We're here with Clementine Ortega, head designer of the private fashion label L'Orange, to discuss her latest collection.

我们今天请到了私人时装品牌 L'Orange 的首席设计师 Clementine Ortega, 来聊聊她的最新系列。

【信号】 开场引入语点题。记者开场白 to discuss her latest collection 直接交代了"今天来谈什么", 访谈类对话的中心话题几乎都由开场引入句给出, 这就是答案句。

【替换】 to discuss her latest collection ↔ The woman's latest collection.

her=the woman 指代对应

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

录音确实念到品牌名 the private fashion label L'Orange, 但它只是介绍设计师身份时的背景, 全程没有围绕"这个品牌"展开, 是听到原词就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: the private fashion label L'Orange

C) 偷换概念

记者后面问过 this season's look, C 借这个词把话题偷换成"本季新潮流"这种行业泛论; 可对话谈的始终是"她个人的这一系列", 不是整个时尚界的趋势。

借用原文: this season's look

D) 未提及

录音用 head designer 介绍她的职位, D 借此说成"首席设计师的职责"; 但全段没有一句在谈"这个职位要干什么", 是抓住头衔词的过度发挥。

借用原文: head designer

-
6. A) Something reflecting the social norms.
B) Something meeting public expectations.
C) Something slightly absurd.
D) Something a bit ambiguous.

【题目】 What does the woman say she always tries to incorporate into her aesthetic?

【翻译】女士说她总是试图将什么融入她的美学风格？

- A) 反映社会规范的东西 B) 符合公众期望的东西 C) 略微荒诞的东西
D) 有点模糊的东西

【答案】C (细节题) Something slightly absurd.

【定位】Rather, I always try to incorporate something slightly absurd into my aesthetic.

相反，我总是试着把一点略显荒诞的东西融入我的审美。

【信号】I always try to 是直接应答。被问者女设计师用 I always try to incorporate something slightly absurd 直接讲出她总加入的东西，主语+always 的自述句正是题干所问，是答案句。

【替换】something slightly absurd ↔ Something slightly absurd.

近乎原句对应

【排除】A) 与原文相反

录音里 I try not to adhere to social norms 是她要"避开"的东西，A 却说她要加入"反映社会规范"的东西，正好把否定听成了肯定。

借用原文：I try not to adhere to social norms

B) 与原文相反

原文 expectations 与 social norms 并列，都在 I try not to adhere to 的否定范围内；B 说她要"符合公众期待"的东西，与她的本意相反。

借用原文：social norms and expectations

D) 原词陷阱

录音里 my preferred style has always been on the ambiguous side 说的是她整体风格偏"含糊"，D 借 ambiguous 这个原词来答"她加入了什么"，但题问的是 incorporate 进去的具体东西 (absurd)，答非所问。

借用原文：my preferred style has always been on the ambiguous side

-
7. A) Merge styles often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum.
B) Learn from the designs of the Asian rural mountain villagers.
C) Make velvet capes look both majestic and masculine.
D) Draw intricate patterns onto a traditional power suit.

【题目】What does the woman say she likes to do?

【翻译】女士说她喜欢做什么？

- A) 融合通常处于时尚光谱两端的风格 B) 向亚洲乡村山区村民的设计学习
C) 让天鹅绒斗篷看起来既威严又阳刚 D) 在传统正装西服上绘制复杂的图案

【答案】A (细节题) Merge styles often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum.

【定位】I like to merge styles that are often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum.

我喜欢把那些常常处于时尚光谱两端的风格融合到一起。

【信号】 I like to 直陈偏好。 I like to merge styles that are often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum 用 I like to 直接说出她的偏好，正中题干，是答案句。

【替换】 merge styles that are often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum ↔

Merge styles often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum.

省略定语从句的同义压缩

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

录音里她去亚洲山村看了刺绣，但明说 Trying to recreate their designs would have been futile——照搬他们的设计是徒劳的，所以她没"学他们的设计"，B 把"放弃模仿"说反成"向他们学习"。

借用原文：Trying to recreate their designs would have been futile

C) 张冠李戴

majestic 和 masculine 是男主持人 masculine at the same time 给出的观感评价，C 盗用这两个原词，把"别人对作品的评价"伪装成"她喜欢做的事"，张冠李戴。

借用原文：masculine at the same time

D) 原词陷阱

I drew similar intricate patterns onto the velvet cape 是她做那件斗篷时的一次具体操作，D 把这个一次性细节冒充成她长期"喜欢做"的事，可题问的是她声明的偏好 (merge styles)，层级对不上。

借用原文：I drew similar intricate patterns onto the velvet cape

8. A) Obtaining the woman's signature.

B) Seeing the woman's new creations.

C) Incorporating indigenous aspects into his work.

D) Sharing more ideas with the woman next time.

【题目】 What is the man looking forward to?

【翻译】 男士期待什么？

A) 获得女士的签名 B) 看到女士的新作品 C) 将本土元素融入他的作品

D) 下次与女士分享更多想法

【答案】 B (细节题) Seeing the woman's new creations.

【定位】 we can't wait to see what creations you come up with next.

我们迫不及待想看看你接下来会创作出什么新作品。

【信号】 结尾 can't wait 表期待。男方在结尾说 we can't wait to see what creations you come up with next, can't wait to see 就是"期待"的强信号，是答案句。

【替换】 to see what creations you come up with next ↔ Seeing the woman's new creations.

come up with next=new creations

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

录音 your underlying signature touch 里 signature 指她"标志性"的风格印记, A 却理解成"获取她的签名", 把一词多义的 signature 偷换了义项, 且男方根本没说要签名。

借用原文: your underlying signature touch

C) 原词陷阱

the incorporation of indigenous aspects 是男方对本季作品已完成之处的称赞, 描述的是过去做成的事; C 盗用 indigenous 这个原词, 把"已经做到"说成"他期待去做", 时间和主体都错位。

借用原文: the incorporation of indigenous aspects

D) 未提及

录音结尾的 next 是接在 what creations you come up with next (下次的作品) 上的, D 借这个"下次"感造出"下次多分享想法", 可对话从没提"再聊/分享想法", 是无中生有。

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 Pet dogs can often readily understand a wide range of their owners' commands and gestures, but are these abilities inborn or are they exclusively learned through training? To find out, a new study examined whether stray dogs could understand human gestures. The study revealed that 80% of participating dogs successfully followed pointing gestures to a specific location despite having never received prior training. The results suggest that dogs can understand complex gestures by simply watching humans. This could have implications in reducing conflict between stray dogs and humans.

宠物狗往往能够轻易理解主人的各种命令和手势, 但这些能力是天生的还是完全通过训练习得的? 为了找到答案, 一项新研究考察了流浪狗能否理解人类手势。研究显示, 80%的参与犬只成功地跟随指向手势找到了特定位置, 尽管它们此前从未接受过训练。研究结果表明, 狗仅通过观察人类就能理解复杂的手势。这可能对减少流浪狗与人类之间的冲突具有意义。

2 Dogs were domesticated 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. This means they are probably the oldest domesticated animals on the planet. Humans then bred dogs with the most desirable and useful traits so that they could function as companions and workers. This resulted in domesticated dogs that are highly responsive to human commands and gestures. However, it was not clear whether dogs understand us through training alone, or whether this was an inherent ability. Why does this matter?

狗在10,000到15,000年前被驯化。这意味着它们可能是地球上最古老的驯化动物。人类随后培育具有最理想和最有用特征的狗, 使它们能够充当伴侣和工作犬。这造就了对人类命令和手势高度敏感的驯化犬。然而, 狗是仅通过训练理解我们, 还是这是一种固有能力, 目前尚不清楚。为什么这很重要?

3 Stray dogs are a common feature in cities around the world. They may observe and occasionally interact with people, but such dogs have never been trained, and are behaviorally "wild". Conflicts between stray dogs and humans are a problem. Understanding how humans shape stray dogs' behavior may help alleviate this problem. According to the researchers of the new study, stray dogs are intelligent creatures. They closely observe humans and use their understanding of us to make a decision. Treating stray dogs with sensitivity and respect, and giving them space, the researchers assert, can reduce much conflict.

流浪狗是世界各地城市的常见现象。它们可能观察并偶尔与人互动,但这些狗从未接受过训练,在行为上是"野生的"。流浪狗与人类之间的冲突是个问题。理解人类如何影响流浪狗的行为可能有助于缓解这个问题。根据这项新研究的研究人员所说,流浪狗是聪明的生物。它们密切观察人类,并利用对我们的理解来做出决定。研究人员断言,以敏感和尊重的态度对待流浪狗,并给予它们空间,可以减少许多冲突。

9. A) They could readily recognize their owner simply by looking.
B) They could understand the implications of human commands.
C) They could be domesticated to act as our companions.
D) They could follow pointing gestures without training.

【题目】 What does the passage say about 80% of participating dogs in the new study?

【翻译】 文章关于新研究中80%的参与犬只说了什么?

- A) 它们仅通过观察就能轻易识别出自己的主人。 B) 它们能够理解人类指令的含义。
C) 它们能够被驯化成为我们的伴侣。 D) 它们无需训练就能跟随指向手势。

【答案】 D (细节题) They could follow pointing gestures without training.

【定位】 The study revealed that 80% of participating dogs successfully followed pointing gestures to a specific location despite having never received prior training.

研究表明, 80% 参与实验的狗在从未接受过任何训练的情况下, 成功跟随指点手势找到了特定地点。

【信号】 数字 80% 即定位锚点。录音念到 80% of participating dogs 这个数字就是定位信号, 紧跟其后的 successfully followed pointing gestures to a specific location despite having never received prior training 即承载答案的那句, 听到数字就该锁定后半句。

【替换】 followed pointing gestures ↔ follow pointing gestures

近乎原词的同动作对应

despite having never received prior training ↔ without training

让步从句压缩成介词短语

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A readily recognize their owner simply by looking 借了录音第 1 段开头 readily understand 里的 readily 一词，但录音说的是'轻易理解命令手势'，从未说'看一眼就认出主人'，是把听到的熟词嫁接到没说过的上。

借用原文：readily understand a wide range of their owners' commands and gestures

B) 偷换概念

B understand the implications of human commands 用了录音里的 commands，但 80% 那句讲的是'跟随手势找到地点'，并非'理解命令的言外之意 (implications) '；implications 一词录音另有出处（讲研究意义），被挪来制造混淆。

借用原文：This could have implications in reducing conflict

C) 张冠李戴

C domesticated to act as our companions 的 domesticated、companions 都出自录音第 2 段讲'家养狗被驯化成伴侣'，但第 9 题问的是新研究里的 80% 流浪狗，C 把'家养狗'的事安到了'实验流浪狗'头上。

借用原文：they could function as companions and workers

-
10. A) Cultivating them to be intelligent creatures.
B) Training them to behave like domesticated dogs.
C) Understanding how humans impact their behavior.
D) Taking measures to reduce their numbers.

【题目】 What may help alleviate the problem caused by stray dogs?

【翻译】 什么可能有助于缓解流浪犬造成的问题？

- A) 培养它们成为聪明的生物。 B) 训练它们像驯化犬一样行事。
C) 理解人类如何影响它们的行为。 D) 采取措施减少它们的数量。

【答案】 C (细节题) Understanding how humans impact their behavior.

【定位】 Understanding how humans shape stray dogs' behavior may help alleviate this problem.

理解人类如何塑造流浪狗的行为，可能有助于缓解这一问题。

【信号】 help alleviate 即办法落点。 录音第 3 段 may help alleviate this problem 与题干 alleviate the problem 完全呼应，这句的主语 Understanding how humans shape stray dogs' behavior 就是'有助于缓解'的那件事，help 一出现即落点。

【替换】 Understanding how humans shape stray dogs' behavior ↔

Understanding how humans impact their behavior

同义动词替换 shape=impact

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A Cultivating them to be intelligent creatures 借了录音 stray dogs are intelligent creatures 里的 intelligent creatures, 但原文是'流浪狗本就是聪明的生物', 并没说'培养它们变聪明'能缓解问题, 盗原词却扭了意思。

借用原文: stray dogs are intelligent creatures

B) 与原文相反

B Training them to behave like domesticated dogs 拼了录音的 training、domesticated, 但全文恰恰强调流浪狗'未经训练'也能懂人、应'给空间善待', '训练成家养狗'与文章主张方向相反。

借用原文: dogs that are highly responsive to human commands and gestures

D) 未提及

D Taking measures to reduce their numbers (采取措施减少其数量) 录音全篇未提'减少流浪狗数量', 是凭'流浪狗是问题'想当然推出的极端办法, 原文谈的是'理解与善待'而非清除。

-
11. A) Tame them through repeated training.
B) Treat them with sensitivity and respect.
C) Make them responsive to our commands.
D) Watch their behavior and try to improve it.

【题目】 What do the researchers suggest we do to reduce conflicts between stray dogs and humans?

【翻译】 研究人员建议我们做什么来减少流浪犬与人类之间的冲突?

- A) 通过反复训练驯服它们。 B) 以敏感和尊重的态度对待它们。
C) 使它们对我们的指令做出反应。 D) 观察它们的行为并尝试改善。

【答案】 B (细节题) Treat them with sensitivity and respect.

【定位】 Treating stray dogs with sensitivity and respect, and giving them space, the researchers assert, can reduce much conflict.

研究者断言, 以体贴和尊重对待流浪狗、给它们空间, 可以大大减少冲突。

【信号】 researchers assert 即建议落点。 录音末句 the researchers assert, can reduce much conflict 里 the researchers assert (研究者断言) 正是建议信号, 与题干 suggest 对应; 其前的 Treating stray dogs with sensitivity and respect 就是被建议的做法。

【替换】 Treating stray dogs with sensitivity and respect ↔ **Treat them with sensitivity and respect**
动名词转祈使、近乎原词

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A Tame them through repeated training 借了全文反复出现的 training, 但研究者主张'善待、给空间', 且全文强调流浪狗'未经训练也能懂人', '反复训练驯服'与建议方向相反。

借用原文: such dogs have never been trained

C) 张冠李戴

C Make them responsive to our commands 用了录音第 2 段 highly responsive to human commands, 但那是描述'家养狗被驯化后的结果', 并非研究者对'如何减少流浪狗冲突'的建议, 对象与语境都错位。

借用原文: highly responsive to human commands and gestures

D) 偷换概念

D Watch their behavior and try to improve it 蹭了录音 They closely observe humans 的 observe/behavior, 但原文是说'狗观察人', 且研究者建议是'善待给空间', 并非'人观察狗的行为并改进它', 主客颠倒且非建议内容。

借用原文: They closely observe humans and use their understanding of us

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

1 Think your refrigerator is just one big box of evenly cold air? Not so! The temperature inside the average fridge actually varies from front to back, bottom to top and everywhere in between. Because of this, food product placement within the appliance is far more important than you probably realize.

你以为冰箱只是一个温度均匀的大冷藏箱吗?并非如此!普通冰箱内部的温度实际上从前到后、从下到上以及各个位置之间都存在差异。因此,食品在冰箱内的摆放位置远比你想象的重要得多。

2 The whole purpose of the modern refrigerator is to slow the growth of bacteria, which thrive in temperatures from 4.4 to 60 degrees Celsius. As a result, refrigerators are typically set at or below that low end to protect foods against bacteria. Although it might seem like time spent organizing the fridge will spoil your day, doing so will actually make it more user-friendly, easier to clean and food safety-conscious.

现代冰箱的全部目的是减缓细菌的生长,而细菌在4.4至60摄氏度的温度下繁殖旺盛。因此,冰箱通常被设定在该低温端或更低,以保护食品免受细菌侵害。尽管花时间整理冰箱似乎会破坏你的一天,但这样做实际上会使冰箱更便于使用、更易于清洁并更注重食品安全。

3 Those little bins on the inside of refrigerator doors are convenient, but they don't maintain a consistent temperature, so definitely refrain from putting perishable foods in there. The top area is not as cold as the bottom of the fridge, so save it for the foods that don't need extra-chilly temperatures. Store foods that are ready to eat or already cooked on the top shelf. The middle shelf is the most temperature-controlled part of the fridge, so place eggs here. Drinks and prepared foods can also live on the middle shelf if you ran out of room up top. The back of the bottom shelf is the coldest spot in the fridge, so

store perishable dairy products here to keep them edible longer. Never store foods with high water content here, because the water within them can and will freeze, effectively ruining them.

冰箱门内侧的那些小储物格虽然方便,但它们无法保持恒定的温度,因此千万不要把易腐食品放在那里。冰箱顶部区域不如底部冷,所以把它留给那些不需要超低温的食品。将即食或已烹饪的食品存放在顶层。中层是冰箱中温度控制最稳定的部分,所以把鸡蛋放在这里。如果顶层没有空间了,饮料和预制食品也可以放在中层。底层后部是冰箱中最冷的地方,所以把易腐的乳制品存放在这里以延长它们的保质期。切勿在此处存放含水量高的食品,因为其中的水分会结冰,实际上会毁掉这些食品。

12. A) The temperature inside it varies from place to place.
B) Proper placement facilitates access to food products.
C) Its different shelves are designed for different purposes.
D) The space in an average fridge changes from top to bottom.

【题目】 Why is food product placement within the fridge very important?

【翻译】 为什么冰箱内食品摆放位置非常重要?

- A) 冰箱内部各处温度不同。 B) 恰当的摆放便于取用食品。
C) 冰箱不同的搁板是为不同目的设计的。 D) 普通冰箱从上到下的空间各不相同。

【答案】 A (细节题) The temperature inside it varies from place to place.

【定位】 The temperature inside the average fridge actually varies from front to back, bottom to top and everywhere in between. Because of this, food product placement within the appliance is far more important than you probably realize.

普通冰箱内部的温度实际上从前到后、从下到上以及中间各处都不一样。正因如此,食物在冰箱内的摆放位置远比你以为的重要得多。

【信号】 Because of this 因果回指。 Because of this 是答案信号: this 回指前一句讲的温度处处不同,紧接着说正因如此摆放才重要,所以前一句 The temperature inside the average fridge actually varies 就是位置重要的原因。

【替换】 The temperature inside the average fridge actually varies from front to back, bottom to top and everywhere in between

↔ **The temperature inside it varies from place to place.**

处处不同概括为因地制宜

【排除】 B) 未提及

Proper placement facilitates access to food products. 说摆放是为了方便取放，但录音解释的原因只有温度因位置而异，全程没提取放是否方便，属于录音未提及的角度。

C) 原词陷阱

Its different shelves are designed for different purposes. 听起来很对，但它说的是层架被设计成不同用途，而录音第一段给的原因是温度因位置而异；它借后文反复出现的 shelf 字眼制造听到就想选的诱惑，却答非所问。

借用原文：The middle shelf is the most temperature-controlled part of the fridge

D) 偷换概念

The space in an average fridge changes from top to bottom. 几乎照搬录音句式，却把变化的主语从温度换成了空间 space；录音说的是 The temperature inside the average fridge actually varies，变的是温度不是空间，属偷换核心概念。

借用原文：The temperature inside the average fridge actually varies from front to back, bottom to top and everywhere in between

-
13. A) To slow the rising of temperature in it.
B) To provide a big box of evenly cold air.
C) To prevent germs from growing quickly.
D) To keep the food cold as long as possible.

【题目】 What does the passage say is the whole purpose of the modern refrigerator?

【翻译】 文章认为现代冰箱的全部目的是什么？

- A) 减缓冰箱内温度上升。 B) 提供一个温度均匀的低温大空间。 C) 防止细菌快速生长。
D) 尽可能长时间地保持食物低温。

【答案】 C （目的题） To prevent germs from growing quickly.

【定位】 The whole purpose of the modern refrigerator is to slow the growth of bacteria, which thrive in temperatures from 4.4 to 60 degrees Celsius.

现代冰箱的根本目的是减缓细菌的生长，这些细菌在 4.4 到 60 摄氏度之间会大量繁殖。

【信号】 purpose is to 直接点明。 The whole purpose of the modern refrigerator is to slow the growth of bacteria 用 purpose is to 把目的直接说出，是最强的答案信号，听到 purpose 就该锁定其后的 to do 内容。

【替换】 to slow the growth of bacteria ↔ To prevent germs from growing quickly.
bacteria=germs, slow growth=prevent growing quickly

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

To slow the rising of temperature in it. 借用了录音里反复出现的 temperature 字眼，把目的说成减缓升温；但录音明说目的是 to slow the growth of bacteria，减缓的是细菌生长不是温度上升，盗词却答错对象。

借用原文：to slow the growth of bacteria

B) 与原文相反

To provide a big box of evenly cold air. 几乎照搬录音开头 one big box of evenly cold air，但那是录音先抛出又立刻否定（Not so）的错误印象，并非冰箱目的，盗用否定前的说法。

借用原文：Think your refrigerator is just one big box of evenly cold air? Not so!

D) 未提及

To keep the food cold as long as possible. 是凭常识容易选的诱饵，听起来冰箱不就是保冷吗；但录音点明的目的是抑制细菌生长，没说根本目的是尽量久保冷，属未提及的常识陷阱。

14. A) On the top shelf.

B) In the middle section.

C) On the inside of its doors.

D) At the back of its bottom shelf.

【题目】 Where in the fridge should we store foods already cooked?

【翻译】 已经烹饪好的食物应该存放在冰箱的什么位置？

A) 最上层搁板。 B) 中间部分。 C) 冰箱门内侧。 D) 冰箱底层搁板后部。

【答案】 A (细节题) On the top shelf.

【定位】 Store foods that are ready to eat or already cooked on the top shelf.

把即食或已经煮熟的食物放在顶层。

【信号】 对象+位置直接配对。 Store foods that are ready to eat or already cooked on the top shelf 把对象 already cooked 与位置 the top shelf 直接配在一句里，信号就是题干所问食物原词出现处，紧跟其后的就是位置。

【替换】 on the top shelf ↔ **On the top shelf.**

位置词原样对应

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

In the middle section. 盗用录音里真实出现的 middle shelf, 但录音说中层最恒温、用来放 eggs, 不是放熟食; 听到 middle 就选会答非所问。

借用原文: The middle shelf is the most temperature-controlled part of the fridge, so place eggs here.

C) 原词陷阱

On the inside of its doors. 盗用录音的 inside of refrigerator doors, 但录音说门内温度不稳、要避免放易腐食物, 并未指派熟食, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: Those little bins on the inside of refrigerator doors...refrain from putting perishable foods in there.

D) 原词陷阱

At the back of its bottom shelf. 盗用录音真实位置 back of the bottom shelf, 但录音说那里最冷、用来放 perishable dairy products, 不是熟食, 盗位置却对错食物。

借用原文: The back of the bottom shelf is the coldest spot in the fridge, so store perishable dairy products here

15. A) They will be extra-chilly.

B) They will be hard to defrost.

C) They will be contaminated.

D) They will be ruined.

【题目】 Why should we never store foods with high water content at the back of the bottom shelf?

【翻译】 为什么我们绝不应该把含水量高的食物存放在底层搁板后部?

A) 它们会变得格外冰冷。 B) 它们会难以解冻。 C) 它们会被污染。

D) 它们会被毁坏。

【答案】 D (细节题) They will be ruined.

【定位】 Never store foods with high water content here, because the water within them can and will freeze, effectively ruining them.

绝不要把含水量高的食物放在这里, 因为它们里面的水会结冰, 等于把它们毁了。

【信号】 because 引出后果。 because the water within them can and will freeze, effectively ruining them 由 because 引出禁止的原因, effectively ruining them 是落点后果, because 后到句末就是答案句。

【替换】 effectively ruining them ↔ **They will be ruined.**

ruining 主动转被动

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

They will be extra-chilly. 借用录音前文出现的 extra-chilly 字眼，但那词是讲顶层不必放需要极冷的食物，与底层含水食物被毁无关；底层后果是结冰损坏不是单纯变冷。

借用原文：save it for the foods that don't need extra-chilly temperatures

B) 过度推断

They will be hard to defrost. 顺着结冰往下想出难以解冻，但录音只说结冰把食物毁了，没提解冻难易，属在结冰基础上多推一步。

C) 未提及

They will be contaminated. 说会被污染，但录音讲的后果是结冰损坏，全程没提污染，属录音未涉及的角度。

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 My current research is mainly looking at factors like stress and how it affects our immune system. So the current projects that I'm quite excited about are looking at older people and factors that are important to them.

我目前的研究主要关注压力等因素以及它如何影响我们的免疫系统。所以我目前非常感兴趣的项目是关注老年人以及对他们来说重要的因素。

2 In one project we are looking at hip fracture in older people, which is a common event and we're trying to understand the impact of depression. Often people in hospital with a hip fracture develop depression, and these are the people that then go on to become feeble a lot more quickly than others. They get infections. Often these infections lead to death. So we're trying to slow down that progression to feebleness. So if we can better understand how these factors interact, then we can actually start doing something about it.

在一个项目中，我们正在研究老年人的髋部骨折，这是一个常见事件，我们试图理解抑郁症的影响。通常髋部骨折住院的人会出现抑郁症，而这些人随后会比其他人更快地变得虚弱。他们会感染疾病。这些感染往往会导致死亡。所以我们试图减缓这种向虚弱发展的进程。因此，如果我们能更好地理解这些因素如何相互作用，那么我们实际上就可以开始采取行动。

3 The impact that my research will have in Birmingham, first of all, is obviously for older people because these are the people that are having hip fractures and developing depression, and we're trying to improve their health and their quality of life. But this isn't just a problem in Birmingham or even in the UK. This is a problem globally. People are aging. There's a lot more people in the older generation who are living for longer but not necessarily staying healthy for a large part of their lives. So the last part of

their life can often be full of ill health, and we're trying to understand factors that can contribute to the quality of life later on.

我的研究在伯明翰产生的影响，首先显然是针对老年人，因为这些人正在经历髌部骨折并出现抑郁症，我们试图改善他们的健康和生活质量。但这不仅仅是伯明翰甚至英国的问题。这是一个全球性问题。人们正在老龄化。老年群体中有更多的人活得更长，但不一定在他们生命的大部分时间里保持健康。所以他们生命的最后阶段往往充满了疾病，我们试图理解能够影响晚年生活质量的因素。

4 I think the thing that excites me most about my research is that it feels real and relevant. Lots of academics are probably very excited about their research, but it might not be that relevant to those around them. Whereas I feel that the work I do is relevant to everyone because everyone is aging. Health is an issue for everyone, regardless of their age, and what I'm trying to do is understand the factors that affect health and how we can improve the quality of life in people. So that's one of the things that really excites me about it. One of the other things is, rather than just taking one perspective, so rather than looking at aging and health just from the perspective of the psychologist, we are now bringing together a lot of different techniques and a lot of different viewpoints to actually look at the sort of different factors affecting health.

我认为我的研究最让我兴奋的是它感觉真实且相关。许多学者可能对他们的研究非常兴奋，但它可能与他们周围的人不那么相关。而我觉得我所做的工作与每个人都相关，因为每个人都在衰老。健康是每个人的问题，无论他们的年龄如何，而我试图做的是理解影响健康的因素以及我们如何改善人们的生活质量。所以这是真正让我兴奋的事情之一。另一件事是，我们不是只从一个角度出发，不是仅仅从心理学家的角度来看待衰老和健康，我们现在正在汇集许多不同的技术和许多不同的观点，来实际研究影响健康的各种不同因素。

16. A) Chronic depression.

B) Growing feebleness.

C) Hip fracture.

D) Fatal infections.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is quite common among older people?

【翻译】 说话者说在老年人中什么是相当常见的？

A) 慢性抑郁症。 B) 日益虚弱。 C) 髌部骨折。 D) 致命性感染。

【答案】 C (细节题) Hip fracture.

【定位】 In one project we are looking at hip fracture in older people, which is a common event and we're trying to understand the impact of depression.

在一个项目里，我们研究老年人的髌部骨折，这是一种常见的情况，我们想弄清抑郁对它的影响。

【信号】 which is a common event 直接点“常见”。答案句里 which is a common event (这是一种常见的情况) 紧跟在 hip fracture in older people 之后，which 指代的正是 hip fracture，这个“常见”信号词把答案锁死在髌部骨折上。

【替换】 hip fracture in older people, which is a common event ↔ **Hip fracture.**

原词直接对应 + common 坐实

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确实念到 depression, A 的 Chronic depression. 借此勾人, 但原文说的是"骨折后常发展出抑郁", 抑郁是骨折带来的结果, 且并未被 common 修饰, 也没说是"chronic (慢性)", 答非所问。

借用原文: these are the people that then go on to become feeble a lot more quickly

B) **原词陷阱**

录音说 become feeble a lot more quickly, B 的 Growing feebleness. 取了这个 feeble, 但原文讲的是骨折 + 抑郁导致"更快变虚弱"这一恶化进程, 并非在说"老年人中常见的是虚弱", 对不上题干的"常见"。

借用原文: become feeble a lot more quickly than others

D) **原词陷阱**

录音说 They get infections. Often these infections lead to death., D 的 Fatal infections. 拼合了 infections 和"致命", 但原文 often 修饰的是"感染导致死亡"这一后续后果, 处于"骨折→抑郁→虚弱→感染→死亡"链条末端, 不是题干问的"常见之事"本身。

借用原文: Often these infections lead to death.

17. A) It feels real and relevant.

B) It contributes to psychology.

C) It outcompetes lots of academics' research.

D) It wins recognition outside of Birmingham.

【题目】 **What does the speaker think excites her most about her research?**

【翻译】 说话者认为她的研究最令她兴奋的是什么?

- A) 它让人感觉真实且切题。 B) 它对心理学有贡献。 C) 它胜过许多学者的研究。
D) 它在Birmingham之外赢得认可。

【答案】 **A** (态度观点题) It feels real and relevant.

【定位】 I think the thing that excites me most about my research is that it feels real and relevant.

我认为我的研究最让我兴奋的地方, 在于它让人感到真实而切身相关。

【信号】 **excites me most 直接领出答案。** 答案句 the thing that excites me most about my research is that it feels real and relevant 里 excites me most 与题干 excites her most 是同一表态信号, is that 后面那句就是她给出的理由, 定位精准。

【替换】 it feels real and relevant ↔ **It feels real and relevant.**

几乎原句搬入选项

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确有 from the perspective of the psychologist, B 的 It contributes to psychology. 借 psychology 勾人, 但原文是说"不再只从心理学家的单一视角看", 恰恰在强调超越心理学, 而非"为心理学做贡献", 意思反向。

借用原文: rather than looking at aging and health just from the perspective of the psychologist

C) 过度推断

录音说 Lots of academics are probably very excited about their research, but it might not be that relevant, C 的 It outcompetes lots of academics' research. 借 academics 勾人, 但原文只是用别的学者作对比来突出"自己的研究更切身相关", 从未说"胜过 / outcompete"别人, 属过度拔高。

借用原文: Lots of academics are probably very excited about their research, but it might not be that relevant to those around them

D) 原词陷阱

Birmingham 是录音里反复出现的地名(见 The impact that my research will have in Birmingham), D 的 It wins recognition outside of Birmingham. 借它勾人, 但录音从没说研究"在伯明翰之外赢得认可", 只说这是"全球性问题", 把"问题是全球的"偷换成"研究在外地获认可"。

借用原文: But this isn't just a problem in Birmingham or even in the UK. This is a problem globally.

-
18. A) By bringing together experts old and young.
B) By counting on advanced modern technology.
C) By making full use of her expertise.
D) By combining multiple perspectives.

【题目】 How does the speaker approach her research project?

【翻译】 说话者如何开展她的研究项目?

- A) 通过把年长和年轻的专家聚集在一起。 B) 通过依靠先进的现代技术。
C) 通过充分利用她的专业知识。 D) 通过结合多种视角。

【答案】 D (细节题) By combining multiple perspectives.

【定位】 rather than just taking one perspective, so rather than looking at aging and health just from the perspective of the psychologist, we are now bringing together a lot of different techniques and a lot of different viewpoints to actually look at the sort of different factors affecting health.

与其只采取单一视角, 与其只从心理学家的角度看待衰老与健康, 我们现在汇集了许多不同的技术和许多不同的观点, 来真正审视影响健康的各种因素。

【信号】 **rather than... we are now bringing together 对比转折**。答案句用 rather than just taking one perspective 先否定"单一视角", 再以 we are now bringing together a lot of different techniques and a lot of different viewpoints 给出真正做法, "不是A而是B"的对比让 B 半句成为答案落点。

【替换】 a lot of different techniques and a lot of different viewpoints ↔

By combining multiple perspectives.

different viewpoints = multiple perspectives 同义改写

bringing together ↔ **combining**

bring together = combine 同义动词

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

录音确有 bringing together, A 的 By bringing together experts old and young. 借此勾人, 但原文汇集的是 different techniques and viewpoints (技术与观点), 不是"老少专家", old and young 是套用别处的 older / young 之类印象, 张冠李戴。

借用原文: we are now bringing together a lot of different techniques and a lot of different viewpoints

B) **过度推断**

录音说 a lot of different techniques (多种不同的技术手段), B 的 By counting on advanced modern technology. 借 techniques 勾人, 但原文只说"多种技术手段", 从没说"依赖先进的现代科技", advanced modern 是凭空添加的拔高。

借用原文: bringing together a lot of different techniques

C) **与原文相反**

By making full use of her expertise. 即"充分用她自己(心理学家)的专长", 这正是录音用 rather than... just from the perspective of the psychologist 明确否定的单一视角做法, 选项取了被否定的那一半, 与原文意思相反。

借用原文: rather than looking at aging and health just from the perspective of the psychologist

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

1 Americans are obsessed with celebrity chefs. We talk about them and try to eat like them. But could we learn something more from them than recipes and techniques?

美国人痴迷于名厨。我们谈论他们, 并试图像他们一样饮食。但我们能否从他们那里学到比食谱和技巧更多的东西?

2 According to market data enterprises, Americans spend nearly 10 billion dollars a year on self-help and personal-organization products. The market is huge, partly because most colleges and graduate schools don't teach basic organization, but cooking schools and professional kitchens do.

根据市场数据企业的统计,美国人每年在自助和个人组织产品上花费近100亿美元。这个市场巨大,部分原因是大多数大学和研究生院不教授基本的组织方法,但烹饪学校和专业厨房会教。

3 Perhaps the principles of cooking organization can be extended to help even those of us who aren't top chefs. The system that makes kitchens function is called "mise-en-place", or literally "put in place".

It's a French phrase that means to gather and arrange the ingredients and tools needed for cooking. 也许烹饪组织的原则可以延伸到帮助我们这些不是顶级厨师的人。使厨房运转的系统被称为mise-en-place,或字面意思是各就各位。这是一个法语短语,意思是收集和安排烹饪所需的食材和工具。

4 But for many professional cooks, the phrase means something deeper. Some cooks call it their religion. It helps them coordinate vast amounts of labor and material, and transforms the lives of its practitioners through focus and self-discipline. Students at the culinary institute of America view it as a way of life. It's a way of concentrating their mind to only focus on the aspects that they need to be working on at the moment, to kind of rid themselves of distractions. And it's a habit that some students carry with them even when they're not in the kitchen. They mise-en-place their life. They set up their books for class. They set up their chef whites. They shine their shoes. They know everything that they need every step of the day.

但对许多专业厨师来说,这个短语意味着更深层的东西。一些厨师称之为他们的信仰。它帮助他们协调大量的劳动和材料,并通过专注和自律改变从业者的生活。美国烹饪学院的学生将其视为一种生活方式。这是一种集中精神的方式,只专注于他们此刻需要处理的方面,摆脱干扰。这是一些学生即使不在厨房时也会保持的习惯。他们mise-en-place他们的生活。他们为上课准备好书籍。他们准备好厨师服。他们擦亮鞋子。他们知道一天中每一步需要的一切。

5 Then how does one attain this level of organization? The key to high-level organization is the mindset. Cooks can easily do six hours of preparation for a three-hour dinner shift. "Mise-en-place forces cooks to account for every minute of their time and every movement. Every component of one single dish is in one single corner, so their hand literally moves inches," explains Dwayne Lipuma, an instructor at the culinary institute of America. "Once students set up their station, I should be able to cover up their eyes. And they should know that their knives are always here, their oil is always right here, their salt and pepper is always right here."

那么如何达到这种组织水平?高水平组织的关键是心态。厨师可以轻松地为三小时的晚餐班次做六小时的准备。美国烹饪学院的讲师Dwayne Lipuma解释说,mise-en-place迫使厨师对他们的每一分钟时间和每一个动作负责。一道菜的每个组成部分都在一个角落,所以他们的手实际上只移动几英寸。一旦学生设置好他们的工作台,我应该能够蒙住他们的眼睛。他们应该知道他们的刀具总是在这里,他们的油总是在这里,他们的盐和胡椒总是在这里。

6 But practiced at its highest level, mise-en-place says that time is precious, resources are precious, space is precious, your self-respect and the respect of others are precious. Use them wisely. Isn't that a philosophy for our time?

但在最高层次上实践时,mise-en-place表明时间是宝贵的,资源是宝贵的,空间是宝贵的,你的自尊和他人的尊重是宝贵的。明智地使用它们。这难道不是我们这个时代的哲学吗?

19. A) They don't teach basic organization.

B) They don't focus on teaching techniques.

C) They attach little importance to recipes.

D) They hire very few distinguished chefs.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about most colleges and graduate schools in America?

【翻译】说话者对美国大多数学院和研究生院有何看法？

- A) 它们不教授基本的组织方法。 B) 它们不注重教学技巧。 C) 它们不重视配方。
D) 它们雇用的杰出厨师很少。

【答案】A (细节题) They don't teach basic organization.

【定位】The market is huge, partly because most colleges and graduate schools don't teach basic organization, but cooking schools and professional kitchens do.

这个市场之所以巨大，部分原因在于大多数大学和研究生院并不教授基本的组织方法，而烹饪学校和专业厨房却教。

【信号】原因状语 because 引出的因果句。答案句由 partly because most colleges and graduate schools don't teach basic organization 这个 because 因果结构托出，讲者在解释“市场为何巨大”时正面说出了学校“不教什么”，这种交代原因的从句往往就是细节答案所在。

【替换】most colleges and graduate schools don't teach basic organization ↔

They don't teach basic organization.

把主语换成代词，其余几乎照搬

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

选项 They don't focus on teaching techniques. 借了录音开头 recipes and techniques 里的 techniques 制造熟耳感，但讲者从没说学校“不重视教技巧”，学校被说成不教的是 organization，不是 techniques，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：recipes and techniques

C) 原词陷阱

选项 They attach little importance to recipes. 取了开头 recipes and techniques 的 recipes，但录音并未说学校“不重视食谱”，更没把 recipes 和大学挂钩，是借原词编出的无中生有。

借用原文：recipes and techniques

D) 未提及

选项 They hire very few distinguished chefs. 用了贯穿全篇的 chefs 蹭话题，但录音通篇没提“学校聘用名厨多少”，hire very few distinguished chefs 完全是没听到的内容。

借用原文：celebrity chefs

20. A) It's unique to celebrity chefs.

B) It's a way of transformation.

C) It's too demanding for them.

D) It's a way of life to them.

【题目】How do students of the culinary institute of America view "mise-en-place" or "put in place"?

【翻译】美国烹饪学院的学生如何看待"mise-en-place"或"就位"?

- A) 这是名厨独有的。 B) 这是一种转变方式。 C) 这对他们要求过高。
D) 对他们来说这是一种生活方式。

【答案】D (态度观点题) It's a way of life to them.

【定位】Students at the culinary institute of America view it as a way of life.

美国烹饪学院的学生把它视为一种生活方式。

【信号】被点名群体后紧跟的“view it as...”态度句。讲者点出 Students at the culinary institute of America 这一群体后，紧接 view it as a way of life 直接给出他们的看法，这种“某群人 + view/see it as.....”的句子就是态度题的标准答案落点。

【替换】view it as a way of life ↔ It's a way of life to them.

view it as A 改写成 It's A to them

【排除】A) 偷换概念

选项 It's unique to celebrity chefs. 借了开头 celebrity chefs 的熟词，但录音说把它当生活方式的是学生，不是名厨独有；unique (独有) 这个范围限定录音根本没说，属偷换概念加原词诱选。

借用原文：celebrity chefs

B) 答非所问

选项 It's a way of transformation. 取自录音 transforms the lives of its practitioners 的 transform，听起来很耳熟，但那句是讲者总述 mise-en-place 的功效，不是“学生怎么看它”的答案；题问的是学生的 view，答案句明确是 a way of life。

借用原文：transforms the lives of its practitioners

C) 过度推断

选项 It's too demanding for them. 利用 focus and self-discipline 让人联想“很苛刻”，但录音从未说学生觉得它“太苛刻”，反而把它当生活方式正面接纳，too demanding 是凭印象的过度推断。

借用原文：focus and self-discipline

21. A) Respect others so as to be respected.

B) Use time and resources in a wise way.

C) Cultivate a habit of self-discipline.

D) Learn from philosophers earnestly.

【题目】What does the speaker advise us to do at the end of the talk?

【翻译】说话者在讲话结尾建议我们做什么？

- A) 尊重他人以获得尊重。 B) 明智地使用时间和资源。 C) 培养自律的习惯。
D) 认真向哲学家学习。

【答案】B (细节题) Use time and resources in a wise way.

【定位】 But practiced at its highest level, mise-en-place says that time is precious, resources are precious, space is precious, your self-respect and the respect of others are precious. Use them wisely.

但在最高层次上去实践，mise-en-place 告诉我们：时间是宝贵的，资源是宝贵的，空间是宝贵的，你的自尊和对他人的尊重都是宝贵的。要明智地使用它们。

【信号】 结尾的祈使劝告句“Use them wisely”。整段在罗列 time is precious, resources are precious 之后，以祈使句 Use them wisely. 收束，这句独立成句的劝告正是讲者在结尾给出的建议，是答案的落点。

【替换】 time is precious, resources are precious ↔ Use time and resources in a wise way.

把要珍惜的对象同义搬进祈使句

Use them wisely. ↔ in a wise way

wisely 改写成 in a wise way

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 Respect others so as to be respected. 借了 your self-respect and the respect of others are precious 里的 respect，但录音只把“尊重”列为“宝贵之物”之一，最后的劝告是 Use them wisely（明智使用），并非“尊重别人以换取被尊重”，且 so as to be respected 是录音没有的因果，属原词陷阱加过度推断。

借用原文：your self-respect and the respect of others are precious

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 Cultivate a habit of self-discipline. 取自第四段 focus and self-discipline 的 self-discipline，这是前文描述 mise-en-place 作用时的词，不是结尾劝告；题问 at the end，结尾讲者劝的是明智使用时间资源，不是培养自律。

借用原文：focus and self-discipline

D) **偷换概念**

选项 Learn from philosophers earnestly. 利用结尾 Isn't that a philosophy for our time? 的 philosophy 设套，但那只是反问“这难道不是我们时代的一种哲理吗”，并非叫人“认真向哲学家学习”，philosophers 与 learn from 都是录音没有的捏造。

借用原文：Isn't that a philosophy for our time?

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

1 Why do we stop making goals for ourselves and stop progressing in life? One reason is the belief that we should accept who we are and not constantly strive to improve ourselves. The mistake we make with this is that whilst self-acceptance is imperative, it should actually be used as the basis for growth. When we're not growing, learning and seeking improvements in our lives, we tend to stagnate, accepting what is, and stop believing we can be better.

为什么我们停止为自己制定目标并停止在生活中进步？原因之一是我们相信应该接受自己本来的样子，而不是不断努力提升自己。我们在这方面犯的错误是，虽然自我接纳至关重要，但实际上应该将其作为成长的基

础。当我们不成长、不学习、不在生活中寻求改进时,我们往往会停滞不前,接受现状,并停止相信自己可以变得更好。

2 A key tool for creating goals and progressing, is using our imagination. Yet as is so often the case, by the time we've reached midlife, we've stopped dreaming about what we want to achieve and feel quite negatively about goal setting. Instead of feeling confidence, happiness and satisfaction from achieving our goals, we feel we are always falling short. That leads to disappointment, and we stop dreaming. We stop imagining the life we'd like to have or the person we'd like to be, quickly finding ourselves shattered by the pain of our reality.

创建目标和取得进步的一个关键工具是运用我们的想象力。然而,正如常见的情况一样,到我们步入中年时,我们已经停止梦想自己想要实现什么,并对目标设定感到相当消极。我们不再从实现目标中感受到信心、快乐和满足,而是觉得自己总是达不到目标。这导致失望,我们停止梦想。我们停止想象自己想要拥有的生活或想要成为的人,很快就发现自己被现实的痛苦击垮。

3 Up until now, unless we work in the creative industry, we've found the idea of using "play" a bit childish. In the West, we're mostly operating from our heads, the rational mind. But it's beginning to be better understood, because using our imagination is actually one of the most powerful things we could ever do.

到目前为止,除非我们在创意行业工作,否则我们会觉得使用"玩耍"这个概念有点幼稚。在西方,我们大多是用头脑、用理性思维来运作。但人们开始更好地理解这一点,因为使用我们的想象力实际上是我们能做的最强大的事情之一。

4 The problem with finding ourselves irritated for not achieving the goal is because the goal always changes and we're always adapting, whether we realize it or not. What happens, therefore, is that we end up feeling like we're never going to reach our goals. And herein lies one of the biggest misconceptions and reasons for failure, dissatisfaction and unhappiness. We measure against the goal, rather than where we've come from. Dan Sullivan calls this "the gap and the gain". We measure always against the goal, which we never feel we're reaching, rather than the gain, that is where we've come from. In measuring where we've come from, rather than where we're trying to get to, we see results. We see things we've taken for granted, or not noticed. It's a simple, yet profound change in perception, and what I love about it is the power it has to instantly shift us up a gear. It's so, so simple, yet has an immediate, positive impact on our thinking.

发现自己因未能实现目标而恼怒的问题在于,目标总是在变化,无论我们是否意识到,我们总是在适应。因此,结果是我们最终感觉自己永远无法达到目标。这正是导致失败、不满和不快乐的最大误解和原因之一。我们用目标来衡量,而不是用我们的起点来衡量。Dan Sullivan把这称为"差距与收获"。我们总是用目标来衡量,感觉自己永远达不到,而不是用收获来衡量,也就是我们的起点。通过衡量我们从哪里来,而不是我们要去哪里,我们看到了结果。我们看到了那些被我们视为理所当然或未曾注意到的事情。这是一个简单却深刻的认知转变,我喜欢它的地方在于它能立即让我们提升一个档次。它非常非常简单,却对我们的思维产生了立竿见影的积极影响。

22. A) The motive for hard work.
B) The reason for stagnation.
C) The basis for self-improvement.
D) The justification for self-confidence.

【题目】 What should self-acceptance be used as according to the speaker?

【翻译】 根据讲话者的观点,自我接纳应该被用作什么?

- A) 努力工作的动机。 B) 停滞不前的理由。 C) 自我提升的基础。
D) 自信的正当理由。

【答案】 C (细节题) The basis for self-improvement.

【定位】 The mistake we make with this is that whilst self-acceptance is imperative, it should actually be used as the basis for growth.

我们在这件事上犯的误差是: 尽管自我接纳至关重要, 但它其实应当被用作成长的基础。

【信号】 转折 whilst + 定性结构 used as。答案句先用让步 whilst self-acceptance is imperative (尽管自我接纳重要) 退一步, 再用 it should actually be used as the basis for growth 给出真正主张, actually 加重了转折后的落点, 正是这句对 self-acceptance 做了定性。

【替换】 used as the basis for growth ↔ The basis for self-improvement.

growth = self-improvement 同义替换

【排除】 A) 未提及

The motive for hard work. 把 self-acceptance 说成『努力工作的动机』, 原文只讲它是成长的基础, 从未提 hard work, 也未提 motive, 属无中生有。

B) 原词陷阱

The reason for stagnation. 借用了原文 we tend to stagnate 的同根词 stagnation 制造耳熟, 但原文说『不成长才会停滞』, stagnation 是不接纳成长的后果, 绝非 self-acceptance 被用作的角色, 属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文: we tend to stagnate

D) 偷换概念

The justification for self-confidence. 利用 self- 前缀与 C 的 self-improvement 混淆, 但原文落点是 growth/improvement, 不是 self-confidence, 且 justification (理由) 也非原文的 basis, 属偷换概念。

借用原文: the basis for growth

-
23. A) Feel confidence, happiness and satisfaction.
B) Believe they have achieved their life goals.
C) Use a key tool for setting ambitious goals.
D) Stop imagining further progress in life.

【题目】 What do people tend to do when they have reached midlife?

【翻译】当人们步入中年时,他们往往会做什么?

- A) 感到自信、幸福和满足。 B) 相信他们已经实现了人生目标。
C) 使用一个关键工具来设定雄心勃勃的目标。 D) 停止想象人生中的进一步进步。

【答案】D (细节题) Stop imagining further progress in life.

【定位】Yet as is so often the case, by the time we've reached midlife, we've stopped dreaming about what we want to achieve and feel quite negatively about goal setting. ... We stop imagining the life we'd like to have or the person we'd like to be.

然而正如常见的那样, 到我们步入中年时, 我们已经不再梦想自己想要实现什么, 并对设定目标抱有相当负面的感受。.....我们不再去想象自己想过的生活或想成为的人。

【信号】转折 Yet + midlife 时间锚 + 重复 stop。Yet as is so often the case, by the time we've reached midlife 用 Yet 转折并点出时间锚 midlife, 随后 we've stopped dreaming 与 We stop imagining the life we'd like to have 两次出现 stop, 反复强调的负向行为正是答案落点。

【替换】We stop imagining the life we'd like to have or the person we'd like to be ↔

Stop imagining further progress in life.

stop imagining 原词 + 概括化

we've stopped dreaming about what we want to achieve ↔

Stop imagining further progress in life.

stop dreaming = stop imagining progress

【排除】A) 与原文相反

Feel confidence, happiness and satisfaction. 三个词全部来自原文 Instead of feeling confidence, happiness and satisfaction from achieving our goals, 但原文前面是 Instead of (而不是), 意思恰恰是人们没有这些感受, 选项却取了被否定的内容, 是典型听到原词就选的陷阱。

借用原文: Instead of feeling confidence, happiness and satisfaction from achieving our goals

B) 与原文相反

Believe they have achieved their life goals. 说人们相信已达成人生目标, 而原文说中年时人们 feel we are always falling short (总觉得没达到), 方向完全相反, 属无中生有又反向。

借用原文: we feel we are always falling short

C) 张冠李戴

Use a key tool for setting ambitious goals. 里 a key tool 来自第 2 段开头 A key tool for creating goals and progressing, is using our imagination, 但那是作者讲『工具是什么』, 并非说中年人会去用它; 原文恰恰说中年时人们停止了想象, 选项张冠李戴。

借用原文: A key tool for creating goals and progressing, is using our imagination

24. A) We feel we are always falling behind others.
B) We have to adapt to the ever-changing goal.
C) There are various misconceptions about goal setting.
D) There are always problems with the goal originally set.

【题目】 Why do we find ourselves irritated for not achieving the goal?

【翻译】 为什么我们会因未能达成目标而感到恼怒？

- A) 我们觉得自己总是落后于他人。 B) 我们必须适应不断变化的目标。
C) 关于目标设定存在各种误解。 D) 最初设定的目标总是存在问题。

【答案】 B (细节题) We have to adapt to the ever-changing goal.

【定位】 The problem with finding ourselves irritated for not achieving the goal is because the goal always changes and we're always adapting, whether we realize it or not.

我们因没达成目标而恼火，问题在于：目标总在变化，而无论我们是否意识到，我们也总在不断适应。

【信号】 因果结构 The problem with ... is because. The problem with finding ourselves irritated for not achieving the goal is because the goal always changes 用 The problem ... is because 直接给出原因，because 后的 the goal always changes and we're always adapting 就是答案句核心。

【替换】 the goal always changes and we're always adapting ↔

We have to adapt to the ever-changing goal.

always changes + always adapting → ever-changing + adapt

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

We feel we are always falling behind others. 借了原文反复出现的 always 与 falling 的语感（如 we feel we are always falling short），但加了 others（落后于他人）。原文讲的是和自己的目标比、和来路比，从未说和别人比，others 是凭空添加。

借用原文：we feel we are always falling short

C) 原词陷阱

There are various misconceptions about goal setting. 搬用了原文 herein lies one of the biggest misconceptions 的 misconceptions，听着耳熟，但题目问的是『恼火的原因』，原因是 the goal always changes，而非泛泛地说『存在各种误解』，属听到原词就选的陷阱。

借用原文：herein lies one of the biggest misconceptions

D) 偷换概念

There are always problems with the goal originally set. 借了原文 The problem with... 的 problem 一词，但原文说的是『恼火这件事的问题在于目标在变』，不是说『当初设的目标本身有毛病』，把问题归错了对象。

借用原文：The problem with finding ourselves irritated for not achieving the goal

25. A) A noticeable change in the number of goals to achieve.
B) Measuring always against the gap rather than the gain.
C) Measuring where we've come from instead of measuring against the goal.
D) A proper conception of what we fail to notice in trying to achieve our goals.

【题目】 What does the speaker say has an immediate positive impact on our thinking?

【翻译】 讲话者说什么对我们的思维有立即的积极影响?

- A) 要实现的目标数量发生明显变化。 B) 总是根据差距而非收获来衡量。
C) 衡量我们从哪里来而不是根据目标来衡量。
D) 对我们在努力实现目标时未能注意到的事物有恰当的理解。

【答案】 C (细节题) Measuring where we've come from instead of measuring against the goal.

【定位】 We measure against the goal, rather than where we've come from. ... In measuring where we've come from, rather than where we're trying to get to, we see results. ... It's a simple, yet profound change in perception ... yet has an immediate, positive impact on our thinking.

我们对着目标来衡量，而不是衡量自己走过了多远。.....当我们衡量自己走过了多远、而非衡量离要去的地方还差多少时，我们就看到了成果。.....这是一种简单却深刻的认知转变.....却对我们的思维有着即时而正面的影响。

【信号】 正面评价 profound/positive impact 指向 measuring where we've come from。has an immediate, positive impact on our thinking 这句的『它』回指前文反复强调的 In measuring where we've come from, rather than where we're trying to get to, 作者用 profound、positive impact 正面定性的正是这种衡量来路的做法。

【替换】 measuring where we've come from, rather than where we're trying to get to ↔

Measuring where we've come from instead of measuring against the goal.

rather than = instead of, goal = where we're trying to get to

【排除】A) 未提及

A noticeable change in the number of goals to achieve. 说『要达成的目标数量发生明显变化』，原文谈的是衡量基准的转变（量来路 vs 量目标），从未提目标的数量变化，属未提及。

B) 与原文相反

Measuring always against the gap rather than the gain. 搬用了原文术语 We measure always against the goal 与 gap/gain，但作者批评的恰恰是『总对着 gap/goal 量』、推崇的是量 gain（来路）。选项说『量 gap 而非 gain』正好取了被否定的一面，与原文相反。

借用原文：We measure always against the goal

D) 偷换概念

A proper conception of what we fail to notice in trying to achieve our goals. 借了原文 things we've taken for granted, or not noticed 的 not noticed，拼成『对我们没注意到之物的正确认知』，但原文说有即时正面影响的是『衡量来路这一做法』本身，不是某种 conception，属偷换概念/过度拼凑。

借用原文：things we've taken for granted, or not noticed

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

67 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。

W: We are down to two candidates for one position, and we need to decide by the end of the day in order to finalize this whole procedure.

第1段，第1句

并列句 + 不定式 + 目的状语的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，具有一定代表性。但句子较短，缺少更复杂的从句或修饰成分，典型性中等。

The only difference worth noting, perhaps, is that it looks like Rachel scored moderately stronger grades throughout high school and university.

第4段，第2句

主系表 + 表语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"looks like"引导宾语从句也是常见表达。句中插入语、后置定语、比较级修饰都是真题常考结构，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句分析中。

In addition, Rachel interviewed very well.

第5段，第3句

简单句中带连接副词和方式状语的组合在真题中常见,但本句过于简短,缺少定语从句、复杂状语等高频考点结构,代表性一般。

I thought she came across as bright and alert.

第5段，第4句

think 后接省略 that 的宾语从句是四六级和考研高频句式,从句内的系动词短语 came across 也是常考表达,整体结构具有较高代表性和复用价值

She asked some very good questions about the position and the company, which made me think she is very keen about the job.

第6段，第2句

非限制性定语从句补充说明主句、宾语从句作think的宾语、make sb do结构，这些都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的句式。句子结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

He came across as respectful and professional, wouldn't you say?

第7段，第4句

陈述句 + 附加反问(tag question)的组合在口语和书面语中都较常见，具有一定典型性，但两个主句都相对简短，不属于考试中高频出现的长难句结构。

So, we agree that Rachel appeared inexperienced and less mature than Peter, even though both candidates are the same age and have practically no work experience.

第9段，第2句

本句的结构具有较强的代表性：主句 + 宾语从句 + 让步状语从句的组合，在四六级和考研真题中非常常见。宾语从句由 that 引导，让步状语从句由 even though 引导，都是高频考点。句中还包括比较结构和并列谓语，这些都是真题中反复出现的句式特征。掌握这类结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中，实用价值较高。

To be honest, I think I like Rachel better.

第12段，第3句

"I think + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的表达观点句式，省略 that 的用法也频繁出现。掌握此结构可直接迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

If there's a tie, and we can't come to an agreement, then we'll take it to John and let him cast the deciding vote.

第14段，第2句

条件状语从句加主句是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，"If...then..."结构高度典型。主句中并列谓语、使役动词、方向状语等也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句型中，代表性强。

Why does the man think it is difficult to make the decision?

第1题 题干

疑问句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，尤其是 think、believe、suppose 等动词后省略 that 的用法非常常见。形式主语 it 加不定式的结构也是典型的书面表达句式。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的代表性。

Both candidates are very keen on getting the job.

第1题，B

主系表结构是英语中最常见的基本句型之一，掌握后可迁移到大量描述状态或特征的句子。但本句过于简单，四六级和考研真题中更常出现带有从句修饰或复杂定语的主系表结构，本句的代表性中等偏下。

What do the speakers say may be worth noting?

第2题 题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）+ 疑问词在从句中充当成分，是四六级听力和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握该结构可直接迁移到大量真题中的疑问句和宾语从句分析，典型性强。

Both Rachel and Peter came across as respectful and professional.

第2题，A

"主语 + 系动词短语 + 表语" 的结构在考试中较为常见，"Both ... and ..." 并列主语和 "came across as" 系动词用法也是典型考点，具有较好的代表性。

Both Rachel and Peter excelled in their academic pursuit.

第2题，C

"Both ... and ..." 并列主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语是常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题中更高频的结构特征，典型性中等。

According to the man, what might account for Peter appearing somewhat more self-assured than Rachel?

第3题 题干

本句涵盖疑问句倒装、情态动词作谓语、疑问词作主语、复合宾语（名词 + 现在分词）、介词短语作状语、比较结构省略等多种成分和结构；宾语中的"Peter appearing"是容易误判的坑点（可能被误认为独立谓语或从句）；作为成分划分练习句，能够覆盖较丰富的知识点和常见易错点，训练价值较高。

I try not to adhere to social norms and expectations.

第2段，第2句

本句的 "try (not) to do" 结构是四六级和考研常考的动词 + 不定式搭配，具有一定代表性。但整体为简单句，没有从句或复杂修饰成分，不如主从复合句那样典型。掌握后可迁移到类似的 "decide/plan/hope to do" 等结构，但复用范围有限。

I couldn't stop thinking about it.

第4段，第3句

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 动名词宾语" 结构在四六级、考研阅读中较为常见，属于日常表达心理状态的典型句式，掌握后有一定迁移性，但不属于高频复杂句式，代表性中等。

Trying to recreate their designs would have been futile.

第4段，第4句

本句覆盖动名词短语作主语、系动词完成式作谓语、形容词作表语三种核心成分，且主语内部嵌套不定式短语，能够训练学生识别非谓语动词结构、区分动名词与不定式的句法功能、理解系表结构。主语部分的动名词短语是常考易错点，具有较高练习价值。

So instead, I applied my own eccentric approach.

第4段，第5句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在各类考试中很常见，具有一定代表性。句首用 "So" 和 "instead" 承接上文也是典型的语篇衔接手段。但由于句式过于简单，缺少复合句、长难句等考试中更高频的结构特征，代表性中等偏下。

Using glitter, I drew similar intricate patterns onto the velvet cape.

第4段，第6句

分词短语作状语位于句首、主句为主谓宾加介词短语状语的结构，是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。这种 "分词短语 + 逗号 + 主句" 的模式在阅读理解和翻译题中反复出现，掌握后迁移价值高。唯一不足是本句为简单句，未涉及从句，但作为状语识别的典型例句代表性强。

M: It was indeed majestic, and yet, dare I say, masculine at the same time.

第5段，第1句

覆盖主系表结构、并列表语、插入语和状语，成分种类中等，插入语的识别对初学者有一定训练价值，但整体结构偏简单，缺少宾语、定语从句等常见易错点

Hence, the sparkling cape was paired with a traditional power suit you would typically see in a business setting.

第6段，第3句

被动语态加省略关系代词的限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似结构，迁移性强

It was sensational, if I do say so myself.

第6段，第4句

条件状语从句在考试中常见,但本句的 if 从句属于插入性评论而非真正条件,这种用法相对少见。主句的主系表结构虽典型,但全句作为整体的代表性一般,学了之后迁移场景有限。

You have proven yourself a formidable young designer, and we can't wait to see what creations you come up with next.

第7段，第4句

第一个主句涵盖宾语补足语 ("a formidable young designer") 与双宾语倾向结构,对区分宾语补足语与直接宾语有训练价值。第二个主句包含不定式作宾语和嵌套宾语从句,宾语从句中 "what" 兼任引导词和定语成分,成分丰富。时间状语 "next" 位置常规但需识别。覆盖多种易错点,训练价值较高。

Make velvet capes look both majestic and masculine.

第7题，C

本句覆盖了祈使句的主语省略、使役动词 make 的宾语和宾语补足语结构、形容词并列 (both...and...) 等成分，具有一定的练习价值。尤其宾语补足语的识别（动词原形 look 作补语）是学习者易混淆的点，适合训练。

What is the man looking forward to?

第8题 题干

特殊疑问句的倒装结构和疑问词充当宾语的用法在四六级和考研真题中非常常见,"What is ... doing" 和 "look forward to" 都是高频句式和短语,掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子上,具有较高的典型性

To find out, a new study examined whether stray dogs could understand human gestures.

第1段，第2句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,whether 引导的名词性从句尤其常见。句首不定式作目的状语也是典型用法。掌握此句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句

The results suggest that dogs can understand complex gestures by simply watching humans.

第1段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式，suggest、show、indicate 等动词后接 that 从句的结构极为常见。本句结构简洁规范，是该句式的典型代表，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似句子的分析。

Humans then bred dogs with the most desirable and useful traits so that they could function as companions and workers.

第2段，第3句

主句加 so that 引导的目的状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式，情态动词 could 表示能力或可能性也是常考点，掌握此结构后可迁移至大量类似句子，具有较高的典型性。

This resulted in domesticated dogs that are highly responsive to human commands and gestures.

第2段，第4句

主句加限制性定语从句修饰宾语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见，属于典型的复杂句型。掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

However, it was not clear whether dogs understand us through training alone, or whether this was an inherent ability.

第2段，第5句

"It is clear/doubtful whether..." 这种句式在四六级和考研英语阅读中极高频出现，是学习从句平衡原则的代表性句式。

According to the researchers of the new study, stray dogs are intelligent creatures.

第3段，第5句

主系表结构配介词短语状语是常见句式，在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具备一定代表性。但本句过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，无法覆盖考试中常考的嵌套或并列结构，典型性中等。

What do the researchers suggest we do to reduce conflicts between stray dogs and humans?

第11题 题干

疑问句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,suggest后接虚拟语气宾语从句也是常考语法点。本句结构清晰规整,没有生僻特例,学习者掌握后可以迁移到大量类似的suggest/advise/recommend等动词的疑问句中,典型性很高。

Watch their behavior and try to improve it.

第11题, D

祈使句 + 并列谓语是常见句式,在应用文、说明文中频繁出现,具有一定代表性;但考试阅读理解中更常考复杂陈述句和从句结构,祈使句通常不是重点考查对象,典型性中等偏下。

As a result, refrigerators are typically set at or below that low end to protect foods against bacteria.

第2段, 第2句

"主语 + be + 过去分词 + 状语 + 不定式目的状语"是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,被动语态表达客观事实、不定式表目的的搭配非常典型,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子

The top area is not as cold as the bottom of the fridge, so save it for the foods that don't need extra-chilly temperatures.

第3段, 第2句

因果并列句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级阅读和考研真题中的常见句式组合。祈使句表建议、定语从句限定范围的用法在说明文和应用文中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用。

The middle shelf is the most temperature-controlled part of the fridge, so place eggs here.

第3段, 第4句

本句覆盖了主系表结构和祈使句两种基本句型,包含主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语等多种成分。祈使句的隐含主语和地点状语的识别有一定练习价值,但整体成分种类和难度都比较常规,没有特别值得深挖的易错点。

Drinks and prepared foods can also live on the middle shelf if you ran out of room up top.

第3段，第5句

主句 + 条件状语从句的结构是四六级和考研中的高频句式，情态动词表达建议或可能性的用法也很常见。句子既有实用性又有代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似场景。

The back of the bottom shelf is the coldest spot in the fridge, so store perishable dairy products here to keep them edible longer.

第3段，第6句

并列句结构在考试中常见,so 连接因果关系的用法是典型句式。祈使句虽基础但在说明文和建议类文本中频繁出现,具有一定代表性。不过句子整体偏简单,缺少从句嵌套等更高频的复杂结构,典型性中等偏上。

So if we can better understand how these factors interact, then we can actually start doing something about it.

第2段，第6句

条件从句嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，“if... then...”逻辑结构是议论文常见句式，典型性高，学习迁移价值大

The impact that my research will have in Birmingham, first of all, is obviously for older people because these are the people that are having hip fractures and developing depression, and we're trying to improve their health and their quality of life.

第3段，第1句

句中覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语从句、状语从句、插入语等多种成分，且主干被修饰语分隔、从句多层嵌套、并列结构与从属结构交织，提供了丰富的成分划分训练场景和典型易错点。

There's a lot more people in the older generation who are living for longer but not necessarily staying healthy for a large part of their lives.

第3段，第5句

存在句 + 限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,定语从句修饰主句名词的用法极为典型。从句内部的并列谓语结构(especially with but 转折)也常出现在真题中。掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

Health is an issue for everyone, regardless of their age, and what I'm trying to do is understand the factors that affect health and how we can improve the quality of life in people.

第4段，第4句

本句主干识别难度适中，嵌套复杂度和时态难度中等偏上，成分覆盖丰富且包含多个典型从句结构，结构代表性强，综合而言是一个值得优先练习的句子，能帮助学习者熟悉多层嵌套和并列结构的分析方法。

What does the speaker think excites her most about her research?

第17题题干

特殊疑问句配合宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式，疑问词在从句中作成分的结构也极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似长难句，典型性很高。

Americans are obsessed with celebrity chefs.

第1段，第1句

主系表结构是英语基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见。"be + 形容词 + with" 这类固定搭配也属于常考表达。但本句结构过于简单，不如带定语从句或状语从句的复合句更具代表性，典型性中等。

We talk about them and try to eat like them.

第1段，第2句

覆盖了并列谓语、介词宾语、不定式宾语、方式状语四类成分,虽成分种类有一定丰富度,但都是常规搭配,无明显易错点或特殊结构,训练价值中等偏下。

According to market data enterprises, Americans spend nearly 10 billion dollars a year on self-help and personal-organization products.

第2段，第1句

简单句结构常见，带介词短语作状语的主谓宾句式在真题中出现频率中等，但本句缺少从句等典型考点，代表性一般

The market is huge, partly because most colleges and graduate schools don't teach basic organization, but cooking schools and professional kitchens do.

第2段，第2句

主句 + 原因状语从句的因果结构，以及从句内 but 连接的转折对比，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。承前省略用 do 替代动词也是常见手法。结构有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Then how does one attain this level of organization?

第5段，第1句

结构典型性中等。疑问句是四六级和考研中常见的句式，特殊疑问词 "how" 的使用也很典型。但本句结构过于简单，没有从句、复杂修饰或其他高频考点结构，作为考试句式的代表性一般，学习后可迁移到其他疑问句，但迁移范围有限。

Once students set up their station, I should be able to cover up their eyes.

第5段，第5句

"Once + 从句, 主句" 是常见的的时间或条件状语从句句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。主句中情态动词加能力短语的组合也是典型用法。整体结构具有一定代表性，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但并非最高频的复杂句型（如定语从句或多层嵌套结构）。

They attach little importance to recipes.

第19题，C

"attach importance to" 是考试中常见的固定搭配，属于典型的主谓宾加介词短语状语结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，具有中等代表性，但因过于简单无法覆盖更多句式变化。

Why do we stop making goals for ourselves and stop progressing in life?

第1段，第1句

疑问句倒装和并列谓语都是四六级、考研阅读与写作中的高频句式，且动名词作宾语的结构在真题中反复出现；掌握本句的结构分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似疑问句和并列结构的理解与生成场景，典型性较高。

The mistake we make with this is that whilst self-acceptance is imperative, it should actually be used as the basis for growth.

第1段，第3句

综合来看，本句主干识别有一定难度但不极端，嵌套层次较深且绕弯多，时态语态涉及情态和被动的叠加，成分种类丰富且包含多个易错点，结构高度典型且可复用性强；整体作为“句子结构加时态”训练材料具有很高价值，建议优先选入练习库。

Yet as is so often the case, by the time we've reached midlife, we've stopped dreaming about what we want to achieve and feel quite negatively about goal setting.

第2段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：by the time 引导的时间状语从句 + 现在完成时主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式；方式状语从句 as is often the case 也是高频表达；宾语从句嵌套在主句谓语中的结构同样常见；掌握本句可直接迁移到大量真题句式

Instead of feeling confidence, happiness and satisfaction from achieving our goals, we feel we are always falling short.

第2段，第3句

句首介词短语作状语 + 主谓 + 宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句省略 that 也是常见现象，学习者掌握后可在大量真题中复用。

That leads to disappointment, and we stop dreaming.

第2段，第4句

并列句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，且本句展示了因果承接这种典型的逻辑关系。但句子过于简短，缺少定语从句、状语从句等更常考的复杂句式，代表性中等。

We stop imagining the life we'd like to have or the person we'd like to be, quickly finding ourselves shattered by the pain of our reality.

第2段，第5句

本句结构高度典型：定语从句省略关系代词、动名词作宾语、现在分词短语作状语、并列名词短语，都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。尤其是定语从句省略关系代词这一点，是阅读理解常见障碍，掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子。结构代表性很强。

But it's beginning to be better understood, because using our imagination is actually one of the most powerful things we could ever do.

第3段，第3句

本句涵盖形式主语、动名词主语、系表结构、定语从句(带关系代词省略)、原因状语从句、程度状语等多种成分,且主句的被动进行体和定语从句的省略都是易错点,作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

We measure against the goal, rather than where we've come from.

第4段，第4句

涵盖主语、谓语、状语、宾语从句等多种成分，尤其 where 引导的宾语从句与 the goal 形成对比结构，有一定辨析价值。from 位于从句末尾的现象也值得练习，成分种类较为丰富。

We measure always against the goal, which we never feel we're reaching, rather than the gain, that is where we've come from.

第4段，第6句

覆盖成分丰富：主谓宾、状语、定语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句、表语从句均有涉及，且定语从句与同位语从句都带有后续修饰或说明，适合练习识别嵌套结构中的成分归属。特别是 "which" 在宾语从句中充当宾语的用法，以及同位语从句与表语从句的区分，都是常见易错点。

In measuring where we've come from, rather than where we're trying to get to, we see results.

第4段，第7句

本句覆盖主谓宾结构、方式状语、宾语从句、地点状语等多种成分，尤其是介词短语内嵌套从句的结构值得练习。两个宾语从句分别作动名词 measuring 的宾语，能帮助学生理解动名词后接从句的用法。where 引导的从句与 from、to 的搭配也是易错点，训练价值中等偏上。

We see things we've taken for granted, or not noticed.

第4段，第8句

本句涵盖主谓宾基本句型、限制性定语从句（含关系代词省略）、并列结构、谓语和主语的承前省略等多个考点。特别是关系代词省略和第二个从句的多重省略是易错点，适合训练学生识别隐含成分和还原完整结构的能力。成分种类较丰富，训练价值较高

It's a simple, yet profound change in perception, and what I love about it is the power it has to instantly shift us up a gear.

第4段，第9句

本句包含的主语从句、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句、并列主句结构都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。主语从句和定语从句的组合在阅读理解和长难句分析中反复出现，掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子上，具有很强的代表性和实用性。

It's so, so simple, yet has an immediate, positive impact on our thinking.

第4段，第10句

本句覆盖主系表与主谓宾两种基本句型,且包含并列谓语结构,适合练习识别并列连词与共享主语的情况;但成分种类有限,无复杂修饰或易错陷阱,训练价值中等

What do people tend to do when they have reached midlife?

第23题 题干

特殊疑问句结合时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,疑问句语序和 "when" 引导的时间状语从句都是高频考点,现在完成时也是常考时态。句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值,学习后可应用于大量类似句型。

Stop imagining further progress in life.

第23题，D

覆盖祈使句谓语、动名词作宾语两个知识点,适合练习识别动名词和祈使句,但成分种类单一(只有谓语和宾语),无定语、状语、从句等更丰富的成分

We have to adapt to the ever-changing goal.

第24题，B

"have to + 动词原形" 和 "adapt to" 都是考试中常见的固定搭配，简单句结构也是基础句式，具有一定代表性，但因结构过于简单，迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本卷出现的 250 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。

stray B2

v. 走失

本卷9次·真题 19句

measure B1

v. 测量

本卷7次·真题 100句

impact B2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 185句

actually A2

adv. 实际上，事实上（用于纠正或补充信息）

本卷6次·真题 182句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷6次·真题 108句

product A2

n. 产品

本卷5次·真题 271句

organization B1

n. 组织

本卷5次·真题 73句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本卷5次·真题 48句

chef B1

n. 厨师长

本卷5次·真题 16句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本卷4次·真题 568句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本卷4次·真题 138句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷4次·真题 82句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷4次·真题 66句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本卷4次·真题 38句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本卷4次·真题 28句

cape B2

n. 海角

本卷4次·真题 11句

command B1

n. 命令

本卷4次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次·真题363句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次·真题200句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本卷3次·真题171句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷3次·真题134句

power A2

n. 权力

本卷3次·真题128句

design B1

n. 设计

本卷3次·真题119句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷3次·真题119句

affect B1

v. 影响

本卷3次·真题116句

project A2

n. 项目

本卷3次·真题116句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷3次·真题112句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本卷3次·真题104句

according B1

prep. 根据

本卷3次·真题96句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本卷3次·真题96句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本卷3次·真题63句

fashion B1

n. 时尚; 流行款式

本卷3次·真题51句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本卷3次·真题 50 句

style A2

n. 方式

本卷3次·真题 44 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本卷3次·真题 35 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本卷3次·真题 31 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本卷3次·真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本卷3次·真题 23 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷3次·真题 22 句

cooking A1

n. 烹饪

本卷3次·真题 21 句

mature B2

adj. 成熟的

本卷3次·真题 15 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷2次·真题 176 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本卷2次·真题 170 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次·真题 144 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本卷2次·真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷2次·真题 112 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本卷2次·真题 104 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷2次·真题 93 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷2次·真题 84 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本卷2次·真题 82 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷2次·真题 72 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本卷2次·真题 68 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本卷2次·真题 65 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本卷2次·真题 64 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷2次·真题 59 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本卷2次·真题 54 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本卷2次·真题 53 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本卷2次·真题 48 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本卷2次·真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本卷2次·真题 44 句

function B1

n. 功能

本卷2次·真题 40 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本卷2次·真题 38 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷2次·真题 37 句

celebrity B2

n. 名人, 名流

本卷2次·真题 35 句

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本卷2次·真题 35 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷2次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本卷2次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本卷2次·真题 31 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本卷2次·真题 30 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本卷2次·真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本卷2次·真题 28 句

satisfaction B2

n. 满意

本卷2次·真题 28 句

designer B1

n. 设计师

本卷2次·真题 27 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本卷2次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本卷2次·真题 26 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本卷2次·真题 21 句

creation B2

n. 创造

本卷2次·真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本卷2次·真题 19 句

bacterium B2

n. 细菌

本卷2次·真题 19句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本卷2次·真题 18句

aesthetic C1

adj. 美的

本卷2次·真题 17句

definitely B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷2次·真题 16句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本卷2次·真题 16句

spectrum C1

n. 范围

本卷2次·真题 15句

suit A2

n. 套装

本卷2次·真题 15句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本卷2次·真题 14句

creature B1

n. 生物

本卷2次·真题 13句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本卷2次·真题 13句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本卷2次·真题 13句

vote B1

n. 投票

本卷2次·真题 13句

indigenous C1

adj. 本地的

本卷2次·真题 11句

intricate C1

adj. 错综复杂的

本卷2次·真题 11句

misconception C1

n. 错误的看法

本卷2次·真题 10句

readily B2

adv. 乐意地

本卷2次·真题 10句

cast B2

v. 投掷

本卷2次·真题9句

companion B2

n. 同伴

本卷2次·真题9句

irritated B2

adj. 恼怒的

本卷2次·真题9句

phrase B1

n. 短语

本卷2次·真题9句

recipe A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本卷2次·真题9句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷1次·真题273句

data B1

n. 数据

本卷1次·真题181句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷1次·真题167句

issue B1

n. 问题

本卷1次·真题158句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷1次·真题132句

stress B1

n. 压力

本卷1次·真题126句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷1次·真题114句

access B1

n. 进入

本卷1次·真题101句

event A2

n. 事件

本卷1次·真题99句

performance B1

n. 表演

本卷1次·真题98句

case A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题97句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本卷1次·真题 94 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本卷1次·真题 85 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本卷1次·真题 77 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本卷1次·真题 71 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本卷1次·真题 70 句

material B1

n. 材料

本卷1次·真题 66 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本卷1次·真题 65 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本卷1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本卷1次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本卷1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本卷1次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本卷1次·真题 61 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本卷1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本卷1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷1次·真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本卷1次·真题 54 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本卷1次·真题 54 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本卷1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本卷1次·真题 54 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本卷1次·真题 52 句

label B1

n. 标签

本卷1次·真题 52 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本卷1次·真题 52 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本卷1次·真题 52 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本卷1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本卷1次·真题 50 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本卷1次·真题 47 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本卷1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本卷1次·真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本卷1次·真题 37 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本卷1次·真题 36 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷1次·真题 34 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本卷1次·真题 34 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本卷1次·真题 34 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本卷1次·真题 32 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本卷1次·真题 31 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本卷1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本卷1次·真题 31 句

wild A2

adj. 野生的

本卷1次·真题 31 句

conclude B2

v. 断定, 推断出

本卷1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本卷1次·真题 30 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本卷1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变; 使转变

本卷1次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本卷1次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸, 延长

本卷1次·真题 28 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本卷1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本卷1次·真题 27 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本卷1次·真题 27 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本卷1次 · 真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本卷1次 · 真题 27 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次 · 真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次 · 真题 25 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本卷1次 · 真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本卷1次 · 真题 25 句

stereotype C1

n. 刻板印象

本卷1次 · 真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上; 系上; 附上

本卷1次 · 真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本卷1次 · 真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次 · 真题 23 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷1次 · 真题 22 句

prior B2

adj. 先前的, 之前的

本卷1次 · 真题 22 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本卷1次 · 真题 22 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

distraction B2

n. 分心

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本卷1次 · 真题 21 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

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

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 19 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本卷1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本卷1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本卷1次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本卷1次·真题 17 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本卷1次·真题 16 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本卷1次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本卷1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本卷1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本卷1次·真题 16 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本卷1次·真题 15 句

dairy B1

n. 奶制品

本卷1次·真题 15 句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识; 专门技能

本卷1次·真题 15句

occasionally B1

adv. 偶尔

本卷1次·真题 15句

perception C1

n. 看法

本卷1次·真题 15句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本卷1次·真题 15句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本卷1次·真题 15句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本卷1次·真题 14句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本卷1次·真题 14句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本卷1次·真题 14句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本卷1次·真题 13句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本卷1次·真题 12句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本卷1次·真题 12句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本卷1次·真题 12句

mindset B2

n. 思维模式

本卷1次·真题 12句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本卷1次·真题 12句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本卷1次·真题 12句

academically B2

adv. 在学业上

本卷1次·真题 11句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本卷1次·真题 11句

demanding B2

adj. 要求高的

本卷1次·真题 11句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本卷1次·真题 11句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本卷1次·真题 11句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本卷1次·真题 11句

recreate B2

v. 重现;再现

本卷1次·真题 11句

appliance B1

n. 家用电器

本卷1次·真题 10句

desirable B2

adj. 令人向往的

本卷1次·真题 10句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本卷1次·真题 10句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本卷1次·真题 10句

granted B2

v. 授予

本卷1次·真题 10句

imperative C1

adj. 极其重要的

本卷1次·真题 10句

arrange B1

v. 安排, 筹备 (活动、会议等)

本卷1次·真题 9句

assortment B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本卷1次·真题 9句

coordinate B2

v. 协调

本卷1次·真题 9句

deploy C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本卷1次·真题 9句

inborn

C1

adj. 天生的

本卷1次·真题9句

profound

C1

adj. 深刻的

本卷1次·真题9句

religion

B1

n. 宗教

本卷1次·真题9句

stunning

B2

adj. 极美的

本卷1次·真题9句

absurd

C1

adj. 荒谬的

本卷1次·真题8句

attain

B2

v. 达到

本卷1次·真题8句

infection

B2

n. 传染

本卷1次·真题8句

motive

B2

n. 动机

本卷1次·真题8句

practically

B2

adv. 几乎，差不多

本卷1次·真题8句

viewpoint

B2

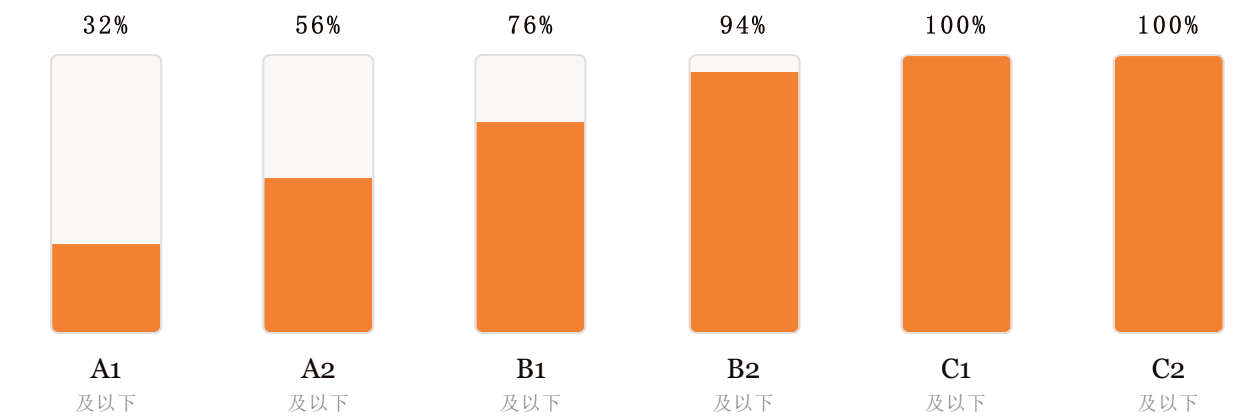
n. 观点

本卷1次·真题8句

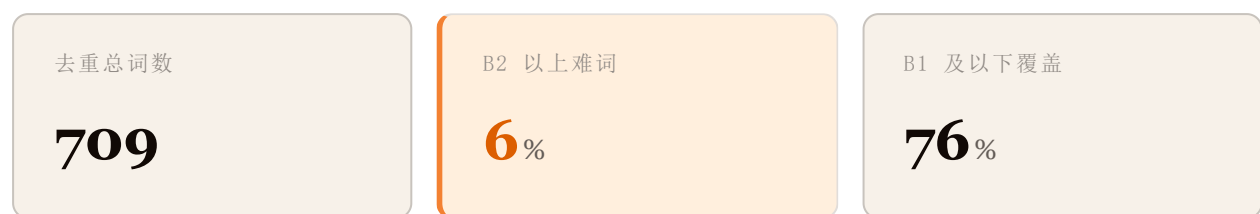
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 709 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **709** 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 43 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全卷录音原文去重词 709 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025年6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	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 →

2025年6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2025年6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、6 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(2025-06) · 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.

No beast on Earth is tougher than the tiny tardigrade(缓步类动物). It can 26 being frozen at -272° Celsius, being exposed to the vacuum of outer space and even being 27 with 500 times the dose of X-rays that would kill a human. In other words, the creature can endure conditions that don't even exist on Earth. And researchers are looking to the microscopic animals to learn how to prepare humans and crops to handle the 28 of space travel.

地球上没有哪种动物比微小的缓步类动物更顽强。它能在零下272摄氏度的环境中存活,能暴露在外太空的真空中,甚至能承受500倍于致人死亡剂量的X射线照射。换句话说,这种生物能够忍受地球上根本不存在的条件。研究人员正在研究这些微小的动物,以学习如何让人类和农作物适应太空旅行的严酷环境。

The tardigrade's indestructibility stems from its 29 to its environment—which may seem surprising, since it lives in 30 comfortable places, like the cool, wet patches of moss(青苔) that dot a garden wall.

缓步类动物的坚不可摧源于它对环境的适应——这似乎令人惊讶,因为它生活在看似舒适的地方,比如点缀在花园墙上的凉爽潮湿的青苔斑块中。

But it turns out that a tardigrade's damp, mossy home can dry out many times each year. Drying is pretty 31 for most living things. It does damage to cells in some of the same ways that freezing, vacuum and radiation do. Tardigrades, however, have 32 special strategies for dealing with these kinds of damage.

但事实证明,缓步类动物潮湿多苔的栖息地每年可能会干涸多次。干燥对大多数生物来说是相当灾难性的。它对细胞造成的损害在某些方面与冰冻、真空和辐射相同。然而,缓步类动物已经进化出应对这些损害的特殊策略。

As a tardigrade dries out, its cells produce several strange proteins that are unlike anything found in other animals. In water, the proteins are shapeless. But as water disappears, the proteins self-assemble into long fibers that fill the cell's 33 . The fibers support the cell's membranes(细胞膜) and proteins, preventing them from breaking or 34 .

当缓步类动物干燥时,它的细胞会产生几种奇特的蛋白质,这些蛋白质不同于其他任何动物体内的蛋白质。

在水中,这些蛋白质是无定形的。但随着水分消失,蛋白质会自我组装成长纤维,填充细胞内部。这些纤维支撑细胞膜和蛋白质,防止它们破裂或展开。

Emulating tardigrades could one day help humans colonize outer space. Food crops could be engineered to produce tardigrade proteins, allowing these organisms to grow more efficiently on spacecraft where levels of radiation are elevated compared with on Earth.

模仿缓步类动物有朝一日可能帮助人类殖民外太空。食用作物可以被改造成产生缓步类动物蛋白质,使这些生物能够在辐射水平高于地球的航天器上更有效地生长。

So if humans ever succeed in reaching the stars, they may accomplish this 35 , in part, by standing on the shoulders of the tiny eight-legged endurance specialists in your backyard.

因此,如果人类最终成功到达星际,他们可能会部分地通过站在你家后院那些微小的八足耐力专家的肩膀上来实现这一壮举。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) adaptations | I) rigors |
| B) blasted | J) seemingly |
| C) catastrophic | K) survive |
| D) evolved | L) tempt |
| E) feat | M) thrill |
| F) interior | N) unanimously |
| G) probing | O) unfolding |
| H) recurrence | |

26. It can (26) being frozen at -272° Celsius, being exposed to the vacuum of outer space and even being (27) with 500 times the dose of X-rays that would kill a human

【答案】 **K) survive** (动词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 can 后需动词原形

【依据】 与开篇"地球最坚韧"主旨吻合, **survive doing** 是地道搭配

全文开篇 No beast on Earth is tougher than the tiny tardigrade 在强调它能 "挺过" 各种极端条件; survive 后接动名词意为 "挺过、幸存于", 正好对应 being frozen / being exposed / being blasted 这一连串极端待遇。

【竞争词】 L) tempt "引诱"语义牛头不对马嘴

tempt 是 "诱惑/吸引", 宾语通常是人, 且后接不定式 to do; 说 "它诱惑被冷冻在 -272 度" 既不搭配也与文意完全相反。

27. being __(27)__ with 500 times the dose of X-rays that would kill a human

【答案】 **B) blasted** (动词)

【词性槽】 being ___ with 结构需被动语态过去分词

【依据】 **be blasted with** 是"被...强力照射/轰击"的固定搭配

空后接 500 times the dose of X-rays (500 倍剂量的 X 射线), 动作是"被高剂量 X 射线轰击"; blast with 表"用...猛烈轰击/照射", 与 X-rays 搭配标准, 且与前面 being frozen、being exposed 三件"极端遭遇"形成排比。

【竞争词】 D) evolved evolve 是不及物动词, 没有被动义

evolve 意为"进化", 本身不能说"被进化"; evolve with X-rays 也无固定搭配, 更与本句"承受极端伤害"的语义方向相反。

28. learn how to prepare humans and crops to handle the __(28)__ of space travel

【答案】 **I) rigors** (名词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 the 后接介词 of, 需名词作 of 短语中心词

【依据】 **the rigors of space travel** 是新闻文本中描述"太空旅行严酷条件"的高频搭配

上文刚说缓步类动物能 endure conditions that don't even exist on Earth, 研究者要让人类与作物准备应对 the __(28)__ of space travel, 需要 handle 的应是"严酷条件"; the rigors of X (X 的严酷条件) 正是六级阅读常见的固定搭配, 与 handle 的宾语"困难/考验"语义匹配。

【竞争词】 H) recurrence "复发"与"太空旅行"搭配不成立

recurrence 用于事件再次发生, the recurrence of space travel 意思变成"太空旅行的复发", 与"应对严酷条件"的因果链完全错位。

29. The tardigrade's indestructibility stems from its __(29)__ to its environment

【答案】 **A) adaptations** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性物主代词 its 后需名词

【依据】 **adaptation to environment** 是地道搭配, 且与下文进化呼应

本句说"不可摧毁性源自它对环境的某物", 下文 Tardigrades, however, have __(32)__ special strategies for dealing with these kinds of damage 直接给出"特殊策略", 正是"适应"的具体表现; adaptations to its environment 意为"对环境的(多项)适应", 完全贴合。

【竞争词】 H) recurrence "复发"与"环境适应"语义无关

recurrence to its environment 不是固定搭配, 且"对环境的复发"在语义上不成立。

I) rigors rigors 表外部严酷, 不是它"自己的"特质

rigors to its environment 不通; 况且 its rigors 意为"它自己的严酷", 与"不可摧毁性来源"的因果链方向不对, 应是"环境的严酷"而非"它的严酷"。

30. it lives in __(30)__ comfortable places, like the cool, wet patches of moss

【答案】 **J) seemingly** (副词)

【词性槽】 形容词 comfortable 前需副词修饰

【依据】 与下文的极端耐受形成转折反差

上一段刚说缓步类动物的不可摧毁源自对环境的适应，作者紧接着用 which may seem surprising 提示读者：它住的地方其实 cool, wet patches of moss，看着挺舒服。所以这里要的就是“看似、表面上”——seemingly comfortable 与后文实际会反复干涸的真相形成反差。

【竞争词】 N) unanimously 语义牛头不对马嘴

unanimously 意为“一致地”，描述群体投票或意见，与单数主语 it 的居住环境舒适程度无关，代入 lives in unanimously comfortable places 完全讲不通。

31. Drying is pretty __(31)__ for most living things

【答案】 **C) catastrophic** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 is 后接表语，需形容词

【依据】 与下句“破坏细胞、堪比冷冻真空辐射”等量齐观

紧接着的下一句 It does damage to cells in some of the same ways that freezing, vacuum and radiation do 把“干燥”的伤害与冷冻、真空、辐射并列；这种伤害程度只能用“灾难性的”来形容，catastrophic 程度恰好对得上。

32. Tardigrades, however, have __(32)__ special strategies for dealing with these kinds of damage

【答案】 **D) evolved** (动词)

【词性槽】 have __ special strategies 需过去分词构成现在完成时

【依据】 evolve 在此作及物动词，意为“演化出”

前句指出干燥具有破坏性，本句用 however 转折，强调缓步类动物却“已经演化出”特殊策略；evolve special strategies 表示“（通过进化）形成了特殊策略”，与全段“它的适应性来源”主旨一致，并与 29 题 adaptations 形成主旨内回环。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **B)** —— blasted 也可作过去分词，词性陷阱。have + 过去分词 + 名词宾语的现在完成时框架里，blasted 与 evolved 都是过去分词，词性符合；但 blast strategies 搭配不成立，且本句靠 however 引出的“它却演化出策略”才是文意。识破法：动词不仅看词性，还要看与宾语 special strategies 是否能搭配。

33. the proteins self-assemble into long fibers that fill the cell's __(33)___

【答案】 **F) interior** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词性所有格 the cell's 后需名词

【依据】 fill ... interior 是描述细胞内部空间的典型搭配

上下文谈到蛋白质组装成长纤维并 fill the cell's __(33)___, 下文还说这些纤维 support the cell's membranes(细胞膜) and proteins——能被纤维"填满"且能支撑膜与蛋白的, 只能是细胞的"内部空间", interior 名词义"内部"完全契合。

【竞争词】 A) adaptations 义为"适应性变化", 不可被纤维填满

adaptations 指生物层面的适应性特征, 是抽象概念, 不存在"被长纤维填满"的物理空间含义, 与 fill 在语义上不兼容。

E) feat "壮举"是抽象成就, 不能被填满

feat 用于人或行为的伟大成就(如下文 they may accomplish this __(35)___ 才是它的归宿), 与细胞物理结构毫无关系。

H) recurrence "复发"指事件重复, 不指空间

recurrence 是"再次发生"的动作性名词, 不是一个可以被纤维 fill 的位置或空间。

I) rigors "严酷条件"指环境而非细胞内部

rigors 表抽象的"艰难考验", 复数语义偏外部环境, 且后文马上要用它来描述太空旅行的严酷(见 26 题语境), 与本句"细胞内部"语义错位。

34. The fibers support the cell's membranes(细胞膜) and proteins, preventing them from breaking or __(34)___

【答案】 **O) unfolding** (动词)

【词性槽】 介词 from 后并列的动名词

【依据】 unfold 是生化语境下"蛋白质解折叠/结构散开"的标准说法

本句说纤维 support the cell's membranes(细胞膜) and proteins, 防止它们 breaking 或本空所表的另一种损坏; 蛋白质受损的两种典型方式就是"断裂"(breaking)与"解折叠/散开"(unfolding), 二者并列正好构成对细胞膜/蛋白损伤的全面描述。

【竞争词】 G) probing "探测"是主动动作, 与被防止的损坏无关

probe 意为"探查、调查", 主语应是"探查者"; 细胞膜或蛋白被防止"探查"在语义上完全说不通, 与 breaking 也不成对。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— probing 与 unfolding 同为 -ing 形态, 易混。在 preventing them from breaking or __(34)___ 处, 两词词性一致; 但 probing"探测"是主动动作, 与被并列项 breaking"断裂"不在同一语义场。防坑法: or 并列项必须同语义方向, 立刻砍掉异类。

35. they may accomplish this __(35)__, in part, by standing on the shoulders of the tiny eight-legged endurance specialists

【答案】 **E) feat** (名词)

【词性槽】 指示代词 this 后需单数名词

【依据】 **accomplish a feat** 是"完成壮举"的固定搭配

前文 if humans ever succeed in reaching the stars 把人类抵达星辰定调为巨大成就，
this feat 正好回指这一壮举，并与 accomplish 构成最地道的"完成壮举"搭配。

【竞争词】 H) recurrence "复发"与"完成壮举"语义相反

recurrence 暗示"再次发生"，常用于疾病或负面事件复发，accomplish this recurrence 既不搭配也与本段"人类首次抵达星辰"的壮举语境完全冲突。

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) **adaptations** (名词)

适应(性变化)，名词复数
用于第 29 空

B) **blasted** (动词) (形容词)

(被)轰击、强力照射；过去分词/过去式
用于第 27 空

C) **catastrophic** (形容词)

灾难性的、毁灭性的
用于第 31 空

D) **evolved** (动词) (形容词)

进化(出)；演化形成的；过去式/过去分词
用于第 32 空

E) **feat** (名词)

壮举、功绩
用于第 35 空

F) **interior** (名词) (形容词)

内部(空间)；内部的
用于第 33 空

G) **probing** (动词) (形容词) (名词)

探查(中)的；探测；现在分词/动名词
干扰词 · 未选用

H) **recurrence** (名词)

再发生、复发
干扰词 · 未选用

I) **rigors** 名词

严酷（条件）、艰苦，名词复数

用于第 28 空

J) **seemingly** 副词

看似、表面上

用于第 30 空

K) **survive** 动词

幸存、挺过

用于第 26 空

L) **tempt** 动词

引诱、吸引

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **thrill** 名词 动词

兴奋、激动；使兴奋

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **unanimously** 副词

一致地、无异议地

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **unfolding** 动词 形容词 名词

展开、铺开；现在分词/动名词

用于第 34 空

全文主旨

缓步类动物的极端耐受力可启发人类太空殖民

全文围绕一种微小的缓步类动物展开：开篇 No beast on Earth is tougher than the tiny tardigrade 定调它是最坚韧的生物，随后说明科学家希望借此 learn how to prepare humans and crops to handle the __(28)__ of space travel，最后落到 Emulating tardigrades could one day help humans colonize outer space 这一应用前景。

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，却不该填入任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

G) **probing** 最像 34 题的答案，靠 -ing 形态诱导

形态上与 unfolding 一样是 -ing 动名词，考生在 preventing them from breaking or __(34)__ 处看到 -ing 容易直接对应；但语义上“探查”是主动动作，与“被防止的损坏”对不上，须用 breaking 同语义场的 unfolding 才对。

H) **recurrence** 最像 28 / 35 题的名词答案

考生在 handle the __(28)__ of space travel 或 they may accomplish this __(35)__ 处看到“the X of”/“this X”框架，可能误以为只要是单数名词都行，但 recurrence 表“复发”，与“严酷条件”和“完成壮举”在语义上完全错位。识破法：动宾搭配优先于盲选名词。

L) **tempt** 最像 26 题的动词原形答案

形态上与 survive 同为动词原形，能直接接 can 后；考生若忽略宾语形态，可能误选。但 tempt 后通常接人作宾语 + to do，且语义“诱惑”与“挺过极端条件”完全相反。识破法：can 后空除了看原形，还要看后续宾语形态。

M) **thrill** 最像 28 题的名词干扰项

形态上既可作名词也可作动词，可能被误填进 handle the __(28)__ of space travel，让人误读为“应对太空旅行的兴奋”；但 handle the thrill 搭配不地道，且与上下文“承受极端条件”的方向相反——它是正面情绪词。

N) **unanimously** 最像 30 题的副词答案

形态上是仅有的两个副词之一，考生看到 lives in __(30)__ comfortable places 形容词前空时容易在 J / N 两词里犹豫；但 unanimously 是“一致地”，描述群体表决，与单数主语 it 的居住环境无关，必须用 seemingly。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

8 句真题句逐层精讲

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

It can survive being frozen at -272° Celsius, being exposed to the vacuum of outer space and even being blasted with 500 times the dose of X-rays that would kill a human.

第1段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语从句多种成分,尤其是宾语部分由三个并列的动名词短语构成,需要识别并列结构和动名词作宾语的用法。定语从句修饰宾语内部的名词,练习定语从句归属判定。情态动词结构的识别也是常见考点。成分丰富,适合练习。

In other words, the creature can endure conditions that don't even exist on Earth.

第1段，第3句

情态动词加动词原形、名词后接限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现。句子展示了定语从句修饰宾语的典型用法，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

And researchers are looking to the microscopic animals to learn how to prepare humans and crops to handle the rigors of space travel.

第1段，第4句

"主语 + 谓语 + 介词短语状语 + 不定式目的状语" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，尤其是科技类文本中描述研究行为时高频出现。掌握此结构可复用到大量类似句子中。

The tardigrade's indestructibility stems from its adaptations to its environment—which may seem surprising, since it lives in seemingly comfortable places, like the cool, wet patches of moss(青苔) that dot a garden wall.

第2段，第1句

成分丰富且包含多个训练要点：主句涉及所有格作定语、介词短语作宾语；非限制性定语从句中 "which" 既是连接词又是主语，"may seem" 是系表结构；原因状语从句作状语；"like" 短语举例；限制性定语从句中 "that" 既连接又充当主语。这些组合覆盖了名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句、关系代词双重作用等多个易错点，训练价值较高

But it turns out that a tardigrade's damp, mossy home can dry out many times each year.

第3段，第1句

"it turns out that ..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，形式主语 + 主语从句的结构极具代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

As a tardigrade dries out, its cells produce several strange proteins that are unlike anything found in other animals.

第4段，第1句

状语从句+主句+定语从句修饰宾语的结构是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式；As引导时间或原因状语从句、that引导限制性定语从句都是考试常见考点；掌握此句式后可广泛迁移至科普说明文、学术论述等真题常见语境。

The fibers support the cell's membranes(细胞膜) and proteins, preventing them from breaking or unfolding.

第4段，第4句

简单句 + 现在分词短语作伴随状语是考试中常见的句式，具有一定的代表性。但本句整体结构过于简单，不如复合句或长难句那样高频出现在四六级、考研英语阅读的重点解析中。典型性中等偏上。

Food crops could be engineered to produce tardigrade proteins, allowing these organisms to grow more efficiently on spacecraft where levels of radiation are elevated compared with on Earth.

第5段，第2句

“主句 + 分词短语作伴随/结果状语 + 定语从句”是学术英语和考研/四六级阅读中非常经典的句式结构，极具攻克价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 31 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。

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇5次 · 真题 64 句

cell B1

n. 细胞

本篇4次 · 真题 47 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇2次 · 真题 95 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

fiber B2

n. 纤维

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 363 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

stem

B2

n. 茎

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

surprising

A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

seemingly

B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

creature

B1

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

efficiently

B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endure

B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

catastrophic

C1

adj. 灾难性的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

specialist

B2

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

organism

B2

n. 生物

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

feat

B2

n. 功绩

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

emulate

C1

v. 努力赶上或超越 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

spacecraft

B2

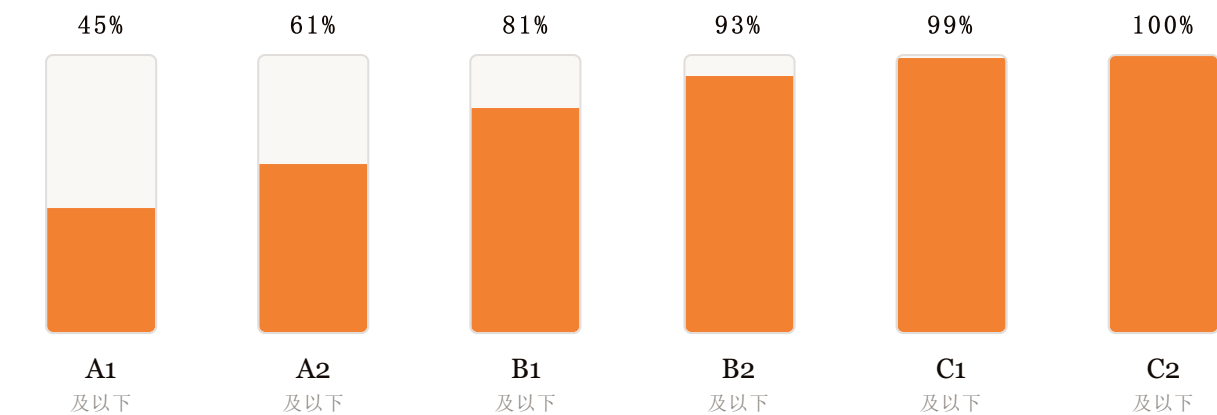
n. 航天器

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

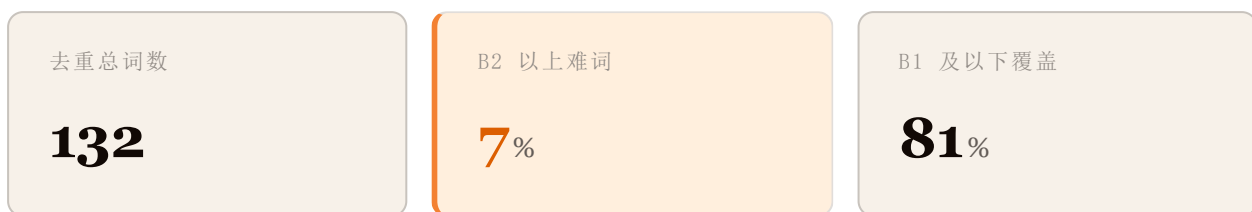
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 132 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 132 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 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 132 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025年6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	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 →

2025年6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2025年6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 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2025-06) · 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**.

Yes, eating meat affects the environment, but cows are not killing the climate

A) As the scale and impacts of climate change become increasingly alarming, meat is a popular target for action. Advocates for the protection of the natural environment from destruction or pollution urge the public to eat less meat. Some activists have even called for taxing meat to reduce consumption of it.

随着气候变化的规模 and 影响变得日益令人震惊,肉类成为了一个广受关注的行动目标。保护自然环境免遭破坏或污染的倡导者敦促公众减少肉类消费。一些活动人士甚至呼吁对肉类征税以减少其消费量。

B) A key claim underlying these arguments holds that globally, meat production generates more greenhouse gases than the entire transportation sector. However, this claim is demonstrably wrong, as I will show. And its persistence has led to false assumptions about the linkage between meat and climate change.

支撑这些论点的一个关键主张认为,在全球范围内,肉类生产产生的温室气体超过整个交通运输部门。然而,正如我将要说明的,这一主张是明显错误的。而且它的持续存在导致了关于肉类与气候变化之间联系的错误假设。

C) My recent research focuses on ways in which animal agriculture affects air quality and climate change. In my view, there are many reasons for either choosing animal protein or opting for a vegetarian selection. However, abandoning meat and meat products is not the environmental

panacea(万灵药) many would have us believe. And if taken to an extreme, it also could have harmful nutritional consequences.

我最近的研究重点是畜牧业影响空气质量和气候变化的方式。在我看来,选择动物蛋白或选择素食都有很多理由。然而,放弃肉类和肉制品并非许多人想让我们相信的环境万灵药。而且如果走向极端,它还可能产生有害的营养后果。

- D) A healthy portion of meat's negative reputation centers on the assertion that livestock is the largest source of greenhouse gases worldwide. For example, an analysis published in 2009 by the World Watch Institute based in Washington, D.C. asserted that 51 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from rearing and processing livestock. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the largest sources of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 were electricity production (28 percent of total emissions), transportation (28 percent) and industry (22 percent). All of agriculture accounted for a total of 9 percent, but all of animal agriculture contributes less than half of this amount, representing 3.9 percent of the total greenhouse emission in the U.S. That is very different from claiming that livestock represents as much as or more than transportation.

肉类负面声誉的很大一部分集中在这样一个论断上:畜牧业是全球温室气体的最大来源。例如,总部位于华盛顿特区的World Watch Institute在2009年发表的一项分析声称,全球温室气体排放的51%来自畜牧业的饲养和加工。根据美国环境保护署的数据,2016年美国温室气体排放的最大来源是电力生产(占总排放量的28%),交通运输(28%)和工业(22%)。所有农业总共占9%,但所有畜牧业的贡献不到这一数量的一半,仅占美国温室气体总排放量的3.9%。这与声称畜牧业排放量相当于或超过交通运输业的说法截然不同。

- E) Why is there such a misconception? In 2006 the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) published a study titled "Livestock's Long Shadow," which received widespread international attention. It stated that livestock produced a staggering 18 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. The agency drew a startling conclusion that livestock was doing more to harm the climate than all modes of transportation combined. This latter claim was wrong, and has since been corrected by Henning Stenfeld, the report's senior author.

为什么会有这样的误解?2006年,联合国粮食及农业组织发表了一项题为《畜牧业的巨大阴影》的研究,受到了广泛的国际关注。该研究指出,畜牧业产生了惊人的全球温室气体排放量的18%。该机构得出了一个令人震惊的结论:畜牧业对气候造成的危害超过了所有交通运输方式的总和。后一种说法是错误的,并且已经被该报告的资深作者Henning Stenfeld纠正。

- F) The problem was that analysts from the FAO used a comprehensive life-cycle assessment to study the climate impact of livestock, but a different method when they analyzed transportation. For livestock, they considered every factor associated with producing meat. This included emissions from fertilizer production, converting land from forests to pastures, growing feed, and direct emissions from animals (manure as well as expelling of gas from the stomach) from birth to death.

问题在于,粮农组织的分析人员使用全面的生命周期评估来研究畜牧业的气候影响,但在分析交通运输时使用了不同的方法。对于畜牧业,他们考虑了与肉类生产相关的每一个因素。这包括化肥生产的排放,将土地从森林转变为牧场,种植饲料,以及动物从出生到死亡的直接排放(粪便以及胃部排出的气体)。

- G) However, when they looked at transportation's carbon footprint, they ignored impacts on the climate from manufacturing vehicle materials and parts, assembling vehicles and maintaining roads, bridges and airports. Instead, they only considered the exhaust smoke emitted by finished cars, trucks, trains

and planes. As a result, the FAO's comparison of greenhouse gas emissions from livestock to those from transportation was greatly distorted.

然而,当他们研究交通运输的碳足迹时,他们忽略了制造车辆材料和零部件、组装车辆以及维护道路、桥梁和机场对气候的影响。相反,他们只考虑了成品汽车、卡车、火车和飞机排放的尾气。因此,粮农组织对畜牧业和交通运输温室气体排放的比较被严重扭曲了。

- H) I pointed out this flaw during a speech to fellow scientists in San Francisco on March 22, 2010, which led to a flood of media coverage. To its credit, the FAO immediately owned up to its error. Unfortunately, the agency's initial claim that livestock was responsible for the lion's share of world greenhouse gas emissions had already received wide coverage. To this day, we struggle to "unring" the bell. In its most recent assessment report, the FAO estimated that livestock produces 14.5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions from human activities. There is no comparable full life-cycle assessment for transportation. However, as Stenfeld has pointed out, direct emissions from transportation versus livestock can be compared and amount to 14 versus 5 percent, respectively.

我在2010年3月22日在旧金山向科学家同行发表的演讲中指出了这一缺陷,这引发了媒体的大量报道。值得称赞的是,粮农组织立即承认了其错误。不幸的是,该机构最初声称畜牧业对世界温室气体排放的最大份额负责的说法已经得到了广泛传播。直到今天,我们仍在努力"消除"这一影响。在其最新的评估报告中,粮农组织估计畜牧业产生人类活动导致的全球温室气体排放的14.5%。目前还没有可比的交通运输业的完整生命周期评估。然而,正如Stenfeld所指出的,交通运输业与畜牧业的直接排放可以进行比较,分别为14%和5%。

- I) Many people continue to think that avoiding meat as infrequently as once a week will make a significant difference to the climate. But according to one recent study, even if Americans eliminated all animal protein from their diets, they would reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by only 2.6 percent. According to our research at the University of California, Davis, if the practice of Meatless Monday were to be adopted by all Americans, we'd see a reduction of only 0.5 percent.

许多人仍然认为,即使每周只有一次不吃肉也会对气候产生重大影响。但根据最近的一项研究,即使美国人从饮食中完全消除所有动物蛋白,他们也只会将美国的温室气体排放量减少2.6%。根据我们在加州大学戴维斯分校的研究,如果所有美国人都采用周一无肉日的做法,我们只会看到0.5%的减少。

- J) Moreover, technological, genetic and management changes that have taken place in U.S. agriculture over the past 70 years have made livestock production more efficient and less greenhouse gas-intensive. According to the FAO's statistical database, total direct greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. livestock have declined by 11.3 percent since 1961, while production of livestock meat has more than doubled.

此外,过去70年来美国农业中发生的技术、遗传和管理变革使畜牧业生产变得更加高效,温室气体排放强度更低。根据粮农组织的统计数据库,自1961年以来,美国畜牧业的直接温室气体总排放量下降了11.3%,而畜牧肉类的产量增加了一倍多。

- K) Demand for meat is rising in developing and emerging economies, especially in the Middle East, North Africa and Southeast Asia. For example, raising livestock such as goats in Kenya is an important source of food and income for many small-scale farmers and herders. But meat consumption per person in these regions still lags that of developed countries. In 2015, average annual meat consumption per person in developed countries was 92 kilograms, compared to 24 kilograms in the Middle East and North Africa and 18 kilograms in Southeast Asia. Still, given

projected population growth in the developing world, there will certainly be an opportunity for countries such as the United States to bring their sustainable livestock rearing practices to the table. 在发展中国家和新兴经济体,特别是在中东、北非和东南亚,肉类需求正在上升。例如,在肯尼亚饲养山羊等牲畜是许多小规模农民和牧民的重要食物和收入来源。但这些地区的人均肉类消费量仍然落后于发达国家。2015年,发达国家的人均年肉类消费量为92公斤,而中东和北非为24公斤,东南亚为18公斤。尽管如此,考虑到发展中国家预计的人口增长,美国等国家肯定有机会将其可持续的畜牧业养殖实践带到谈判桌上。

- L) Removing animals from U.S. agriculture would lower national greenhouse gas emissions to a small degree, but it would also make it harder to meet people's nutritional requirements. Many critics of animal agriculture are quick to point out that if farmers raised only plants, they could produce more pounds of food and more calories per person. But humans also need many essential micro- and macro-nutrients for good health. It's hard to make a compelling argument that the United States has a calorie deficit, given its high national rates of adult and child obesity. Moreover, not all plant parts are edible or desirable. Raising livestock is a way to add nutritional and economic value to plant agriculture.

从美国农业中移除动物会在小程度上降低国家温室气体排放,但也会使满足人们的营养需求变得更加困难。许多畜牧业的批评者很快指出,如果农民只种植植物,他们可以生产更多磅的食物和每人更多的卡路里。但人类也需要许多必需的微量和宏量营养素来保持健康。考虑到美国成人和儿童肥胖的高全国比率,很难提出令人信服的论点说美国存在卡路里不足。此外,并非所有植物部分都是可食用或理想的。饲养牲畜是为植物农业增加营养和经济价值的一种方式。

- M) As one example, the energy in plants that livestock consume is most often contained in cellulose(纤维素), which is indigestible for humans and many other mammals. But cows, sheep and other ruminant(反刍的) animals can break cellulose down and release the solar energy contained in this vast resource. According to the FAO, as much as 70 percent of all agricultural land globally is range land that can only be utilized as grazing land for ruminant livestock.

举一个例子,牲畜消耗的植物中的能量通常包含在纤维素中,而纤维素对人类和许多其他哺乳动物来说是难以消化的。但牛、羊和其他反刍动物可以分解纤维素并释放这一巨大资源中所含的太阳能。根据粮农组织的数据,全球所有农业用地中多达70%是牧场,只能作为反刍牲畜的放牧地使用。

- N) The world population is currently projected to reach 9.8 billion by 2050. Feeding this many people will raise immense challenges. Meat is more calorie-dense per serving than vegetarian options, and ruminant animals largely thrive on feed that is not suitable for humans. Raising livestock also offers much-needed income for small-scale farmers in developing nations. Worldwide, livestock provides a livelihood for 1 billion people.

目前预计到2050年世界人口将达到98亿。养活这么多人将带来巨大的挑战。肉类每份的卡路里密度高于素食选择,而反刍动物主要依靠不适合人类食用的饲料生存。饲养牲畜还为发展中国家的小规模农民提供了急需的收入。在全世界范围内,畜牧业为10亿人提供生计。

- O) Climate change demands urgent attention, and the livestock industry has a large overall environmental footprint that affects air, water and land. These, combined with a rapidly rising world

population, give us plenty of compelling reasons to continue to work for greater efficiencies in animal agriculture. I believe the place to start is with science-based facts.

气候变化需要紧急关注,畜牧业对空气、水和土地有着巨大的整体环境足迹。这些因素,加上快速增长的世界人口,给了我们许多令人信服的理由来继续努力提高畜牧业的效率。我相信应该从基于科学的事实开始。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The FAO concluded that farm animals were producing more greenhouse gases than all modes of transportation combined.

联合国粮农组织得出结论认为,农场动物产生的温室气体比所有交通运输方式加起来还要多。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 FAO 与 all modes of transportation combined

【定位】 The agency drew a startling conclusion that livestock was doing more to harm the climate than all modes of transportation combined.

该机构得出一个令人震惊的结论:畜牧业对气候造成的危害超过所有交通方式加在一起。

【改写】 The FAO concluded that ↔ **The agency drew a startling conclusion that**

同义改写加指代回指

farm animals were producing more greenhouse gases than all modes of transportation combined ↔

livestock was doing more to harm the climate than all modes of transportation combined

上位概念替换

【辨邻】 H H 描述的是作者点出错误后 FAO 承认错误并更新数据,对应的是 To this day, we struggle to unring the bell 与 14.5 percent, 而非题干所指的最初下结论的时刻。

the FAO immediately owned up to its error

37. Consumption of meat per person in developing countries is much less than that in countries like the U.S.

发展中国家人均肉类消费量远低于美国等国家。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 人均肉消费与发展中国家对比

【定位】 But meat consumption per person in these regions still lags that of developed countries.

但这些地区的人均肉类消费仍落后于发达国家。

【改写】 Consumption of meat per person in developing countries ↔

meat consumption per person in these regions

短语顺序与代词指代

much less than that in countries like the U.S. ↔ **still lags that of developed countries**

lag 改写成 much less

【辨邻】 N N 谈的是养畜对发展中国家小农生计的意义，与题干追问的人均消费对比无关。

Raising livestock also offers much-needed income for small-scale farmers in developing nations

38. The FAO was worthy of praise in that it admitted its mistake once it was pointed out.

联合国粮农组织值得赞扬,因为它一旦被指出错误就承认了。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 FAO 承认错误值得称道

【定位】 To its credit, the FAO immediately owned up to its error.

值得肯定的是, FAO 立刻承认了自己的错误。

【改写】 The FAO was worthy of praise ↔ **To its credit, the FAO**

习语等价

it admitted its mistake once it was pointed out ↔ **the FAO immediately owned up to its error**

短语动词与名词同义

【辨邻】 E E 写的是 FAO 当初下结论被点为错,并未写承认错误这一动作,本段不是承认错误的承载段。

This latter claim was wrong, and has since been corrected by Henning Stenfeld, the report's senior author

39. Environmentalists try hard to make people consume less meat to combat climate change.

环保主义者努力让人们减少肉类消费以应对气候变化。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 环保人士劝公众少吃肉以应对气候变化

【定位】 Advocates for the protection of the natural environment from destruction or pollution urge the public to eat less meat.

保护自然环境不被破坏或污染的倡导者敦促公众少吃肉。

【改写】 Environmentalists ↔

Advocates for the protection of the natural environment from destruction or pollution

压缩词与长定语等价

try hard to make people consume less meat ↔ **urge the public to eat less meat**

动词同义

to combat climate change ↔

As the scale and impacts of climate change become increasingly alarming, meat is a popular target for action

目的状语对应背景句

40. Recent research has shown that even if Americans quit eating meat altogether, the resulting reduction of greenhouse gases in the U.S. would be slight.

最近的研究表明,即使美国人完全停止吃肉,美国温室气体的减排幅度也会很小。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 全戒肉减排幅度仅轻微

【定位】 But according to one recent study, even if Americans eliminated all animal protein from their diets, they would reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by only 2.6 percent.

但根据近期一项研究,即使美国人完全戒掉所有动物蛋白,也只能让美国温室气体排放减少 2.6%。

【改写】 Recent research has shown ↔ **according to one recent study**

句式重构

even if Americans quit eating meat altogether ↔

even if Americans eliminated all animal protein from their diets

altogether 与 all 的同义

the resulting reduction of greenhouse gases in the U.S. would be slight ↔

they would reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by only 2.6 percent

only 加小百分比等于 slight

【辨邻】 J 给出的 total direct greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. livestock have

declined by 11.3 percent since 1961 是过去已发生的事实,不是题干追问的全戒肉假设下的减排幅度。

total direct greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. livestock have declined by 11.3 percent since 1961

41. More than half of the world's farmland is suitable only for animals like cows to graze on.

世界上半以上的农田只适合牛等动物放牧。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一半以上农地只能放牧

【定位】 According to the FAO, as much as 70 percent of all agricultural land globally is range land that can only be utilized as grazing land for ruminant livestock.

根据 FAO 的数据，全球高达 70% 的农用地是只能用作反刍家畜放牧的牧场。

【改写】 More than half of the world's farmland ↔ **as much as 70 percent of all agricultural land globally**
笼统概括与具体百分比

is suitable only for animals like cows to graze on ↔

can only be utilized as grazing land for ruminant livestock

ruminant livestock 举例为 cows

42. The allegation that farm animals produce the world's largest portion of greenhouse gases is responsible for meat's bad reputation.

关于农场动物产生世界上最大份额温室气体的指控是肉类声誉不佳的原因。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 全球最大温室气体来源之说致坏名声

【定位】 A healthy portion of meat's negative reputation centers on the assertion that livestock is the largest source of greenhouse gases worldwide.

肉类负面声誉中很大一部分源于一种说法：畜牧业是全球温室气体最大的来源。

【改写】 The allegation that farm animals produce the world's largest portion of greenhouse gases ↔
the assertion that livestock is the largest source of greenhouse gases worldwide

断言类名词同义

is responsible for meat's bad reputation ↔

A healthy portion of meat's negative reputation centers on

因果方向同向

【辨邻】 E E 解释的是 Why is there such a misconception，举的是 FAO 报告这一具体来源，而非题干追问的负面声誉的成因表述。

Livestock's Long Shadow

43. Raising farm animals makes it easier to meet people's nutritional needs.

饲养农场动物使满足人们的营养需求变得更容易。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 养畜利于满足营养需求

【定位】 Removing animals from U.S. agriculture would lower national greenhouse gas emissions to a small degree, but it would also make it harder to meet people's nutritional requirements.

把动物从美国农业中抽走会让全国温室气体排放小幅下降，但也会让人们的营养需求更难以满足。

【改写】 Raising farm animals ↔ **Removing animals from U.S. agriculture**

反向假设

makes it easier to meet people's nutritional needs ↔

would also make it harder to meet people's nutritional requirements

反向假设加反向程度词等于正向

【辨邻】 **N** N 写的是 Feeding this many people will raise immense challenges 与

Worldwide, livestock provides a livelihood for 1 billion people, 而非题干所指养畜让营养需求更易满足这一因果。

Meat is more calorie-dense per serving than vegetarian options

44. The author doesn't believe giving up meat and meat products will be a cure-all for the environmental problem.

作者不相信放弃肉类和肉制品会成为环境问题的万能药。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 戒肉非环境万灵药

【定位】 However, abandoning meat and meat products is not the environmental panacea(万灵药) many would have us believe.

然而, 放弃肉类与肉制品并不是许多人想让我们相信的那种环境万灵药。

【改写】 The author doesn't believe giving up meat and meat products will be a cure-all ↔

abandoning meat and meat products is not the environmental panacea(万灵药) many would have us believe

比喻同义

for the environmental problem ↔ **the environmental panacea**

形容词到名词的还原

45. Changes in America's farming technology and management in the past decades have increased efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in meat production.

过去几十年美国农业技术和管理的变化提高了效率并减少了肉类生产中的温室气体排放。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 近几十年美国农业技术与管理变化降排

【定位】 Moreover, technological, genetic and management changes that have taken place in U.S. agriculture over the past 70 years have made livestock production more efficient and less greenhouse gas-intensive.

此外, 过去 70 年里美国农业经历的技术、遗传与管理变革使畜牧业生产更高效、温室气体排放强度更低。

【改写】 Changes in America's farming technology and management in the past decades ↔

technological, genetic and management changes that have taken place in U.S. agriculture over the past 70 years

并列三词同义

have increased efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in meat production ↔

have made livestock production more efficient and less greenhouse gas-intensive

形容词比较级与动词的同向改写

【辨邻】 D 给出的是 in 2016 的截面数据如 3.9 percent，没有提到过去几十年农业技术与管理变化导致的下降，不符合题干追问的时间跨度。

All of agriculture accounted for a total of 9 percent

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇点题：气候变化日益严峻，肉食成为众矢之的，环保人士呼吁公众少吃肉，甚至有人主张对肉类征税以减少消费。

信息指纹 呼吁少吃肉与征税

B 指出一个流传甚广的关键说法：全球肉类生产的温室气体比整个交通部门还多；作者断言这个说法可以被证伪，且这种说法导致了人们对肉与气候变化关系的错误假设。

信息指纹 关键说法可被证伪

C 作者交代自己的研究方向，并表明立场：放弃肉与肉制品并不是许多人鼓吹的环境万灵药，走极端还可能带来营养上的负面后果。

信息指纹 肉不是环境万灵药

D 解释肉类背负坏名声的核心原因——一种把畜牧业说成全球温室气体最大来源的断言；随后用美国 EPA 与 World Watch Institute 的数据加以辨析。

信息指纹 坏名声来自最大来源之说

E 追溯误解之源：2006 年联合国粮农组织报告 Livestock's Long Shadow 给出 18% 的数字，并得出畜牧业对气候的危害超过所有交通方式之和这一惊人结论。

信息指纹 FAO 2006 报告 18%

F 揭示 FAO 比较方法的漏洞：对畜牧业用了全生命周期评估，把饲料、土地转换、动物排放等都算上。

信息指纹 畜牧业用全生命周期评估

G 继续揭示漏洞另一半：对交通的核算只看尾气，忽略了制造车辆、装配、维护道路桥梁机场等环节，导致比较被严重扭曲。

信息指纹 交通核算只看尾气

H 作者 2010 年在旧金山的演讲点出这一缺陷并引发媒体广泛报道，FAO 也及时承认错误；但最初的说法早已传开，难以收回。

信息指纹 FAO 承认错误值得肯定

I 反驳每周少吃一次肉就能显著改善气候的流行观点：即便美国人完全不吃动物蛋白，美国温室气体也只减 2.6%；只搞 Meatless Monday 更只有 0.5%。

信息指纹 全戒肉只减 2.6%

J 美国农业近 70 年的技术、遗传与管理变革，让畜牧业生产效率更高、温室气体排放强度下降；自 1961 年以来畜牧业直接温室气体下降 11.3%，肉产量翻倍多。

信息指纹 美国 70 年农业变革降排

K 描述发展中国家与新兴经济体的肉类需求上升，但人均消费仍远低于发达国家，并给出 2015 年具体公斤数。

信息指纹 发展中国家人均肉消费远低

L 把动物从美国农业里抽走能略降温室气体，但也会让人们的营养需求更难满足；只种植物虽能产出更多卡路里，但人类还需要多种微量与宏量营养素。

信息指纹 去畜牧难以满足营养需求

M 举例说明畜牧业的不可替代性：植物能量多储存在人类无法消化的纤维素中，反刍动物可以分解并释放其中能量；全球高达 70% 的农用地只能作牧场。

信息指纹 70% 农地只宜放牧反刍

N 面向 2050 年 98 亿人口的喂养挑战：肉类每份卡路里更高，反刍动物吃的多是人类无法食用的饲料，畜牧业也为发展中国家小农提供生计，全球有 10 亿人靠它谋生。

信息指纹 2050 年喂养 98 亿与生计

0 结尾呼吁：气候变化需紧急应对，畜牧业对空气、水、土地确有总体足迹，应基于科学事实继续提高动物农业效率。

信息指纹 基于科学事实继续提效

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

29 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 activists have even called for taxing meat to reduce consumption of it.

A段，第3句

"主语+现在完成时谓语+for引导的介词短语+to引导的目的状语"是四六级与考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其"call for doing"和"to do表目的"均为高频搭配;掌握本句结构后,可直接迁移至大量类似表达(如advocate for doing、aim to do等),实用性强。

However, this claim is demonstrably wrong, as I will show.

B段，第2句

主句采用"主语+系动词+表语"结构，从句用"as"引导方式或方式状语从句，这两种结构在学术写作和考试阅读中较为常见。特别是"as I will show/discuss/explain"这类表达是论述性文本的典型句式，具有一定代表性，但不算高频核心句式。

And if taken to an extreme, it also could have harmful nutritional consequences.

C段，第4句

"if + 过去分词短语" 作条件状语、主句用情态动词表推测，是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量类似句子。

For example, an analysis published in 2009 by the World Watch Institute based in Washington, D.C. asserted that 51 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions come from rearing and processing livestock.

D段，第2句

"主语 + 带后置定语的名词短语 + 及物动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主语被修饰成分拉长导致主谓分离、宾语从句说明具体内容，这两点都是常考结构，典型性很高。

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the largest sources of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 were electricity production (28 percent of total emissions), transportation (28 percent) and industry (22 percent).

D段，第3句

结构典型性较高。主系表结构配合句首状语、主语后置定语、并列表语的模式，在学术文本和考试阅读中极为常见，尤其是数据陈述类句子。掌握这种"依据某来源，某事物是什么"的表达框架后，可直接迁移到大量科技、报告类文本的理解和翻译中。唯一不足是缺少从句嵌套，未能覆盖更高阶的句式特征。

All of agriculture accounted for a total of 9 percent, but all of animal agriculture contributes less than half of this amount, representing 3.9 percent of the total greenhouse emission in the U.S.

D段，第4句

并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句通过"but"连接两个对比性陈述，这种结构在议论文和说明文中频繁出现。句末的现在分词短语作伴随状语也是典型用法。整体结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似的对比论证场景。

In 2006 the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) published a study titled "Livestock's Long Shadow," which received widespread international attention.

E段，第2句

主句加非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,句子长度和复杂度也符合真题特征。掌握这类句式后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析中。

The agency drew a startling conclusion that livestock was doing more to harm the climate than all modes of transportation combined.

E段，第4句

同位语从句解释抽象名词内容、比较级结构中的承前省略，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

The problem was that analysts from the FAO used a comprehensive life-cycle assessment to study the climate impact of livestock, but a different method when they analyzed transportation.

F段，第1句

主系表 + 表语从句 + 嵌套状语从句的结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，且并列宾语形成对比也是典型考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，可迁移到大量同类句式，代表性较强。

Instead, they only considered the exhaust smoke emitted by finished cars, trucks, trains and planes.

G段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、状语和后置定语等多种成分,宾语部分包含过去分词作定语和介词短语修饰,适合练习识别修饰关系和区分谓语与非谓语动词,具有一定训练价值。

I pointed out this flaw during a speech to fellow scientists in San Francisco on March 22, 2010, which led to a flood of media coverage.

H段，第1句

主句加非限定性定语从句补充结果的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,which 指代前句内容表因果关系是常考句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句,典型性较高

Unfortunately, the agency's initial claim that livestock was responsible for the lion's share of world greenhouse gas emissions had already received wide coverage.

H段，第3句

同位语从句解释抽象名词、过去完成时表达时间先后关系，这两个特征在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。句式结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

There is no comparable full life-cycle assessment for transportation.

H段，第6句

There be 存在句是四六级和考研中的常见句型，后接较长主语加介词短语定语的搭配也较典型，具有一定代表性，但句子整体过于简单，不如复杂变体更能体现考点。

However, as Stenfeld has pointed out, direct emissions from transportation versus livestock can be compared and amount to 14 versus 5 percent, respectively.

H段，第7句

句中的状语从句插入、并列谓语结构、后置定语修饰主语，以及 "versus" 引导的对比表达，都是四六级和考研真题中常见的句式。特别是插入的 "as" 从句和并列谓语，是学术写作和阅读理解中的高频结构，掌握后可广泛迁移。

But according to one recent study, even if Americans eliminated all animal protein from their diets, they would reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by only 2.6 percent.

I段，第2句

"even if" 引导的让步状语从句搭配虚拟语气是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可应用于大量类似结构的理解。

According to our research at the University of California, Davis, if the practice of Meatless Monday were to be adopted by all Americans, we'd see a reduction of only 0.5 percent.

I段，第3句

条件状语从句配合虚拟语气是四六级和考研的高频考点，"if...were to..." 结构在学术写作和正式表达中常见。主句使用 "would" 呼应虚拟条件，是标准的虚拟语气主从搭配，具有很强的典型性和迁移价值。

Moreover, technological, genetic and management changes that have taken place in U.S. agriculture over the past 70 years have made livestock production more efficient and less greenhouse gas-intensive.

J段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式:主句使用make加宾语加宾补结构表示使某事物变得如何,主语部分嵌套限制性定语从句对关键名词进行修饰限定。这种在主语中嵌套定语从句、造成主谓分离的结构在学术和新闻语体中非常常见。掌握这种句式后,学习者能够迁移到大量类似真题句子的理解中。

For example, raising livestock such as goats in Kenya is an important source of food and income for many small-scale farmers and herders.

K段，第2句

动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 名词短语作表语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。这种结构常用于说明某事物的性质或意义，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Still, given projected population growth in the developing world, there will certainly be an opportunity for countries such as the United States to bring their sustainable livestock rearing practices to the table.

K段，第5句

"there be" 存在句配合一般将来时、状语前置修饰、后置定语修饰名词,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;本句结构虽简单但典型性强,掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

Many critics of animal agriculture are quick to point out that if farmers raised only plants, they could produce more pounds of food and more calories per person.

L段，第2句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句嵌套" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。"be quick to" 固定搭配、"that" 引导宾语从句、"if" 引导条件从句配合情态动词，都是常考句式。掌握本句可迁移到大量同类结构，代表性强

Moreover, not all plant parts are edible or desirable.

L段，第5句

主系表结构是英语中的常见句型，且 "not all" 这种部分否定在四六级和考研阅读中时有出现。但本句过于简短，没有修饰成分或从句，作为真题句式的代表性偏弱，迁移价值中等。

But cows, sheep and other ruminant(反刍的) animals can break cellulose down and release the solar energy contained in this vast resource.

M段，第2句

情态动词加并列谓语、后置分词短语作定语，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；转折连词引导的复合句结构也是常考模式，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

Meat is more calorie-dense per serving than vegetarian options, and ruminant animals largely thrive on feed that is not suitable for humans.

N段，第3句

并列句加定语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,比较结构和定语从句也是常考点,掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句子,具有较高的典型性。

These, combined with a rapidly rising world population, give us plenty of compelling reasons to continue to work for greater efficiencies in animal agriculture.

O段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、双宾语（间接宾语 + 直接宾语）、后置定语（过去分词短语）、不定式作定语等多种成分，且双宾语结构和过去分词短语定语是常见易错点，有一定练习价值，但缺少状语从句、宾语从句等更复杂成分。

The FAO was worthy of praise in that it admitted its mistake once it was pointed out.

第38题题干

in that 引导原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见书面表达,once 引导时间状语从句也是高频结构,状语从句嵌套的复杂句式在考试真题中经常出现;掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句,代表性较强。

Recent research has shown that even if Americans quit eating meat altogether, the resulting reduction of greenhouse gases in the U.S. would be slight.

第40题题干

主句加宾语从句、宾语从句内嵌套状语从句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。“even if”引导让步条件从句也是常考句型，整体结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

More than half of the world's farmland is suitable only for animals like cows to graze on.

第41题 题干

主系表结构搭配后置定语和介词短语修饰是常见句式，符合四六级阅读中描述客观事实的典型用法；但本句结构过于简单，没有从句或复杂修饰，代表性略显不足。

Raising farm animals makes it easier to meet people's nutritional needs.

第43题 题干

make it + 形容词 + to do 句型是四六级和考研阅读写作中的高频结构，动名词短语作主语也是常考点，本句结构具有很强的典型性和迁移价值

The author doesn't believe giving up meat and meat products will be a cure-all for the environmental problem.

第44题 题干

"主句+省略that的宾语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,动名词短语作从句主语也很常见,本句结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 179 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。

livestock

B2

n. 牲畜

本篇20次 · 真题 29 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇17次 · 真题 56 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇16次 · 真题 77 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇15次 · 真题 69 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇10次·真题 160 句

transportation

B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇10次·真题 28 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇9次·真题 70 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇6次·真题 58 句

claim

B1

v. 声称

本篇5次·真题 111 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇5次·真题 53 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇4次·真题 112 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇4次·真题 96 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇4次·真题 56 句

nutritional

B2

adj. 营养的

本篇4次·真题 17 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇3次·真题 138 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本篇3次·真题 116 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇3次·真题 75 句

agency

B2

n. 代理机构

本篇3次·真题 42 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇3次·真题 14 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次·真题 271 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题 264 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 140 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次·真题 116 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题 97 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次·真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 92 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇2次·真题 84 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 80 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 74 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇2次·真题 64 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇2次·真题 63 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇2次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题 51 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇2次·真题 45 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇2次·真题 42 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇2次·真题 40 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇2次·真题 35 句

efficiency B2

n. 效率

本篇2次·真题 33 句

vegetarian B1

n. 素食者

本篇2次·真题 33 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇2次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇2次·真题 31 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇2次·真题 30 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本篇2次·真题 24 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇2次·真题 18 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本篇2次·真题 13 句

coverage B2

n. 新闻报道

本篇2次·真题 11 句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇2次·真题 10 句

mode B2

n. 方式

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题 200 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 167 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 104 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 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

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

extreme

B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

media

B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

overall

B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

struggle

B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

senior

B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

range

B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

option

B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

adopt

B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

harm

B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

ignore

B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

technological

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

carbon

B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

certainly

A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

currently

B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

generate

B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

genetic

B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

release

B1

v. 释放

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

institute

B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

assert

C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

entire

B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

obesity

B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

pollution

B1

n. 污染

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

remove

A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

conclude B2

v. 断定, 推断出

本篇1次·真题 30 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

analyze B2

v. 分析

本篇1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的, 下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

annual B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次·真题 24 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 22 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题 20 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇1次·真题 18 句

opt B2

v. 选择

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

destruction

B2

n. 破坏

本篇1次·真题 17 句

urgent

B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

solar

B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

combat

B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 15 句

convert

B2

v. 转变

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fertilizer

B2

n. 肥料

本篇1次·真题 15 句

latter

B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

comprehensive

B2

adj. 全面的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

database

B2

n. 数据库

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag

B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

manufacture

B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇1次·真题 13 句

selection

B1

n. 挑选

本篇1次·真题 13 句

underlie

C1

v. 是.....的根本原因

本篇1次·真题 13 句

altogether

B2

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

deficit

C1

n. 赤字

本篇1次·真题 12 句

developing

B1

adj. 发展中的 (指国家或地区)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

comparable

B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

worthy

B2

adj. 值得的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

analyst

B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exhaust

B2

v. 使筋疲力尽

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

mammal

B1

n. 哺乳动物

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

misconception

C1

n. 错误的看法

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

statistical

B2

adj. 统计的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

utilize

B2

v. 使用, 利用

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

shadow

A2

n. 阴影

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

slight

B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

error

A2

n. 错误

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

pasture

B2

n. 牧场, 牧草地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

persistence

C1

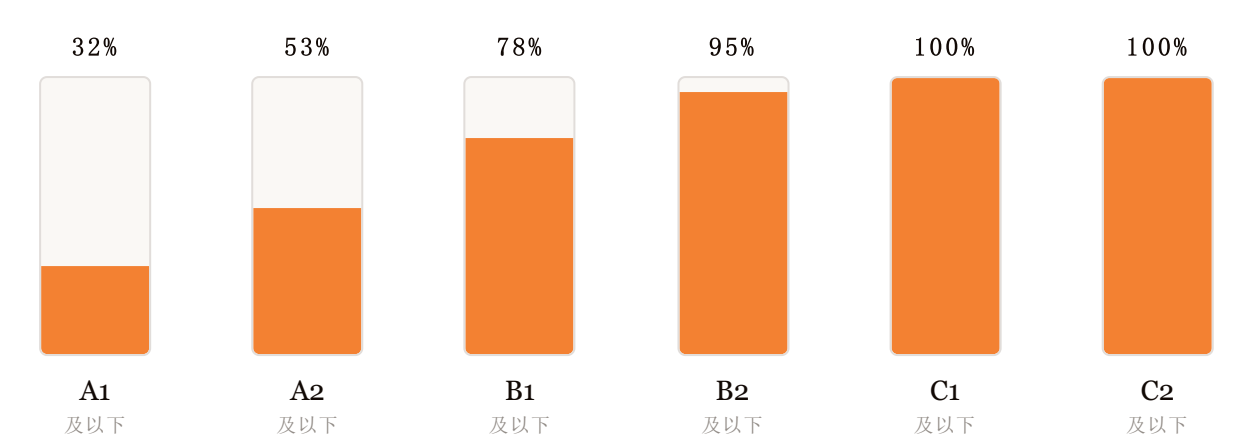
n. 坚持不懈

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 414 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **414** 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 20 个·约 5%。



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 414 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025年6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	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 →

2025年6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 • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2025年6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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2025-06) • 英语六级

Part III 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.

P1 Why are we so worried about our careers? Partly it's to do with money, but there's a psychological aspect to our fears as well.

我们为什么如此担心自己的职业？部分原因与金钱有关，但我们的恐惧也有心理方面的因素。

P2 We worry because we suspect—not wrongly—that the world is full of a frightening sort of person ready to judge us ruthlessly and swiftly: a person we can call a snob.

我们担心是因为我们怀疑——并非毫无根据——这个世界充满了一种可怕的人，他们随时准备无情而迅速地评判我们：我们可以称之为势利之人。

P3 A snob is anyone who takes a relatively small part of us and uses it to come to a rigid conclusion about how much of their attention we deserve. In the past, that might be your ancestry and royal connections. Nowadays, the snob cares about one thing only: what you do for a living.

势利之人是指任何只看我们相对渺小的一部分，就据此对我们配得多少关注做出僵化结论的人。在过去，那可能是你的祖先和皇室关系。如今，势利之人只在乎一件事：你以什么为生。

P4 This explains why the first question we will be asked in any new social context is 'What do you do?' and according to how we answer, snobs will either welcome us with broad smiles, or leave us in the cold.

这解释了为什么在任何新的社交场合我们会被问到的第一个问题是‘你做什么工作？’而根据我们如何回答，势利之人要么用灿烂的笑容欢迎我们，要么把我们晾在一边。

P5 And that is why we are fired up by such a desperate urge to achieve and impress.

这就是为什么我们被如此迫切的成就欲和表现欲所驱使。

P6 Sometimes our behaviour is mistaken for greed and vanity, but it is more than this. A lot of our interest in fancy cars, jobs and houses has nothing to do with materialism. It has to do with a hunger for the respect and esteem that is only available in our societies through the acquisition of material goods. It isn't the goods themselves we seek, it is the love we stand to gain through our possession of them. The next time we see someone driving a Ferrari, we shouldn't condemn them for their greed, we should pity them for the intensity of their need for love from the world.

有时我们的行为被误解为贪婪和虚荣,但远不止如此。我们对豪车、工作和房子的大量兴趣与物质主义无关。它与对尊重和敬重的渴望有关,而在我们的社会中,这种尊重和敬重只能通过获得物质商品才能得到。我们追求的不是商品本身,而是通过拥有它们而可能获得的爱。下次当我们看到有人开Ferrari时,我们不应该谴责他们的贪婪,而应该同情他们对来自世界的爱的强烈需求。

P7 At the root of snobbery is a lack of imagination and confidence about how to decide who in the world is valuable. The snobs are brutally misguided and slavish in their beliefs about how the superior individuals can be identified. For snobs, it is the already acclaimed and already successful who are the only ones worthy of respect. There is no room in their timid regimented minds to imagine that someone might be clever, kind or good—and yet somehow have been overlooked entirely by society, their qualities lying hidden beneath an unfamiliar veil, and having as yet discovered no obvious outlet.

势利的根源在于缺乏想象力和信心,不知道如何判断世界上谁是有价值的。势利之人在关于如何识别优秀个体的信念上严重误入歧途且盲目服从。对势利之人来说,只有已经获得赞誉和已经成功的人才值得尊重。在他们胆怯刻板的头脑中没有空间去想象,某人可能聪明、善良或优秀——却不知何故完全被社会忽视,他们的品质隐藏在陌生的面纱之下,至今还没有找到明显的出口。

P8 The true answer to snobbery is not to say that there is no such thing as a better or worse person, but to insist that better or worse exist in constantly unexpected places and carry none of the outward signs of distinction. And because we are such poor judges of the worth of others, our ultimate duty remains to be kind, good, curious and imaginative about pretty much everyone who ever crosses our path.

对势利的真正回应不是说不存在更好或更差的人,而是坚持认为更好或更差存在于不断出人意料的地方,并且不带任何外在的卓越标志。正因为我们如此不善于判断他人的价值,我们的终极责任仍然是对几乎每一个与我们相遇的人保持善良、良善、好奇和富有想象力。

题目与逐题解析

46. What gives rise to our worry about careers apart from money?

- A) Fear of being judged in a snobbish manner.
- B) The prospect of facing fault-finding managers.
- C) The ruthless way employees are often treated.
- D) Fright at the difficulty in hunting for a job.

除了金钱之外,是什么引发了我们对职业的担忧?

- A) 害怕被以势利的方式评判。
- B) 面对吹毛求疵的管理者的前景。
- C) 员工经常受到无情对待的方式。
- D) 对求职困难的恐惧。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What gives rise to our worry about careers apart from money? 问的是一个具体原因，且用排除句式锁定方向，属典型细节题而非推断题

【拆句】 主干 What gives rise to our worry, gives rise to 是固定搭配，等于 cause; apart from money 是介词短语作状语，意为「除金钱之外」，提示原文里还另有一因。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 Partly it's to do with money, but there's a psychological aspect to our fears as well.
部分原因与金钱有关，但我们的恐惧还有一个心理层面。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

a psychological aspect to our fears ↔ **Fear of being judged in a snobbish manner**

ready to judge us ruthlessly and swiftly: a person we can call a snob ↔ **in a snobbish manner**

预判要的是「金钱之外的心理因 = 怕被评判」，A 项 Fear of being judged in a snobbish manner 把「心理因—怕—被评判—被势利者」四要素全部覆盖

B) 无中生有

原文谈的是 a person we can call a snob，并未把恐惧对象限定为 fault-finding managers——经理只是势利者的一种可能，但原文没说

C) 偷换概念

原文是「我们怕被人评判」(we are judged)，主体是 we；选项 The ruthless way employees are often treated 主语变成 employees，且 treated 把视角换成了「被对待」，与原文 judge us ruthlessly 的「评判」含义不一致

D) 答非所问

Fright at the difficulty in hunting for a job 谈的是「找工作难」，本质仍属经济或金钱因；而题干用 apart from money 明确把金钱因排除在外

47. What do we learn from the passage about today's snobs?

- A) They try hard to dig into a person's past.
- B) They draw a rigid conclusion about people.
- C) They judge a person by their occupation.
- D) They tend to place people in a social context.

从文章中我们对当今的势利之人了解到什么？

- A) 他们努力挖掘一个人的过去。
- B) 他们对人们得出僵化的结论。
- C) 他们通过职业来评判一个人。
- D) 他们倾向于将人置于社会语境中。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about today's snobs? 问的是当代势利者的客观特征，未含推断信号

【拆句】 主干 What do we learn from the passage about today's snobs, about today's snobs 作 learn 的间接宾语，about 引出询问对象。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 Nowadays, the snob cares about one thing only: what you do for a living.

如今，势利者只在乎一件事：你以何为生。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说今天势利者只看职业；至于 dig into a person's past（挖某人的过去），对应的是 In the past, that might be your ancestry and royal connections——但那是说「过去势利者看祖宗」，不是「今天势利者挖过去」，正话反说

B) 答非所问

A snob is anyone who takes a relatively small part of us and uses it to come to a rigid conclusion 是势利者的通用定义，不专属于今天；题问的是 today's snobs 与过去相比的独有特征，应取 cares about... what you do for a living

C) ✓ 正确

what you do for a living ↔ judge a person by their occupation

the snob cares about one thing only ↔ judge a person by

预判核心是「只看职业」，C项 They judge a person by their occupation. 把「只看」显性化为「以...为判断依据」，吻合

D) 偷换概念

in any new social context is 'What do you do?' 是描写「在新社交场合问问题」的情境，不是「势利者把人放在某种社交语境里评判」；选项 tend to place people in a social context 把这一场景偷换成势利者的主动行为

48. What does the author say about people's interest in material goods?

- A) It is the cause for condemnation of their greed.
- B) It has a lot to do with the comforts they provide.
- C) It arouses pity rather than respect from the wealthy.
- D) It arises from their craving for social recognition.

作者关于人们对物质商品的兴趣说了什么？

- A) 这是谴责他们贪婪的原因。
- B) 这与物质商品提供的舒适度有很大关系。
- C) 这引起富人的怜悯而非尊重。
- D) 这源于他们对社会认可的渴望。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 What does the author say about people's interest in material goods? 问的是作者就该现象给出的明示论断，仍属细节题范畴

【拆句】 主干 What does the author say about people's interest in material goods, 介词 about 引出谈论对象 people's interest in material goods. 结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 It has to do with a hunger for the respect and esteem that is only available in our societies through the acquisition of material goods.

（人们对豪车好工作好房子的兴趣）与对尊重和敬意的渴求有关——而在我们的社会里，这种尊重只能通过占有物质来获得。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

we shouldn't condemn them for their greed 明确反对「把对物质的兴趣等同于贪婪并加以谴责」；选项 It is the cause for condemnation of their greed 把「对物质兴趣」说成「谴责其贪婪的原因」，与作者立场相反

B) 无中生有

the comforts they provide 指物质带来的「舒适」，但 P6 谈的是「通过物质获得尊重」，不是「物质提供舒适」——comfort 维度是选项凭空添加的

C) 张冠李戴

原文 we should pity them for the intensity of their need for love 说「我们应怜悯豪车车主对爱的渴求」——施动者是「我们」，对象是「豪车车主」；选项 It arouses pity rather than respect from the wealthy 却说「（兴趣）引起富人的怜悯而非尊重」，施动者变成了 the wealthy、且把 respect 与 pity 错误对立

D) ✓ 正确

a hunger for the respect and esteem ↔ **their craving for social recognition**

only available in our societies through the acquisition of material goods ↔ **arises from**

预判的核心三要素：第一是「渴求」（hunger 对应 craving）、第二是对象是「社会层面的尊重」（respect and esteem 对应 social recognition）、第三是驱动了对物质的兴趣（arises from）。D 项三要素全中

49. What kind of people do snobs deem worth respect and esteem?

- A) Those with fame and fortune.
- B) Those with regimented minds.
- C) Those with intelligence and imagination.
- D) Those with qualities lying hidden in disguise.

势利之人认为什么样的人值得尊重和敬重？

- A) 那些拥有名望和财富的人。
- B) 那些思想受到严格管束的人。
- C) 那些拥有智慧和想象力的人。
- D) 那些品质隐藏在伪装之下的人。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What kind of people do snobs deem worth respect and esteem? 问的是被势利者认定值得尊重的具体人群类别，是文中明示的事实

【拆句】 主干 What kind of people do snobs deem worth respect and esteem, deem 是「认为、视为」的正式动词，等于 consider; worth respect and esteem 作 deem 的宾语补足语。需注意 deem 不是常见词，但句式 deem sb. worth doing/sth. 与 consider sb. worth 同构。

【定位】 For snobs, it is the already acclaimed and already successful who are the only ones worthy of respect.

在势利者眼中，唯有那些已经获得赞誉、已经取得成功的人，才是值得尊重的对象。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the already acclaimed and already successful ↔ Those with fame and fortune

预判核心是「已获得外在声名地位的人」，A项 Those with fame and fortune 用名词 fame and fortune 浓缩了 acclaimed 与 successful 两个分词

B) 张冠李戴

There is no room in their timid regimented minds 中的 regimented minds 是描写势利者 their 的心智状态（胆怯、刻板），不是「被尊重的对象」；选项把势利者的特征张冠到「被尊重者」头上

C) 与原文相反

At the root of snobbery is a lack of imagination and confidence 说势利者缺乏想象力；someone might be clever, kind or good—and yet somehow have been overlooked entirely by society 说「聪明、善良的人反而被社会忽略」——这部分人恰恰是势利者「看不到」的，而不是势利者尊敬的对象

D) 与原文相反

their qualities lying hidden beneath an unfamiliar veil 中的「品质藏于陌生面纱之下」，主体仍是被社会忽略的、品质未显的人，正是势利者「看不见」而非「尊敬」的对象

50. What does the author imply we should do to avoid being snobbish?

- A) Be aware there has never been such a thing as a better or worse person.
- B) Be kind to and curious about those who we happen to meet in our lives.
- C) Realize that better or worse keeps changing in unexpected ways.
- D) Judge people on the basis of their distinctive character traits.

作者暗示我们应该做什么来避免势利？

- A) 意识到从来就不存在更好或更差的人这回事。
- B) 对我们生活中碰巧遇到的人保持善意和好奇。
- C) 认识到更好或更差以意想不到的方式不断变化。
- D) 根据人们独特的性格特征来评判他们。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply we should do 中的 imply 是明确的推断信号词，要求由作者明示主张做「一步逻辑延伸」得出建议

【拆句】 主干 What does the author imply we should do, to avoid being snobbish 是不定式作目的状语；being snobbish 是 avoid 的动名词宾语（avoid 后只跟 v-ing）。结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 And because we are such poor judges of the worth of others, our ultimate duty remains to be kind, good, curious and imaginative about pretty much everyone who ever crosses our path.
正因为我们其实并不善于判断他人的价值，所以我们最根本的义务始终是——对几乎每一个与我们相遇的人保持善良、温厚、好奇与想象力。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 The true answer to snobbery is not to say that there is no such thing as a better or worse person 明确反对「无所谓好人坏人」这种说法；选项 there has never been such a thing as a better or worse person 却正是被作者明确否定的命题

B) ✓ 正确

to be kind, good, curious and imaginative about pretty much everyone who ever crosses our path

↔ Be kind to and curious about those who we happen to meet in our lives

our ultimate duty remains ↔ Be kind to...

预判三要素：第一是态度（善良、好奇）、第二是对象（每一个相遇者）、第三是语气（建议、应该）。B 项以祈使句 Be kind to and curious about those who we happen to meet 三要素全中

C) 偷换概念

better or worse exist in constantly unexpected places 说的是「好坏的人出现在意想不到的地方」——位置出乎意料；选项 better or worse keeps changing in unexpected ways 把它偷换成「好坏不断以意想不到的方式变化」——把空间分布偷换成动态变化

D) 与原文相反

carry none of the outward signs of distinction 直白说「不带任何显赫的外在标志」；选项 Judge people on the basis of their distinctive character traits 却要求依据「显著的性格特征」判断人，与原文明确否定的方向一致

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

Why are we so worried about our careers?

第1段，第1句

系表结构的特殊疑问句在考试中较为常见，具有一定代表性。但本句结构过于简单，没有体现更典型的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、强调句等），作为真题句式的代表性中等。

We worry because we suspect—not wrongly—that the world is full of a frightening sort of person ready to judge us ruthlessly and swiftly: a person we can call a snob.

第2段，第1句

句子覆盖主谓、宾语从句、原因状语从句、同位语等多种成分,且包含双宾语结构(call+宾语1+宾语2)这一易混点。同位语由冒号引出,需要学生识别非典型标志,具有较好的成分划分训练价值。

A snob is anyone who takes a relatively small part of us and uses it to come to a rigid conclusion about how much of their attention we deserve.

第3段，第1句

覆盖主系表结构、定语从句(关系代词 who 作主语)、宾语从句(疑问词引导且前置)、并列谓语、目的状语不定式等多种成分,且宾语从句中疑问词作宾语前置是常见易错点,练习价值较高。

This explains why the first question we will be asked in any new social context is 'What do you do?' and according to how we answer, snobs will either welcome us with broad smiles, or leave us in the cold.

第4段，第1句

本句展示了并列句、宾语从句、定语从句(关系代词省略)、并列谓语、either...or 结构等多种四六级和考研常考句式,结构具有高度代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量真题句型中。

And that is why we are fired up by such a desperate urge to achieve and impress.

第5段，第1句

主句加表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型,why 引导的表语从句更是高频句式。从句内被动语态配合 by 短语也是常见搭配。本句结构代表性强,掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型。

Sometimes our behaviour is mistaken for greed and vanity, but it is more than this.

第6段，第1句

并列转折句("but" 连接的两个主句)和被动语态都是四六级、考研英语中的高频句式。这种"表象陈述+转折纠正"的逻辑在议论文中尤为常见,学生掌握后可广泛应用于阅读理解和写作。

A lot of our interest in fancy cars, jobs and houses has nothing to do with materialism.

第6段，第2句

简单句在考试中常见，但本句主语结构（量词 + 名词 + 介词短语后置定语）和固定搭配 have nothing to do with 是阅读理解和翻译中的高频句式，具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似长主语结构的理解中。

It isn't the goods themselves we seek, it is the love we stand to gain through our possession of them.

第6段，第4句

本句是典型的强调句对比结构 "It isn't A, it is B"，这种句式在四六级、考研阅读中频繁出现，用于突出对比或纠正误解；定语从句省略关系代词也是常考语法点；复合谓语 "stand to + 动词"（表可能性）、介词短语作状语等都是真题高频结构；掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句，代表性极强。

For snobs, it is the already acclaimed and already successful who are the only ones worthy of respect.

第7段，第3句

本句覆盖的成分种类丰富：形式主语 "it"、系动词 "is"、复合表语（名词短语+定语从句）、状语 "For snobs"、定语从句内部的主谓表结构、后置定语 "worthy of respect"。强调句型是易错点，学生容易误判 "it" 为实义主语或把 "who" 从句当作独立的表语从句。练习价值较高，适合训练多种成分的综合识别和强调句型的辨析。

There is no room in their timid regimented minds to imagine that someone might be clever, kind or good—and yet somehow have been overlooked entirely by society, their qualities lying hidden beneath an unfamiliar veil, and having as yet discovered no obvious outlet.

第7段，第4句

本句涵盖 there be 句型的主语识别、不定式作定语、宾语从句、并列谓语、被动语态、独立主格结构和分词短语作状语等多种成分，几乎每个成分都有易错点：there be 的主语易误判、不定式和从句的归属易混淆、并列谓语中的省略易遗漏、独立主格和分词短语的逻辑主语易搞错。作为成分划分练习句，覆盖面广、坑点密集，训练价值很高。

What gives rise to our worry about careers apart from money?

第46题 题干

疑问句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，尤其是以 "What" 引导、询问原因或事物的特殊疑问句。"give rise to" 也是学术和正式文体中的高频表达。但本句结构过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句嵌套或复杂修饰，作为典型例句的代表性中等。

It arouses pity rather than respect from the wealthy.

第48题，C

覆盖主谓宾状四种基本成分。宾语部分 "pity rather than respect" 的并列结构有一定训练价值，可帮助学生识别 "rather than" 连接的并列宾语。但整体成分种类不够丰富，无定语、补语等其他成分，练习收益有限。

What does the author imply we should do to avoid being snobbish?

第50题 题干

特殊疑问句嵌套宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读理解题干的常见句式，省略 that 的宾语从句和疑问词提前也是高频考点。句子结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似题目(如 What do you think we should do、What does the passage suggest readers consider 等)。

Judge people on the basis of their distinctive character traits.

第50题，D

祈使句是常见句式，介词短语作状语也频繁出现，具备一定代表性，但简单句结构在四六级和考研中占比较低，复杂句式更典型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 71 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。

snob C1

n. 势利小人

本篇8次·真题8句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇5次·真题26句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题264句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题112句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次·真题106句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题66句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇2次·真题32句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇2次·真题18句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇2次·真题16句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

本篇2次·真题16句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇2次·真题11句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题190句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题170句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题167句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题142句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题96句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

trait B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 31 句

character B1

n. 性格

本篇1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

confidence B1

n. 信心

本篇1次·真题 28 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

partly

B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arise

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题 17 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deserve

B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deem

C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

distinction

B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

imply

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

hunt

B1

v. 搜寻

本篇1次·真题 15 句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 14 句

occupation

B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 13 句

comfort

B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fortune

B2

n. 财富

本篇1次·真题 12 句

outlet

B2

n. 商店

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suspect

B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次·真题 12 句

fancy

B1

v. 想要

本篇1次·真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

worthy B2

adj. 值得的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

distinctive B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

overlook B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

possession B2

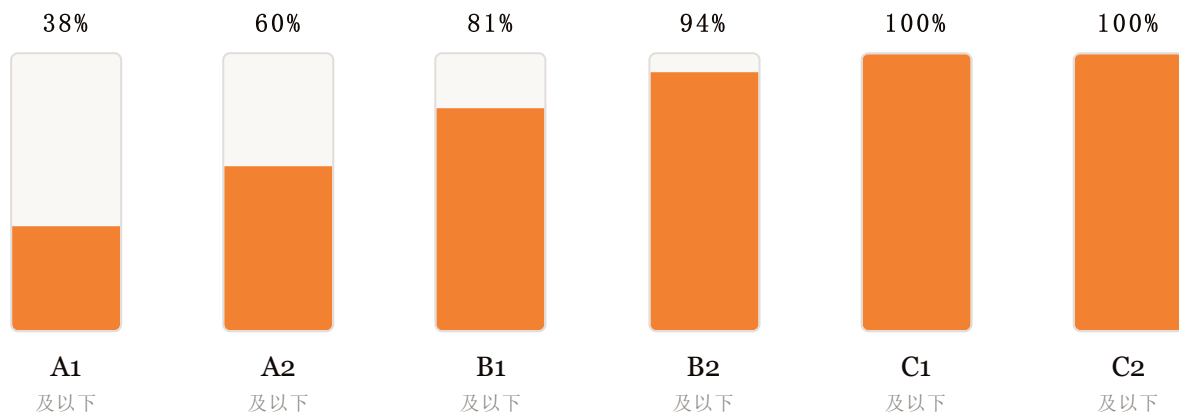
n. 拥有

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 236 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 236 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 14 个 · 约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 236 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

236

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



英语六级 2025年6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	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 →

2025年6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2025年6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(2025-06) · 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 Women have historically been paid less. But in the US in the 1980s, they began to catch up—fast. During that decade, the gender pay gap closed by about one percentage point a year. Had that trend continued, the gender wage gap would have been closed by 2017.

历史上女性的薪酬一直较低。但在20世纪80年代的美国,她们开始迅速追赶。在那十年间,性别薪酬差距每年缩小约一个百分点。如果这一趋势持续下去,性别工资差距本应在2017年消除。

P2 But the trend didn't continue, and the gap remains yawning.

但这一趋势并未持续,差距依然巨大。

P3 According to a new study from academics at Harvard, the stagnation can be put down, perhaps counterintuitively, to the introduction of state and federal family leave policies.

根据Harvard学者的一项新研究,这种停滞或许可以归因于州和联邦家庭休假政策的出台,尽管这看似违反直觉。

P4 The academics argue that during the 1990s, as governments began to introduce leave policies, it was mainly women who took advantage of them. Though the leave policies might have helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families—those who returned saw their wages had increased at lower rates than the men.

学者们认为,在20世纪90年代,当政府开始推行休假政策时,主要是女性利用了这些政策。尽管休假政策可能帮助那些女性留在职场——而不是退出去组建家庭——但那些返回职场的女性发现她们的工资增长速度

低于男性。

P5 After family leave was introduced in the US, in fact, the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year, and has remained there ever since.

事实上,在美国引入家庭休假之后,性别工资趋同的速度降至每年仅0.03个百分点,并一直维持至今。

P6 Those monitoring the process towards salary equity at work have long watched as progress slowed in many countries around the world. In fact, that progress began to reverse during the pandemic(大流行病).

那些监测职场薪酬公平进程的人长期以来一直关注着许多国家进展放缓的情况。事实上,这一进展在大流行病期间开始出现倒退。

P7 The gender pay gap is one of the most outstanding examples of that lack of parity(平等), and still exists just about everywhere. The motherhood penalty has become a shorthand for describing why: In many places, especially rich countries, women earn the same as men until they reach their childbearing years. Women who have children begin to see their salaries slip behind their male counterparts.

性别薪酬差距是缺乏平等的最突出例子之一,几乎无处不在。母职惩罚已成为描述其原因的简略说法:在许多地方,尤其是富裕国家,女性的收入与男性相同,直到她们进入生育年龄。生育子女的女性开始发现自己的薪水落后于男性同事。

P8 Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement. But it's also because mothers are passed over for raises and promotion, and because time out of the workplace sets women back, even if that time is taken voluntarily, and supported by company or government policy.

部分原因是女性在家中承担了更多无偿劳动,这会占用可用于工作的时间和职业发展的精力。但也因为母亲们在加薪和晋升时被忽视,还因为离开职场会让女性落后,即使这段时间是自愿的,并得到公司或政府政策的支持。

P9 What would have happened if leave policies hadn't been introduced? The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

如果没有引入休假政策会发生什么?该研究没有深入探讨这个问题,只是说如果20世纪80年代的趋势持续,我们现在应该已经实现平等了。

P10 It's possible, however, that the journey towards wage parity would have stalled either way. If women's gains in the 1980s were made through the erasure of things like bias, once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed, there would still have been an issue with women—who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks because of biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, forcing them to take breaks, whether or not those breaks were mandated.

然而,通往薪酬平等之路无论如何都可能停滞。如果女性在20世纪80年代的进步是通过消除偏见等因素实现的,那么一旦这些较易控制的问题得到解决,仍然会存在女性的问题——由于生育子女并在早期照顾他们这类生物因素(如哺乳能力),迫使她们必须休息,无论这些休息是否有强制规定。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about the gender pay gap in the US during the 1980s?

- A) It was being slowly closed.
- B) It was shrinking rapidly.
- C) It started to yawn.
- D) It remained substantial.

关于20世纪80年代美国的性别薪酬差距,我们了解到什么?

A) 它正在缓慢缩小。 B) 它正在迅速缩小。 C) 它开始扩大。 D) 它仍然很大。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the gender pay gap in the US during the 1980s 直接问一个客观时间段的客观状况, 没有 infer / imply / main idea 这类信号。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What do we learn about the gender pay gap, in the US during the 1980s 是修饰 "the gender pay gap" 的时间地点状语, 句子结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 But in the US in the 1980s, they began to catch up—fast. During that decade, the gender pay gap closed by about one percentage point a year.

但在美国 1980 年代, 女性的薪酬开始追赶——而且速度很快。在那十年里, 性别薪酬差距以每年约一个百分点的速度在缩小。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It was being slowly closed 把原文的 fast 偷换成 slowly, 方向完全相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

they began to catch up—fast ↔ **shrinking rapidly**

closed by about one percentage point a year ↔ **rapidly**

预判强调"差距在 1980 年代快速缩小", It was shrinking rapidly 与之完全等值, 且未引入任何额外含义, 直接锁定 B。

C) **张冠李戴**

It started to yawn 借用 the gap remains yawning 制造关联, 但 yawning 在原文描述的是 P2 之后趋势停滞差距依旧巨大的状态, 不是 1980 年代发生的事, 属于张冠李戴。

D) **答非所问**

It remained substantial 描述的是 Women have historically been paid less 这种历史背景下的总体状态, 并不针对题干所问的 1980 年代特征。

52. What happened with the introduction of state and federal family leave policies?

- A) The process towards salary equity at work began to reverse.
- B) The rate of gender wage convergence started to fall noticeably.
- C) The trend of women returning to work after childbirth started.
- D) The narrowing of the gender pay gap attracted more attention.

州和联邦家庭休假政策出台后发生了什么？

- A) 工作中薪酬平等的进程开始逆转。
- B) 性别工资趋同的速度开始明显下降。
- C) 女性产后重返工作的趋势开始出现。
- D) 性别薪酬差距的缩小引起了更多关注。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What happened with the introduction of... 问的是政策推行这一具体事件之后的客观结果，是典型的事实型提问。

【拆句】 with the introduction of state and federal family leave policies 是介词短语作状语，提示时间背景；句子无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 After family leave was introduced in the US, in fact, the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year, and has remained there ever since.

事实上，美国引入家庭休假政策之后，性别工资收敛率降至每年仅 0.03 个百分点，并自此一直停留在这个水平。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

The process towards salary equity at work began to reverse 借用 that progress began to reverse during the pandemic，但原文的"反转"发生在大流行期间，不是家庭休假政策引入之后。

B) ✓ 正确

the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year ↔

The rate of gender wage convergence started to fall noticeably

选项几乎逐词保留了 the rate of gender wage convergence...fell 的主干，只把后面的具体数字抽象化，是最高度等值的同义替换，直接锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

The trend of women returning to work after childbirth started 借用 helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families，但原文只说政策让一些女性留下来，没有说"产后返岗成为新趋势"，且这不是题干"introduction后发生了什么"的核心结果。

D) 无中生有

The narrowing of the gender pay gap attracted more attention 把"差距缩小"和"引起更多关注"拼接在一起，但原文从未提及关注度变化，是凭空捏造。

53. What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries?

- A) The insufficient motivation women generally have for career advancement.
- B) The opportunities numerous women give up for pay raise and promotion.
- C) The huge amounts of time and energy women spend taking care of the family.
- D) The lack of policy support from government and business corporations.

女性薪酬下滑的部分原因是什么？

- A) 女性在职业晋升方面普遍缺乏足够的动力。
- B) 众多女性为加薪和晋升而放弃的机会。
- C) 女性在照顾家庭上花费的大量时间和精力。
- D) 政府和商业公司缺乏政策支持。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries 问的是导致薪水下滑的部分原因，答案应在原文有明确文本对应，不需推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What partly accounts for the slip, in women's salaries 修饰 slip; 副词 partly 提示原文只承担"部分"原因，不要求穷尽所有因素。

【定位】 Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement.

部分原因在于女性在家承担了更多无偿劳动，这会侵蚀她们可用于工作的时间，以及用于职业发展的精力。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

The insufficient motivation women generally have for career advancement 把原因归结为女性自身"职业发展动力不足"，原文从未做出此种心理动机层面的归因。

B) **与原文相反**

The opportunities numerous women give up for pay raise and promotion 暗示女性"主动放弃"涨薪机会，但原文 mothers are passed over for raises and promotion 是被动语态——她们是"被跳过"，不是"主动放弃"。

C) **✓ 正确**

women take on more of the unpaid labor at home ↔ **taking care of the family**
eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement ↔

The huge amounts of time and energy

C 同时包含"时间和精力"与"照顾家庭"两个核心要素，对应定位句的两段含义，是定位句的高度同义改写，直接锁定 C。

D) **与原文相反**

The lack of policy support from government and business corporations 把原因归为"缺乏政策支持"，但原文恰恰相反：政策 (family leave) 已经引入并提供支持，问题反而出在政策支持的副作用上。

54. What does the new study say about wage parity?

- A) It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed.
- B) It would have halted if company and government had not worked together.
- C) It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases.
- D) It would have been attained with the continuation of the 1980s trend.

新研究对薪酬平等是怎么说的？

- A) 如果这些可控问题没有得到解决,它就会停滞不前。
- B) 如果企业和政府没有共同努力,它就会停滞不前。 c) 随着性别偏见的完全消除,它本可以实现。
- D) 随着20世纪80年代趋势的延续,它本可以实现。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the new study say about wage parity 要求复述研究的明确表述，而非读者推论，属于细节复述。

【拆句】 题干是简单疑问句，about wage parity 是介词短语作 say 的状语；结构简单。

【定位】 The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

这项研究没有深入探讨那个问题，只是说如果 1980 年代的趋势延续下去，我们现在本应已经实现了薪酬平等。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed 借用 once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed 制造对应，但原文是“问题已被解决之后还会有别的问题”，选项却说“如果没解决就会停滞”，方向颠倒。

B) **无中生有**

It would have halted if company and government had not worked together 把“公司和合作”作为条件，但原文从未提及二者协同与否，只是说休假可由 company or government policy 支持。

C) **过度推断**

It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases 借用 through the erasure of things like bias，但原文用了 things like bias 这种举例口吻，且只是 if 假设下的推测，并未说“完全消除偏见就能实现”。

D) **✓ 正确**

if the 1980s trend continued ↔ **with the continuation of the 1980s trend**

we would have been at parity by now ↔ **It would have been attained**

D 把虚拟条件 if the 1980s trend continued 和结果 would have been at parity —— 对应，无缺漏无外加，是定位句最严格的同义改写。

55. What prevents women from achieving parity with men in the final analysis?

- A) Ignoring biases against women in the workplace.
- B) Giving birth to children and taking care of them.
- C) Failing to mandate breaks for childbirth and care.
- D) Lacking resources to address biological problems.

归根结底,是什么阻止女性实现与男性的平等?

- A) 忽视工作场所对女性的偏见。 B) 生育和抚养孩子。 C) 未能强制规定生育和照料的休假。
D) 缺乏解决生理问题的资源。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What prevents women from achieving parity with men in the final analysis 询问作者最终归因, 答案对应原文末段一句明确归因句, 不需多步推理。

【拆句】 prevents women from achieving parity with men 是 prevent sb from doing sth 结构; in the final analysis 是状语, 意为"归根结底", 需要识别这个固定搭配才能锁定原文末段。

【定位】 If women's gains in the 1980s were made through the erasure of things like bias, once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed, there would still have been an issue with women—who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks because of biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, forcing them to take breaks, whether or not those breaks were mandated.

如果 1980 年代女性的进步是通过消除偏见之类的东西取得的, 那么一旦这些相对可控的问题被处理掉之后, 女性身上仍然会存在一个问题——她们是承担生育以及在最初几周照料孩子的人, 因为像哺乳能力这样的生理因素, 迫使她们休假, 无论这种休假是否被强制规定。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Ignoring biases against women in the workplace 把原因归为"忽视偏见", 但原文 through the erasure of things like bias 恰是说偏见已被消除, 且作者强调即便消除之后仍有问题——并非"忽视"导致。

B) ✓ 正确

who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks ↔

Giving birth to children and taking care of them

B 把末段长句中的两个核心动作(生育 + 照护)抽出并列, 正好对应预判中的"生育和照顾孩子"两层根因, 是最纯粹的同义改写, 直接锁定 B。

C) 与原文相反

Failing to mandate breaks for childbirth and care 把"不强制规定休假"作为最终原因, 但原文 whether or not those breaks were mandated 明确指出强制与否都没用, 最终原因不是强制不强制。

D) 无中生有

Lacking resources to address biological problems 借用 biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, 但原文从未说"缺乏资源去解决生物学问题", 且作者立场是生物学因素本身就难以绕开, 不是资源问题。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

Had that trend continued, the gender wage gap would have been closed by 2017.

第1段, 第4句

本句时态语态难度很高。主句使用过去将来完成时的被动语态虚拟语气"would have been closed", 这是三重叠加(时态+语态+语气); 条件从句使用过去完成时的虚拟语气"Had continued"。学习者需要理解虚拟语气与过去事实相反的语义逻辑, 还要识别倒装结构中的时态标志, 以及被动语态的完整形式, 难度接近顶峰。

The academics argue that during the 1990s, as governments began to introduce leave policies, it was mainly women who took advantage of them.

第4段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、宾语从句、状语从句、强调句、类定语从句等多种结构，且含形式主语it、关系代词who在从句内充当主语、固定短语take advantage of等易错点。强调句的识别和成分拆解尤其适合训练，能帮助学生区分强调句与定语从句、表语从句的差异。

Though the leave policies might have helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families—those who returned saw their wages had increased at lower rates than the men.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型：让步状语从句与主句的转折对比、定语从句修饰主语、感知动词接省略引导词的宾语从句、宾语从句内部的过去完成时表示时间先后。这些都是真题中反复出现的常考句式，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的理解中。

In fact, that progress began to reverse during the pandemic(大流行病).

第6段，第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见，插入语和时间状语的用法也属于常规考点，但本句过于简单，缺少复合句、复杂修饰等高频难点，代表性一般。

The motherhood penalty has become a shorthand for describing why: In many places, especially rich countries, women earn the same as men until they reach their childbearing years.

第7段，第2句

句子展现了典型的冒号解释结构、比较结构"the same as"、时间状语从句"until",这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其比较结构和状语从句的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子，结构代表性较强

Women who have children begin to see their salaries slip behind their male counterparts.

第7段，第3句

本句结构为“含定语从句的主语 + 主句谓语 + 宾语从句”，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；定语从句修饰主语、宾语从句省略 that 都是典型用法；掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量真题句中，代表性强。

Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement.

第8段，第1句

主系表加表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，用于解释原因或阐述观点。非限制性定语从句补充说明也是常考句式。该句结构既典型又实用，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

What would have happened if leave policies hadn't been introduced?

第9段，第1句

虚拟条件句（与过去事实相反）是四六级和考研的高频考点，特殊疑问句结合虚拟语气的结构也是典型的考查形式，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

第9段，第2句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研的高频考点，“if + 过去式，主句 + would have done”的结构非常典型。宾语从句嵌套条件状语从句的模式在学术写作和复杂论述中常见，掌握后可大量复用

It's possible, however, that the journey towards wage parity would have stalled either way.

第10段，第1句

“It is + 形容词 + that 从句”是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构也是语法考点常客。本句的主语从句使用过去将来完成时，符合考试中常见的复杂时态组合。整体结构典型性强，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式。

What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries?

第53题 题干

本句为特殊疑问句，以 "What" 作主语提问原因或因素，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的提问句式。短语动词 "account for" 以及名词短语带介词定语的结构也是典型用法，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed.

第54题，A

虚拟条件句（尤其是与过去事实相反的类型）是四六级和考研英语的高频考点，本句的 "if + 过去完成时，主句 + would have done" 结构是该语法点的标准范式。掌握此结构后可直接迁移到大量同类题目，典型性很强。

It would have halted if company and government had not worked together.

第54题，B

这是标准的“与过去事实相反”的虚拟语气句型，在各类英语考试的阅读和翻译中极具代表性。

It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases.

第54题，C

谓语使用过去将来完成时的被动语态（would have been achieved），涉及时态、完成体和被动语态三重叠加。对基础较弱的学习者而言，理解 "would + have + been + 过去分词" 的层层构成、以及它表达的时间关系和被动含义，具有较高门槛。

It would have been attained with the continuation of the 1980s trend.

第54题，D

谓语 "would have been attained" 结合了过去将来、完成体和被动语态三重叠加，对基础较弱的学习者有一定门槛：需要理解 would 表过去视角的将来、have + 过去分词 表完成、been + 过去分词 表被动，且要能把三者整合理解为“从过去看本应完成的被动动作”。虽不算最复杂的时态组合，但已超出现在/过去时的难度。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

gender B1

n. 性别（社会文化意义上的）

本篇8次 · 真题 28 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇7次 · 真题 103 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇6次 · 真题 63 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇6次 · 真题 54 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇5次 · 真题 63 句

salary B1

n. 薪水，工资（通常指按月发放的固定报酬）

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 121 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇3次 · 真题 89 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇3次 · 真题 70 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次 · 真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇2次·真题 29 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇2次·真题 21 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇2次·真题 18 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇2次·真题 17 句

equity C1

n. (公司的) 股本, 股权

本篇2次·真题 14 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇2次·真题 13 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 84 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 句

corporation B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

motherhood B2

n. 母亲身份

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

attain B2

v. 达到

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

insufficient B2

adj. 不足的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unpaid B2

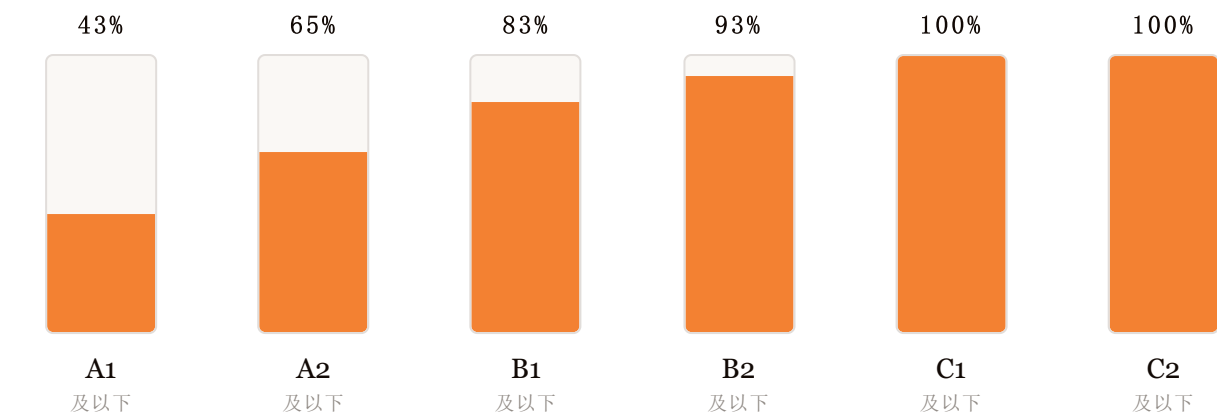
adj. 未付款的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

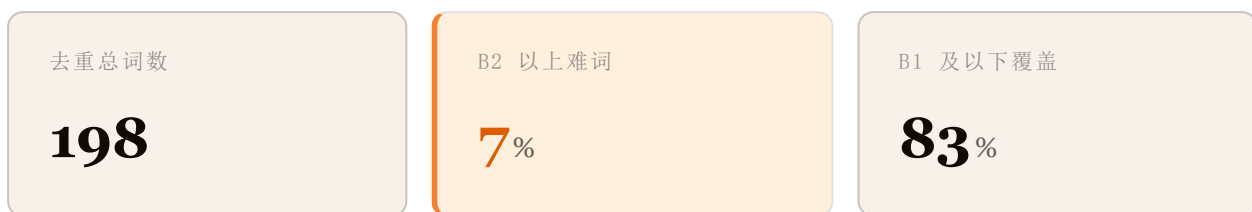
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 13 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 198 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025年6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	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 →

2025年6月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍粤港澳大湾区的优势、地位与发展规划 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2025年6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(2025-06) • 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**.

粤港澳大湾区(Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)具有得天独厚的地理位置,拥有完善的交通基础设施和丰富的产业资源。大湾区是中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一,在国家经济发展中具有重要的战略地位。大湾区不仅将建成充满活力的世界级城市群和具有全球影响力的国际科技创新中心,还将打造成适合工作、购物、旅游的优质生活圈。随着改革开放的不断深入,大湾区的建设将进一步推动区域经济发展。到2035年,大湾区将实现成为国际一流湾区的目标。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area boasts a favorable geographical location, well-developed transport infrastructure and abundant industrial resources. As one of the most open and economically dynamic regions in China, the Greater Bay Area holds an important strategic position in the country's economic development. It will not only be built into a dynamic world-class city cluster and an international center for sci-tech innovation with global influence, but also be turned into a quality living circle suitable for working, shopping and traveling. With the deepening of the reform and opening-up, the construction of the Greater Bay Area will further promote regional economic development. By 2035, the Greater Bay Area will achieve its goal of becoming a world-class bay area.

【衔接】第1、2句之间：用代词承接避免主语重复

第1句主语已是全称 the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area，第2句若再写全称会冗长。第2句起改用简称 the Greater Bay Area，其后第3、4、5句也以简称或代词承接，全篇只在首句给全称，符合英文「首次全称、后文简称」的承接习惯。

第2、3句之间：现状到规划的语义过渡

第2句讲现有地位 (is/holds)，第3句转入未来规划 大湾区不仅将建成。两句时态从现在转将来，靠 will 自然标示语义转折，无需硬加关联词，但要确保从现在时平滑切到将来时、读者能感到「从现状谈到前景」。

第4、5句之间：发展推动与最终目标的递进

第4句讲建设「将推动区域经济发展」，第5句给出 到2035年 的最终目标，两句是「过程→结果」的递进关系。可在第5句承上保留 By 2035 时间标记，让读者看出这是发展的最终落点，时间线索把全篇收束。

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】客观介绍粤港澳大湾区的优势、地位与发展规划

全段是对粤港澳大湾区的客观陈述与规划介绍，属典型的「中国社会经济介绍」语体。开篇 粤港澳大湾区(Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)具有得天独厚的地理位置 即在陈述其当前已有的客观特征，后半段 大湾区不仅将建成充满活力的世界级城市群 转入未来规划。语体决定了用词应正式、客观，避免口语化。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇主要在客观陈述大湾区「现在已具备」的特征与地位，如 具有得天独厚的地理位置、大湾区是中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一，描述既成事实与现状用一般现在时。仅在表达未来规划处（如「将建成」「到2035年将实现」）偏离为一般将来时。

【译法】粤港澳大湾区

原文已自带官方英译 粤港澳大湾区(Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)，故全篇统一采用约定俗成的官方译名 the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area；后文反复出现的简称 大湾区 统一译作 the Greater Bay Area（首字母大写、定冠词不可省），全篇不可一会儿 Bay Area 一会儿 Great Bay Area。

改革开放

改革开放 是固定的中国政策术语，统一译作约定俗成的 the reform and opening-up，不要自创为 reform and open 之类。

国际一流湾区

国际一流湾区 译作 a world-class bay area / a first-class bay area，统一选其一；与前文 世界级城市群的 world-class 用词风格保持一致。

1. 粤港澳大湾区(Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)具有得天独厚的地理位置,拥有完善的交通基础设施和丰富的产业资源。

【主干】 大湾区作主语,「具有/拥有」合并为一个谓语 boasts/has (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文有明确主语 粤港澳大湾区, 直接作英文主语。句中 具有得天独厚的地理位置 与 拥有完善的交通基础设施和丰富的产业资源 是两个并列的「拥有」动作, 英文不必拆成两句, 可用一个谓语 boasts (含「自豪地拥有」的褒义, 恰配「得天独厚」「丰富」) 统领其后三个宾语。

【降级】 三个宾语用 and 并列, 修饰词作前置定语

三样「拥有物」——得天独厚的地理位置、完善的交通基础设施、丰富的产业资源——降级为同一谓语下并列的名词宾语: a favorable geographical location, well-developed transport infrastructure and abundant industrial resources, 「得天独厚的/完善的/丰富的」均作前置形容词定语, 结构整齐, 无需从句。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调, 陈述既有优势, 用一般现在时 boasts。

主谓一致

主语 the Greater Bay Area 是单数, 谓语用第三人称单数 boasts/has, 注意词尾 -s 不要漏。

单复数与冠词

infrastructure (基础设施)、resources 中 infrastructure 不可数、不加 a、不加 -s; resources 可数且泛指多种, 用复数; location 可数、泛指一处用 a favorable location。

【译文】 The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area boasts a favorable geographical location, well-developed transport infrastructure and abundant industrial resources.

2. 大湾区是中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一,在国家经济发展中具有重要的战略地位。

【主干】 大湾区作主语, 主系表 is one of ... regions 立骨架 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语仍是 大湾区。句子前半 是中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一 是「A 是 B 之一」的判断句, 主干用系动词 is + one of the ... regions; 后半 在国家经济发展中具有重要的战略地位 另起一个动作, 可降级处理而非新立一句。

【降级】 两个最高级并列作定语, 后半句降级为 and 引导的并列谓语

开放程度最高、经济活力最强 译成两个并列最高级定语 the most open and economically dynamic; 在国家经济发展中具有重要的战略地位 与前半同主语, 降级为 and 连接的并列谓语 and holds an important strategic position in ..., 不必重复主语另起一句。

【语法】最高级结构

「最.....之一」固定译为 one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词: one of the most open ... regions, the 不可省、regions 必须复数。

单复数

「区域之一」意味着存在多个区域, one of 后的名词 regions 必须用复数, 这是最高频失分点。

时态

陈述现状的地位, 回指基调用一般现在时 is / holds。

【译文】 As one of the most open and economically dynamic regions in China, the Greater Bay Area holds an important strategic position in the country's economic development.

3. 大湾区不仅将建成充满活力的世界级城市群和具有全球影响力的国际科技创新中心,还将打造成适合工作、购物、旅游的优质生活圈。

【主干】 大湾区是「被建成」的承受者, 用 will be built into 被动 (主语策略: 转被动)

中文 大湾区不仅将建成.....还将打造成..... 的「建成/打造成」其实是「(大湾区)被建设成」, 承受者是大湾区。英文用被动把承受者提作主语: the Greater Bay Area will not only be built into ... but also be turned into ..., 比生硬补一个主语 we 更客观、更合介绍语体。

【降级】 not only ... but also 框定两层将来规划, 长定语用后置/介词短语

不仅.....还..... 用关联词 not only ... but also 框住两个并列将来动作。两个宾语的长修饰降级安放: 充满活力的世界级城市群→a dynamic world-class city cluster; 具有全球影响力的国际科技创新中心→an international center for sci-tech innovation with global influence, 「具有全球影响力」用 with 介词短语后置; 适合工作、购物、旅游的优质生活圈→a quality living circle suitable for working, shopping and traveling, 「适合.....的」用 suitable for + 动名词后置。

【语法】时态

「将建成/将打造成」是未来规划, 偏离基调, 用一般将来时 will be built/turned into。

关联词搭配

not only ... but also 须成对出现、后接结构对称: be built into ... 与 (be) turned into ... 两个被动结构平行。

动名词并列

「适合工作、购物、旅游」三项作 for 的宾语须用动名词并列 working, shopping and traveling, 词性一致、形式平行。

【译文】 The Greater Bay Area will not only be built into a dynamic world-class city cluster and an international center for sci-tech innovation with global influence, but also be turned into a quality living circle suitable for working, shopping and traveling.

4. 随着改革开放的不断深入,大湾区的建设将进一步推动区域经济发展。

【主干】 「大湾区的建设」作主语, promote 作谓语推动「区域经济发展」 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干取自 大湾区的建设将进一步推动区域经济发展: 主语是 the construction of the Greater Bay Area, 谓语 will further promote, 宾语 regional economic development。句首 随着改革开放的不断深入 是背景状语, 不入主干。

【降级】 「随着.....深入」译为 With 介词短语作状语前置

随着改革开放的不断深入 降级为伴随状语, 用 With the deepening of the reform and opening-up 这一介词短语前置, 「不断深入」化为名词 deepening, 避免另起从句。主干其余部分本就是简单的主谓宾, 无需再降级。

【语法】 时态

「将进一步推动」是未来趋势, 用一般将来时 will further promote。

冠词

the construction of ..., the deepening of the reform and opening-up, 特指此地此事用定冠词 the; reform and opening-up 作固定术语前加 the。

单复数

regional economic development (区域经济发展) 作抽象不可数名词, 不加 -s、不加 a。

【译文】 With the deepening of the reform and opening-up, the construction of the Greater Bay Area will further promote regional economic development.

5. 到2035年,大湾区将实现成为国际一流湾区的目标。

【主干】 大湾区作主语, achieve 作谓语, 宾语是「目标」 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语是 大湾区, 谓语取 将实现.....目标的「实现」译 achieve, 宾语是 its goal。到2035年 是时间状语, 成为国际一流湾区 是「目标」的具体内容, 作 goal 的同位修饰。

【降级】 「成为国际一流湾区」用 of + 动名词作 goal 的同位语, 年份状语前置

成为国际一流湾区 是目标的内容, 降级为 the goal of becoming a world-class bay area, 用 of + 动名词承接; 到2035年 译为 By 2035 时间状语置于句首。整句主干简洁, 无需从句。

【语法】 时态

「到2035年将实现」是对未来某时点的预期, 用一般将来时 will achieve; By 2035 与 will 搭配自然。

时间状语介词

「到2035年」表「在2035年之前完成」用 By 2035, 不用 In 2035 (In 仅表「在2035这一年内」, 与「实现目标」的截止含义不符)。

冠词

its goal 用物主代词 its 承接大湾区, 避免重复; a world-class bay area 泛指一类用不定冠词 a。

【译文】 By 2035, the Greater Bay Area will achieve its goal of becoming a world-class bay area.

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