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六级·真题卷第1套·2025年12月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "*While striving for the Chinese Dream, young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth.*" 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) He has distinguished himself in foreign service.
B) He is his country's ambassador to Winopia.
C) He is currently an electrical engineer.
D) He craves attention from the media.
2. A) A government reshuffle.
B) A fundamental reform.
C) Some sort of political reorientation.
D) Some sort of crisis of legitimacy.
3. A) All diplomats have more or less similar stories to tell.
B) It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy.
C) Different people can take different paths.
D) It is a must to first obtain a law degree.
4. A) Key skills required of a diplomat.
B) The making of an expert diplomat.
C) Diplomatic discourse and rhetoric.
D) Contributions by diplomatic envoys.

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

5. A) They have got their work done.
B) They both look tired
C) They can meet again tomorrow anyway.
D) They are both anxious to go home.
6. A) The board members' insufficient support.
B) Two months devoted to the same contract.
C) Working two months without any progress.
D) The man's long concentration on the project.
7. A) Unprofessional.
B) Inspirational.
C) Exceptional.
D) Delusional.
8. A) Fewer rectifications of the contract.
B) More support from the board members.
C) The early implementation of the project.
D) The alignment of all sections of the contract.

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) When two employees propose contrary solutions to their dispute.
B) When two employees are directed by their respective manager.
C) When two people behave in an apparently clashing manner.
D) When two people tell different stories of the same event.
10. A) How it got resolved.
B) How it happened.
C) What it was about.
D) When it was settled.
11. A) They intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate.
B) They tried to ascertain the actual facts of the matter.
C) They assumed the best about them and moved on.
D) They persuaded them to put their conflict aside.

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

12. A) Dine out daily.
B) Budget sensibly.
C) Enjoy cooking.
D) Shop at groceries.
13. A) Shopping.
B) Sewing.
C) Entertaining oneself.
D) Fashion designing.
14. A) Satisfy their taste.
B) Cut down expenses.
C) Eat more healthily.
D) Cultivate new hobbies.
15. A) People's intense focus on convenience.
B) People's deteriorating family finances.
C) People's strong aversion to junk foods.
D) People's increasing dislike of cooking.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

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

16. A) Its owner's flight is delayed because of bad weather.
B) Airlines cannot find its owner without an ID tag on it.
C) Airline staff have not correctly coded its destination tag.
D) Its owner has forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim.
17. A) Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt.
B) Its tag may get stuck in the sorting machine.
C) It may be sent to a wrong destination.
D) It may be picked up by someone else.
18. A) Purchase irretrievably lost things at auction.
B) Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag.
C) Get the airline agent's phone number before boarding.
D) Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

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

19. A) It can be behaviorally hazardous.
B) It can be especially disappointing.
C) It can be socially harmful.
D) It can be really embarrassing.
20. A) They considered it inevitable.
B) They held a negative view towards it.
C) They were concerned with its effects.
D) They saw it as a sign of social evolution.
21. A) Elaborate forms of social contact.
B) Ill effects on one's sense of pride.
C) Poor relationships with others.
D) Vicious cycles of detachment.

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

22. A) The ill treatment they get as tourists.
B) The nonprofessional business they see.
C) The impersonal accommodations.
D) The many adventures on their way.
23. A) They have been the classic way to visit Europe.
B) They attract tourists with location and decoration.
C) They have long been competing with chain hotels.
D) They are in fact a completely new idea in America.
24. A) Your financial status.
B) Your family's consent.
C) Your property.
D) Your personality.
25. A) Costs for starting the business.
B) The number of guests to receive.
C) The facilities to provide.
D) Opportunities for income.

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.

By now, it is generally accepted that regular exercise comes with an assortment of health benefits for people who maintain the habit over time. But is it 26 too late to start?

New research looked at people who increased their exercise levels after their 40s beyond levels they had when they were younger and those individuals showed declines in their risk of early 27 which were similar to those of people who exercised consistently throughout their lives. This was a 28 of 32% to 35% compared to people who did not exercise. Those who began exercising in middle age also saw reductions in their incidence of 29 diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, which were similar to the steady exercisers.

So why bother exercising consistently throughout your life? The authors of the study 30 that some might interpret the study's findings to mean that they can delay starting an exercise program but this would be a mistake. There are other benefits, both mental and physical, to staying consistently active that we should not 31. These real health benefits include better 32 functioning and lowered risk of gaining weight. The latter is 33 important given the global obesity epidemic. In addition, experts assert that starting younger is better because, if you make a habit of exercising when you are young, you are more likely to keep up those 34 later in life. It is ideal, then, for people to start exercising when they are children or 35, and it is good to maintain an active lifestyle at all times regardless of your age. However, this study does indicate that, if you have not been active, you can still benefit if you start becoming active in your 40s and 50s.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) adolescents | I) maneuver |
| B) arbitrarily | J) mortality |
| C) chronic | K) particularly |
| D) cognitive | L) patterns |
| E) concede | M) refute |
| F) disregard | N) stereotype |
| G) drop | O) vocal |
| H) ever | |

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**.

Restaurants Are Now Employing Robots — Should Chefs Be Worried?

A) Like most chefs, Flippy is not afraid of hard work. Since last summer, that has meant 11 am until 7 pm shifts at Caliburger in Pasadena, California, as well as short assignments at Chick-N-Tots at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. These are long hours of repetitive work, where the boss demands absolute consistency. But you won't hear Flippy complain or say anything, in fact. For Flippy is a robot — a cloud-connected mechanical arm with 3D thermal scanners for eyes — that can flip burgers or fry 80 baskets of food an hour, monitor that food and even clean up afterwards.

- B) Flippy was created by Miso Robotics, part of the Cali Group, which is described by its CEO, John Miller, as: "A technology company that happens to sell cheeseburgers." Cali creates new machines that it road-tests in its Caliburger restaurants across the world, into which Flippy will be deployed this year. And Flippy is not alone. Also in California, Bear Robotics has developed a self-guiding robot, Penny, which has so far served 40,000 diners.
- C) Ten years ago, robot-chefs and waiters were pure science fiction. Today, they are a reality, and at prices that make them a plausible investment. From May, Penny will be shipped on a subscription basis that offers "an immediate return", says Bear Robotics' chief operating officer, Juan Higueros. Flippy will cost a reported \$60,000 to \$100,000. Fully automated burger restaurants managed with minimal human oversight — where customers order at screens, pay electronically, and eat food cooked and delivered by robots — are now a possibility.
- D) The technology exists; it just needs knitting together cost-effectively and in a way diners buy into. In an industry keen to slash labor costs and increase profits, further automation seems inevitable. After an eight-month test at Kang Nam Tofu House in California, Bear Robotics credited Penny with driving a 28% increase in sales. Meanwhile, in US trials, the self-ordering screens that McDonald's is currently installing at its 1,300 UK restaurants yielded a reported 30% rise in order values.
- E) Personalisation is seen as key to the appeal of this technology, alongside its ability to reliably push so-called "upsells" (meal deals, extras, larger drinks) to customers. Soon when you log into a restaurant app, it will be able to use your data and purchasing history to recommend dishes to you — factoring in everything from the weather to, if you are ordering at a screen that can read your face, your mood.
- F) "Right now people compromise on choice. We're presented with a one-size-fits-all menu. Ultimately, technology can allow us to make personal choices. You love spicy food and chicken? Here's the dish people like you mostly order," says Tom Weaver, CEO at the hospitality tech company Flyt. He talks enthusiastically about the Helsinki pop-up Take-In, a full-service restaurant where diners ordered dishes in from various delivery services. "For the first time in a few hundred years, digital is allowing us to create new versions of restaurants."
- G) If high-street fast food is automation-ready, its impact on high-end restaurants is likely to be subtler and slower. "It'll probably be a very long time before we see a five-star robot-chef," says Noel Sharkey, professor of AI and robotics at the University of Sheffield. "Apart from the AI creativity gap, great cooking involves a subtle understanding of ingredients and delicate cooking that would be enormously challenging for robots. Placing fragile foods on plates would be incredibly slow."
- H) Currently, robots have limited functionality. A human needs to load Penny with plates that diners lift off themselves. At the robot-powered US pizza-delivery company Zume, the more difficult jobs, such as topping pizzas, are still done by humans. But Moley, which will launch soon, offers an idea of the sophistication to come. Modelled on the movements of a MasterChef contest winner, Tim Anderson, its robotic arms are fixed over a stove and programmed to prepare dishes from raw ingredients. It is designed for domestic use, but a commercial version is planned that opens up the possibility of restaurant kitchens automating even highly technically challenging tasks.
- I) For now, the kitchen technology that QSR Automations supplies to Mitchells & Butlers' pubs or KFC is less glamorous. Rather than having a chef shouting out diners' orders, the QSR system automatically distributes those orders across screens. The kitchen screens then tell chefs when to start cooking each dish, so that your plate of fish, chips and peas comes together at the right time.

- J) The restaurant industry is currently suffering a severe shortage of skilled chefs — a deficit of 11,000, according to the skills agency People 1st. "Automation systems designed to make the process more idiot-proof are trying to bridge that gap," says Stefan Chomka, the editor of Restaurant magazine.
- K) In terms of simplifying or enhancing the customer experience, online restaurant booking has been the easily-won success of the internet age. Automated at-table ordering and payment is seen as the next landmark. Until then, early adopters, such as the Manchester bar owner Andy Smith, who uses the Ordoo app at his venue 33 Oldham Street, may well experience growing but "lower than expected" acceptance.
- L) Embarrassing failures in restaurant tech frequently hit the headlines. The TGI Fridays drone(无人机) that injured a Brooklyn Daily photographer; US burger chain Shake Shack having to retreat from plans for entirely cashless ordering sites. But, says Chomka, such technology could miss the mark if it only offers "solutions to problems that don't really exist". "Payments being automatic" could be useful, he adds. But, in an expensive restaurant, "how quick do you need dinner to be?"
- M) That attachment to the human art of hospitality will be heartening for staff who see automation as a threat to jobs. "Unite is concerned that without safeguards, any benefits will bypass workers in low-paying jobs, such as waiters," says the union's London regional officer, Dave Turnbull. "We're urging Members of Parliament to ensure automation does not just benefit a wealthy few like previous industrial revolutions."
- N) The industry principle is that automation will allow it to redeploy staff more effectively. Jobs will change, if not immediately decrease in number. "Self-order screens mean more demand for people front-of-house. Last year, we recruited 1,000 new managers," says McDonald's COO, Jason Clark. Caliburger has a programme to retrain staff as robot engineers or "chef techs".
- O) But ultimately the chance to reduce overheads(管理费用) by employing fewer people or at lower rates will be what attracts big brands to technology. Invariably, over the next 10 years, jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants, not least because automation will boost their rapidly growing rival: delivery. Companies such as Domino and Just Eat have both experimented with robot and drone delivery, which is already legal in Reykjavik, Iceland. "Robot food deliveries are the future," says Noel Sharkey. "Small, 4 mph ground robots are safe and will work 24 hours a day."
- P) Combined with machine learning of anticipated order volumes and the minute-by-minute cooking data generated by systems such as QSR, that robot fleet could deliver almost instantly. "Restaurants will prepare food ahead of orders coming in," predicts Just Eat's director of engineering, Daniel Richardson. "I'll be able to say 'Let's have pizza' to my family, my intelligent assistant will hear and 10 minutes later the food will be at my door." No one is putting an exact date on it yet. But in the dining room and on your doorstep, the robots are coming.
36. It is now possible to fully automate a burger restaurant with little human supervision.
37. At a robot-powered US company, complicated tasks still have to be performed by humans.
38. More automation appears to be a certainty in industries eager to cut labor costs and raise profits.
39. There are often front-page reports of failures in technological innovation of the restaurant industry.
40. Robot-chef Flippy does not fear laborious work, nor does it make any complaints.
41. Digital technology makes it possible for businesses to innovate restaurant models.

42. Fondness for human warmth in catering to customers will give hope to employees who are afraid of losing jobs to robots.
43. There is an acute shortage of experienced chefs in the catering industry and automated cooking is expected to fill the gap.
44. Over the coming decade, many jobs in traditional restaurants will disappear due to robot delivery.
45. According to an expert in AI and robotics, it may be quite some time before a master robot-chef appears.

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.

Many see friendships as a comfort blanket: a shoulder to cry on, a reliable soul to confide in. However, more often than not, in our eagerness to seek individual success, we lose friends along the way and that has become part of the process.

The chaos and never-ending turmoil that accompanies everyday life is an aggressive obstacle in the pursuit of stable friendships. As students, we use this excuse to shrug off losing people who we once thought to be loved ones.

Instead of viewing our lives as a race, where everyone is on their own path to some form of success, we must relearn to value the connections we make along the track. We must reevaluate the harm of radical, individual freedom.

Radical individualism elevates the freedom of the individual over the collective. It argues, for instance, that universal healthcare, an example of collectivism, threatened the dream of many Americans.

Many of us have fallen victim to an individualistic culture. Society tends to celebrate personal achievement and commend it based on the assumption that winning or succeeding is a consequence of working harder than the next person.

As a society, we idolize the concept of "losing friends on the road to success". I remember hearing in high school, "Don't worry about losing friendships, just focus on study and getting into college. That's all that will matter in the long run," a sentiment that is not unique to my experience. It's preached in many success stories, and it's embedded in the way we see growth. Motivational speakers will push their audience to be complacent to the inevitable end of losing friends. Spend too much time with friends? You're losing time better utilized on your achievements. Invest time in your relationships? Invest time in your work instead.

This constant need to succeed has blinded us from seeing through the whirlwind of change that accompanies our everyday lives. We are expected to tangibly succeed, earn awards, get higher positions, earn better grades. In order to succeed, we lose friends, and that has sadly become normalized.

We cannot be complacent with losing friendships because they are our anchors. Yes, pursue success. Challenge yourself. Push limits. But contrary to all the self-proclaimed success experts, doing it alone does not make you more successful or any better than someone who achieved it with the help of others.

Put effort into fostering healthy relationships, and maintaining them through your busy schedule that seems like it leaves no time for anyone else. Although we may be living in a society that treasures the independent pursuit of achievement, having people to support and love you on the way is far more important than any end result.

46. What often happens when people are eager to pursue individual success?
- A) They lack a shoulder to cry on.
 - B) They have no soul to confide in.
 - C) They cannot find reliable friends.
 - D) They ignore their ties with friends.
47. What does the author advise people to do in their pursuit of radical individualism?
- A) Reexamine its detrimental effects.
 - B) Shrug off the loss of their loved ones.
 - C) Avoid the chaos and turmoil involved.
 - D) Remove aggressive obstacles in the way.
48. What is American society's assumption of personal achievement?
- A) It is to be duly celebrated and highly commended.
 - B) It is a sure way to fulfill a person's dream.
 - C) It revolves around an individualistic culture.
 - D) It reflects a person's exceptional endeavor.
49. What is preached in many success stories?
- A) Attaching importance to academic gains on the road to success.
 - B) Investing one's time in work instead of connecting with friends.
 - C) Trying to strengthen friendships in one's pursuit of personal success.
 - D) Excelling in academic performance to get into a prestigious college.
50. What can we infer from the passage regarding the pursuit of success?
- A) No one can succeed without pushing limits.
 - B) No one can afford to neglect close friends.
 - C) Collectivism is superior to individualism.
 - D) Success experts often lead people to ruin.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

During his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize, Martin Luther King Jr. said, "I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality."

More than five decades later, our society is still struggling to separate truth from fantasy, fact from fiction. From disputes over the climate change to debates about how slavery is taught, America is at a crossroads. And the battle for equity is at the heart of these vital conversations.

Study after study shows that inequity has had appalling consequences. A 2020 report by Citi indicated that "Black students could have increased their lifetime incomes \$90 – \$113 billion" if equity issues related to higher education had been adequately addressed over the past two decades.

This statistic represents a flood of issues we've failed to confront as a nation. It also highlights one truth: We're missing out on valuable opportunities to bridge the differences that divide us. However, by honoring King's legacy, we can get our country back on the path toward true equity.

Students — and adults for that matter — simply cannot understand the conflicts we have today without understanding what caused them in the first place. That means we have a responsibility to help them make connections between US history and current events. It also means giving them the tools they need to address inequity and bias in their own lives. Adherence to these principles, along with a commitment to truthful dialogue, can help every student better appreciate how far we've come and more clearly see the roads we have yet to travel.

With more truthful analysis of the need for more qualified, diverse educators, we can improve our recruiting, training, and retention strategies for schools across the country.

Unfortunately, our deeply rooted divisions are delaying these advancements. A recent survey found that 77 percent of Americans believe the nation is "more divided than ever before". But reports of increased polarization shouldn't persuade us to look away from one another. Instead, they should compel us to address our shared issues head-on.

We are not, as some would suggest, living in a "post-racial society". We simply cannot afford to keep our heads buried in the sand when it comes to racial inequity. Unless we get honest about intolerance, bias, and how these social diseases impact the ways we treat one another, injustice will continue to haunt us. But our children and our grandchildren deserve better.

On this Martin Luther King Day and beyond, let's commit to working together to disrupt the status quo. Let's continue to build a better, more inclusive nation; and in the words of Martin Luther King Jr., "A society at peace with itself, a society that can live with its conscience."

51. What does the author think about today's America?

- A) It is struggling to transform fiction into reality.
- B) It has been the focus of many vital conversations.
- C) It still has a long way to go before equity can be truly realized.
- D) It has got to a point where people disagree on nearly every issue.

52. What do we learn from the passage about black students in the past 20 years?

- A) They have been unfairly treated regarding higher education.
- B) They have been battling hard to address equity issues.
- C) They have boosted their lifetime incomes by billions of dollars.
- D) They have come to see the consequences of racial discrimination.

53. How can Americans bridge the differences that divide them?
- A) By dealing with the thorny issues confronting them.
 - B) By seizing every chance to enhance racial harmony.
 - C) By continuing to pursue Martin Luther King Jr.'s cause.
 - D) By striving to identify exceedingly valuable opportunities.
54. How do most Americans view America as a nation according to a recent survey?
- A) It is compelled to address its historical social issues.
 - B) It is delaying advancements toward racial equality.
 - C) It has kept itself from polarization.
 - D) It has become increasingly split.
55. What does the author suggest Americans do?
- A) Ensure the well-being of their children and grandchildren.
 - B) Make joint efforts to tackle the nation's equity issues.
 - C) Restrain their intolerance and discrimination.
 - D) Restore social order for a harmonious nation.

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**.

尊老是中华民族的传统美德，深深植根于中国人的思想和行为中，是人们普遍遵守的行为规范和社会准则。在当今的中国，这种美德得到广泛传承。社会各界积极营造敬老助老的社会氛围。为老年人提供便利服务已成为社会共识，例如社区专门开设长者食堂，公共场所配置优先座位。政府还出台了一系列政策，为老年人的权益提供有力保障。尊老是社会和谐与发展的重要基石，有助于培育良好的社会氛围，推动整个社会文明进步。

2025年12月·第1套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2025年12月·第1套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "While striving for the Chinese Dream, young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth." 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 • 168 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

While striving for the Chinese Dream, young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth. As the nation advances, doors that were once closed are swinging open for the younger generation. Specifically, the rapid growth of technology, education and entrepreneurship offers a broad stage on which youth can turn their talents into real contributions.

These opportunities become meaningful only when young people seize them actively. Take my cousin as an example: instead of chasing a comfortable office job, she founded a start-up that brings online courses to rural children. For instance, thousands of students now learn from teachers they could never have met, and she has found genuine value in her work. In this way, personal ambition and national progress reinforce each other.

In a word, the Chinese Dream is not a distant slogan but a living platform that lets every young person shine. As long as we combine individual effort with the tide of the times, we can both realize our self-worth and push the country forward.

【参考译文】

在为中国梦奋斗的同时，年轻人享有更多实现自我价值的机会。随着国家的发展，曾经紧闭的大门正向年青一代敞开。具体来说，科技、教育与创业的迅速成长，提供了一个广阔的舞台，让青年得以把才华转化为切实的贡献。

这些机会只有在青年主动抓住时才有意义。以我的表姐为例：她没有去追求一份安稳的办公室工作，而是创办了一家为乡村孩子送去网络课程的初创企业。举例来说，如今成千上万的学生得以师从他们本来永远

无法遇见的老师，而她也在工作中找到了真正的价值。就这样，个人抱负与国家进步彼此成就。

总而言之，中国梦不是一句遥远的口号，而是一个让每个年轻人都能发光的鲜活舞台。只要我们把个人的努力汇入时代的潮流，就既能实现自我价值，又能推动国家前行。

【第1段】首句照抄且顺接来源。本段开头逐字抄下指定首句作论点，再用 As the nation advances 和 Specifically 两句把机会来源具体到 technology, education and entrepreneurship，落实先抄首句再搭桥的方法。

【第2段】主题句加实例回扣。以 These opportunities become meaningful only when 起句立观点，用 Take my cousin as an example 的创业支教事例作支撑，末句 In this way reinforce each other 回扣中心，主题句、实例、回扣三步齐全。

【第3段】换词升华收束。In a word 换说法重申，把中国梦比作 a living platform；结尾 As long as we combine 的条件句把个人自我价值与国家前进绑定，呼应首句、拔高立意。

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

照抄首句并论证青年机会

本题要写一篇以指定句开头的议论短文，围绕 young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth 展开，并按 You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay 的方式，论证青年为何、如何在追梦中实现自我价值。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题没有具体收信人，属纯议论大作文，读者就是阅卷老师。因此用第一或第三人称的正式书面语即可，不需要称呼语和落款；语域要庄重，避免口语缩略和网络用语。

中心立意

追梦与自我价值互相成就

中心立场紧扣首句 young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth：时代提供的机会与青年的个人奋斗彼此成就——国家发展造就机会，青年抓住机会实现自我价值，同时反过来推动国家前进。

要展开的要点

1. 机会源于国家发展

第一个要点回答机会从何而来：科技、教育、创业等领域随国家发展快速扩张，为青年提供把才华变成贡献的广阔舞台。

2. 抓住机会才见价值

第二个要点回答如何实现自我价值：机会只有被主动抓住才有意义，用一个具体的创业或支教个人事例，显示个人抱负与国家进步如何互相强化，避免空喊 the Chinese Dream。

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 + 点明机会来源

开篇逐字照抄指定首句作为论点，随后用一句过渡点明这些机会源于国家发展，再具体到科技、教育、创业的扩张。

第 2 段 举例论证如何实现价值

本段承接机会，落到如何实现自我价值，用一个具体的个人或创业事例，展示青年主动抓住机会、把个人努力汇入时代。

第 3 段 回扣中国梦升华收束

结尾重申中心，把 the Chinese Dream 与青年自我价值绑在一起收束，呼应开头、拔高立意。

第 1 段 机会源于科技教育创业

本段落点：随国家发展，曾经关闭的门向青年敞开；具体来源是科技、教育、创业的快速扩张，为青年提供把才华变成贡献的舞台，正面呼应 young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth.

点明来源 · As the nation advances, ____ are swinging open for the younger generation.
(填机会或大门一类主语)

具体化过渡 · Specifically, the growth of ____ offers a broad stage on which youth can _____. (前空填领域，后空填施展动作)

第 2 段 支教创业实例见价值

本段落到具体人事：如我的表姐放弃安稳工作，创办给乡村孩子送网课的初创企业，让上千学生受益、她也从中找到真正的价值——用事实证明抓住机会即实现自我价值，正是 use your personal experiences to develop your essay 所鼓励的写法。

亮出主题句 · These opportunities become meaningful only when young people _____.
(填主动抓住一类动作)

举例过渡 · Take ____ as an example: instead of ____, she/he _____. (填人物、放弃项、所做之事)

回扣中心 · In this way, ____ and ____ reinforce each other. (填个人与国家两端)

第 3 段 个人努力汇入时代收束

本段落点：把中国梦说成不是遥远口号而是让每个青年发光的活舞台，再指出只要把个人努力与时代结合，就能既实现自我价值又推动国家前进，收束全文，呼应首句里的 the Chinese Dream。

换词重申 · In a word, ____ is not a distant slogan but _____. (前填主题名词，后填正面比喻)

条件句升华 · As long as we ____, we can both ____ and _____. (填条件，及两个正面结果)

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

结构连贯

语言准确

字数格式

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

擅自改写首句

反面示例：开头写成 Young people have many chances to realize themselves while chasing the Chinese Dream.——改写了指定句，直接失分。修正：原样照抄 While striving for the Chinese Dream, young people enjoy more opportunities to realize their self-worth. 之后再展开。

空喊无例证

反面示例：The Chinese Dream is great. Young people should work hard and realize their value. It is very important for our country. 三句都是口号无支撑。修正：换成具体事例，如一位青年创办乡村网课平台，让上千学生受益，用事实说明如何实现自我价值。

同义重复灌水

反面示例：Young people have opportunities. There are many opportunities for young people. Opportunities are everywhere for the youth. 三句同义反复。修正：合并成一句并补上来源，Opportunities in technology, education and entrepreneurship are opening up for the youth.

英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C	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12月·第1套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2025年12月·第1套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) • 英语六级

以下按录音篇目排印：每篇先给录音原文与逐段中译（考卷上没有，考试时录音只播一遍、卷面只印选项），再逐题给出卷面题目与解析。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1 W: Today's special guest is Lord Blackwell, one of our country's most experienced and distinguished career diplomats. Welcome!

W: 今天的特别嘉宾是Blackwell勋爵，我国最有经验、最杰出的职业外交官之一。欢迎！

2 M: It's my pleasure.

M: 很荣幸。

3 W: Our audience will be most interested in learning about a career in the foreign service. However, before we talk about that, I'd like to ask you about the current developments hitting the news today regarding the Republic of Winopia. What can you tell us?

W: 我们的观众会非常想了解外交工作的职业生涯。不过，在我们谈这个之前，我想问问您关于今天新闻报道的Winopia共和国的最新动态。您能告诉我们什么吗？

4 M: I'm afraid I don't know much beyond what we've all seen on the news. It looks like the government of Winopia seems to be undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, and an interim administration has been transitionally established until a head of state is agreed on. But my career work

has mostly focused around the continental spheres of Europe and the Americas, and thus I've never been involved with Winopian relations. It's for this reason that I don't know anything on this matter beyond what we can all read in the newspapers.

M: 恐怕我知道的不比我们在新闻上看到的多。看起来Winopia政府似乎正在经历某种合法性危机，已经过渡性地建立了一个临时政府，直到就国家元首达成一致。但我的职业工作主要集中在欧洲和美洲大陆范围，因此我从未参与过与Winopia的关系。正是因为这个原因，在这件事上我知道的不比我们在报纸上读到的更多。

5 W: Oh, I see.

W: 哦，我明白了。

6 M: Nevertheless, be rest assured that our expert envoys at our consulate there will be closely monitoring the situation, and I expect our bilateral relations with that country will not be affected.

M: 不过，请放心，我们在那里领事馆的专家特使会密切关注局势，我预计我们与该国的双边关系不会受到影响。

7 W: So how does one get a career in foreign relations?

W: 那么一个人怎样才能从事外交关系职业呢？

8 M: There are many different paths one can take. All diplomats have their own story. But in my case, I got a degree in electrical engineering followed by six years' service in the air force. Then I went to law school, and upon obtaining a degree in international law, I joined the diplomatic corps where I have been for 22 years.

M: 可以走很多不同的路径。每个外交官都有自己的故事。但就我而言，我获得了电气工程学位，然后在空军服役六年。之后我去了法学院，在获得国际法学位后，我加入了外交部门，至今已经22年了。

9 W: What would you say are the key skills one needs for the job?

W: 您认为这份工作需要哪些关键技能？

10 M: There are so many. Being a hard worker and a good student is important. You never stop learning. In addition, a diplomat needs to be very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric. Whether it is defusing attention or enacting policy, people and communication skills are vital.

M: 有太多了。成为一个勤奋的工作者和好学生很重要。你永远不会停止学习。此外，外交官需要在话语和修辞上非常善于表达。无论是化解注意力还是执行政策，人际交往和沟通技巧都至关重要。

1. A) He has distinguished himself in foreign service.

B) He is his country's ambassador to Winopia.

C) He is currently an electrical engineer.

D) He craves attention from the media.

【题目】 What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

【翻译】 从对话中我们了解到这位男士的什么信息？

A) 他在外交服务领域表现出色。 B) 他是他的国家驻Winopia的大使。

C) 他目前是一名电气工程师。 D) 他渴望得到媒体的关注。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) He has distinguished himself in foreign service.

【定位】 Today's special guest is Lord Blackwell, one of our country's most experienced and distinguished career diplomats.

今天的特邀嘉宾是布莱克韦尔勋爵，他是我国最有经验、最杰出的职业外交官之一。

【信号】 **主持人开场介绍嘉宾的那一句**。答案信号是“访谈开场主持人对嘉宾的定性介绍”——one of our country's most experienced and distinguished career diplomats，访谈类对话里嘉宾身份几乎都在开场这句一锤定音。

【替换】 distinguished career diplomats ↔ **distinguished himself in foreign service**
diplomats (外交官) = foreign service (外交事务) 的同义改写

【排除】 **B) 未提及**

录音里 Winopia 只是被问及的新闻话题，男方明确说自己 never been involved with Winopian relations (从未涉足对 Winopia 的事务)，根本不是该国大使。选项借“Winopia”这个反复出现的地名诱你误选。

借用原文：I've never been involved with Winopian relations

C) 原词陷阱

男方说自己 I got a degree in electrical engineering，那只是早年学历，他随后转空军、读法律、入外交界已 22 年。选项用 currently (目前) 把旧学历说成现职，是典型“听到 electrical engineer 就想选”的原词陷阱。

借用原文：I got a degree in electrical engineering

D) 未提及

通篇是主持人邀他来谈外交，男方对热点新闻还谦称只知道新闻上看到的，没有任何“爱出风头”的迹象。He craves attention from the media. 在录音里毫无依据。

2. A) A government reshuffle.

B) A fundamental reform.

C) Some sort of political reorientation.

D) Some sort of crisis of legitimacy.

【题目】 **What does the man say the government of Winopia is probably undergoing?**

【翻译】 这位男士说Winopia政府可能正在经历什么？

A) 政府改组。 B) 根本性改革。 C) 某种政治重新定向。 D) 某种合法性危机。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) Some sort of crisis of legitimacy.

【定位】 It looks like the government of Winopia seems to be undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, and an interim administration has been transitionally established until a head of state is agreed on.

看起来 Winopia 政府似乎正在经历某种合法性危机，已经过渡性地成立了临时政府，直到选定国家元首为止。

【信号】被问方对局势直接下定性结论的应答。答案信号是"被问者的直接应答": 主持人问 Winopia 现状, 男方应答里直接给出定性 undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, 对话题答案就落在这种"针对提问的正面回答"里。

【替换】some sort of crisis of legitimacy ↔ Some sort of crisis of legitimacy

答案句与选项几乎原句对应

【排除】A) 未提及

A government reshuffle 指内阁人事调整, 远轻于录音所述的 crisis of legitimacy。录音根本没提改组, 是用一个程度更轻的政治术语来稀释正解。

B) 未提及

A fundamental reform"根本性改革"带积极色彩, 而录音说的是危机加临时政府的被动局面, 色彩相反且录音从未提"改革"。

C) 原词陷阱

Some sort of political reorientation 故意复制录音的 some sort of 句式来制造耳熟, 但录音里 some sort of 后接的是 crisis of legitimacy, 不是 political reorientation。盗的是句式不是内容。

借用原文: undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy

3. A) All diplomats have more or less similar stories to tell.

B) It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy.

C) Different people can take different paths.

D) It is a must to first obtain a law degree.

【题目】According to the man, how does one get a career in foreign relations?

【翻译】根据这位男士的说法,如何获得外交关系方面的职业?

A) 所有外交官都有或多或少相似的故事可讲。 B) 获得一些外交实践经验是先决条件。

C) 不同的人可以走不同的道路。 D) 首先必须获得法律学位。

【答案】C (细节题) Different people can take different paths.

【定位】There are many different paths one can take. All diplomats have their own story.

可以走的路有很多条。每个外交官都有自己的故事。

【信号】应答开头的总括句, 先于个人举例。答案信号是"被问方应答的第一句总括"——There are many different paths one can take。它出现在男方随后讲自己经历(电气—空军—法律)之前, 总括句先于例子, 正是答案所在; 后面的个人路径只是举例佐证。

【替换】There are many different paths one can take ↔ Different people can take different paths

many different paths = different people take different paths, 多样性同义

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

录音 All diplomats have their own story 强调"各有各的", 选项 All diplomats have more or less similar stories to tell 借 All diplomats...story 的外壳, 把 own (各自的) 偷换成 similar (相似的), 意思正好反了。

借用原文: All diplomats have their own story

B) 与原文相反

It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy. 把"实习"说成 prerequisite (必要前提), 但男方主张路径多样、从未说存在任何"必备前提", 绝对化表述与"因人而异"相悖。

D) 原词陷阱

男方确实提到自己 obtaining a degree in international law, 那只是他个人路径的一环。选项 It is a must to first obtain a law degree. 把个人经历拔高成对所有人的"必须", 是听到 law degree 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文: upon obtaining a degree in international law

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4. A) Key skills required of a diplomat.
B) The making of an expert diplomat.
C) Diplomatic discourse and rhetoric.
D) Contributions by diplomatic envoys.

【题目】 What do the speakers mainly discuss by the end of the conversation?

【翻译】 在对话结束时,说话者主要讨论了什么?

- A) 外交官所需的关键技能。 B) 如何成为一名专业外交官。 C) 外交话语和修辞。
D) 外交使节的贡献。

【答案】 A (主旨题) Key skills required of a diplomat.

【定位】 W: What would you say are the key skills one needs for the job? M: There are so many. Being a hard worker and a good student is important... a diplomat needs to be very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric...people and communication skills are vital.

女: 你认为这份工作需要哪些关键技能? 男: 太多了。做个勤奋的人、好学的人很重要.....外交官在言辞和修辞上要非常善于表达.....为人处世和沟通能力至关重要。

【信号】 结尾一问一答围着"关键技能"展开。 答案信号是"结尾这轮问答的共同焦点": 主持人问 the key skills one needs for the job, 男方随后整段都在列举各种 skills, 问与答合起来锁定主话题。主旨题靠这种"问答合判", 不靠单句。

【替换】 the key skills one needs for the job ↔ **Key skills required of a diplomat**

key skills...for the job = Key skills required of a diplomat, 几乎逐词对应

【排除】 B) 过度推断

The making of an expert diplomat 谈的是"怎样成长为专家"的全过程，而结尾只在列举工作所需技能，没讲成长路径。它把话题撑得比实际更大。

C) 原词陷阱

录音确说 articulate in their discourse and rhetoric，但那只是男方列举的众多技能中的一项，Diplomatic discourse and rhetoric 拿一个细节当整段主题，以偏概全。

借用原文：very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric

D) 未提及

结尾谈的是技能，没有讨论外交官做出了什么贡献。Contributions by diplomatic envoys. 在结尾内容里没有依据（envoys 一词虽前文出现过，但话题不是贡献）。

借用原文：our expert envoys at our consulate

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

1 M: It's getting late and we're both displaying signs of weariness. I think we should call it a day and meet again tomorrow morning.

M: 时间不早了，我们俩都显出疲惫的迹象了。我觉得今天就到这儿吧，明天早上再碰头。

2 W: Oh, come on, Jeff. We are so close! Don't you think we are almost done? Let's do two more hours, please.

W: 哎呀，别这样，Jeff。我们都快完成了！你不觉得马上就做完了吗？再干两个小时吧，求你了。

3 M: One hour, then I'm going home.

M: 一个小时，然后我就回家。

4 W: OK, fine. I think we are making good progress, and that with a few more amendments, we will be all done.

W: 好吧，行。我觉得我们进展不错，再修改几处，应该就全部搞定了。

5 M: I'm sure looking forward to it. I'm so tired of this project. Don't get me wrong. It's a great professional opportunity for me and a milestone for the company, but it's just been so long.

M: 我当然盼着呢。我对这个项目真是烦透了。别误会，这对我来说是个很好的职业机会，对公司来说也是个里程碑，只是时间拖得太久了。

6 W: Yeah. Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough. Nevertheless, I think that with a bit of luck, we'll be done by next week.

W: 是啊。两个月就做同一份合同，确实有点难熬。不过，我觉得运气好的话，下周就能完成。

7 M: Ha, you must be delusional.

M: 哈，你肯定是产生幻觉了。

8 W: You don't think so?

W: 你不这么认为？

9 M: No chance. Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 still have to be aligned to the new framework. Then we need to proofread the whole thing and make sure all selling points are watertight.

M: 不可能。第4、5、8和9节还得和新框架对齐。然后我们得校对整个文档,确保所有卖点都无懈可击。

10 W: But that will all take no more than a couple of days.

W: 但那些最多也就几天时间。

11 M: I wasn't finished. When we are done with it and send it upstairs, what do you think will happen?

M: 我还没说完呢。等我们做完提交上去,你觉得会发生什么?

12 W: What?

W: 什么?

13 M: They'll argue about it for like a month. There's always going to be the odd board member who intervenes and demands rectifications be made. They might think they're being helpful, but in reality they're being obstructive and hampering progress.

M: 他们会争论一个月左右。总会有某个董事会成员跳出来要求修改。他们可能觉得自己在帮忙,但实际上是在妨碍进展。

14 W: Oh, Jeff, you're too preoccupied and cynical. It won't be anywhere as bad as that. You'll see, the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible, and the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support. Go on then, let's stop there and meet up again same time tomorrow.

W: 哎,Jeff,你太多虑也太悲观了。不会像你说的那么糟的。你等着看吧,整个管理层都想尽快实施这个项目,董事会也几乎一致支持。那行,我们今天就到这儿,明天同一时间再见。

5. A) They have got their work done.

B) They both look tired

C) They can meet again tomorrow anyway.

D) They are both anxious to go home.

【题目】 Why does the man suggest they call it a day?

【翻译】 男士为什么建议他们今天就到此为止?

- A) 他们已经完成了工作。 B) 他们两人看起来都很累。 C) 反正他们明天还能再见面。
D) 他们都急着想回家。

【答案】 B (细节题) They both look tired

【定位】 It's getting late and we're both displaying signs of weariness. I think we should call it a day and meet again tomorrow morning.

已经很晚了, 我俩都显出疲态了。我觉得今天就到这儿吧, 明天上午再继续。

【信号】 提议收工那句里紧贴的理由状语。 男方说 I think we should call it a day (提议收工) 之前紧跟着 we're both displaying signs of weariness (我俩都显出疲态), 这个与提议直接相连的状态描述就是收工理由, 是答案信号。

【替换】 we're both displaying signs of weariness ↔ **They both look tired**

weariness 改写成 tired, displaying signs 改写成 look

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

They have got their work done. 借了原文反复出现的 done (如 we are almost done, we will be all done) 来诱选, 但那些 done 都带 almost / will be, 是『快完了 / 将会完成』, 并非已经干完; 男方收工理由是累, 不是完工。

借用原文: Don't you think we are almost done?

C) **答非所问**

They can meet again tomorrow anyway. 取自男方 meet again tomorrow morning, 但那是收工之后的安排, 不是他『为什么要收工』的理由, 与 Why 的问法错位。

借用原文: meet again tomorrow morning

D) **未提及**

They are both anxious to go home. 里 anxious to go home (急切回家) 原文没有对应表述; 男方只说 call it a day (今天到此), 是因为累, 并未表现出急切回家的情绪。

-
6. A) The board members' insufficient support.
B) Two months devoted to the same contract.
C) Working two months without any progress.
D) The man's long concentration on the project.

【题目】 **What does the woman say is a little tough?**

【翻译】 女士说什么有点难?

- A) 董事会成员的支持不足。 B) 两个月都投入在同一份合同上。
C) 工作两个月却没有任何进展。 D) 男士长时间专注于这个项目。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Two months devoted to the same contract.

【定位】 Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough.

整整两个月只扑在同一份合同上, 是有点难熬。

【信号】 题干同词 **tough** 在原文的复现处即落点。女方原话 Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough 里出现了与题干完全一样的 a little tough, 这个评价词所修饰的主语就是答案句的核心。

【替换】 Two months working on nothing but the same contract ↔

Two months devoted to the same contract.

working on nothing but 改写成 devoted to

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

The board members' insufficient support. 里 board members 确在录音出现，但谈董事会的是男方在 P13 段的牢骚，且女方在 the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support 反而说董事会几乎一致支持；把这话安到女方说 tough 头上，是张冠李戴。

借用原文：demands rectifications be made

C) 与原文相反

Working two months without any progress. 多出的 without any progress 与原文相反：女方明说 I think we are making good progress (进展不错)，可见难的是『两个月只干一件事』的枯燥，而非没进展。B、C 一字之差，差就差在这里。

借用原文：I think we are making good progress

D) 张冠李戴

The man's long concentration on the project. 说的是男方对项目投入太久（呼应 it's just been so long），但题目问的是女方说哪件事 tough；把男方的体验安给女方所评价的难事，主体错位。

借用原文：it's just been so long

7. A) Unprofessional.

B) Inspirational.

C) Exceptional.

D) Delusional.

【题目】 What does the man say the woman must be in thinking they'll finish by next week?

【翻译】 男士说女士认为他们下周能完成是怎样的想法？

A) 不专业的。 B) 鼓舞人心的。 C) 杰出的。 D) 妄想的。

【答案】 D (态度观点题) Delusional.

【定位】 Ha, you must be delusional.

哈，你一定是在痴心妄想吧。

【信号】 男方对女方乐观预期的直接回怼。 女方在 we'll be done by next week 表达乐观，男方紧接着 you must be delusional 直接回应——这句被问者 / 回应方给出的评价就是答案信号，语气还带 Ha 的讥讽。

【替换】 you must be delusional ↔ **Delusional.**

原句评价词直接成选项

【排除】 A) 偷换概念

Unprofessional. 与 delusional 同为贬义，易混；但 delusional 指『脱离现实、妄想』，针对的是女方对工期的乐观判断，并非批评她职业水准。色彩对了，落点错了。

B) 与原文相反

Inspirational. (鼓舞人心) 是褒义，与男方 Ha, you must be delusional 的讥讽否定语气完全相反，听出语气是贬即可排除。

借用原文：Ha, you must be delusional

C) 与原文相反

Exceptional. (出色的) 同为褒义，男方并未夸女方，而是讥讽她想法不现实，褒贬方向就不对。

借用原文：you must be delusional

-
8. A) Fewer rectifications of the contract.
B) More support from the board members.
C) The early implementation of the project.
D) The alignment of all sections of the contract.

【题目】 What does the entire managerial hierarchy want to see according to the woman?

【翻译】 根据女士所说,整个管理层想要看到什么?

- A) 减少对合同的修改。 B) 得到董事会成员更多的支持。 C) 项目的提前实施。
D) 合同所有部分的一致。

【答案】 C (细节题) The early implementation of the project.

【定位】 the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible
整个管理层都希望这个项目尽快落地实施。

【信号】 愿望词 wants to see 直接领出答案。 女方 the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible 里 wants to see 与题干 want to see 完全对应，其后内容即所求愿望，是明确的答案信号。

【替换】 this project implemented as soon as possible ↔ **The early implementation of the project.**

动词 implemented + as soon as possible 改写成名词 early implementation

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Fewer rectifications of the contract. 借了男方 demands rectifications be made 里的 rectifications, 但那是男方预测董事会会要求修改的牢骚, 不是管理层『想看到』的, 且主体是男方说的不是女方说的管理层愿望。

借用原文: demands rectifications be made

B) 偷换概念

More support from the board members. 盗用 the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support 里的 support, 但女方说的是董事会已经几乎一致支持, 并非管理层『想要更多支持』, 把现状偷换成了诉求。

借用原文: the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support

D) 张冠李戴

The alignment of all sections of the contract. 盗用男方 Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 still have to be aligned to the new framework 里的 aligned / sections, 那是男方列举的剩余工作, 不是女方所说管理层想看到的结果。

借用原文: Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 still have to be aligned to the new framework

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 One thing I've learned in a quarter-century of management is that there are ample gray areas in human behavior, and that there may not always be clear right-or-wrong solutions to employee disputes. When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe. One such circumstance always comes back to me. It happened years ago, and it's a measure of the forgettable nature of the conflict that I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution. Two talented young executives, one of whom I was managing, had vastly different accounts of the same event, and it seemed likely we'd never get to the truth. We reached the deadlock, and the manager of the other individual said, "Here's something I learned from an excellent manager I once worked for. He used to say, 'When in doubt, assume positive intent.'" And just like that, we had a path forward. My counterpart and I agreed we might never ascertain the actual facts of the matter; quite likely there were elements of truth in both employees' stories. We agreed to monitor their actions and relationship going forward, but to intervene no further. We assumed the best about both of them and moved on. The result was that we were able to put the conflict behind us. In fact, their problems didn't

recur. Over the years, this general approach has proved useful. Whenever the truth is obscure, assuming positive intent and agreeing to move on can be a constructive decision.

在担任管理职务的25年里,我学到的一点是,人类行为中存在大量灰色地带,对于员工纠纷可能并不总是有明确的对错解决方案。当两个人对同一事件有不同的说法时,很难知道该相信谁。有一件事总让我记忆犹新。那是多年前发生的,这场冲突之所以容易被遗忘,以至于我现在甚至不记得争议是关于什么的,但我确实记得解决方法。两位才华横溢的年轻主管,其中一位由我管理,对同一事件有截然不同的说法,而且似乎我们永远也无法查明真相。我们陷入了僵局,另一位员工的经理说:'有件事是我从曾经共事过的一位优秀经理那里学到的。他常说,当你有疑问时,假设对方有善意。'就这样,我们有了前进的方向。我的同事和我一致认为,我们可能永远无法确定事情的真实情况;很可能两位员工的说法中都有真实的成分。我们同意今后监督他们的行为和关系,但不再进一步介入。我们对他们两人都做了最好的假设,然后继续前进。结果是我们能够把冲突抛在身后。事实上,他们的问题没有再次出现。多年来,这种总体方法被证明是有用的。每当真相模糊不清时,假设积极意图并同意继续前进可能是一个建设性的决定。

9. A) When two employees propose contrary solutions to their dispute.
B) When two employees are directed by their respective manager.
C) When two people behave in an apparently clashing manner.
D) When two people tell different stories of the same event.

【题目】 When can it be hard to know whom to believe?

【翻译】 什么时候很难知道该相信谁?

- A) 当两名员工针对他们的争议提出相反的解决方案时。
B) 当两名员工分别由各自的经理指导时。 c) 当两个人的行为方式明显相互冲突时。
D) 当两个人对同一事件讲述不同的故事时。

【答案】 D (细节题) When two people tell different stories of the same event.

【定位】 When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe.

当两个人对同一件事有不同的版本时,就很难知道该相信谁。

【信号】 题干原句几乎照搬。原文 When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe. 与题干用了同一个结尾 hard to know whom to believe, 这种题干与原文句尾高度吻合的呼应, 就是答案句的定位信号——前半的 When 从句即是要找的情形。

【替换】 different versions of the same event ↔ different stories of the same event
versions 改写成 stories

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 用了原文出现的 dispute 一词，但把情形偷换成 propose contrary solutions to their dispute（提出相反的解决方案），而原文说的是对同一事件有不同版本，根本没提双方提解决方案，属听到原词就想选的陷阱。

借用原文：there may not always be clear right-or-wrong solutions to employee disputes

B) 未提及

B 说情形是 two employees are directed by their respective manager（两员工被各自经理指派），原文只提到管理者后来介入处理，从未说难辨真假是因为被经理指派，是未提及的捏造。

C) 偷换概念

C 把情形说成 behave in an apparently clashing manner（行为上看起来冲突），但原文界定的是对同一事件说法不同，是认知/陈述层面的分歧，不是行为冲突，偷换了情形的性质。

借用原文：different versions of the same event

10. A) How it got resolved.

B) How it happened.

C) What it was about.

D) When it was settled.

【题目】 What does the speaker definitely recall about the dispute mentioned as an example?

【翻译】 关于作为例子提到的那次争议,说话者明确记得什么?

A) 它是如何得到解决的。 B) 它是如何发生的。 C) 它是关于什么的。

D) 它是何时解决的。

【答案】 A（细节题） How it got resolved.

【定位】 It happened years ago, and it's a measure of the forgettable nature of the conflict that I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution.

那是多年前的事了，这场冲突有多无足轻重可见一斑——我甚至已不记得争执的内容是什么，但我清楚地记得它是怎么解决的。

【信号】 but 转折后才是落点。句中 I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution 用 but 把前半的不记得内容和后半的记得解决方式分隔开，转折后的 definitely recall the resolution 才是说话人真正强调、也是题干 definitely recall 所问的落点。

【替换】 I definitely recall the resolution ↔ **How it got resolved**

名词 resolution 化为问句方式

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文出现的 happened (It happened years ago) , 但那只是交代时间久远, 说话人记得的是解决方式不是经过; 听到 happened 就选 B 正中圈套。

借用原文: It happened years ago

C) 与原文相反

C 问 What it was about (关于什么) , 但原文恰恰说 I no longer even recall what the dispute was about——这正是说话人不记得的那一面, 与题干 definitely recall 正好相反。

借用原文: I no longer even recall what the dispute was about

D) 偷换概念

D 问 When it was settled (何时解决) , 与 A 都涉及解决, 但原文记得的是 the resolution (怎么解决) 而非解决的时间点, 原文只用 years ago 泛指年代, 并未交代具体何时 settled, 属把方式偷换成时间。

-
11. A) They intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate.
B) They tried to ascertain the actual facts of the matter.
C) They assumed the best about them and moved on.
D) They persuaded them to put their conflict aside.

【题目】 What did the speaker and his counterpart do when the two employees gave different accounts of the same event?

【翻译】 当两名员工对同一事件给出不同说法时,说话者和他的对应方做了什么?

- A) 他们迅速介入,以免争议升级。 B) 他们试图查明事情的真相。
C) 他们对他们做了最好的假设并继续前行。 D) 他们说服他们将冲突放在一边。

【答案】 C (细节题) They assumed the best about them and moved on.

【定位】 We agreed to monitor their actions and relationship going forward, but to intervene no further. We assumed the best about both of them and moved on.

我们商定今后留意他们的言行和关系, 但不再进一步介入。我们对两人都往好处想, 然后向前看了。

【信号】 结论句直陈所做。 原文 We assumed the best about both of them and moved on 是对他们行动的直接陈述句, 紧接在 to intervene no further 之后收束整段处理过程, 是叙述实际所做的结论落点。

【替换】 We assumed the best about both of them and moved on ↔

They assumed the best about them and moved on

几乎原句保留只换主语

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

A 说他们 intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate (及时介入防升级), 但原文明说 to intervene no further——决定不再介入, A 的方向与原文正好相反。

借用原文: to intervene no further

B) 原词陷阱

B 用了原文原话 ascertain the actual facts of the matter, 但原文是 we might never ascertain the actual facts of the matter——他们认定查不出真相、放弃了查, B 把这句截头去尾说成他们努力查清, 恰好弄反。

借用原文: we might never ascertain the actual facts of the matter

D) 未提及

D 说他们 persuaded them to put their conflict aside (劝员工搁置冲突), 但原文是两位管理者自己决定 moved on, 并未去劝说员工放下, 是未提及的动作; 原文只说 put the conflict behind us, 主语是管理者而非劝员工。

借用原文: we were able to put the conflict behind us

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

1 For some Americans, going out to dinner is a treat, planned and budgeted for. For others, it's just a daily occurrence. And that second group of people is becoming the majority as the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining. In the early 2000s, researcher Eddie Yoon conducted a survey to ascertain Americans' attitudes to cooking. The survey found that 15% of Americans loved to cook, 50% said they hated to cook and 35% reported mixed feelings. When Yoon conducted the same survey 15 years later, only 10% of respondents reported a love of cooking, 45% said they hated it and 45% had mixed feelings. Yoon asserts cooking is akin to sewing. As recently as the early 20th century, many Americans sewed their own clothing. Today, the vast majority of Americans buy clothing; only a tiny minority still sew, and they do it mainly as a hobby. Yoon believes the number of home cooks will diminish in a similar fashion. Currently, the average American household spends over \$3,000 per year on dining out. However, what people save in convenience, they lose in cash. Take buying lunch on workdays for example. People spend, on average, \$10 per meal when they buy lunch. Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less. One survey found people only spend on average \$6.30 when they bring lunch prepared at home. Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen signifies a host of challenges for the grocery industry. It's likely to detrimentally impact family finances as well.

对于一些美国人来说,外出就餐是一种享受,需要计划和预算。对于另一些人来说,这只是日常活动。随着喜欢烹饪的美国人数下降,第二类人正在成为多数。在21世纪初,研究员Eddie Yoon进行了一项调查,以了解美国人对烹饪的态度。调查发现,15%的美国人热爱烹饪,50%的人表示讨厌烹饪,35%的人感觉复杂。当Yoon在15年后进行同样的调查时,只有10%的受访者表示热爱烹饪,45%的人说他们讨厌烹饪,45%的人感觉复杂。Yoon认为烹饪类似于缝纫。就在20世纪初,许多美国人还自己缝制衣服。如今,绝大多数美国人购买服装;只有极少数人仍在缝纫,而且他们主要把它作为一种爱好。Yoon认为家庭烹饪者的数量将以类似的方式减少。目前,美国家庭平均每年在外出就餐上花费超过3000美元。然而,人们在便利性上节省的,却在金钱上损失了。以工作日购买午餐为例。人们购买午餐时平均每餐花费10美元。与此同时,自己做午餐的成

本更低。一项调查发现,人们带自制午餐时平均只花费6.30美元。美国人越来越不愿意花时间在厨房,这意味着杂货行业面临一系列挑战。这也可能对家庭财务产生不利影响。

12. A) Dine out daily.
B) Budget sensibly.
C) Enjoy cooking.
D) Shop at groceries.

【题目】 What do an increasing number of Americans do according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章,越来越多的美国人在做什么?

A) 每天外出就餐。 B) 理性预算。 C) 享受烹饪。 D) 在杂货店购物。

【答案】 A (细节题) Dine out daily.

【定位】 For others, it's just a daily occurrence. And that second group of people is becoming the majority as the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining.

对另一些人来说,外出吃饭只是每天都在发生的平常事。而随着喜欢做饭的美国人数量在下降,这第二类人正在成为多数。

【信号】 becoming the majority锁定增多的群体。答案信号是 becoming the majority (正在成为多数),它紧接 that second group of people; 而"第二类人"指的正是前一句的 it's just a daily occurrence, 即每天外出就餐的人。"成为多数"就是"越来越多"的信号落点。

【替换】 it's just a daily occurrence ↔ Dine out daily.

外出就餐+每天的同义改写

that second group of people is becoming the majority ↔ Dine out daily.

成为多数对应"越来越多人做"

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

原文开头说第一类人把外食当作 planned and budgeted for 的款待,选项 Budget sensibly. 盗用了 budget 一词,但"做预算"是第一类(少数人)的做法,不是题干问的"越来越多的人",属原词陷阱。

借用原文: planned and budgeted for

C) 与原文相反

选项 Enjoy cooking. 抓住了原文的 cooking 和 enjoy, 但原文是 the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining——喜欢做饭的人在"减少",正与题干"increasing"相反,方向反了。

借用原文: the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining

D) 原词陷阱

选项 Shop at groceries. 的 grocery 一词原文后段确实出现于 challenges for the grocery industry, 但那是讲对杂货业的挑战,不是说"越来越多人去杂货店买菜",原文从未把"逛杂货店"列为增多的行为,属原词陷阱。

借用原文: challenges for the grocery industry

13. A) Shopping.
B) Sewing.
C) Entertaining oneself.
D) Fashion designing.

【题目】 What does Eddie Yoon think cooking is akin to?

【翻译】 Eddie Yoon认为烹饪类似于什么?

A) 购物。 B) 缝纫。 C) 自我娱乐。 D) 时装设计。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Sewing.

【定位】 Yoon asserts cooking is akin to sewing. As recently as the early 20th century, many Americans sewed their own clothing.

尤恩断言, 做饭好比缝纫。就在不久前的20世纪初, 很多美国人还自己缝制衣服。

【信号】 **akin to**后面紧接的名词。答案信号就是类比词 akin to, 它在原文里直接说出 cooking is akin to sewing, 紧跟其后的 sewing 即被类比的对象, 定位干净利落。

【替换】 cooking is akin to sewing ↔ Sewing.

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Shopping. 与原文谈的"买衣服"概念沾边 (buy clothing), 但原文把做饭类比的是"缝纫"这一动作, 从未说做饭类似"购物", 属未提及的张冠李戴。

C) **张冠李戴**

选项 Entertaining oneself. (自娱自乐) 与原文 they do it mainly as a hobby 里的 hobby 略有联想, 但 hobby 是说"今天少数人把缝纫当爱好", 并非把做饭类比成"娱乐", 属张冠李戴。

借用原文: they do it mainly as a hobby

D) **偷换概念**

选项 Fashion designing. (服装设计) 与原文反复出现的 clothing / sewed their own clothing 同属"衣服"话题, 最易因联想而误选, 但原文类比的是"缝纫"这个动作本身, 不是"服装设计", 是话题相近的偷换。

借用原文: many Americans sewed their own clothing

14. A) Satisfy their taste.
B) Cut down expenses.
C) Eat more healthily.
D) Cultivate new hobbies.

【题目】 What will Americans be able to do by making their own lunch?

【翻译】 美国人通过自己做午餐能够做到什么?

A) 满足他们的口味。 B) 减少开支。 C) 吃得更健康。 D) 培养新爱好。

【答案】 **B** (细节题) Cut down expenses.

【定位】 People spend, on average, \$10 per meal when they buy lunch. Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less. One survey found people only spend on average \$6.30 when they bring lunch prepared at home.

人们买午餐平均每顿花10美元。而自己做午餐则会更便宜。一项调查发现，自带在家做好的午餐时，人们平均只花6.30美元。

【信号】 **cost less加\$10对\$6.30的数字对比**。答案信号有两层：一是明示的 Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less (更便宜)，二是 \\$10 per meal 与 \\$6.30 的数字对比，二者都直指“省钱”，是篇章里典型的“对比+数字”答案信号。

【替换】 Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less ↔ **Cut down expenses.**

cost less与cut down expenses同义

they bring lunch prepared at home ↔ **Cut down expenses.**

数字证实自己做更省

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项 Satisfy their taste. (满足口味) 听上去是自己做饭的常见好处，但原文这段只谈钱 (cost less、\$6.30)，完全没提味道好不好，属未提及。

C) **未提及**

选项 Eat more healthily. (吃得更健康) 是“自己做饭”最容易让人联想到的好处，迷惑性强，但原文论证的全是花钱多少，没有任何关于“健康/营养”的表述，属未提及。

D) **张冠李戴**

选项 Cultivate new hobbies. (培养新爱好) 里的 hobby 概念来自前文讲缝纫的 they do it mainly as a hobby，与“自己做午餐”这一段无关，是把别处的 hobby 嫁接过来，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：they do it mainly as a hobby

15. A) People's intense focus on convenience.

B) People's deteriorating family finances.

C) People's strong aversion to junk foods.

D) People's increasing dislike of cooking.

【题目】 What does the passage say signifies a host of challenges for America's grocery industry?

【翻译】 文章说什么标志着美国杂货业面临诸多挑战？

A) 人们对便利性的强烈关注。 B) 人们不断恶化的家庭财务状况。

c) 人们对垃圾食品的强烈厌恶。 D) 人们对烹饪日益增长的厌恶。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) People's increasing dislike of cooking.

【定位】 Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen signifies a host of challenges for the grocery industry.

美国人越来越不愿在厨房里花时间，这预示着杂货业将面临一系列挑战。

【信号】 **signifies**连接现象与挑战。答案信号是因果动词 signifies a host of challenges，它把后果"诸多挑战"与紧挨在它前面的现象 Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen 直接绑在一起，前因后果一句话讲完。

【替换】 Americans' growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen ↔

People's increasing dislike of cooking.

厌恶下厨=越来越不爱做饭的同义改写

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

选项 People's intense focus on convenience. 借用了原文 what people save in convenience 的 convenience，但原文 convenience 是讲"省下的便利"，并非"对便利的强烈追求带来挑战"，signifies 前挂的现象不是它，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：what people save in convenience, they lose in cash

B) **张冠李戴**

选项 People's deteriorating family finances. 里的 family finances 来自原文最后一句 detrimentally impact family finances，但那是说"不爱下厨"也会"损害家庭财务"——家庭财务是被影响的后果之一，不是给杂货业带来挑战的原因，张冠李戴。

借用原文：detrimentally impact family finances

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 People's strong aversion to junk foods. 盗用了原文 growing aversion 的 aversion 一词，但原文 aversion 的对象是"在厨房花时间"，不是"垃圾食品"，原文通篇未提 junk food，属原词陷阱叠加无中生有。

借用原文：growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen

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 Every year, of the more than 2.5 billion bags checked onto flights worldwide, 26 million go missing — and of that 26 million, 1 million never make it back to their original owner. Bad weather and flight delays, miscoded destination tags and some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags are a

few of the reasons. But the number-one reason a bag ends up lost is that it has no ID tag, and airlines don't know to whom it belongs.

每年,全球超过25亿件托运行李中,有2600万件丢失——而在这2600万件中,有100万件永远无法回到原主人手中。恶劣天气和航班延误、目的地标签编码错误以及有些人干脆忘记取其中一件行李,这些都是部分原因。但行李最终丢失的首要原因是没有身份标签,航空公司不知道它属于谁。

2 Transferring baggage from check-in to departure gates to arrival gates to baggage claim is a delicate piece of timing. If the system moves too slowly, the bags won't make connecting flights. If it's too fast, the bags may make the connection but the passengers might miss the flight. Each airport has its own way of allotting how much time a bag needs to move in transit. Some airports have sophisticated automated systems, including scanners that read baggage labels, destination-coded vehicles that load and unload the bags without stopping, and sorting machines that route baggage to the appropriate gate. Even so, all that technology may not save your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt, making you the owner of a bag with no name.

将行李从值机柜台转运到出发登机口、抵达登机口再到行李提取处,是一项精细的时间把控工作。如果系统运转太慢,行李就赶不上转机航班。如果太快,行李可能赶上了转机,但乘客可能错过航班。每个机场都有自己的方式来分配行李在中转过程中所需的时间。一些机场拥有精密的自动化系统,包括读取行李标签的扫描仪、无需停车即可装卸行李的目的地编码车辆,以及将行李分拣到相应登机口的分拣机。即便如此,所有这些技术也可能无法阻止你的行李牌在传送带上被撕掉,使你成为一件无名行李的主人。

3 Once a bag goes missing and the passenger files a claim, the bag is declared "mishandled" by the carrier. Mishandled refers to bags that have been delayed, lost, stolen or damaged. Most delayed bags are only one flight behind their owners and can be delivered within 24 hours. The other bags are examined by airline employees for clues to their ownership and destination. If the mystery is solved, those bags are returned to their owners within four or five days. Bags with no destination code or identification tag are shipped to a central warehouse, and undergo a comprehensive baggage tracing process over the next 90 days.

一旦行李丢失且乘客提出索赔,该行李就被承运人宣布为"处理不当"。处理不当是指延误、丢失、被盗或损坏的行李。大多数延误的行李只比其主人晚一个航班,可以在24小时内送达。其他行李则由航空公司员工检查,寻找关于所有权和目的地的线索。如果谜团得到解决,这些行李会在四到五天内归还给主人。没有目的地代码或身份标签的行李会被运往中央仓库,在接下来的90天内进行全面的行李追踪流程。

4 Airlines inventory their mishandled baggage, and many use a database to match the contents with owners' descriptions. It takes about three months to go from "missing in action" to "irretrievably lost". Once that happens, the bags are donated to charity, sold at auction, or purchased by a company which sells them to the public.

航空公司会清点处理不当的行李,许多公司使用数据库将行李内容与主人的描述进行匹配。从"失踪"到"无法找回的丢失"大约需要三个月时间。一旦发生这种情况,这些行李会被捐赠给慈善机构、拍卖出售,或由某家公司购买后再出售给公众。

5 So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage. And make sure your name is on the bag, along with your phone number, so an agent can contact you.

因此,切勿在托运行李中装入任何真正有价值的物品。并确保你的姓名在行李上,连同你的电话号码,这样工作人员就能联系到你。

16. A) Its owner's flight is delayed because of bad weather.
B) Airlines cannot find its owner without an ID tag on it.
C) Airline staff have not correctly coded its destination tag.
D) Its owner has forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim.

【题目】 What is the number-one reason a bag ends up lost according to this talk?

【翻译】 根据这段话, 行李箱最终丢失的首要原因是什么?

- A) 其主人的航班因恶劣天气而延误。
B) 航空公司因行李箱上没有身份标签而无法找到其主人。
C) 航空公司工作人员没有正确编码其目的地标签。 D) 其主人忘记从行李提取处取走它。

【答案】 B (细节题) Airlines cannot find its owner without an ID tag on it.

【定位】 But the number-one reason a bag ends up lost is that it has no ID tag, and airlines don't know to whom it belongs.

但行李丢失的头号原因是它没有身份标签, 于是航空公司不知道它属于谁。

【信号】 转折词 But 加最高级 number-one 双重锁定。前文用 Bad weather and flight delays, miscoded destination tags and some people simply forgetting to pick up 一口气列了一堆原因(都是干扰), 紧接着用 But the number-one reason 转折并加最高级, 这句才是真正要答的"首要原因"。转折 But + 最高级 number-one 是双重答案信号。

【替换】 it has no ID tag ↔ without an ID tag on it

has no = without 否定同义改写

airlines don't know to whom it belongs ↔ Airlines cannot find its owner

不知属于谁=找不到主人

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项的 flight is delayed because of bad weather 直接盗用了录音 Bad weather and flight delays 的原词，但这只是 But 之前罗列的众多次要原因之一，不是 number-one，听到 bad weather 就选正中陷阱。

借用原文：Bad weather and flight delays

C) 原词陷阱

C 项 correctly coded its destination tag 对应录音里的 miscoded destination tags，原词照搬，但它同样属于 But 之前的次要原因罗列，并非 number-one，是和 A 同类的原词陷阱。

借用原文：miscoded destination tags

D) 原词陷阱

D 项 forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim 来自录音 some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags，又是罗列区原词，属次要原因，不符合 number-one，依旧是原词陷阱。

借用原文：some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags

17. A) Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt.

B) Its tag may get stuck in the sorting machine.

C) It may be sent to a wrong destination.

D) It may be picked up by someone else.

【题目】 What may happen to your baggage even when there are sophisticated automated systems?

【翻译】 即使有先进的自动化系统,您的行李可能会发生什么情况?

A) 其标签可能在传送带上被撕掉。 B) 其标签可能卡在分拣机里。

c) 它可能被送到错误的目的地。 d) 它可能被其他人取走。

【答案】 A (细节题) Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt.

【定位】 Even so, all that technology may not save your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt, making you the owner of a bag with no name.

即便如此，所有这些技术也未必能让你的行李标签免于在传送带上被扯掉，结果你成了一个没有名字的行李的主人。

【信号】 让步转折 Even so 引出真正后果。前文 Some airports have sophisticated automated systems 大谈各种先进系统(对应题干 sophisticated automated systems)，随后 Even so 让步转折，点出“技术也救不了标签被扯掉”——Even so 之后才是答案。

【替换】 your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt ↔

Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt

几乎原句对应稍作改写

may not save your baggage tag ↔ Its tag may get torn off

未能保住=可能被扯掉

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

B 项 stuck in the sorting machine 盗用了录音 sorting machines that route baggage to the appropriate gate 里的 sorting machine 一词，但录音说分拣机是“把行李送到正确登机口”，根本没说标签会卡在里面，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：sorting machines that route baggage to the appropriate gate

C) 张冠李戴

C 项 sent to a wrong destination 让人联想到第一段 miscoded destination tags，但那是讲“丢失原因”、且不在 Even so 转折后；本题问的是即便技术先进仍会发生的事，录音对应的是标签被扯掉，不是送错地，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：miscoded destination tags

D) 未提及

D 项 picked up by someone else 在第二段 Even so 这句里根本没出现，录音说的是标签被扯掉、行李变得无名，没说被别人取走，属未提及。

18. A) Purchase irretrievably lost things at auction.

B) Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag.

C) Get the airline agent's phone number before boarding.

D) Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

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

【翻译】 讲话者在结尾处建议我们做什么？

A) 在拍卖会上购买无法找回的丢失物品。 B) 联系机场工作人员寻找我们丢失的行李。

C) 登机前获取航空公司代理人的电话号码。 D) 避免在托运行李中打包贵重物品。

【答案】 D (细节题) Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

【定位】 So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage.

所以，千万不要把任何真正贵重的东西放进你的托运行李里。

【信号】 结尾祈使句 never 直发忠告。末段以 So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage 起头，So 表收束、never 领出强忠告，正是题干 at the end 的建议落点；这种结尾祈使句就是答案信号。

【替换】 never pack anything of real value ↔ Avoid packing valuable items

never=Avoid 否定建议同义改写

anything of real value ↔ valuable items

of real value = valuable 名形互换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项 Purchase irretrievably lost things at auction 盗用了第四段 sold at auction 与 irretrievably lost 的原词，但那是在讲无主行李最终的处置去向，不是讲者给"我们"的忠告，属答非所问的原词陷阱。

借用原文：sold at auction

B) 与原文相反

B 项 Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag 与结尾 so an agent can contact you 方向相反：录音说"留下电话以便客服能联系你"，B 却说"我们去联系工作人员找包"，主被动颠倒，属与原文相反/张冠李戴。

借用原文：so an agent can contact you

C) 偷换概念

C 项 Get the airline agent's phone number before boarding 盗用了结尾 along with your phone number 的 phone number，但录音说的是"把你自己的电话写在行李上"，不是"登机前去拿客服电话"，偷换了 phone number 的归属与做法，属偷换概念的原词陷阱。

借用原文：along with your phone number

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

1 You've probably been with someone who ignored you while interacting with his or her smartphone. And you've probably engaged in this behavior yourself. In a recent survey, nine out of ten respondents said they'd used their smartphone during their most recent social activity. There's also evidence that this behavior is socially harmful. It can leave people less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions. And it can generate feelings of resentment and jealousy. Now, the Journal of Applied Social Psychology has published a new study exploring the reasons for these effects.

你可能曾和某个在社交场合只顾玩智能手机而忽视你的人待在一起。而且你自己可能也有过这种行为。在最近的一项调查中,十分之九的受访者表示他们在最近一次社交活动中使用了智能手机。也有证据表明这种行为对社交有害。它会让人们面对面对互动的满意度降低。而且它还会产生怨恨和嫉妒的情绪。现在,《应用社会心理学杂志》发表了一项新研究,探讨了产生这些影响的原因。

2 The study included 128 mostly female student participants. The participants watched a three-minute animation in which two cartoon figures interacted and engaged in a conversation. The conversation couldn't be heard but could be detected through mouth movements. Participants had to imagine themselves as the closest figure in the video and then make judgments about the conversations and how they felt about their conversation partners.

这项研究包括128名参与者,其中大多数是女学生。参与者观看了一段三分钟的动画,画面中两个卡通人物进行互动并交谈。谈话内容听不到,但可以通过嘴部动作察觉到。参与者必须把自己想象成视频中较近的那个人物,然后对谈话以及他们对谈话伙伴的感受做出判断。

3 In one version of the experiment, the phone of the participants' conversation partner remained unused on the table throughout the conversation. In another version, their partner's attention was quickly drawn to something on their phone and they spent the rest of the time interacting with their phone. A third

version involved the participants' partner alternating between periods of interaction with their phone and periods where they ignored their phone. If you've experienced a similar situation, you probably won't be surprised by the results of the experiments.

在实验的一个版本中,参与者的谈话伙伴的手机在整个谈话过程中一直放在桌上未使用。在另一个版本中,他们的伙伴的注意力很快被手机上的某些内容吸引,并在剩余时间里一直在玩手机。第三个版本涉及参与者的伙伴在玩手机和不理会手机之间交替进行。如果你经历过类似的情况,你可能不会对实验结果感到惊讶。

4 The participants had a negative view of phone use during social interactions. The more it was present, the worse they considered both the quality of the interaction and the quality of the relationship.

参与者对社交互动期间使用手机持负面看法。手机使用越多,他们就越认为互动质量和关系质量都更差。

5 The researchers believed that focusing on one's phone instead of the person one is with has this effect because it's seen as a form of social exclusion. They assert that the behavior is analogous to when people have no choice but to eat alone in the school cafeteria. The twist is that this exclusion occurs while sharing a physical encounter and having a conversation. Researchers found that the behavior had adverse effects on participants' sense of belonging, need for meaning and self-esteem.

研究人员认为,专注于自己的手机而不是关注同伴之所以会产生这种影响,是因为它被视为一种社交排斥的形式。他们断言,这种行为类似于人们别无选择只能独自在学校食堂吃饭的情况。不同的是,这种排斥发生在共享一次面对面接触并进行谈话的过程中。研究人员发现,这种行为对参与者的归属感、意义需求和自尊心产生了不利影响。

6 These negative effects are similar to those caused by traditional forms of social exclusion. The new findings are important because they elaborate our understanding of a subtle but common aspect of our daily experience. This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment even as we try to connect with others.

这些负面影响与传统形式的社交排斥造成的影响相似。这些新发现很重要,因为它们完善了我们对日常经历中一个微妙但常见方面的理解。这种常见行为可能会造成疏离的恶性循环,即使我们试图与他人建立联系。

19. A) It can be behaviorally hazardous.

B) It can be especially disappointing.

C) It can be socially harmful.

D) It can be really embarrassing.

【题目】 What does the speaker say about using one's smartphone during a face-to-face conversation?

【翻译】 说话者关于在面对面交谈时使用智能手机说了什么?

A) 这在行为上可能是有害的。 B) 这可能特别令人失望。 C) 这在社交上可能是有害的。

D) 这可能真的很令人尴尬。

【答案】 C (细节题) It can be socially harmful.

【定位】 There's also evidence that this behavior is socially harmful.

也有证据表明, 这种行为对社交是有害的。

【信号】提示证据的 **evidence that** 之后即结论。There's also evidence that this behavior is socially harmful. 用 evidence that 引出对该行为的正式定性，这类'有证据表明...'结构后面紧跟的就是说话人要立的判断，是答案句信号。

【替换】this behavior is socially harmful ↔ **It can be socially harmful.**

几乎原句，只把 behavior 换成 It

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

It can be behaviorally hazardous. 借录音反复出现的 behavior 一词（如 this behavior）造误导，但录音说的是'对社交有害'，并未说该行为本身'危险'，属偷换概念。

借用原文：this behavior is socially harmful

B) **答非所问**

It can be especially disappointing. 像是从 less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions 联想出的'失望'，但录音把它定性为 socially harmful，'让人不太满意'只是表现之一，不是本题要的总定性。

借用原文：less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions

D) **未提及**

It can be really embarrassing. 的'尴尬'在录音里完全没有出现，是凭'玩手机让人尴尬'的生活常识硬补的，属未提及。

20. A) They considered it inevitable.

B) They held a negative view towards it.

C) They were concerned with its effects.

D) They saw it as a sign of social evolution.

【题目】How did the participants in the new study respond regarding phone use during social interactions?

【翻译】新研究中的参与者对社交互动期间使用手机是如何回应的？

A) 他们认为这是不可避免的。 B) 他们对此持负面看法。 C) 他们担心其影响。

D) 他们将其视为社会进化的标志。

【答案】**B**（态度观点题） They held a negative view towards it.

【定位】The participants had a negative view of phone use during social interactions.

参与者对社交互动中使用手机持负面看法。

【信号】主体 participants + 态度词 negative view. The participants had a negative view of phone use during social interactions. 在题干主体 participants 出场处直接给出态度词 negative view，主体与评价词同现，是态度题的答案句信号。

【替换】The participants had a negative view ↔ **They held a negative view towards it**

近乎原句，had→held、of→towards、加代词 They/it

【排除】 A) 未提及

They considered it inevitable. 说参与者认为玩手机'不可避免', 录音只说他们持负面看法, 从未谈'是否不可避免', 属未提及。

C) 原词陷阱

They were concerned with its effects. 借录音里反复出现的 effects (如 adverse effects) 造干扰, 但那是研究者发现的客观影响, 本题问的是参与者的态度, 参与者是'持负面看法'而非'担忧其影响'。

借用原文: adverse effects on participants' sense of belonging

D) 与原文相反

They saw it as a sign of social evolution. 把玩手机说成'社会进化的标志' (正面), 与录音 negative view 极性完全相反, 属与原文相反。

借用原文: The participants had a negative view

21. A) Elaborate forms of social contact.

B) Ill effects on one's sense of pride.

C) Poor relationships with others.

D) Vicious cycles of detachment.

【题目】 What does the speaker say can result from the common behavior of using phones during face-to-face conversations?

【翻译】 说话者说在面对面交谈时使用手机这种常见行为会导致什么?

A) 复杂形式的社交接触。 B) 对个人自尊感的不良影响。 C) 与他人的不良关系。

D) 疏离的恶性循环。

【答案】 D (细节题) Vicious cycles of detachment.

【定位】 This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment even as we try to connect with others.

即便我们试图与他人建立联系, 这种常见行为也会造成疏离的恶性循环。

【信号】 篇末 can create 引出最终后果。 This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment 出现在全篇最后一句, 用 can create 直接引出该行为的最终后果, 是篇末收束式答案句信号。

【替换】 vicious cycles of detachment ↔ **Vicious cycles of detachment.**

原词短语整体复现, 仅首字母大写

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Elaborate forms of social contact. 借录音 they elaborate our understanding 里的 elaborate 造干扰, 但那里 elaborate 是动词'使更丰富(我们的理解)', 与'精致的社交形式'毫无关系, 且方向上录音讲的是坏后果, A 听着像好事。

借用原文: they elaborate our understanding of a subtle but common aspect

B) 答非所问

Ill effects on one's sense of pride. 借 self-esteem (自尊) 改写成 pride, 录音确实说过对自尊有不良影响, 但那是中段提到的影响, 本题问 result from 的最终后果(末句的 vicious cycles), B 答非所问。

借用原文: adverse effects on participants' sense of belonging, need for meaning and self-esteem

C) 答非所问

Poor relationships with others. 像是从 the quality of the relationship 来的'人际变差', 意思虽与 D 相近, 但本题答案信号句末句用的是 vicious cycles of detachment, C 既非该后果句的措辞、又是参与者对关系质量的评判而非最终后果, 故不选。

借用原文: the worse they considered both the quality of the interaction and the quality of the relationship

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

1 More and more people travel for a variety of reasons. Many are tourists, but many venture forth on personal or professional business. Whatever the reason for traveling, a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find. After spending five consecutive nights in five similar hotels, the business traveler may find it difficult to remember what happened from day to day, or even what towns were visited, and the tourist may get the mistaken impression that all cities are pretty much the same, at least as far as decoration, food and service are concerned.

越来越多的人因各种原因而旅行。许多人是游客,但也有许多人是为个人或职业事务而出行。无论旅行的原因是什么,旅行者的一个普遍抱怨是他们所遇到的缺乏个性化的住宿。在连续五个晚上入住五家相似的酒店后,商务旅行者可能会发现很难记起每天发生了什么,甚至记不清访问了哪些城镇,而游客可能会错误地认为所有城市都大同小异,至少在装修、食物和服务方面是如此。

2 To combat this sense of impersonal sameness, travelers are taking advantage of in-home hospitality or Bed and Breakfast arrangements. B&Bs, I mean, Bed and Breakfast arrangements are private homes which offer lodging and breakfast in a very personalized, friendly setting. For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe, especially the British Isles. And in fact, they are not really a new idea in America. The tradition dates back to colonial times when inns were few and far between, and the weary traveler had to depend on the kindness of strangers for a meal and a bed. But the revival of B&Bs as desirable accommodations is a fairly recent phenomenon.

为了对抗这种缺乏个性的雷同感,旅行者正在利用家庭住宿或床位加早餐的安排。B&B,我是说,床位加早餐安排是私人住宅,在非常个性化、友好的环境中提供住宿和早餐。几十年来,B&B一直是游览欧洲尤其是不列颠群岛的经典方式。事实上,它们在美国并不是真正的新鲜事物。这一传统可以追溯到殖民时期,当时旅

店稀少,疲惫的旅行者不得不依靠陌生人的善意来获得一顿饭和一张床。但B&B作为理想住宿方式的复兴是相当近期的现象。

3 If the idea of operating a B&B arouses your interest, there are several factors to consider before plunging into this business. The first consideration is your property, not only the building itself, but the location. If you live near a famous historical site or in a popular destination, such as New York City or Washington, D.C., your home can be fairly simple, yet still do well as a B&B. On the other hand, if your home is architecturally unique or has facilities for the traveler, such as a private entrance, private bath or swimming pool, people may be willing to go some distance to reach you. Another important factor is the lifestyle of you and your family. You must take into account whether all members of the family truly enjoy visitors, want to repeatedly discuss local sites and activities, and have the time and energy to handle the additional cooking, cleaning, laundry and the bookkeeping involved. The final consideration is a financial one, potential B&B hosts must be realistic about opportunities for income. While B&Bs usually have low initial costs, experts estimate it would take at least five rooms rented regularly for the host to earn a living from B&B.

如果经营B&B的想法引起了你的兴趣,在投身这项业务之前有几个因素需要考虑。首先要考虑的是你的房产,不仅是建筑本身,还有位置。如果你住在著名历史遗迹附近或热门目的地,如纽约市或华盛顿特区,你的房子可以相当简单,但仍然可以作为B&B经营得很好。另一方面,如果你的房子在建筑上独具特色或为旅行者提供便利设施,如独立入口、独立浴室或游泳池,人们可能愿意走一段距离来找你。另一个重要因素是你和你家人的生活方式。你必须考虑家庭所有成员是否真正喜欢访客,愿意反复讨论当地景点和活动,并有时间和精力处理额外的烹饪、清洁、洗衣和记账工作。最后要考虑的是财务问题,潜在的B&B房东必须对收入机会有现实的认识。虽然B&B通常初始成本较低,但专家估计至少需要五个房间定期出租,房东才能靠B&B谋生。

22. A) The ill treatment they get as tourists.
B) The nonprofessional business they see.
C) The impersonal accommodations.
D) The many adventures on their way.

【题目】 What does the speaker say travelers commonly complain about?

【翻译】 说话者说旅行者通常抱怨什么?

- A) 他们作为游客受到的不良待遇。 B) 他们看到的不专业的商业行为。
C) 缺乏人情味的住宿条件。 D) 旅途中的诸多冒险经历。

【答案】 C (细节题) The impersonal accommodations.

【定位】 Whatever the reason for traveling, a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find.

无论出行的理由是什么,旅行者们一个共同的抱怨就是他们遇到的那种缺乏人情味的住宿。

【信号】 complaint 信号词直接引出。答案句里 a common complaint of travelers is 与题干 commonly complain about 的抱怨信号严丝合缝, complaint 之后紧跟的 the impersonal accommodations 就是抱怨的对象,是典型的信号词后面接答案。

【替换】 a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations ↔

The impersonal accommodations.

近乎原句压缩

【排除】 A) **未提及**

The ill treatment they get as tourists. 把抱怨说成受差待遇，但原文从头到尾说的是住宿缺人情味、千篇一律，并没提任何被恶待、被歧视的内容，属于无中生有的升级。

B) **原词陷阱**

The nonprofessional business they see. 借用了原文 personal or professional business 里的 professional 一词，但原文那句是说人们因私事或公务出行，根本没说他们抱怨不专业的生意，是听到 professional 就想选的原词陷阱。

借用原文：many venture forth on personal or professional business

D) **与原文相反**

The many adventures on their way. 说一路有许多奇遇，是正面体验，而题目问的是抱怨（负面）；原文也无奇遇之说，方向与抱怨正相反，自然不选。

-
23. A) They have been the classic way to visit Europe.
B) They attract tourists with location and decoration.
C) They have long been competing with chain hotels.
D) They are in fact a completely new idea in America.

【题目】 **What is said about Bed and Breakfast arrangements?**

【翻译】 关于家庭旅馆安排说了什么？

- A) 它们一直是游览欧洲的经典方式。 B) 它们以地理位置和装饰吸引游客。
C) 它们长期以来一直在与连锁酒店竞争。 D) 它们实际上在美国是一个全新的概念。

【答案】 **A** (细节题) They have been the classic way to visit Europe.

【定位】 For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe, especially the British Isles. And in fact, they are not really a new idea in America.

几十年来，B&B 一直是游览欧洲、尤其是不列颠群岛的经典方式。而且事实上，它们在美国也并非真正的新事物。

【信号】 **For decades 强调由来已久。** For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe 用 For decades (几十年来) 加现在完成时强调长期如此，与下一句 not really a new idea 一正一补都在说它由来已久、不是新事物，时间状语就是这里的答案信号。

【替换】 B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe ↔

They have been the classic way to visit Europe.

几乎原句搬运

【排除】 B) 张冠李戴

They attract tourists with location and decoration. 说靠地段和装潢吸引游客，location 一词确在原文第三段 not only the building itself, but the location 出现过，但那是讲房主开店要考虑的因素，不是说 B&B 整体靠地段装潢揽客，把后文的考量错安成对 B&B 的定性。

借用原文：not only the building itself, but the location

C) 未提及

They have long been competing with chain hotels. 提到与连锁酒店长期竞争，但原文只说 B&B 提供个性化、友好的住宿来对抗千篇一律的感觉，从未提到 chain hotels 或彼此竞争，属凭常识脑补出的内容。

D) 与原文相反

They are in fact a completely new idea in America. 说在美国是全新事物，恰与原文 they are not really a new idea in America 相反——原文明确用 not 否定了新事物，选项却去掉否定取了反义，是漏听否定词导致的正话反说。

借用原文：they are not really a new idea in America

24. A) Your financial status.

B) Your family's consent.

C) Your property.

D) Your personality.

【题目】 What is the first thing you have to consider if you want to start a B&B business?

【翻译】 如果你想开办家庭旅馆生意，你首先必须考虑什么？

A) 你的财务状况。 B) 你家人的同意。 C) 你的房产。 D) 你的个性。

【答案】 C (细节题) Your property.

【定位】 The first consideration is your property, not only the building itself, but the location.

首先要考虑的是你的房产，不仅是建筑本身，还有它的地理位置。

【信号】 The first consideration 排序信号。 The first consideration is your property 用 The first consideration 明示第一项考虑，与题干 the first thing to consider 完全对应，排序信号词直接锁定 property。

【替换】 The first consideration is your property ↔ **Your property.**

原词直接对应

【排除】 A) 答非所问

Your financial status. 财务状况听上去像开店头等大事，极易凭常识选中，但原文把财务排在 The final consideration is a financial one——是最后一项而非第一项，错在排序。

借用原文：The final consideration is a financial one

B) 偷换概念

Your family's consent. 说要家人同意，原文只说要考虑 the lifestyle of you and your family——家人是否真心喜欢接待客人，谈的是生活方式契合度，并非要谁点头同意，是把原文意思偷换成了同意。

借用原文：the lifestyle of you and your family

D) 答非所问

Your personality. 性格虽与原文 truly enjoy visitors（是否真心喜欢客人）沾边，但那属于第二项生活方式考量，且原文用的是 lifestyle 而非 personality；它既非第一项、也不是原文对首项的说法。

借用原文：truly enjoy visitors

25. A) Costs for starting the business.

B) The number of guests to receive.

C) The facilities to provide.

D) Opportunities for income.

【题目】 What does the speaker say potential B&B hosts must be realistic about?

【翻译】 说话者说潜在的家庭旅馆经营者必须对什么有现实认识？

A) 创业的成本。 B) 接待客人的数量。 C) 提供的设施。 D) 收入机会。

【答案】 D（细节题） Opportunities for income.

【定位】 The final consideration is a financial one, potential B&B hosts must be realistic about opportunities for income.

最后一项考虑是财务方面的，准 B&B 房主必须对赚钱的机会抱有现实的预期。

【信号】 realistic about 原词搭桥。 答案句 must be realistic about opportunities for income 与题干 must be realistic about 用词几乎一致，realistic about 后面紧跟的 opportunities for income 就是要现实看待的对象，信号词直接搭桥。

【替换】 must be realistic about opportunities for income ↔ **Opportunities for income.**

原句截取核心宾语

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

Costs for starting the business. 借了原文 low initial costs 里的 costs, 但原文是说启动成本通常很低, 并不是说要对成本抱现实预期; 要现实看待的明明是收入, 这里用真念过的 costs 设了反向陷阱。

借用原文: B&Bs usually have low initial costs

B) 答非所问

The number of guests to receive. 说要现实看待接待客人的数量, 原文确提到 at least five rooms rented regularly (至少五间房常租出), 但那是用来说明靠 B&B 谋生不易的例子, 落点仍是收入机会, 不是叫房主对客人数量本身抱现实预期。

借用原文: at least five rooms rented regularly

C) 张冠李戴

The facilities to provide. 说设施, facilities 一词出现在原文第三段讲房产的部分 facilities for the traveler, 那是第一项房产的考量, 与本题问的财务上要现实看待什么不在一处, 被跨段挪来当答案。

借用原文: facilities for the traveler

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

64 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: Our audience will be most interested in learning about a career in the foreign service.

第3段, 第1句

主系表结构配 be interested in 搭配是四六级和考研阅读中常见句式, 具有一定代表性, 但本句无从句或复杂修饰, 典型性中等

It looks like the government of Winopia seems to be undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy, and an interim administration has been transitionally established until a head of state is agreed on.

第4段，第2句

综合来看,本句在主干识别、嵌套复杂度、时态语态难度上处于中等偏上水平,对基础较弱的学习者有适度挑战。成分划分训练价值和结构典型性较高,包含多个重要考点和常考句式。作为结构与时态训练材料,本句既有难度梯度又有实用价值,适合作为进阶练习句优先学习。

But my career work has mostly focused around the continental spheres of Europe and the Americas, and thus I've never been involved with Winopian relations.

第4段，第3句

由 "and" 连接的并列句是英语中最常见的复合句类型,现在完成时和被动语态也是考试高频考点,整句结构虽然不复杂,但 "thus" 引导的因果逻辑关系以及 "have been involved with" 这种固定搭配都具有一定的代表性,学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句型

It's for this reason that I don't know anything on this matter beyond what we can all read in the newspapers.

第4段，第4句

强调句 "It is ... that" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句的强调对象是原因状语，具有很强的代表性。同时，"what" 引导的名词性从句作介词宾语也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似真题句式中。

M: Nevertheless, be rest assured that our expert envoys at our consulate there will be closely monitoring the situation, and I expect our bilateral relations with that country will not be affected.

第6段，第1句

这种由并列连词连接两个复杂句的形式在高级英语阅读和政经类文本中非常普遍，极具复用价值。

You never stop learning.

第10段，第3句

简单句结构在四六级和考研中虽常见，但此句过于基础，缺少真题中常考的从句、复杂修饰、特殊句式等特征，代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等。

In addition, a diplomat needs to be very articulate in their discourse and rhetoric.

第10段，第4句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式宾语" 是常见句型，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定代表性，但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，不足以作为高难度真题句式的典型代表。

Whether it is defusing attention or enacting policy, people and communication skills are vital.

第10段，第5句

"Whether" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，主句采用主系表结构也很典型。掌握这种结构后可应用于大量类似句子，具有较好的迁移性。

What does the man say the government of Winopia is probably undergoing?

第2题 题干

这种"疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语从句"的结构在四六级听力和考研阅读中高频出现，特别是询问观点或陈述内容的疑问句；宾语从句中宾语被提前也是常见考点；掌握这种句式可以帮助学生快速解析大量类似真题句。

It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy.

第3题，B

"It is + 表语 + to do" 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型的书面表达结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式。

I'm so tired of this project.

第5段，第2句

主系表结构在真题中较为常见，但本句过于简单，缺少修饰成分和从句，作为真题句式的代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough.

第6段，第2句

本句主系表结构简单，但主语部分包含名词加后置定语的组合，可以练习识别现在分词短语作定语与作状语的区别，以及如何找到被修饰的中心词，这是常见易错点，有一定训练价值。

Nevertheless, I think that with a bit of luck, we'll be done by next week.

第6段，第3句

"主句动词 + that 宾语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式，且从句内包含被动语态和时间状语，都是典型考点结构。掌握此类句式可迁移到大量类似句子。

W: But that will all take no more than a couple of days.

第10段，第1句

简单的主谓宾结构在真题中常见,但本句过于简单,缺少真题中常考的从句嵌套、后置定语、分隔结构等典型难点,代表性和迁移价值有限。

There's always going to be the odd board member who intervenes and demands rectifications be made.

第13段，第2句

综合来看,本句主干识别难度适中,嵌套和时态难度偏高,且包含 there be 句型、定语从句、虚拟语气被动等多个高频考点,结构典型,作为句子结构和时态的综合训练材料具有较高价值,适合中等偏上水平的专项练习

You'll see, the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible, and the board, too, is virtually unanimous in its support.

第14段，第3句

并列主句结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，且第二个主句中 "want to see something done" 的句式（不定式 + 宾语 + 过去分词作宾补）也是典型的英语表达方式，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值，但整体句式并非最高频的复杂结构。

They have got their work done.

第5题，A

涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，尤其是使役动词 "get" 后接宾语和过去分词作补足语这一结构，是常见易错点。可以帮助学生区分谓语动词与非谓语动词（过去分词）的成分归属，具有较好的训练价值。

They can meet again tomorrow anyway.

第5题，C

情态动词加动词原形是四六级和考研常见基础句式，但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题高频特征，典型性中等

They are both anxious to go home.

第5题，D

主系表结构加不定式补足语（如 "be anxious to do"）是英语中常见的表达方式，在各类考试和实际交流中频繁出现。虽然本句本身较为简单，但它体现的"系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式"这一搭配模式具有较高的复用性，学习者掌握后可以套用到 "be eager to do"、"be ready to do" 等类似结构中，因此具有一定的典型性和实用价值。

What does the woman say is a little tough?

第6题 题干

本句在成分划分上有较高的训练价值。主句包含主语、谓语和宾语从句；宾语从句内部有主语（疑问词 What）、系动词和表语。特别是 What 在从句中既作主语又引导从句这一点，以及宾语从句整体作为主句宾语的识别，都是常见的易错点，适合训练学生识别复杂宾语的能力。

Two talented young executives, one of whom I was managing, had vastly different accounts of the same event, and it seemed likely we'd never get to the truth.

第1段，第5句

并列主句 + 定语从句嵌套、形式主语 + 主语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。"one of whom" 引导的非限制性定语从句也是常考句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似真题句。

We reached the deadlock, and the manager of the other individual said, "Here's something I learned from an excellent manager I once worked for. He used to say, 'When in doubt, assume positive intent.'"

第1段，第6句

成分类型丰富:含双宾语引语结构、倒装主系表、两层定语从句(且均省略关系词)、时间状语从句省略主谓、祈使句宾语等,覆盖多种易错点。定语从句关系词省略和状语从句省略都是学生常卡住的地方,练习价值较高

They intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate.

第11题, A

主句成分包括主语、谓语、状语, 状语从句包括主语和谓语, 覆盖了基本成分类型。特别是 "lest" 引导的虚拟语气从句, 能帮助学习者理解特殊从属连词及其语法要求, 具有一定的训练价值。

And that second group of people is becoming the majority as the number of Americans who enjoy cooking is declining.

第1段, 第3句

本句呈现 "主句 + as 引导的状语从句 + 嵌套定语从句" 的结构, as 引导原因或时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 定语从句修饰名词也是常考点; 掌握本句的分析方法后, 可迁移到大量类似结构的真题句中。

In the early 2000s, researcher Eddie Yoon conducted a survey to ascertain Americans' attitudes to cooking.

第1段, 第4句

典型的简单句加不定式目的状语结构, 在学术写作和新闻报道中常见, 具有一定代表性, 但缺少考试高频的复合句特征。

The survey found that 15% of Americans loved to cook, 50% said they hated to cook and 35% reported mixed feelings.

第1段, 第5句

覆盖了主谓宾、宾语从句、并列谓语、不定式作宾语、代词指代等多种成分, 且第一层宾语从句内部三个并列分句的主语省略形式(50%、35%)容易被忽略, 适合训练成分识别和并列结构分析。

However, what people save in convenience, they lose in cash.

第1段, 第12句

主语从句前置加同位代词重复的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现, 是典型的书面语句式。掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量同类句子, 实用性强。

Making your own lunch, meanwhile, will cost less.

第1段，第15句

动名词短语作主语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，练习识别非谓语形式作主语对学生有实用价值。插入语的使用也是真题中的常见现象。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，典型性中等偏上。

One survey found people only spend on average \$6.30 when they bring lunch prepared at home.

第1段，第16句

宾语从句 + 状语从句的双层嵌套是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式，survey found 这类科研发现表达也是常见模板。句式迁移性强，掌握后可应用于大量类似结构。减分项是缺少定语从句、非谓语作状语等更高频考点。

What does the passage say signifies a host of challenges for America's grocery industry?

第15题题干

疑问句套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是问答题中的疑问句式。本句中 What does the passage say 的框架和疑问词在从句中充当成分的模式都是典型考点，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句型。

Bad weather and flight delays, miscoded destination tags and some people simply forgetting to pick up one of their bags are a few of the reasons.

第1段，第2句

主语由三层并列（名词短语 + 名词短语 + 动名词复合结构）构成，覆盖并列连词用法、动名词作主语、逻辑主语识别等多个考点；主系表结构本身虽简单，但超长主语的成分划分极具练习价值，能有效训练学生在复杂并列中定位核心成分的能力。

But the number-one reason a bag ends up lost is that it has no ID tag, and airlines don't know to whom it belongs.

第1段，第3句

本句覆盖了主谓宾、主系表两种基本句型，包含同位语、表语从句、宾语从句三种从句类型，且同位语直接跟在名词后无连接词，是容易漏判的易错点。同时包含短语动词 ends up 和不及物动词 belongs 的介词搭配，成分种类较为丰富。

If it's too fast, the bags may make the connection but the passengers might miss the flight.

第2段，第3句

"If 条件从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研常考的条件句式，并列主句的转折对比也很典型。但本句较短且结构简单，不如更复杂的条件句（如虚拟语气或多层嵌套）更具代表性，属于中等典型度。

Even so, all that technology may not save your baggage tag from being torn off on the conveyor belt, making you the owner of a bag with no name.

第2段，第6句

本句包含主语、谓语、宾语、两个状语（转折短语和介词短语）、以及结果状语（现在分词短语），成分种类较为丰富。介词短语 "from being torn off" 和现在分词短语 "making you the owner" 的识别对基础较弱的学生有一定练习价值，尤其是区分非限定动词与谓语的练习点。但整体成分结构较为常规，没有特别密集的易错点。

Mishandled refers to bags that have been delayed, lost, stolen or damaged.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表语中嵌套定语从句的结构也常见于定义句和说明句，学习后迁移性强

Most delayed bags are only one flight behind their owners and can be delivered within 24 hours.

第3段，第3句

简单句加并列谓语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，系表结构和情态被动结构的并列也是典型用法，掌握后可应用于类似句型，具有一定代表性。

Airlines inventory their mishandled baggage, and many use a database to match the contents with owners' descriptions.

第4段，第1句

并列句是四六级和考研常考句式，用 and 连接两个独立主句的结构频繁出现。第二个主句中不定式作目的状语的用法也很典型。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似并列陈述句中，具有一定代表性。

It takes about three months to go from "missing in action" to "irretrievably lost".

第4段，第2句

It takes... to do 句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，属于典型的形式主语结构，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似句式

So never pack anything of real value in your checked baggage.

第5段，第1句

虽然结构简单,但可以练习祈使句的谓语识别、不定代词作宾语、介词短语作地点状语的划分,对巩固基础成分有一定价值,不过成分种类不够丰富,缺少复杂修饰和易错点。

Its owner's flight is delayed because of bad weather.

第16题，A

被动语态 + 原因状语是考试中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型练习句的迁移价值有限，属于中等偏上水平。

Its owner has forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim.

第16题，D

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式宾语" 是四六级常考句式，forget to do 结构实用性强，具有一定代表性

It may be picked up by someone else.

第17题，D

情态动词 + 被动语态的组合在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现，尤其用于表达推测、可能性等语义。本句结构简洁，是该句式的典型代表，掌握后可大量复用到类似表达中。

Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag.

第18题，B

覆盖谓语、宾语、目的状语三种成分，可练习祈使句主干识别和不定式作目的状语的判定；但成分种类少、结构过于简单，缺少定语从句、状语从句等常考复杂成分，训练收益有限。

Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

第18题, D

祈使句+动名词作宾语,是四六级和考研听力、阅读中常见的指令或建议句式(如Avoid doing/Consider doing等),具有一定代表性。但祈使句本身结构过于简单,不如复合句、倒装句等高频难点句式典型,迁移价值中等。

It can leave people less satisfied with their face-to-face interactions.

第1段, 第5句

"情态动词 + 使役动词 + 宾语 + 宾补" 是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式,leave sb + 形容词表状态的用法频繁出现;掌握此结构可迁移至 make、keep、find 等使役动词的类似句型,代表性较强。

Now, the Journal of Applied Social Psychology has published a new study exploring the reasons for these effects.

第1段, 第7句

本句的"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语 + 分词短语作后置定语"结构在学术文本和新闻报道中非常常见,尤其是描述最新研究成果时。这一句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。掌握后可快速识别类似句型。

The participants watched a three-minute animation in which two cartoon figures interacted and engaged in a conversation.

第2段, 第2句

"名词 + 介词 + which 引导的定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且从句内部包含并列谓语,这种结构组合在真题中反复出现,具有较强的代表性和可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解。

They assert that the behavior is analogous to when people have no choice but to eat alone in the school cafeteria.

第5段, 第2句

句子涵盖主句的主谓宾结构、宾语从句的主系表结构、嵌套宾语从句的主谓宾结构,以及介词短语作宾语的特殊用法。特别是第二个宾语从句充当介词宾语这一点,是学生容易混淆的易错点,练习价值较高。

The new findings are important because they elaborate our understanding of a subtle but common aspect of our daily experience.

第6段，第2句

主系表结构加原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于阐述观点并给出理由。从句宾语带多层介词短语修饰也是学术写作的典型特征。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

This common behavior can create vicious cycles of detachment even as we try to connect with others.

第6段，第3句

主句采用“主语 + 情态动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 状语从句”结构，情态动词表示可能性、状语从句表示让步或对比，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。“even as”引导的状语从句表达反差关系，也是常考结构。掌握本句可复用到大量类似复杂句的分析中。

They were concerned with its effects.

第20题，C

主系表结构在考试中常见，“be concerned with”也是常考搭配，具有一定代表性。但句子过于简短、结构过于简单，缺少考试中常见的修饰成分、从句或并列结构，典型性一般。

They saw it as a sign of social evolution.

第20题，D

“see...as...”结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是表达“将某事物视为某种性质”的典型句式，学会后可大量复用于理解类似表达。

What does the speaker say can result from the common behavior of using phones during face-to-face conversations?

第21题 题干

疑问句嵌套宾语从句是四六级和考研听力题、阅读理解题中的高频句式，尤其是间接疑问句作宾语的结构。句子结构规整，无生僻用法，学生掌握后可直接应用于理解类似题干和长句。这种结构在真题中反复出现，具有很强的迁移价值。

More and more people travel for a variety of reasons.

第1段，第1句

简单句在考试中出现频率较低，且本句结构过于简单，不具备四六级或考研真题常考的复杂句式特征，迁移价值不高。

Whatever the reason for traveling, a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find.

第1段，第3句

“Whatever引导的让步状语 + 主句 + 省略that的定语从句”是英语中极具代表性的高频句式，学术及新闻写作中常见。

After spending five consecutive nights in five similar hotels, the business traveler may find it difficult to remember what happened from day to day, or even what towns were visited, and the tourist may get the mistaken impression that all cities are pretty much the same, at least as far as decoration, food and service are concerned.

第1段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点：形式宾语 it 与真正宾语的区分、宾语从句中 what 的双重身份（连接词兼主语）、同位语从句的识别、并列结构的划分、状语从句的定位。覆盖主谓宾、形式宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、状语等多种成分，训练价值很高。

To combat this sense of impersonal sameness, travelers are taking advantage of in-home hospitality or Bed and Breakfast arrangements.

第2段，第1句

本句为典型的简单句加不定式状语结构，在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现；短语动词 take advantage of 和并列宾语的搭配也是考试常考句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，具有较强的代表性。

The tradition dates back to colonial times when inns were few and far between, and the weary traveler had to depend on the kindness of strangers for a meal and a bed.

第2段，第5句

when 引导的时间状语从句修饰主句，且从句内含并列结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙述历史背景的句式。主句简洁陈述事实，从句展开解释原因，这种结构在真题中出现频率较高，掌握后可迁移到类似的历史叙述、原因解释类句子。

The first consideration is your property, not only the building itself, but the location.

第3段，第2句

主系表结构是英语句子的基本句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见；"not only... but..." 并列结构也是常考点；但本句过于简单，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题中更典型的复杂结构特征，代表性一般

If you live near a famous historical site or in a popular destination, such as New York City or Washington, D.C., your home can be fairly simple, yet still do well as a B&B.

第3段，第3句

"If 条件句 + 主句（含情态动词）"是四六级及日常写作中极高频的经典句式，极具复用价值。

On the other hand, if your home is architecturally unique or has facilities for the traveler, such as a private entrance, private bath or swimming pool, people may be willing to go some distance to reach you.

第3段，第4句

条件状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，且从句内部的并列谓语和同位语举例也是常见句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似复杂句。

You must take into account whether all members of the family truly enjoy visitors, want to repeatedly discuss local sites and activities, and have the time and energy to handle the additional cooking, cleaning, laundry and the bookkeeping involved.

第3段，第6句

主句包含情态动词加及物动词短语、后接宾语从句的结构,是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。宾语从句中用 "whether" 引导、包含并列谓语的形式也非常典型。掌握本句结构后,可迁移应用于大量考试真题和学术文本。

While B&Bs usually have low initial costs, experts estimate it would take at least five rooms rented regularly for the host to earn a living from B&B.

第3段，第8句

这种"While 引导的背景对比 + 专家观点 + 形式主语从句"的结构在学术英语和真题阅读中极其常见。

They are in fact a completely new idea in America.

第23题，D

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句过于简短且缺少复杂修饰成分，作为典型例句的代表性一般，学习迁移价值中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本卷出现的 276 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。

baggage

B1

n. 行李

本卷11次 · 真题 9 句

participant

B2

n. 参与者

本卷8次 · 真题 91 句

tag

B1

n. 标签

本卷8次·真题 14 句

behavior

B1

n. 行为

本卷7次·真题 171 句

cooking

A1

n. 烹饪

本卷7次·真题 21 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本卷6次·真题 191 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本卷6次·真题 190 句

flight

A2

n. 航班

本卷6次·真题 31 句

destination

B1

n. 目的地

本卷6次·真题 25 句

traveler

A2

n. 旅行者

本卷6次·真题 20 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本卷5次·真题 568 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本卷5次·真题 106 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本卷5次·真题 53 句

host

B1

n. 主人

本卷5次·真题 19 句

dispute

B2

n. 争论

本卷5次·真题 17 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本卷4次·真题 167 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本卷4次·真题 116 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本卷4次·真题 99 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本卷4次 · 真题 39 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本卷4次 · 真题 31 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本卷4次 · 真题 30 句

version B1

n. 版本

本卷4次 · 真题 22 句

missing A2

adj. 找不到的

本卷4次 · 真题 11 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本卷3次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本卷3次 · 真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本卷3次 · 真题 228 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本卷3次 · 真题 200 句

system A2

n. 系统

本卷3次 · 真题 176 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本卷3次 · 真题 168 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本卷3次 · 真题 132 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本卷3次 · 真题 126 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本卷3次 · 真题 114 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本卷3次 · 真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本卷3次 · 真题 111 句

support A2

v. 支持

本卷3次 · 真题 103 句

account A2

n. 账户

本卷3次 · 真题 93 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本卷3次 · 真题 82 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本卷3次 · 真题 66 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本卷3次 · 真题 44 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本卷3次 · 真题 37 句

contact B1

n. 联系

本卷3次 · 真题 34 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本卷3次 · 真题 27 句

intervene C1

v. 干预, 介入 (以影响结果)

本卷3次 · 真题 21 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本卷3次 · 真题 18 句

undergo B2

v. 经历, 经受 (尤指艰难、痛苦或变化的过...)

本卷3次 · 真题 11 句

ascertain C1

v. 查明

本卷3次 · 真题 8 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本卷2次 · 真题 144 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本卷2次 · 真题 134 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本卷2次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本卷2次 · 真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本卷2次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本卷2次·真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本卷2次·真题 98 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本卷2次·真题 92 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本卷2次·真题 82 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本卷2次·真题 76 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本卷2次·真题 68 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本卷2次·真题 66 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本卷2次·真题 62 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本卷2次·真题 59 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 59 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本卷2次·真题 58 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本卷2次·真题 55 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本卷2次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本卷2次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本卷2次·真题 51 句

code B1

n. 代码

本卷2次·真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本卷2次·真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本卷2次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本卷2次·真题 44 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本卷2次·真题 42 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本卷2次·真题 34 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本卷2次·真题 34 句

site A2

n. 地点

本卷2次·真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本卷2次·真题 32 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本卷2次·真题 29 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本卷2次·真题 29 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本卷2次·真题 27 句

clothing A2

n. 衣服

本卷2次·真题 26 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本卷2次·真题 24 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本卷2次·真题 22 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本卷2次·真题 20 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本卷2次·真题 20 句

fairly

B1

adv. 相当

本卷2次·真题 20 句

grocery

B1

n. 食品杂货

本卷2次·真题 19 句

respondent

C1

n. 被告

本卷2次·真题 19 句

sophisticated

C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本卷2次·真题 18 句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本卷2次·真题 17 句

cycle

B1

n. 循环

本卷2次·真题 16 句

definitely

B1

adv. 肯定地

本卷2次·真题 16 句

discourse

C1

n. 话语;论述

本卷2次·真题 14 句

section

B1

n. 部分

本卷2次·真题 14 句

classic

B1

adj. 典型的

本卷2次·真题 13 句

convenience

B1

n. 方便, 便利

本卷2次·真题 13 句

oh

A1

intj. 哦 (表示惊讶、理解或反应)

本卷2次·真题 13 句

agent

B2

n. 代理人

本卷2次·真题 12 句

realistic

B2

adj. 现实的

本卷2次·真题 12 句

automated

B2

adj. 自动化的

本卷2次·真题 11 句

nevertheless

B2

adv. 然而

本卷2次·真题 11 句

elaborate

C1

adj. 复杂精细的

本卷2次·真题 9 句

signify

C1

v. 表示

本卷2次·真题 9 句

pack

A2

v. 打包

本卷2次·真题 8 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本卷1次·真题 185 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本卷1次·真题 143 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本卷1次·真题 142 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本卷1次·真题 126 句

finding

B2

n. 调查结果

本卷1次·真题 121 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本卷1次·真题 120 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本卷1次·真题 119 句

affect

B1

v. 影响

本卷1次·真题 116 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本卷1次·真题 106 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本卷1次·真题 103 句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本卷1次·真题 100 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 97 句

income B1

n. 收入

本卷1次·真题 94 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本卷1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本卷1次·真题 92 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本卷1次·真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本卷1次·真题 88 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本卷1次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本卷1次·真题 87 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本卷1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本卷1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本卷1次·真题 84 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本卷1次·真题 79 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本卷1次·真题 79 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本卷1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本卷1次·真题 74 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本卷1次·真题 72 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本卷1次·真题 67 句

journal

B1

n. 杂志

本卷1次·真题 66 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本卷1次·真题 66 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本卷1次·真题 64 句

management

B1

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 63 句

quickly

A2

adv. 快速地

本卷1次·真题 63 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本卷1次·真题 62 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本卷1次·真题 59 句

political

B1

adj. 政治的

本卷1次·真题 59 句

media

B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本卷1次·真题 58 句

reality

B1

n. 现实

本卷1次·真题 57 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

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

explore

B1

v. 探索

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

psychology

B2

n. 心理学

本卷1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本卷1次·真题 52 句

fashion

B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本卷1次·真题 51 句

aspect

B2

n. 方面

本卷1次·真题 50 句

connection

B1

n. 联系

本卷1次·真题 50 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本卷1次·真题 47 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本卷1次·真题 47 句

damage

B1

n. 损害

本卷1次·真题 46 句

completely

B1

adv. 完全地

本卷1次·真题 43 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本卷1次·真题 43 句

lifestyle

B1

n. 生活方式

本卷1次·真题 43 句

establish

B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本卷1次·真题 42 句

female

A2

adj. 女性的

本卷1次·真题 42 句

addition

A2

n. 增加

本卷1次·真题 41 句

interested

A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本卷1次·真题 41 句

generate

B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本卷1次·真题 39 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本卷1次·真题 37 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本卷1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本卷1次·真题 36 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本卷1次·真题 36 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本卷1次·真题 36 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本卷1次·真题 35 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本卷1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本卷1次·真题 32 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本卷1次·真题 32 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本卷1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

movement B1

n. 移动

本卷1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本卷1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本卷1次·真题 32 句

content B1

n. 内容

本卷1次·真题 31 句

item A2

n. 项目

本卷1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本卷1次·真题 30 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本卷1次·真题 30 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本卷1次·真题 30 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本卷1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本卷1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本卷1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本卷1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本卷1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本卷1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本卷1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本卷1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本卷1次·真题 27 句

description B1

n. 描述

本卷1次·真题 26 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本卷1次·真题 26 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本卷1次·真题 26 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本卷1次·真题 26 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本卷1次·真题 25 句

manner B1

n. 方式

本卷1次·真题 25 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本卷1次·真题 24 句

element B1

n. 要素

本卷1次·真题 24 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本卷1次·真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本卷1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本卷1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本卷1次·真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本卷1次·真题 23 句

display B1

v. 展示

本卷1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本卷1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本卷1次·真题 21 句

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本卷1次·真题 21 句

detect B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本卷1次·真题 21 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本卷1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本卷1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本卷1次·真题 21 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本卷1次·真题 20 句

impression B1

n. 印象

本卷1次·真题 20 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本卷1次·真题 19 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本卷1次·真题 18 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本卷1次·真题 18 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本卷1次·真题 18 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

本卷1次·真题 18 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本卷1次·真题 18 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本卷1次·真题 18 句

intense

B2

adj. 强烈的

本卷1次·真题 18 句

adventure

B1

n. 冒险经历

本卷1次·真题 17 句

arouse

C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本卷1次·真题 17 句

cleaning

A2

n. 清洁

本卷1次·真题 17 句

contrary

B2

adj. 相反的

本卷1次·真题 17 句

transfer

B1

v. 转移

本卷1次·真题 17 句

deteriorate

C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本卷1次·真题 16 句

combat

B2

n. 战斗

本卷1次·真题 15 句

evolution

B2

n. 进化

本卷1次·真题 15 句

venture

B2

n. 冒险事业

本卷1次·真题 15 句

virtually

B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本卷1次·真题 15 句

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

本卷1次·真题 14 句

dislike

A2

v. 不喜欢

本卷1次·真题 14 句

regarding

B2

prep. 关于

本卷1次·真题 14 句

belong

A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

charity

B1

n. 慈善机构

本卷1次·真题 13 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

crave B2

v. 渴望, 渴求 (强烈地想要某物)

本卷1次·真题 13 句

database B2

n. 数据库

本卷1次·真题 13 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本卷1次·真题 13 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本卷1次·真题 13 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

surprised A2

adj. 感到惊讶的

本卷1次·真题 13 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本卷1次·真题 12 句

worse A2

adj. 更糟的

本卷1次·真题 12 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本卷1次·真题 11 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本卷1次·真题 11 句

concentration B2

n. 专注

本卷1次·真题 11 句

file A2

n. 文件

本卷1次·真题 11 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本卷1次·真题 11 句

repeatedly B1

adv. 反复地

本卷1次·真题 11 句

satisfied

B1

adj. 满意的

本卷1次·真题 11 句

anxious

B1

adj. 焦虑的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本卷1次·真题 10 句

kindness

B1

n. 善良;仁慈(品质)

本卷1次·真题 10 句

load

B1

n. 负载

本卷1次·真题 10 句

milestone

B2

n. 里程碑

本卷1次·真题 10 句

resentment

C1

n. 愤恨

本卷1次·真题 10 句

transit

B2

n. 运输

本卷1次·真题 10 句

workday

B1

n. 工作日

本卷1次·真题 10 句

colonial

B2

adj. 殖民地的

本卷1次·真题 9 句

junk

B1

n. 废物

本卷1次·真题 9 句

rent

A2

v. 租用

本卷1次·真题 9 句

correctly

A2

adv. 正确地

本卷1次·真题 8 句

cynical

C1

adj. 愤世嫉俗的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

delicate

B2

adj. 精致的

本卷1次·真题 8 句

donate

B2

v. 捐赠, 捐献 (金钱、物品等)

本卷1次·真题 8 句

insufficient

B2

adj. 不足的

本卷1次·真题8句

making

A2

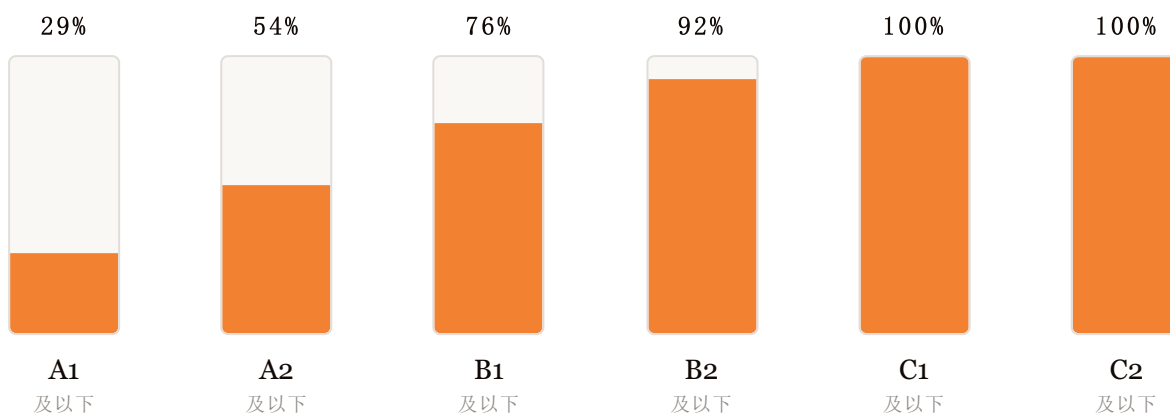
n. 制作

本卷1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全卷录音原文 802 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 **802** 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 66 个·约 8%。



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 802 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

802

B2 以上难词

8%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	本页
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C	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12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2025年12月·第1套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) • 英语六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

By now, it is generally accepted that regular exercise comes with an assortment of health benefits for people who maintain the habit over time. But is it 26 too late to start?

到目前为止，人们普遍认为，对于长期保持锻炼习惯的人来说，定期锻炼会带来各种各样的健康益处。但是，开始锻炼是否会为时已晚呢？

New research looked at people who increased their exercise levels after their 40s beyond levels they had when they were younger and those individuals showed declines in their risk of early 27 which were similar to those of people who exercised consistently throughout their lives. This was a 28 of 32% to 35% compared to people who did not exercise. Those who began exercising in middle age also saw reductions in their incidence of 29 diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, which were similar to the steady exercisers.

新的研究观察了那些在40多岁时将锻炼水平提高到超过年轻时水平的人，这些人在早逝风险方面的下降幅度与那些终生坚持锻炼的人相似。与不锻炼的人相比，这一降幅为32%至35%。那些在中年开始锻炼的人在慢性病（如心脏病和癌症）的发病率方面也出现了下降，其降幅与稳定锻炼者相似。

So why bother exercising consistently throughout your life? The authors of the study 30 that some might interpret the study's findings to mean that they can delay starting an exercise program but this would be a mistake. There are other benefits, both mental and physical, to staying consistently active that we should not 31. These real health benefits include better 32 functioning and lowered risk of gaining weight. The latter is 33 important given the global obesity epidemic. In addition, experts assert that starting younger is better because, if you make a habit of exercising when you are young, you are more likely to keep up those 34 later in life. It is ideal, then, for people to start exercising when they are children or 35, and it is good to maintain an active lifestyle at

all times regardless of your age. However, this study does indicate that, if you have not been active, you can still benefit if you start becoming active in your 40s and 50s.

那么为什么还要坚持终生锻炼呢？这项研究的作者承认，有些人可能会将研究结果解读为他们可以推迟开始锻炼计划，但这将是一个错误。保持持续活跃还有其他心理和生理上的益处，我们不应忽视。这些实际的健康益处包括更好的认知功能和降低体重增加的风险。鉴于全球肥胖流行，后者尤为重要。此外，专家们断言，越早开始越好，因为如果你在年轻时养成锻炼的习惯，你就更有可能在以后的生活中保持这些模式。因此，理想的情况是人们在儿童或青少年时期就开始锻炼，无论年龄多大，始终保持积极的生活方式都是有益的。然而，这项研究确实表明，如果你一直不活跃，在40多岁和50多岁开始变得活跃仍然可以受益。

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) adolescents | I) maneuver |
| B) arbitrarily | J) mortality |
| C) chronic | K) particularly |
| D) cognitive | L) patterns |
| E) concede | M) refute |
| F) disregard | N) stereotype |
| G) drop | O) vocal |
| H) ever | |

26. But is it __(26)__ too late to start?

【答案】 **H) ever** 副词

【词性槽】 too...to 框架里嵌一个副词修饰 too

【依据】 **ever 与 too...to 在疑问句中构成 "是否真的太.....以至于不能....." 的强调**

But is it __(26)__ too late to start? 是承接 "运动有诸多益处" 后的设问：是否"真的"太晚了？ever 在疑问句中作副词，与 too late 连用强调"究竟、真的"，自然过渡到第二段用研究数据回应这个疑问。

【竞争词】 B) arbitrarily 义不符——"任意地太晚"逻辑不通

arbitrarily 指"任意地、武断地"，描述的是行为的随意性，而too late to start问的是时间晚不晚，与"任意"不搭。

K) particularly particularly 留给第 33 题更贴

particularly 意为"尤其"，虽可修饰 too late 但语气勉强；且第 33 题 The latter is __(33)__ important given the global obesity epidemic. 中"尤其重要"是 particularly 的经典搭配，留给那里更合身。

27. those individuals showed declines in their risk of early __(27)__ which were similar to those of people who exercised consistently throughout their lives.

【答案】 **J) mortality** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 early 后接名词作 of 短语的宾语

【依据】 **risk of early mortality = 早死风险，是流行病学固定表述**

declines in their risk of early __(27)__ 描述"早死风险的下降"，early mortality (早死) 是公共卫生研究的标准术语；第二段后文又提 reductions in their incidence of __(29)__ diseases 谈疾病发病率，整段就是"死亡风险 + 疾病风险"双线索。

【竞争词】 A) adolescents early adolescents 与 risk of 不构成有意义搭配

adolescents 是"青少年"，与 risk of 搭配不出"早期青少年的风险"这种话题；且 adolescents 留给第 35 题 when they are children or __(35)__ 与 children 并列才贴。

28. This was a __(28)__ of 32% to 35% compared to people who did not exercise.

【答案】 **G) drop** (名词)

【词性槽】 This was a __ of 32% to 35%，空是单数名词作表语

【依据】 **drop of 32% to 35% = "32% 到 35% 的下降"**

上文 declines in their risk of early __(27)__ 用到 declines (下降)；本句 This was a __(28)__ of 32% to 35% 的 This 就指代那个 decline，drop 与 decline 同义对接"下降幅度"。

【竞争词】 I) maneuver maneuver 是"操纵/策略"，不与百分比搭

maneuver of 32% to 35% 在英语里讲不通——maneuver 不表示数量增减，纯属词性对、语义偏的干扰。

29. Those who began exercising in middle age also saw reductions in their incidence of __ (29) __ diseases, such as heart disease and cancer

【答案】 **C) chronic** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 diseases 前缺一个定语形容词

【依据】 **such as heart disease and cancer 是 chronic diseases 的典型例证**

原文 reductions in their incidence of __ (29) __ diseases, such as heart disease and cancer——心脏病与癌症都是医学上的典型"慢性病" (chronic diseases)。such as 后的例子直接锁死形容词的语义指向。

【竞争词】 **D) cognitive cognitive diseases 不与 heart disease/cancer 类配**

cognitive 指"认知的", cognitive diseases 通常指阿尔茨海默等认知障碍; 与 such as 后举出的 heart disease and cancer 不属同一范畴。且 cognitive 留给第 32 题 better __ (32) __ functioning 与 functioning 搭配是"认知功能"的固定表达。

O) vocal vocal diseases 搭配不成立

vocal 指"直言的/嗓音的", 与心脏病、癌症完全无关, 纯属词性对、语义不搭的干扰。

30. The authors of the study __ (30) __ that some might interpret the study's findings to mean that they can delay starting an exercise program but this would be a mistake.

【答案】 **E) concede** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 The authors + __ + that 宾语从句

【依据】 **concede 承认"研究结论可能被误读"这一让步语气**

上下文 The authors of the study __ (30) __ that some might interpret the study's findings to mean that they can delay starting an exercise program but this would be a mistake. 是研究作者主动承认"有人可能会误读"——这是不利于研究主张的让步, 再用 but this would be a mistake 反驳。concede (承认不利事实) 正是这种"先让步、后反驳"的标志性动词。

【竞争词】 **M) refute refute 与 that 后内容方向相反**

refute 是"反驳"——若作者反驳了"some might interpret"这件事, 后面就不会再出现 but this would be a mistake (反驳的反驳), 逻辑跑偏; 且 refute 的宾语通常是论点本身, 而非"某些人可能这样理解"这一描述性事实。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **M)** —— refute 与 concede 都能接 that 从句, 最易反向。考生若忽略后半句 but this would be a mistake 的反驳信号, 就可能错选 refute; 防坑做法是先把整句的 but...mistake 看完, 确认"先让步后反驳"的链条, 再回头锁定 concede。

31. There are other benefits, both mental and physical, to staying consistently active that we should not __(31)___.

【答案】 **F) disregard** (动词)

【词性槽】 should not + 动词原形

【依据】 **disregard the benefits = 忽视这些好处**

There are other benefits, both mental and physical, to staying consistently active that we should not __(31)___."——"还有其他身心益处是我们不应当 ___ 的", 逻辑要的是"忽视"; disregard the benefits 是惯用搭配, 且与下文 These real health benefits include better cognitive functioning and lowered risk of gaining weight. 顺承——正因为不应忽视, 所以列举出来。

【竞争词】 **E) concede** concede 是"承认", 与"不应"组合后逻辑反

concede the benefits = "承认好处", should not concede 变成"不应承认", 与作者鼓励大家重视好处的态度相悖; 且 concede 在本文已被第 30 题占用是动词中性候选, 留给第 30 更贴。

M) refute refute the benefits 搭配勉强、语义反

refute 是"反驳(观点/论断)", 宾语通常是 claim/argument/theory; refute the benefits (反驳益处) 既不常见, 逻辑上 should not refute 也偏向辩论场景, 与本句"忽视"含义不合。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— concede 与 disregard 都是动词原形、且都接抽象宾语, 最易混。other benefits...that we should not __(31)___ 中考生若没注意到下文紧接着列举具体益处 (better cognitive functioning and lowered risk of gaining weight), 就可能误填 concede ("不应承认"), 从而把作者的态度搞反; 防坑做法是把空填后整段读一遍——作者要肯定益处, 对应的动词必为"忽视"类。

32. These real health benefits include better __(32)___ functioning and lowered risk of gaining weight.

【答案】 **D) cognitive** (形容词)

【词性槽】 比较级 better 后接"形容词 + 名词", 空是定语形容词

【依据】 **cognitive functioning** 是"认知功能"的固定搭配

better __(32)___ functioning and lowered risk of gaining weight 列举运动的真实健康好处——"更好的认知功能"与"降低增重风险"并列; cognitive functioning 是医学/心理学常用术语, 正合此处。

【竞争词】 **O) vocal** vocal functioning 不构成健康层面表述

vocal 指"嗓音的、直言的", 与运动带来的整体健康收益毫无逻辑关联, 留作干扰。

33. The latter is __(33)__ important given the global obesity epidemic.

【答案】 **K) particularly** (副词)

【词性槽】 is + __ + 形容词, 副词修饰形容词

【依据】 **given the global obesity epidemic** 提供了"尤其"的现实背景

The latter is __(33)__ important given the global obesity epidemic.——"鉴于全球肥胖流行病"这个背景子句直接为前面提供"尤其重要"的理由; particularly 与背景子句一拍即合。

【竞争词】 B) **arbitrarily** **arbitrarily important** 语义矛盾

arbitrarily 指"任意地、武断地", 与 important 搭配会变成"武断地重要", 逻辑相悖; 六级阅读里副词修饰形容词, 意思要相互配合而非矛盾。

34. if you make a habit of exercising when you are young, you are more likely to keep up those __(34)__ later in life.

【答案】 **L) patterns** (名词)

【词性槽】 those + __ 是名词复数作宾语

【依据】 **those patterns** 回指前句的 "make a habit of exercising"

if you make a habit of exercising when you are young, you are more likely to keep up those __(34)__ later in life. 中 those 指代前面的 "运动这种习惯", patterns (模式/习惯) 正好对接 habit; keep up patterns (保持这些模式/习惯) 也是日常搭配。

35. It is ideal, then, for people to start exercising when they are children or __(35)___

【答案】 **A) adolescents** (名词)

【词性槽】 or 并列 children 的另一个复数名词

【依据】 **adolescents** 与 **children** 并列指"儿童或青少年"

start exercising when they are children or __(35)___——专家建议越早开始越好, 最自然的并列就是"儿童或青少年"; adolescents 在年龄段上紧邻 children, 词义与并列结构都吻合。

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) **adolescents** 名词

青少年 (复数名词)

用于第 35 空

B) **arbitrarily** 副词

任意地、武断地

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **chronic** 形容词

慢性的、长期的 (疾病)

用于第 29 空

D) **cognitive** 形容词

认知的、与思维有关的

用于第 32 空

E) **concede** 动词

承认 (不利的事实)、让步

用于第 30 空

F) **disregard** 动词 名词

忽视、不理睬

用于第 31 空

G) **drop** 名词 动词

下降、降幅; 落下

用于第 28 空

H) **ever** 副词

曾经; 究竟 (用于疑问/否定加强语气)

用于第 26 空

I) **maneuver** 动词 名词

操纵、调遣; 策略

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **mortality** 名词

死亡率、死亡

用于第 27 空

K) **particularly** 副词

尤其、特别地

用于第 33 空

L) **patterns** 名词 动词

模式、习惯 (复数名词)

用于第 34 空

M) **refute** 动词

反驳、驳斥

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **stereotype** 名词 动词

刻板印象; 模式化看待

干扰词 · 未选用

O) **vocal** 形容词

直言不讳的、嗓音的

干扰词 · 未选用

全文主旨

中年开始规律运动也来得及，且终身坚持更佳

全文主旨开篇即定调——By now, it is generally accepted that regular exercise comes with an assortment of health benefits for people who maintain the habit over time. But is it __(26)__ too late to start? 提出疑问，紧接着第二段用研究数据回答：40 岁后开始锻炼，早死风险与终身锻炼者下降幅度相当；第三段又转回强调坚持的好处，整体在讲 "运动什么时候开始都不晚，但越早越好"。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

B) **arbitrarily** 副词形态像 particularly/ever，最易在第 26、33 题诱选

-ly 结尾的副词外形让考生看一眼就觉得是修饰形容词/动词的正确词性，但语义"任意地"放进 But is it __(26)__ too late to start? 或 The latter is __(33)__ important given the global obesity epidemic. 都不通——副词题不能只看词性对，还要看意思能不能正向配合句子语气。

I) **maneuver** 兼名词/动词形态，最易在第 28 题混进 a __ of 结构

a maneuver of 32% to 35% 一眼看去像"32% 的策略"——但 maneuver 与百分比不搭，纯属"词性对、语义不搭"的典型干扰；记住 drop/decline/rise + of + 数字才是地道搭配。

M) **refute** 动词形态强、易混入第 30、31 题

refute 是"反驳"，与同样属"言语/态度"动词的 concede 看起来都能接 that 从句；但 refute 与上文 but this would be a mistake 这层让步逻辑相反，反向就被识破。

N) **stereotype** 名词形态像，但与全文话题无关

stereotype (刻板印象) 单数名词形态完全符合 a __ of 这种位置，但全文讨论的是运动与健康，未涉及"刻板印象"。提醒考生：词性虽对，话题不在频道上也要果断舍弃。

O) **vocal** 形容词形态，在第 29、32 题最迷

vocal 形容词性正确，紧贴名词作定语也合语法，但 vocal diseases、vocal functioning 都不构成医学/常识搭配——形容词题先用搭配筛，再用语义筛，就能甩掉这类纯形态干扰。

5 句真题句逐层精讲

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

By now, it is generally accepted that regular exercise comes with an assortment of health benefits for people who maintain the habit over time.

第1段，第1句

it is accepted that 句型和 people who 定语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构。形式主语后置、定语从句限定先行词的用法极为典型，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句式。

But is it ever too late to start?

第1段，第2句

形式主语 "it" 配合不定式作真正主语，以及 "too...to..." 结构，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

New research looked at people who increased their exercise levels after their 40s beyond levels they had when they were younger and those individuals showed declines in their risk of early mortality which were similar to those of people who exercised consistently throughout their lives.

第2段，第1句

该句包含了定语从句的多层嵌套、状语从句、主系表结构以及关系代词的省略，是练习从句层级拆解的绝佳案例。

In addition, experts assert that starting younger is better because, if you make a habit of exercising when you are young, you are more likely to keep up those patterns later in life.

第3段，第6句

本句的结构——主句带宾语从句、从句内嵌套原因和条件状语从句——是四六级和考研阅读中极其常见的句式。多层从属连词引导的嵌套结构是典型的学术和议论文风格，掌握后可大量复用到同类长句分析中。

It is ideal, then, for people to start exercising when they are children or adolescents, and it is good to maintain an active lifestyle at all times regardless of your age.

第3段，第7句

形式主语"it is + 形容词 + to do"的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,是典型的表达建议或评价的句式。并列主句加时间状语从句的组合也是真题常见模式。掌握本句结构后,学生能够迁移到大量类似句子,实用性很强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 43 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。

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇4次 · 真题 244 句

consistently

B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

maintain

B1

v. 维持

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 120 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次·真题 91 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 85 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

adolescent B2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇1次·真题 34 句

regular B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

chronic B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本篇1次·真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

concede C1

v. 承认 (某事属实、正确)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率

本篇1次·真题 10 句

assortment B2

n. 各种各样的东西

本篇1次·真题 9 句

bother B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

functioning B2

adj. 运转正常的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

incidence C1

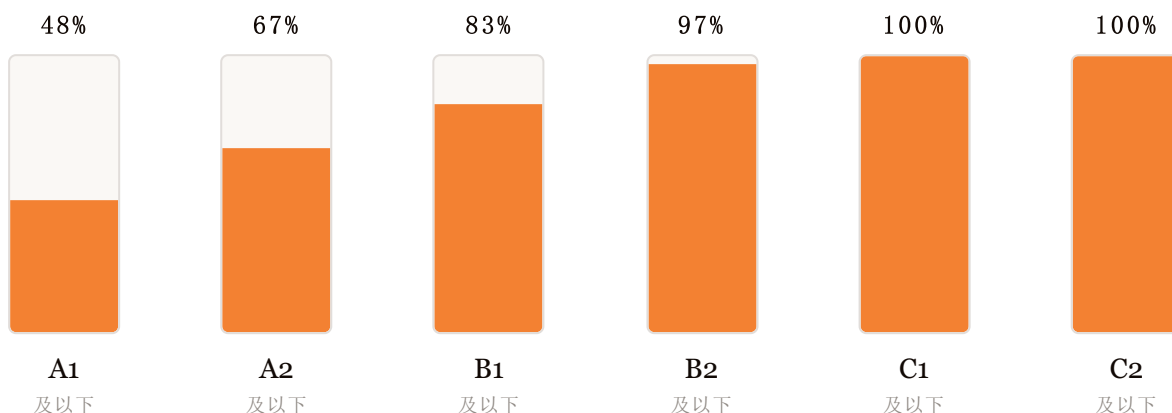
n. (不良事件的) 发生率

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 118 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **118** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 3 个 · 约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 118 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

118

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C	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12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2025年12月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2025-12)·英语六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Restaurants Are Now Employing Robots — Should Chefs Be Worried?

A) Like most chefs, Flippy is not afraid of hard work. Since last summer, that has meant 11 am until 7 pm shifts at Caliburger in Pasadena, California, as well as short assignments at Chick-N-Tots at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. These are long hours of repetitive work, where the boss demands absolute consistency. But you won't hear Flippy complain or say anything, in fact. For Flippy is a robot — a cloud-connected mechanical arm with 3D thermal scanners for eyes — that can flip burgers or fry 80 baskets of food an hour, monitor that food and even clean up afterwards.

和大多数厨师一样,Flippy不惧怕辛苦工作。自去年夏天以来,这意味着在加利福尼亚州帕萨迪纳的Caliburger餐厅从上午11点工作到晚上7点,以及在洛杉矶道奇体育场的Chick-N-Tots短期值班。这些都是长时间的重复性工作,老板要求绝对的一致性。但不会听到Flippy抱怨或说任何话,事实上。因为Flippy是一个机器人——一个云连接的机械臂,配有3D热扫描仪作为眼睛——它可以翻转汉堡或每小时油炸80篮食物,监控食物,甚至之后清理。

B) Flippy was created by Miso Robotics, part of the Cali Group, which is described by its CEO, John Miller, as: "A technology company that happens to sell cheeseburgers." Cali creates new machines that it road-tests in its Caliburger restaurants across the world, into which Flippy will be deployed this year. And Flippy is not alone. Also in California, Bear Robotics has developed a self-guiding robot, Penny, which has so far served 40,000 diners.

Flippy由Miso Robotics创造,该公司是Cali Group的一部分,其首席执行官John Miller将其描述为:"一家恰好销售芝士汉堡的科技公司。"Cali创造新机器,并在其遍布全球的Caliburger餐厅进行路测,Flippy

将于今年部署到这些餐厅。而且Flippy并不孤单。同样在加利福尼亚,Bear Robotics开发了一个自导航机器人Penny,迄今为止已为4万名食客提供服务。

- C) Ten years ago, robot-chefs and waiters were pure science fiction. Today, they are a reality, and at prices that make them a plausible investment. From May, Penny will be shipped on a subscription basis that offers "an immediate return", says Bear Robotics' chief operating officer, Juan Higueros. Flippy will cost a reported \$60,000 to \$100,000. Fully automated burger restaurants managed with minimal human oversight — where customers order at screens, pay electronically, and eat food cooked and delivered by robots — are now a possibility.

十年前,机器人厨师和服务员纯属科幻小说。今天,它们成为现实,而且价格使它们成为合理的投资。

Bear Robotics的首席运营官Juan Higueros说,从5月起,Penny将以订阅方式发货,提供"即时回报"。据报道Flippy的成本将在6万至10万美元之间。由最少人工监督管理的全自动汉堡餐厅——顾客在屏幕上点餐,电子支付,食用由机器人烹饪和配送的食物——现在已成为可能。

- D) The technology exists; it just needs knitting together cost-effectively and in a way diners buy into. In an industry keen to slash labor costs and increase profits, further automation seems inevitable. After an eight-month test at Kang Nam Tofu House in California, Bear Robotics credited Penny with driving a 28% increase in sales. Meanwhile, in US trials, the self-ordering screens that McDonald's is currently installing at its 1,300 UK restaurants yielded a reported 30% rise in order values.

技术已经存在;它只需要以经济有效的方式整合在一起,并以食客接受的方式呈现。在一个热衷于削减劳动力成本和增加利润的行业中,进一步自动化似乎是不可避免的。在加利福尼亚江南豆腐屋进行为期八个月的测试后,Bear Robotics认为Penny推动了销售额增长28%。与此同时,在美国的试验中,麦当劳目前正在其英国1300家餐厅安装的自助点餐屏幕据报道使订单价值增长了30%。

- E) Personalisation is seen as key to the appeal of this technology, alongside its ability to reliably push so-called "upsells" (meal deals, extras, larger drinks) to customers. Soon when you log into a restaurant app, it will be able to use your data and purchasing history to recommend dishes to you — factoring in everything from the weather to, if you are ordering at a screen that can read your face, your mood.

个性化被视为这项技术吸引力的关键,以及它能够可靠地向顾客推送所谓"追加销售"(套餐,额外食品,更大份饮料)的能力。很快,当你登录餐厅应用程序时,它将能够使用你的数据和购买历史向你推荐菜肴——从天气到,如果你在可以读取你面部表情的屏幕上点餐,你的心情,都会被考虑在内。

- F) "Right now people compromise on choice. We're presented with a one-size-fits-all menu. Ultimately, technology can allow us to make personal choices. You love spicy food and chicken? Here's the dish people like you mostly order," says Tom Weaver, CEO at the hospitality tech company Flyt. He talks enthusiastically about the Helsinki pop-up Take-In, a full-service restaurant where diners ordered dishes in from various delivery services. "For the first time in a few hundred years, digital is allowing us to create new versions of restaurants."

"现在人们在选择上妥协。我们面对的是一刀切的菜单。最终,技术可以让我们做出个人选择。你喜欢辣味食物和鸡肉?这是像你这样的人最常点的菜,"酒店科技公司Flyt的首席执行官Tom Weaver说。他热情地谈论赫尔辛基的快闪餐厅Take-In,这是一家全方位服务餐厅,食客从各种配送服务订购菜肴。"几百年来第一次,数字技术让我们能够创造新版本的餐厅。"

- G) If high-street fast food is automation-ready, its impact on high-end restaurants is likely to be subtler and slower. "It'll probably be a very long time before we see a five-star robot-chef," says Noel

Sharkey, professor of AI and robotics at the University of Sheffield. "Apart from the AI creativity gap, great cooking involves a subtle understanding of ingredients and delicate cooking that would be enormously challenging for robots. Placing fragile foods on plates would be incredibly slow."

如果街头快餐已为自动化做好准备,那么它对高端餐厅的影响可能会更微妙、更缓慢。"我们可能要很长时间才能看到五星级机器人厨师,"谢菲尔德大学人工智能和机器人技术教授Noel Sharkey说。"除了人工智能的创造力差距之外,出色的烹饪涉及对食材的微妙理解和精细烹饪,这对机器人来说将是极具挑战性的。将易碎的食物摆放在盘子上会非常缓慢。"

- H) Currently, robots have limited functionality. A human needs to load Penny with plates that diners lift off themselves. At the robot-powered US pizza-delivery company Zume, the more difficult jobs, such as topping pizzas, are still done by humans. But Moley, which will launch soon, offers an idea of the sophistication to come. Modelled on the movements of a MasterChef contest winner, Tim Anderson, its robotic arms are fixed over a stove and programmed to prepare dishes from raw ingredients. It is designed for domestic use, but a commercial version is planned that opens up the possibility of restaurant kitchens automating even highly technically challenging tasks.

目前,机器人的功能有限。需要人类为Penny装载盘子,食客自己取下。在机器人驱动的美国披萨配送公司Zume,更困难的工作,如在披萨上添加配料,仍由人类完成。但即将推出的Moley提供了未来复杂性的想法。其机械臂以MasterChef比赛获胜者Tim Anderson的动作为模型,固定在炉灶上方,并编程从原材料准备菜肴。它是为家庭使用而设计的,但计划推出商业版本,这为餐厅厨房自动化甚至高度技术性挑战的任务提供了可能性。

- I) For now, the kitchen technology that QSR Automations supplies to Mitchells & Butlers' pubs or KFC is less glamorous. Rather than having a chef shouting out diners' orders, the QSR system automatically distributes those orders across screens. The kitchen screens then tell chefs when to start cooking each dish, so that your plate of fish, chips and peas comes together at the right time.

目前,QSR Automations向Mitchells & Butlers酒吧或肯德基提供的厨房技术没那么引人注目。QSR系统不是让厨师大声喊出食客的订单,而是自动将这些订单分配到各个屏幕上。然后厨房屏幕告诉厨师何时开始烹饪每道菜,这样你的鱼、薯条和豌豆就能在合适的时间一起上桌。

- J) The restaurant industry is currently suffering a severe shortage of skilled chefs — a deficit of 11,000, according to the skills agency People 1st. "Automation systems designed to make the process more idiot-proof are trying to bridge that gap," says Stefan Chomka, the editor of Restaurant magazine.

餐饮业目前正遭受熟练厨师的严重短缺——根据技能机构People 1st的数据,缺口为1.1万人。"旨在使流程更加简单易行的自动化系统正试图弥合这一差距,"《餐厅》杂志编辑Stefan Chomka说。

- K) In terms of simplifying or enhancing the customer experience, online restaurant booking has been the easily-won success of the internet age. Automated at-table ordering and payment is seen as the next landmark. Until then, early adopters, such as the Manchester bar owner Andy Smith, who uses the Ordoo app at his venue 33 Oldham Street, may well experience growing but "lower than expected" acceptance.

就简化或增强顾客体验而言,在线餐厅预订一直是互联网时代轻松获得的成功。桌边自动点餐和支付被视为下一个里程碑。在那之前,早期采用者,如曼彻斯特酒吧老板Andy Smith,他在其场所33 Oldham Street使用Ordoo应用程序,很可能会经历不断增长但"低于预期"的接受度。

- L) Embarrassing failures in restaurant tech frequently hit the headlines. The TGI Fridays drone(无人机) that injured a Brooklyn Daily photographer; US burger chain Shake Shack having to retreat from

plans for entirely cashless ordering sites. But, says Chomka, such technology could miss the mark if it only offers "solutions to problems that don't really exist". "Payments being automatic" could be useful, he adds. But, in an expensive restaurant, "how quick do you need dinner to be?"

餐厅技术中的尴尬失败经常登上头条。TGI Fridays的无人机伤害了Brooklyn Daily的摄影师;美国汉堡连锁店Shake Shack不得不放弃完全无现金点餐站点的计划。但是,Chomka说,如果这种技术只提供"对实际上不存在的问题的解决方案",它可能会偏离目标。他补充说,"支付自动化"可能是有用的。但是,在一家昂贵的餐厅,"你需要晚餐有多快?"

- M) That attachment to the human art of hospitality will be heartening for staff who see automation as a threat to jobs. "Unite is concerned that without safeguards, any benefits will bypass workers in low-paying jobs, such as waiters," says the union's London regional officer, Dave Turnbull. "We're urging Members of Parliament to ensure automation does not just benefit a wealthy few like previous industrial revolutions."

对人类待客艺术的这种依恋将让那些将自动化视为工作威胁的员工感到鼓舞。"Unite担心,如果没有保障措施,任何好处都将绕过低薪工作的工人,如服务员,"该工会的伦敦地区官员Dave Turnbull说。"我们敦促国会议员确保自动化不会像以前的工业革命那样只让少数富人受益。"

- N) The industry principle is that automation will allow it to redeploy staff more effectively. Jobs will change, if not immediately decrease in number. "Self-order screens mean more demand for people front-of-house. Last year, we recruited 1,000 new managers," says McDonald's COO, Jason Clark. Caliburger has a programme to retrain staff as robot engineers or "chef techs".

行业原则是自动化将使其能够更有效地重新部署员工。工作将发生变化,即使数量不会立即减少。"自助点餐屏幕意味着对前台人员的更多需求。去年,我们招聘了1000名新经理,"麦当劳首席运营官Jason Clark说。Caliburger有一个项目将员工重新培训为机器人工程师或"厨师技术员"。

- O) But ultimately the chance to reduce overheads(管理费用) by employing fewer people or at lower rates will be what attracts big brands to technology. Invariably, over the next 10 years, jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants, not least because automation will boost their rapidly growing rival: delivery. Companies such as Domino and Just Eat have both experimented with robot and drone delivery, which is already legal in Reykjavik, Iceland. "Robot food deliveries are the future," says Noel Sharkey. "Small, 4 mph ground robots are safe and will work 24 hours a day."

但最终,通过雇用更少的人或以更低的薪酬来减少管理费用的机会将是吸引大品牌采用技术的原因。在未来10年,传统实体餐厅的工作岗位将不可避免地减少,尤其是因为自动化将促进其快速增长的竞争对手:配送。Domino和Just Eat等公司都尝试过机器人和无人机配送,这在冰岛雷克雅未克已经合法。"机器人食品配送是未来,"Noel Sharkey说。"小型、时速4英里的地面机器人是安全的,将24小时工作。"

- P) Combined with machine learning of anticipated order volumes and the minute-by-minute cooking data generated by systems such as QSR, that robot fleet could deliver almost instantly. "Restaurants will prepare food ahead of orders coming in," predicts Just Eat's director of engineering, Daniel Richardson. "I'll be able to say 'Let's have pizza' to my family, my intelligent assistant will hear and 10 minutes later the food will be at my door." No one is putting an exact date on it yet. But in the dining room and on your doorstep, the robots are coming.

结合对预期订单量的机器学习以及QSR等系统生成的逐分钟烹饪数据,该机器人车队几乎可以即时配送。"餐厅将在订单到来之前准备食物,"Just Eat的工程总监Daniel Richardson预测。"我可以对我的

家人说'我们吃披萨吧',我的智能助理会听到,10分钟后食物就会送到我家门口。"还没有人给出确切的日期。但在餐厅和你家门口,机器人即将到来。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is now possible to fully automate a burger restaurant with little human supervision.

现在可以在几乎无需人工监督的情况下实现汉堡餐厅的全自动化。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 全自动汉堡店 + 几乎无人监管

【定位】 Fully automated burger restaurants managed with minimal human oversight — where customers order at screens, pay electronically, and eat food cooked and delivered by robots — are now a possibility.

几乎无需人工监管的全自动汉堡店——顾客在屏幕上点单、电子支付、吃由机器人烹饪和配送的食物——如今已成为可能。

【改写】 It is now possible to fully automate a burger restaurant ↔

Fully automated burger restaurants ... are now a possibility

名词转形容词的句式重构

with little human supervision ↔ **managed with minimal human oversight**

近义词成对替换

【辨邻】 D 该段重心是 further automation seems inevitable 的因由, 没有题干要的"burger restaurant + 无人监管"组合。

In an industry keen to slash labor costs and increase profits, further automation seems inevitable

37. At a robot-powered US company, complicated tasks still have to be performed by humans.

在一家由机器人驱动的美国公司,复杂的任务仍然必须由人类来完成。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 机器人公司里复杂活仍靠人

【定位】 At the robot-powered US pizza-delivery company Zume, the more difficult jobs, such as topping pizzas, are still done by humans.

在机器人驱动的美国披萨配送公司 Zume, 较难的工作 (比如给披萨加配料) 仍由人来完成。

【改写】 complicated tasks ↔ **the more difficult jobs**

同义词替换

still have to be performed by humans ↔ **are still done by humans**

近义动词替换 + 被动保持

【辨邻】 N 该段是 more demand for people front-of-house, 针对的是"前台需求", 与题干"难活仍靠人"不是一回事。

Self-order screens mean more demand for people front-of-house

38. More automation appears to be a certainty in industries eager to cut labor costs and raise profits.

在急于削减人工成本和提高利润的行业中,更多的自动化似乎是必然趋势。

【答案】 D 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 削减人工成本、提高利润

【定位】 In an industry keen to slash labor costs and increase profits, further automation seems inevitable.

在一个急于削减人工成本、提高利润的行业里,进一步的自动化看来是不可避免的。

【改写】 industries eager to cut labor costs and raise profits ↔

an industry keen to slash labor costs and increase profits

整组近义词替换

More automation appears to be a certainty ↔ **further automation seems inevitable**

名词化 + 近义替换

【辨邻】 O 该段重心是 jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants, 未陈述题干要的"更多自动化成必然"。

the chance to reduce overheads ... by employing fewer people or at lower rates

39. There are often front-page reports of failures in technological innovation of the restaurant industry.

餐饮业技术创新失败报道经常登上头版。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 餐饮科技失败常上头版

【定位】 Embarrassing failures in restaurant tech frequently hit the headlines.

餐饮科技领域令人尴尬的失败经常登上新闻头条。

【改写】 front-page reports of failures ↔ **failures in restaurant tech frequently hit the headlines**

习语转名词短语

often ↔ **frequently**

频率副词同义

40. Robot-chef Flippy does not fear laborious work, nor does it make any complaints.

机器人厨师Flippy不惧怕繁重的工作,也不会发出任何抱怨。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Flippy 不惧重活也不抱怨

【定位】 Like most chefs, Flippy is not afraid of hard work. ... But you won't hear Flippy complain or say anything, in fact.

和大多数厨师一样，Flippy 不惧辛苦的工作。.....但事实上，你听不到 Flippy 抱怨，甚至听不到它说任何话。

【改写】 does not fear laborious work ↔ **is not afraid of hard work**

近义词成对替换

nor does it make any complaints ↔ **you won't hear Flippy complain or say anything**

动词名词化 + 否定保持

41. Digital technology makes it possible for businesses to innovate restaurant models.

数字技术使企业能够创新餐厅模式。

【答案】 F 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 数字技术使餐厅模式创新

【定位】 "For the first time in a few hundred years, digital is allowing us to create new versions of restaurants."

"几百年来第一次，数字技术正让我们能够创造出餐厅的新形态。"

【改写】 Digital technology makes it possible for businesses to ↔ **digital is allowing us to**

近义动词替换

innovate restaurant models ↔ **create new versions of restaurants**

同义概括

【辨邻】 E 该段是 recommend dishes to you，落点在推荐与 upsell，未陈述"创新餐厅模式"。

Personalisation is seen as key to the appeal of this technology

K 该段是 Automated at-table ordering and payment is seen as the next landmark，未陈述题干的"创新餐厅模式"。

online restaurant booking has been the easily-won success of the internet age

42. Fondness for human warmth in catering to customers will give hope to employees who are afraid of losing jobs to robots.

对在顾客服务中体现人情温暖的偏爱将给那些害怕被机器人抢走工作的员工带来希望。

【答案】 M 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 人情味给怕失业者希望

【定位】 That attachment to the human art of hospitality will be heartening for staff who see automation as a threat to jobs.

那种对人性化待客艺术的依恋，会让那些视自动化为饭碗威胁的员工感到宽慰。

【改写】 Fondness for human warmth in catering to customers ↔

attachment to the human art of hospitality

近义词替换

give hope to employees who are afraid of losing jobs to robots ↔

heartening for staff who see automation as a threat to jobs

形容词转动词短语 + 同义重述

【辨邻】 **N** 该段是 Jobs will change, if not immediately decrease in number, 落点在岗位结构而非"人性化待客带来的宽慰"。

The industry principle is that automation will allow it to redeploy staff more effectively

43. There is an acute shortage of experienced chefs in the catering industry and automated cooking is expected to fill the gap.

餐饮业存在经验丰富的厨师严重短缺的问题,自动化烹饪有望填补这一空白。

【答案】 **J** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 厨师严重短缺 + 自动化补缺

【定位】 The restaurant industry is currently suffering a severe shortage of skilled chefs — a deficit of 11,000, according to the skills agency People 1st. "Automation systems designed to make the process more idiot-proof are trying to bridge that gap," says Stefan Chomka, the editor of Restaurant magazine.

餐饮业目前正遭遇熟练厨师的严重短缺——据技能机构 People 1st 称缺口达 11000 人。

《Restaurant》杂志编辑 Stefan Chomka 说: "旨在让流程更傻瓜化的自动化系统正试图弥合这一缺口。"

【改写】 an acute shortage of experienced chefs ↔ **a severe shortage of skilled chefs**

成对近义词替换

automated cooking is expected to fill the gap ↔

Automation systems ... are trying to bridge that gap

近义动词替换

【辨邻】 **N** 该段是 more demand for people front-of-house, 与题干"短缺 + 补缺"不是同一命题。

Self-order screens mean more demand for people front-of-house

44. Over the coming decade, many jobs in traditional restaurants will disappear due to robot delivery.

在未来十年中,由于机器人配送,传统餐厅的许多工作岗位将会消失。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 十年内传统餐厅岗位因送餐消失

【定位】 Invariably, over the next 10 years, jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants, not least because automation will boost their rapidly growing rival: delivery.

无可避免地，未来十年，传统砖砌实体餐厅里的岗位将会消失，尤其因为自动化会助推它们快速增长的对手——外卖配送。

【改写】 Over the coming decade, many jobs in traditional restaurants will disappear ↔

over the next 10 years, jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants

近义词替换

due to robot delivery ↔ **automation will boost their rapidly growing rival: delivery**

因果还原

【辨邻】 **P** 该段是 that robot fleet could deliver almost instantly, 落点在送达速度，无题干的“岗位消失”。

Restaurants will prepare food ahead of orders coming in

N 该段是 Jobs will change, if not immediately decrease in number, 与题干“will disappear”立场相反。

Jobs will change, if not immediately decrease in number

45. According to an expert in AI and robotics, it may be quite some time before a master robot-chef appears.

根据一位人工智能和机器人技术专家的说法，可能还需要相当长的时间才会出现大师级机器人厨师。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 AI 专家称大师机器人厨师尚远

【定位】 "It'll probably be a very long time before we see a five-star robot-chef," says Noel Sharkey, professor of AI and robotics at the University of Sheffield.

"我们要见到五星级机器人厨师，恐怕还得很久很久，"谢菲尔德大学的 AI 与机器人学教授 Noel Sharkey 说。

【改写】 an expert in AI and robotics ↔ **professor of AI and robotics**

上位词替换

quite some time before a master robot-chef appears ↔

a very long time before we see a five-star robot-chef

近义词替换

【辨邻】 O 该段是 Robot food deliveries are the future, 话题为配送, 与题干"机器人厨师尚远"无关。

Robot food deliveries are the future

H 该段是 offers an idea of the sophistication to come, 与题干"还要很久"的判断方向不同。

Moley, which will launch soon, offers an idea of the sophistication to come

PARAGRAPH MAP · 段落主旨图

16 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 用拟人化方式介绍机器人 Flippy: 它在加州 Caliburger 长时间重复劳动、追求绝对一致却从不抱怨, 实质是一只带 3D 热扫描"眼睛"的机械臂, 能翻汉堡、炸食、监控食物并清理。

信息指纹 机器人 Flippy 的拟人化登场

B 交代 Flippy 的出身: 由 Cali Group 旗下 Miso Robotics 制造, CEO 自称"一家碰巧卖芝士汉堡的科技公司"; 并引出另一台已服务 4 万食客的送餐机器人 Penny。

信息指纹 Flippy 的制造商与同类 Penny

C 对比十年前: 机器人厨师从科幻变为价格可投资的现实, 并指出"几乎无需人工监管、顾客自助点单付款、由机器人烹饪配送"的全自动汉堡店如今已成为可能。

信息指纹 全自动汉堡店成为可能

D 技术已存在、只待低成本整合; 在急于削减人工成本、提高利润的行业里, 进一步自动化看似必然; 并举 Penny 带来 28% 销售增长、麦当劳自助点单屏使订单额提升 30% 为证。

信息指纹 削减人工成本使自动化成必然

E 个性化被视为该技术吸引力的关键: 登录餐厅 App 后, 系统能用你的数据与购买历史推荐菜品, 甚至结合天气与(能读脸时)你的心情, 并可靠地推送加价销售。

信息指纹 个性化与加价推销

F Flyt 公司 CEO Tom Weaver 认为技术终将让人摆脱"一刀切菜单"、实现个性化选择；并借赫尔辛基快闪餐厅 Take-In 指出数字化让我们能创造餐厅的新形态。

信息指纹 数字化创造餐厅新版本

G 高端餐厅受自动化冲击更慢更微妙：AI 与机器人专家 Noel Sharkey 称"出现五星机器人厨师还要很久"，因顶级烹饪需对食材的微妙理解，机器人摆放娇嫩食材会极慢。

信息指纹 五星机器人厨师尚远

H 当前机器人功能有限：Penny 需人工装盘，披萨公司 Zume 的较难工序仍由人完成；但即将面世的 Moley 机械臂能从生料备菜，预示更高复杂度的到来。

信息指纹 难活仍靠人 + Moley 预示进阶

I QSR Automations 提供的厨房技术不那么炫：系统自动把订单分发到各屏幕，告诉厨师何时开始做每道菜，使一盘鱼薯豆能同时上齐。

信息指纹 QSR 订单分发系统

J 餐饮业正遭遇熟练厨师严重短缺——缺口达 11000 人；《Restaurant》杂志编辑称，旨在让流程更"傻瓜化"的自动化系统正试图弥合这一缺口。

信息指纹 厨师短缺，自动化补缺口

K 在线订位是互联网时代轻易拿下的成功，桌边自动点餐付款被视为下一个里程碑；在此之前早期采用者（如曼彻斯特酒吧主 Andy Smith）可能遇到"低于预期"的接受度。

信息指纹 在线订位与桌边点付里程碑

L 餐饮科技的尴尬失败常上头条：TGI Fridays 无人机砸伤摄影师、Shake Shack 被迫放弃全无现金点单；编辑 Chomka 提醒技术若只解决"并不存在的问题"便会落空。

信息指纹 餐饮科技失败屡上头条

M 对人性化待客的依恋会让担心被机器人抢饭碗的员工感到宽慰；工会官员 Dave Turnbull 担忧若无保障，好处会绕过低薪工人，呼吁议员确保自动化不只惠及少数富人。

信息指纹 人情味宽慰怕失业的员工

N 行业宣称自动化能更高效地重新部署员工：工作会改变但未必立刻减少，麦当劳去年招了 1000 名新经理，Caliburger 有把员工再培训为机器人工程师的计划。

信息指纹 自动化重新部署而非裁员

0 最终吸引大品牌的是靠减少用人或压低工资来削减管理费；未来十年传统实体餐厅的岗位将消失，尤其因为自动化会助推其快速增长的对手——外卖配送（机器人/无人机送餐）。

信息指纹 十年内传统餐厅岗位因配送而消失

P 结合机器学习预测的订单量与 QSR 的实时烹饪数据，机器人车队几乎能即时送达；Just Eat 工程总监预言餐厅将提前备餐，智能助手听到即可十分钟送达——机器人正在到来。

信息指纹 预测备餐 + 几乎即时送达

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

25 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。

Like most chefs, Flippy is not afraid of hard work.

A段，第1句

主系表结构是英语基本句型，句首介词短语作状语也是常见修饰手法，这类结构在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有一定典型性，但本句过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰，代表性中等

But you won't hear Flippy complain or say anything, in fact.

A段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语四种核心成分，且宾补部分是感官动词后接不带 to 的不定式这一易错点，并列结构 "complain or say anything" 也值得练习。成分丰富、坑点明确，训练价值较高。

Cali creates new machines that it road-tests in its Caliburger restaurants across the world, into which Flippy will be deployed this year.

B段，第2句

定语从句 (尤其是限制性和非限制性并存、关系代词在从句中充当不同成分) 是四六级和考研阅读的高频结构。介词加关系代词 (into which) 也是典型难点。本句高度代表这类常考句式,掌握后可大量复用。

Fully automated burger restaurants managed with minimal human oversight — where customers order at screens, pay electronically, and eat food cooked and delivered by robots — are now a possibility.

C段，第5句

本句包含的后置定语修饰主语、破折号插入非限定性定语从句、从句内并列谓语等结构,都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式。特别是主语被多层修饰导致主谓分离,以及非限定性定语从句对名词的补充说明,是长难句的典型特征。掌握这类句式后,学生可在大量真题中遇到类似结构,迁移性强。

The technology exists; it just needs knitting together cost-effectively and in a way diners buy into.

D段，第1句

分号连接并列句 + 定语从句修饰名词的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，掌握后可复用到大量长句分析中

Meanwhile, in US trials, the self-ordering screens that McDonald's is currently installing at its 1,300 UK restaurants yielded a reported 30% rise in order values.

D段，第4句

本句结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句主干清晰，主语后嵌套限定性定语从句，句首带时间和地点状语。定语从句中关系代词作宾语的用法 (that 代指 screens) 是常考点，主句的简单过去时与从句的现在进行时对比也常见于新闻和说明文体。学生掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量真题句式，实用性强，代表性高。

Soon when you log into a restaurant app, it will be able to use your data and purchasing history to recommend dishes to you — factoring in everything from the weather to, if you are ordering at a screen that can read your face, your mood.

E段，第2句

本句成分种类丰富:涵盖主谓宾、时间状语、目的状语、方式状语、条件状语、定语从句,并且包含双并列宾语 "your data and purchasing history"、破折号引出的伴随状语、插入的条件从句等易错结构。特别适合练习如何在复杂修饰中定位核心成分,以及如何处理多层嵌套中的成分归属问题,训练价值很高。

"Right now people compromise on choice. We're presented with a one-size-fits-all menu. Ultimately, technology can allow us to make personal choices. You love spicy food and chicken? Here's the dish people like you mostly order," says Tom Weaver, CEO at the hospitality tech company Flyt.

F段，第1句

采用了典型的 '引语 + 倒装引述主句' 模式，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的叙述方式。同时涵盖了从现状分析到结论提出的逻辑结构，具有很强的可迁移性。

"For the first time in a few hundred years, digital is allowing us to create new versions of restaurants."

F段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语（不定式短语）和时间状语五种成分，结构相对完整。宾语补足语 to create new versions of restaurants 是典型的 allow sb to do sth 结构，值得练习；时间状语 "For the first time in a few hundred years" 较长且位于句首，可训练状语识别能力。成分种类较丰富，但无定语从句或其他易混淆的复杂成分，练习价值中等。

"It'll probably be a very long time before we see a five-star robot-chef," says Noel Sharkey, professor of AI and robotics at the University of Sheffield.

G段，第2句

引述句 + 宾语从句 + 时间状语从句的组合在学术文章、新闻报道中非常常见，是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式，学习后迁移性强。

Apart from the AI creativity gap, great cooking involves a subtle understanding of ingredients and delicate cooking that would be enormously challenging for robots.

G段，第3句

本句结构为“主句 + 限制性定语从句”的组合，且宾语部分包含并列名词和修饰成分，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。定语从句修饰宾语中的名词，符合真题中高频出现的“复杂宾语 + 定语从句”模式。状语“Apart from...”的前置用法也较为典型。掌握本句结构后，学生可迁移至大量类似真题句，代表性较强。

It is designed for domestic use, but a commercial version is planned that opens up the possibility of restaurant kitchens automating even highly technically challenging tasks.

H段，第6句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：并列句 + 定语从句的组合是常考句式，定语从句后置修饰主句名词的现象频繁出现，被动语态在科技、产品介绍类文本中极为常见。掌握本句的切分与成分分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量同类句子上，学习收益高。

"Automation systems designed to make the process more idiot-proof are trying to bridge that gap," says Stefan Chomka, the editor of Restaurant magazine.

J段，第2句

主句包含倒装、同位语，宾语从句包含后置定语（过去分词短语）和不定式宾语。成分种类较丰富，倒装和后置定语都是易错点，适合练习识别主干和修饰成分的归属，训练价值较高。

In terms of simplifying or enhancing the customer experience, online restaurant booking has been the easily-won success of the internet age.

K段，第1句

本句采用“介词短语状语 + 主语 + 系动词 + 表语”的结构，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式，句首状语提供背景或角度，主句进行判断或陈述，这种“限定范围后下结论”的表达模式在学术和新闻文本中频繁出现，迁移性强。

Until then, early adopters, such as the Manchester bar owner Andy Smith, who uses the Ordoo app at his venue 33 Oldham Street, may well experience growing but "lower than expected" acceptance.

K段，第3句

主句包含主语（含同位语和定语从句）、谓语（情态动词结构）、宾语（带并列修饰语）、时间状语，从句包含关系代词作主语、宾语、地点状语，成分种类丰富；主句中插入同位语和从句是常见易混淆点，适合练习成分划分。

The industry principle is that automation will allow it to redeploy staff more effectively.

N段，第1句

主系表结构加表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,用于表达观点、原则、事实等。从句中"allow sb to do"结构也是高频动词搭配。掌握本句型后可迁移到大量类似表达,具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

Jobs will change, if not immediately decrease in number.

N段，第2句

该句采用"主句 + if 引导的条件状语从句"结构，是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。条件状语从句表达假设或让步的用法、以及从句中现在时表将来的时态规则，都是考试高频考点。承前省略主语的现象也时常出现在真题中。掌握这类句式对理解长难句有较强的迁移价值，是典型的应试必练结构。

But ultimately the chance to reduce overheads(管理费用) by employing fewer people or at lower rates will be what attracts big brands to technology.

O段，第1句

本句采用"主语 + 系动词 + 表语从句"结构，且主语带有不定式后置定语，表语从句由"what"引导，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"what"引导名词性从句、不定式作定语修饰抽象名词（chance/ability/opportunity等）、系动词连接等同关系，都是典型的书面语学术表达。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，具有很高的典型性和实用性。

Invariably, over the next 10 years, jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants, not least because automation will boost their rapidly growing rival: delivery.

O段，第2句

本句采用“主句 + because 原因状语从句”的结构，是四六级和考研真题中极为常见的因果句式；主句中状语的插入、从句内部的定语和同位语修饰也都是典型的学术文本特征，掌握后可大量复用到其他长难句的分析中。

Combined with machine learning of anticipated order volumes and the minute-by-minute cooking data generated by systems such as QSR, that robot fleet could deliver almost instantly.

P段，第1句

本句主句结构简单（主语 + 情态动词谓语 + 状语），但句首的过去分词状语短语“Combined with...”较长且包含并列名词短语和后置定语，适合练习识别非谓语动词作状语、区分状语与主句主干、以及理解复杂名词短语的修饰关系。对于成分划分训练有一定价值，但不涉及从句或多种成分类型的混合，训练价值中等。

"I'll be able to say 'Let's have pizza' to my family, my intelligent assistant will hear and 10 minutes later the food will be at my door."

P段，第3句

本句虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主谓宾、主系表、双宾语(say something to somebody)、时间状语等多种基础成分，适合初学者练习识别核心成分的位置和搭配关系，有一定训练价值，但缺少定语从句、复杂状语等高阶成分。

It is now possible to fully automate a burger restaurant with little human supervision.

第36题 题干

"It is + 形容词 + 不定式" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，用于表达客观评价或可能性，学生掌握后可大量复用到类似结构的句子分析中，具有较高的典型性和实用价值。

Digital technology makes it possible for businesses to innovate restaurant models.

第41题 题干

make it possible for sb to do sth 是四六级和考研英语阅读写作中的高频句式，考生需熟练掌握形式宾语 it 加不定式复合结构的用法；本句作为该句式的标准范例，典型性很强，学会后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

Over the coming decade, many jobs in traditional restaurants will disappear due to robot delivery.

第44题 题干

"主语 + will + 动词" 配合时间状语和原因状语的组合是考试中常见的预测类句型，具有一定典型性和迁移价值，但简单句本身变化空间有限

According to an expert in AI and robotics, it may be quite some time before a master robot-chef appears.

第45题 题干

本句的 it may be + 表语 + before 从句结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见，属于典型的推测句式。情态动词表推测、时间状语从句的时态用法以及形式主语的识别都是高频考点，结构具有较高的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 163 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。

automation

B2

n. 自动化（用机器或计算机代替人工操作）

本篇7次 · 真题 33 句

chef

B1

n. 厨师长

本篇7次 · 真题 16 句

robotics

B2

n. 机器人学

本篇6次 · 真题 20 句

delivery

B1

n. 递送

本篇5次 · 真题 13 句

customer

A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇4次 · 真题 87 句

cooking

A1

n. 烹饪

本篇4次 · 真题 21 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

tech

B1

n. 技术

本篇3次 · 真题 73 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

staff

B1

n. 全体员工

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

currently

B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

automate

B2

v. 使自动化

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 181 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

exist

A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

digital

B1

adj. 数字的

本篇2次 · 真题 72 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

app B1

n. 应用程序

本篇2次 · 真题 36 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终; 终归

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

subtle B2

adj. 微妙的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

drone B2

n. 无人机

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

pizza A2

n. 比萨饼

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 190 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

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

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 54 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇1次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

creativity B2

n. 创造力

本篇1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题 45 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次·真题43句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题42句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题39句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题39句

investment B1

n. 投资

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

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题37句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题34句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题34句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题33句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题33句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题32句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题32句

movement B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题32句

frequently B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次·真题31句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

mood A2

n. 心情

本篇1次·真题 27 句

revolution B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题 27 句

urge B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

editor B1

n. 编辑

本篇1次·真题 25 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次·真题 25 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次·真题 23 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 21 句

trial B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

bar A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 18 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本篇1次·真题 17 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 16 句

recruit B2

v. 招募

本篇1次·真题 16 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

keen B2

adj. 热衷的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

cater B2

v. 提供餐饮服务

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

headline B1

n. (报纸、网页等的) 大标题, 头条

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

acceptance B2

n. 接受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

innovate C1

v. 创新

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

instantly B1

adv. 立即, 马上

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

robotic B2

adj. 机械的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

load B1

n. 负载

本篇1次·真题 10 句

log B1

n. 原木, 木材

本篇1次·真题 10 句

skilled B1

adj. 熟练的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

alongside B1

prep. 在...旁边

本篇1次·真题 9 句

compromise B2

n. 妥协

本篇1次·真题 9 句

deploy C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次·真题 9 句

flip B1

v. 快速翻转

本篇1次·真题 9 句

parliament B2

n. 议会

本篇1次·真题 9 句

regional B2

adj. 地区的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇1次·真题 8 句

delicate B2

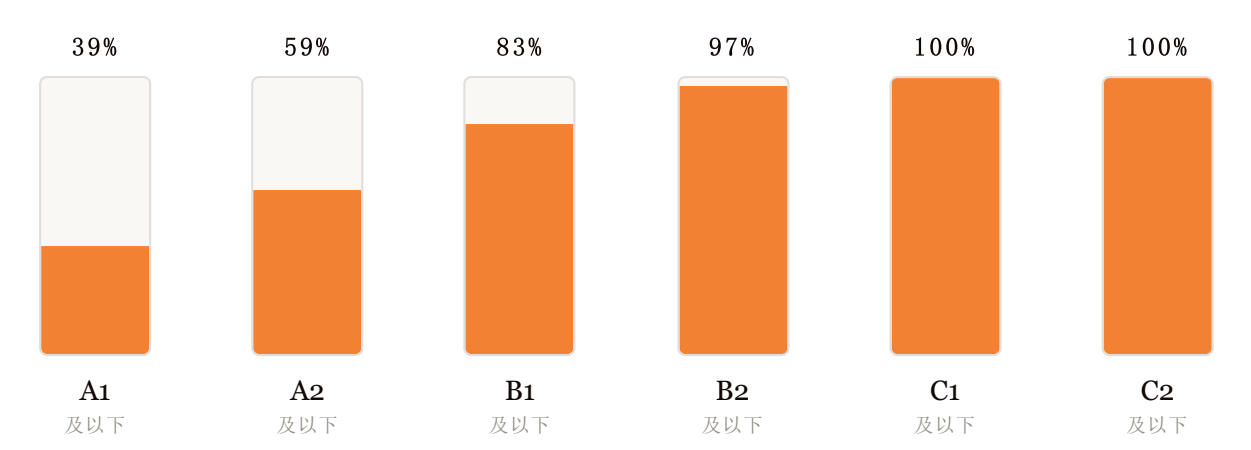
adj. 精致的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 477 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **477** 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 15 个·约 3%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 477 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

477

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C	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12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46–50 题

本页 46–50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2025年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) · 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 Many see friendships as a comfort blanket: a shoulder to cry on, a reliable soul to confide in. However, more often than not, in our eagerness to seek individual success, we lose friends along the way and that has become part of the process.

许多人将友谊视为一条慰藉的毛毯:一个可以倾诉的肩膀,一个可以信赖的灵魂。然而,更多时候,在我们急于追求个人成功的过程中,我们沿途失去了朋友,而这已成为这一过程的一部分。

P2 The chaos and never-ending turmoil that accompanies everyday life is an aggressive obstacle in the pursuit of stable friendships. As students, we use this excuse to shrug off losing people who we once thought to be loved ones.

伴随日常生活而来的混乱和永无止境的动荡是追求稳定友谊的严重障碍。作为学生,我们用这个借口来对失去那些我们曾经认为是挚爱之人的事实不以为意。

P3 Instead of viewing our lives as a race, where everyone is on their own path to some form of success, we must relearn to value the connections we make along the track. We must reevaluate the harm of radical, individual freedom.

我们不应该将生活视为一场竞赛,每个人都在通往某种形式成功的自己的道路上,而必须重新学会珍视我们在这条轨道上建立的联系。我们必须重新评估激进的个人自由所带来的危害。

P4 Radical individualism elevates the freedom of the individual over the collective. It argues, for

instance, that universal healthcare, an example of collectivism, threatened the dream of many Americans. 激进个人主义将个人自由置于集体之上。例如,它认为全民医疗保健这一集体主义的例子威胁到了许多美国人的梦想。

P5 Many of us have fallen victim to an individualistic culture. Society tends to celebrate personal achievement and commend it based on the assumption that winning or succeeding is a consequence of working harder than the next person.

我们中的许多人已经成为个人主义文化的受害者。社会倾向于颂扬个人成就,并基于这样的假设对其进行赞扬:获胜或成功是比别人更努力工作的结果。

P6 As a society, we idolize the concept of "losing friends on the road to success". I remember hearing in high school, "Don't worry about losing friendships, just focus on study and getting into college. That's all that will matter in the long run," a sentiment that is not unique to my experience. It's preached in many success stories, and it's embedded in the way we see growth. Motivational speakers will push their audience to be complacent to the inevitable end of losing friends. Spend too much time with friends? You're losing time better utilized on your achievements. Invest time in your relationships? Invest time in your work instead.

作为一个社会,我们崇拜"在通往成功的路上失去朋友"这一概念。我记得在高中时听到过:"不要担心失去友谊,只需专注于学习和考上大学。从长远来看,那才是唯一重要的事情。"这种情绪并非我独有的经历。它在许多成功故事中被宣扬,并且嵌入在我们看待成长的方式中。励志演讲者会推动他们的听众对失去朋友这一不可避免的结局感到满足。花太多时间和朋友在一起?你正在浪费本可以更好地用于你的成就上的时间。在你的人际关系上投入时间?把时间投入到你的工作上吧。

P7 This constant need to succeed has blinded us from seeing through the whirlwind of change that accompanies our everyday lives. We are expected to tangibly succeed, earn awards, get higher positions, earn better grades. In order to succeed, we lose friends, and that has sadly become normalized.

这种对成功的持续需求使我们看不清伴随日常生活而来的变化漩涡。我们被期望取得有形的成功,赢得奖项,获得更高的职位,取得更好的成绩。为了成功,我们失去了朋友,而这已可悲地变得正常化了。

P8 We cannot be complacent with losing friendships because they are our anchors. Yes, pursue success. Challenge yourself. Push limits. But contrary to all the self-proclaimed success experts, doing it alone does not make you more successful or any better than someone who achieved it with the help of others.

我们不能对失去友谊感到满足,因为它们是我们的锚。是的,追求成功。挑战自己。突破极限。但与所有那些自封的成功专家相反,独自做到这一点并不会让你更成功,也不会让你比在他人帮助下实现它的人更优秀。

P9 Put effort into fostering healthy relationships, and maintaining them through your busy schedule that seems like it leaves no time for anyone else. Although we may be living in a society that treasures the independent pursuit of achievement, having people to support and love you on the way is far more important than any end result.

努力培养健康的人际关系,并在你那似乎不为任何其他人留出时间的繁忙日程中维持这些关系。尽管我们可能生活在一个珍视独立追求成就的社会中,但在这条路上有人支持和爱你远比任何最终结果都重要得多。

题目与逐题解析

46. What often happens when people are eager to pursue individual success?

- A) They lack a shoulder to cry on.
- B) They have no soul to confide in.
- C) They cannot find reliable friends.
- D) They ignore their ties with friends.

当人们急于追求个人成功时,常常会发生什么?

- A) 他们缺少一个可以倾诉的肩膀。 B) 他们没有可以吐露心声的知己。 C) 他们找不到可靠的朋友。
D) 他们忽视了与朋友的联系。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What often happens when people are eager to pursue individual success? 是 What 引导的事实性问句, 问 "经常发生什么", 无 infer/imply/suggest 等推断信号。

【拆句】 What often happens when people are eager to pursue individual success? 主句 What often happens 是 wh- 主语疑问句; when 引导时间状语从句, be eager to do 意为 "急于做某事"。句意 "当人们急于追求个人成功时, 常常会发生什么?" 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 However, more often than not, in our eagerness to seek individual success, we lose friends along the way and that has become part of the process.

然而, 多数情况下, 在我们急于追求个人成功的过程中, 我们沿途失去了朋友, 而这已经成为这一过程的一部分。

【选项】 A) **答非所问**

They lack a shoulder to cry on. 把 a shoulder to cry on 这一对友谊功能的比喻直接当作 "人们当下缺什么" 的结论, 但原文这一句是描述 "许多人对友谊的看法", 不是 "人们追求个人成功时发生的结果"。

B) **答非所问**

They have no soul to confide in. 与 A 同套路, 把 a reliable soul to confide in 这一对友谊作用的描绘当作题干所问的 "结果", 但原文这是 "友谊在人们眼中的样子", 不是 "追求成功时发生的事"。

C) **偷换概念**

They cannot find reliable friends. 说 "找不到可靠朋友", 但原文 we lose friends 强调的是 "主动放弃/丢失现有朋友", 与 "找不到" 是两种不同动作; 原文从未说过 "找不到"。

D) **✓ 正确**

we lose friends along the way ↔ **They ignore their ties with friends.**

在四项中, 只有 They ignore their ties with friends. 与预判 "失去/疏远朋友" 在主谓宾三层都吻合, 故选 D。

47. What does the author advise people to do in their pursuit of radical individualism?

- A) Reexamine its detrimental effects.
- B) Shrug off the loss of their loved ones.
- C) Avoid the chaos and turmoil involved.
- D) Remove aggressive obstacles in the way.

作者建议人们在追求激进个人主义时做什么？

- A) 重新审视其有害影响。 B) 对失去所爱之人不以为意。 C) 避免其中涉及的混乱和动荡。
D) 清除道路上咄咄逼人的障碍。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author advise people to do in their pursuit of radical individualism?
直接问作者建议做什么，是对文中作者表态句的事实性提问，不是推断。

【拆句】 What does the author advise people to do in their pursuit of radical individualism?
advise sb. to do sth. = 建议某人做某事；their pursuit of radical individualism 是
"his/her/their + 名词 + of" 的所属结构，等价于 "when they pursue radical
individualism"。句意：作者建议人们在追求极端个人主义时做什么？

【定位】 We must reevaluate the harm of radical, individual freedom.
我们必须重新评估极端个人自由的危害。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

reevaluate the harm of radical, individual freedom ↔ **Reexamine its detrimental effects.**

在四项中，只有 Reexamine its detrimental effects. 同时覆盖了 "再审视" 与 "危害" 两个语义成分，故选 A。

B) 与原文相反

Shrug off the loss of their loved ones. 是 we use this excuse to shrug off losing people who we once thought to be loved ones 里被作者批判的 "错误做法"，并非作者建议。

C) 无中生有

Avoid the chaos and turmoil involved. 把 The chaos and never-ending turmoil that accompanies everyday life 这一对生活状态的描述当作作者建议，但原文只是把它列为 "我们丢友谊的借口"，作者既未说要避免也未说要拥抱。

D) 偷换概念

Remove aggressive obstacles in the way. 把 an aggressive obstacle in the pursuit of stable friendships 的名词搭配换皮成 "清除前进路上的强劲障碍"，但作者要清除的不是抽象意义上的 "前进路上的障碍"——他要重新评估的是极端个人主义之害。

48. What is American society's assumption of personal achievement?

- A) It is to be duly celebrated and highly commended.
- B) It is a sure way to fulfill a person's dream.
- C) It revolves around an individualistic culture.
- D) It reflects a person's exceptional endeavor.

美国社会对个人成就的假设是什么？

- A) 它应当得到适当的庆祝和高度的赞扬。 B) 它是实现个人梦想的可靠途径。
- C) 它围绕个人主义文化展开。 D) 它反映了一个人非凡的努力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is American society's assumption of personal achievement? 是 What is 引导的事实性问句，问 "美国社会对个人成就的预设是什么"，无推断信号词。

【拆句】 What is American society's assumption of personal achievement? American society's assumption of personal achievement 是双层所属结构：assumption of personal achievement 等于 "对个人成就的预设"；前置 American society's 进一步说明这是 "美国社会的"。句意：美国社会对个人成就的预设是什么？

【定位】 Society tends to celebrate personal achievement and commend it based on the assumption that winning or succeeding is a consequence of working harder than the next person.

社会倾向于赞美个人成就，并基于一种预设来推崇它，这种预设是：获胜或成功是比别人更努力工作的结果。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

It is to be duly celebrated and highly commended. 把 Society tends to celebrate personal achievement and commend it 的 "社会的做法" 直接当成 "对个人成就的预设"，但题干问的是 the assumption 这个预设本身的内容，不是社会怎么做。

B) 无中生有

It is a sure way to fulfill a person's dream. 说 "个人成就是实现梦想的可靠途径"，原文从未将个人成就与 "实现梦想" 直接挂钩；原文涉及 dream 只出现在 threatened the dream of many Americans 中，且是普及医保的对立面，与个人成就的预设无关。

C) 偷换概念

It revolves around an individualistic culture. 把 Many of us have fallen victim to an individualistic culture 的上位归类（属于个人主义文化）当作预设本身，但题干问的是 "对个人成就所持的预设"，不是 "个人成就属于哪种文化"。

D) ✓ 正确

winning or succeeding is a consequence of working harder than the next person ↔

It reflects a person's exceptional endeavor.

四项中只有 It reflects a person's exceptional endeavor. 准确捕捉 "成功背后是个人非凡努力" 这一预设，故选 D。

49. What is preached in many success stories?

- A) Attaching importance to academic gains on the road to success.
- B) Investing one's time in work instead of connecting with friends.
- C) Trying to strengthen friendships in one's pursuit of personal success.
- D) Excelling in academic performance to get into a prestigious college.

许多成功故事中宣扬的是什么？

- A) 重视通往成功道路上的学业收获。 B) 把时间投入工作而不是与朋友交往。
- C) 在追求个人成功的过程中努力加强友谊。 D) 在学业表现上出类拔萃以进入名牌大学。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is preached in many success stories? 问的是 "很多励志故事中宣扬了什么", 是对文中具体表述的事实性追问。

【拆句】 What is preached in many success stories? 主语 What 是宾语提前的 wh-; is preached 为被动语态, 意为 "被宣扬"。句意: 很多励志故事中宣扬的是什么? 句式简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 Motivational speakers will push their audience to be complacent to the inevitable end of losing friends. Spend too much time with friends? You're losing time better utilized on your achievements. Invest time in your relationships? Invest time in your work instead.

励志演讲者会推动听众坦然接受 "失去朋友" 这一不可避免的结局。和朋友花太多时间? 你正在浪费本可用于个人成就的时间。把时间投入到人际关系上? 不如把时间投入到工作上。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Attaching importance to academic gains on the road to success. 来自 Don't worry about losing friendships, just focus on study and getting into college, 但这是 "高中时听到的话" (作者的个人经历), 紧接其后才提到 "a sentiment that is not unique to my experience. It's preached in many success stories"——题干问的是 "在 many success stories 中被宣扬的", 即作者随后展开的演讲家观点, 不是高中老师的话。

B) ✓ 正确

Invest time in your relationships? Invest time in your work instead. ↔

Investing one's time in work instead of connecting with friends.

四项中只有 Investing one's time in work instead of connecting with friends. 同时覆盖 "投入工作" 与 "放弃朋友联系" 两层, 故选 B。

C) 与原文相反

Trying to strengthen friendships in one's pursuit of personal success. 是作者自己在 P8 P9 提出的反向建议, 不是 success stories 所宣扬的内容; many success stories 宣扬的恰恰是放弃友谊。

D) 以偏概全

Excelling in academic performance to get into a prestigious college. 同样源自 focus on study and getting into college 这句高中老师的话, 且把 college 升级为 prestigious college (名校) 属于无中生有; 不属于 many success stories 所宣扬的内容。

50. What can we infer from the passage regarding the pursuit of success?

- A) No one can succeed without pushing limits.
- B) No one can afford to neglect close friends.
- C) Collectivism is superior to individualism.
- D) Success experts often lead people to ruin.

从文章中我们可以推断出关于追求成功的什么?

- A) 没有人能不突破极限而取得成功。 B) 没有人能够承受忽视亲密朋友的后果。
- C) 集体主义优于个人主义。 D) 成功学专家常常把人们引向毁灭。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the passage regarding the pursuit of success? 中 infer 一词直接亮明题型属性。

【拆句】 What can we infer from the passage regarding the pursuit of success? What 作 infer 的宾语; regarding = 关于, 介词短语作后置定语限定 infer 的范围。句意: 关于追求成功, 我们可以从本文推断出什么? 句式平铺直叙。

【定位】 We cannot be complacent with losing friendships because they are our anchors. Yes, pursue success. Challenge yourself. Push limits. But contrary to all the self-proclaimed success experts, doing it alone does not make you more successful or any better than someone who achieved it with the help of others.

我们不能对失去友谊袖手旁观，因为朋友是我们的锚。是的，去追求成功，挑战自己，突破极限。但与所有自封的成功专家所言相反，独自一人完成它，并不会让你更成功，也并不比那些借助他人之力成功的人更高一筹。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

No one can succeed without pushing limits. 借 Push limits 一词夸大为 "没有人不突破极限就能成功"，但原文仅说 "是的，去突破极限" 作为肯定后退一步的让步话，并未声明 "不突破极限就不能成功"。

B) ✓ 正确

We cannot be complacent with losing friendships because they are our anchors. ↔

No one can afford to neglect close friends.

having people to support and love you on the way is far more important than any end result ↔

No one can afford to neglect close friends.

在四项中，只有 No one can afford to neglect close friends. 是从 P8 P9 两处强表态合理延伸一步得到的结论，故选 B。

C) 过度推断

Collectivism is superior to individualism. 把 Radical individualism elevates the freedom of the individual over the collective 与 universal healthcare, an example of collectivism 加工成 "集体主义比个人主义优越" 的全称比较，但原文只反对 "极端" 个人主义，并未抬高集体主义本身。

D) 过度推断

Success experts often lead people to ruin. 来自 contrary to all the self-proclaimed success experts, 作者只是 "与所谓的成功专家相反"，并未宣称 "成功专家把人引向毁灭"——ruin 一词是文外强化。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 句真题句逐层精讲

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

As students, we use this excuse to shrug off losing people who we once thought to be loved ones.

第2段，第2句

本句成分丰富，涵盖主谓宾、方式状语、目的状语、定语从句、宾语补足语、时间状语、动名词短语等多种成分类型，且定语从句中关系代词作宾语的用法是常见易错点，非常适合作为成分划分练习句。

Instead of viewing our lives as a race, where everyone is on their own path to some form of success, we must relearn to value the connections we make along the track.

第3段，第1句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式特征：句首状语 + 主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语，以及非限制性定语从句补充说明。情态动词 "must" 表达观点或建议也是议论文常见手法。句式结构具有较高的典型性和可迁移性，学生掌握后可应用于大量类似长难句的理解。

It argues, for instance, that universal healthcare, an example of collectivism, threatened the dream of many Americans.

第4段，第2句

主句带宾语从句、从句中出现同位语插入，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

Although we may be living in a society that treasures the independent pursuit of achievement, having people to support and love you on the way is far more important than any end result.

第9段，第2句

本句结构高度典型：让步状语从句 + 主句的对比论证是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，动名词短语作主语 + 系表结构 + 比较结构也是写作和长难句中的高频搭配。定语从句修饰抽象名词 (society) 也是常考点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和写作中。

What does the author advise people to do in their pursuit of radical individualism?

第47题 题干

这是阅读理解题目中极具代表性的题干句式 (What does the author...)，掌握其结构对于应对各类英语考试的阅读题至关重要。

What can we infer from the passage regarding the pursuit of success?

第50题 题干

特殊疑问句 "What can we infer from..." 是四六级和考研阅读理解题中的高频提问句式,结构典型且实用性强。情态动词 "can" 与动词 "infer" 的搭配,以及 "from the passage" "regarding..." 等状语的使用,都是学术阅读和考试语境中的标准表达,掌握后可大量复用于类似题目。

No one can succeed without pushing limits.

第50题, A

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 介词短语状语" 是四六级和考研中常见的句式, 且 "without doing" 结构也是高频考点, 具有一定的代表性和复用价值。

No one can afford to neglect close friends.

第50题, B

"情态动词 + 动词原形 + 不定式宾语" 是四六级、考研中常见的句式, 具备一定代表性, 掌握后可迁移到类似结构 (如 can manage to do、may choose to do), 但本句无从句或复杂修饰, 典型性中等。

Collectivism is superior to individualism.

第50题, C

主系表结构虽是基础句型, 但在四六级和考研阅读中常见的是更复杂的主谓宾结构或带从句的复合句, 本句过于简单, 作为典型句式的代表性较低。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

pursuit

B2

n. 追求

本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇4次 · 真题 142 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇4次 · 真题 44 句

invest

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

individualism

C1

n. 个人主义 (强调个人自由和独立的信念)

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 168 句

expert

B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 114 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次 · 真题 104 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

freedom

B1

n. 自由

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

reliable

B1

adj. 可靠的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

assumption

B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

obstacle

B2

n. 障碍物

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

aggressive

B2

adj. 好斗的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

accompany

B2

v. 陪同;陪伴

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

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

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次 · 真题 98 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

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

audience A2

n. 观众

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次 · 真题 48 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

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

strengthen B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 27 句

attach B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 23 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 20 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

superior B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

contrary B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 17 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇1次·真题 14 句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

award B1

n. 奖

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

comfort B1

n. 舒适

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

excel B2

v. 擅长

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

utilize B2

v. 使用, 利用

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

fulfill B2

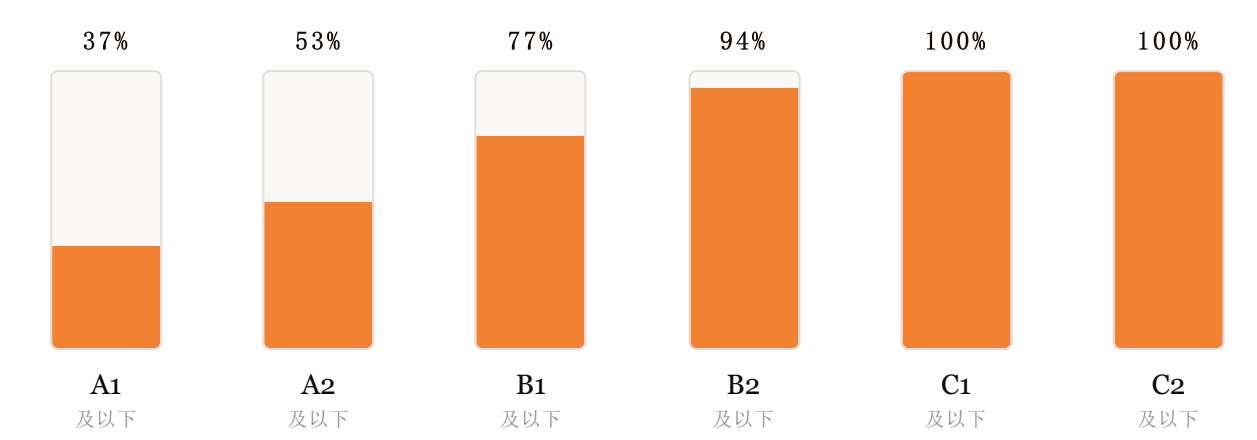
v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 230 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **230** 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 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 230 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

230

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C	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12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2025年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) · 英语六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 During his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize, Martin Luther King Jr. said, "I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality."

在诺贝尔和平奖获奖感言中,小马丁·路德·金说:"我相信,手无寸铁的真理和无条件的爱在现实中终将获胜。"

P2 More than five decades later, our society is still struggling to separate truth from fantasy, fact from fiction. From disputes over the climate change to debates about how slavery is taught, America is at a crossroads. And the battle for equity is at the heart of these vital conversations.

五十多年后,我们的社会仍在努力区分真实与幻想、事实与虚构。从关于气候变化的争论到关于如何教授奴隶制的辩论,美国正处于十字路口。而公平之战正是这些重要对话的核心。

P3 Study after study shows that inequity has had appalling consequences. A 2020 report by Citi indicated that "Black students could have increased their lifetime incomes \$90 – \$113 billion" if equity issues related to higher education had been adequately addressed over the past two decades.

一项又一项研究表明,不公平已经造成了骇人的后果。花旗集团2020年的一份报告指出,"如果过去二十年高等教育相关的公平问题得到充分解决,黑人学生本可以增加900亿至1130亿美元的终身收入"。

P4 This statistic represents a flood of issues we've failed to confront as a nation. It also highlights one truth: We're missing out on valuable opportunities to bridge the differences that divide us. However, by honoring King's legacy, we can get our country back on the path toward true equity.

这一统计数据代表着我们作为一个国家未能直面的大量问题。它也凸显了一个真相:我们正在错失弥合分歧的宝贵机会。然而,通过传承马丁·路德·金的遗志,我们可以让国家重回通往真正公平的道路。

P5 Students — and adults for that matter — simply cannot understand the conflicts we have today without understanding what caused them in the first place. That means we have a responsibility to help them make connections between US history and current events. It also means giving them the tools they need to address inequity and bias in their own lives. Adherence to these principles, along with a commitment to truthful dialogue, can help every student better appreciate how far we've come and more clearly see the roads we have yet to travel.

学生——以及成年人——如果不理解最初导致冲突的原因,就根本无法理解我们今天面临的冲突。这意味着我们有责任帮助他们在美国历史与时事之间建立联系。这也意味着要给他们提供在自己生活中应对不公平和偏见所需的工具。遵循这些原则,加上对真实对话的承诺,可以帮助每个学生更好地认识到我们已经走了多远,并更清楚地看到我们尚未踏上道路。

P6 With more truthful analysis of the need for more qualified, diverse educators, we can improve our recruiting, training, and retention strategies for schools across the country.

通过更真实地分析对更多合格的、多元化教育工作者的需求,我们可以改进全国各地学校的招聘、培训和留用策略。

P7 Unfortunately, our deeply rooted divisions are delaying these advancements. A recent survey found that 77 percent of Americans believe the nation is "more divided than ever before". But reports of increased polarization shouldn't persuade us to look away from one another. Instead, they should compel us to address our shared issues head-on.

不幸的是,我们根深蒂固的分歧正在延缓这些进步。最近的一项调查发现,77%的美国人认为国家"比以往任何时候都更加分裂"。但关于两极分化加剧的报道不应说服我们将目光从彼此身上移开。相反,它们应该促使我们正面应对我们共同的问题。

P8 We are not, as some would suggest, living in a "post-racial society". We simply cannot afford to keep our heads buried in the sand when it comes to racial inequity. Unless we get honest about intolerance, bias, and how these social diseases impact the ways we treat one another, injustice will continue to haunt us. But our children and our grandchildren deserve better.

正如一些人所暗示的,我们并非生活在一个"后种族社会"。在种族不平等问题上,我们根本无法继续将头埋在沙子里。除非我们诚实面对不宽容、偏见,以及这些社会疾病如何影响我们彼此对待的方式,否则不公正将继续困扰我们。但我们的子孙后代应该得到更好的未来。

P9 On this Martin Luther King Day and beyond, let's commit to working together to disrupt the status quo. Let's continue to build a better, more inclusive nation; and in the words of Martin Luther King Jr., "A society at peace with itself, a society that can live with its conscience."

在这个马丁·路德·金日以及之后的日子里,让我们致力于共同努力打破现状。让我们继续建设一个更美好、更包容的国家;用小马丁·路德·金的话说,"一个与自身和平相处的社会,一个能够心安理得的社会。"

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think about today's America?
- A) It is struggling to transform fiction into reality.
 - B) It has been the focus of many vital conversations.
 - C) It still has a long way to go before equity can be truly realized.
 - D) It has got to a point where people disagree on nearly every issue.

作者对当今美国有何看法？

- A) 美国正努力将虚构变为现实。 B) 美国一直是许多重要对话的焦点。
- C) 美国在真正实现公平之前还有很长的路要走。
- D) 美国已经到了人们在几乎每个问题上都存在分歧的地步。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think about today's America? 问的是作者对一个明确对象的具体看法，不是问全文主旨、不含 infer/imply。

【拆句】 句子结构是 What does the author think about today's America?, 主语 the author、谓语 think、介词宾语 today's America; 无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 However, by honoring King's legacy, we can get our country back on the path toward true equity.

然而，只要传承（马丁·路德·金）的精神遗产，我们就能让国家重新回到通向真正公平的道路上。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

struggling to transform fiction into reality 的字面义是「努力把虚构变成现实」，与 struggling to separate truth from fantasy（努力分清真相与幻象）方向相反——原文是要分开两者，不是把虚构变成现实。

B) 张冠李戴

It has been the focus of many vital conversations 把美国当成「对话的焦点」；但 the battle for equity is at the heart of these vital conversations 里说的是「公平之战是这些对话的核心」，焦点是 equity，不是美国。

C) ✓ 正确

get our country back on the path toward true equity ↔

still has a long way to go before equity can be truly realized

our society is still struggling to separate truth from fantasy ↔ **still has a long way to go**

预判「离真正公平还远」与 still has a long way to go before equity can be truly realized 一一对应，且呼应 still struggling——锁定 C。

D) 以偏概全

disagree on nearly every issue 把分歧泛化到「几乎每一个议题」；原文只举了 climate change 与 how slavery is taught 等具体议题，且作者关心的核心是 equity，没有「几乎每个议题都有分歧」的论断。

52. What do we learn from the passage about black students in the past 20 years?

- A) They have been unfairly treated regarding higher education.
- B) They have been battling hard to address equity issues.
- C) They have boosted their lifetime incomes by billions of dollars.
- D) They have come to see the consequences of racial discrimination.

从文章中我们了解到过去20年中黑人学生的什么情况？

- A) 他们在高等教育方面受到了不公平的对待。
- B) 他们一直在努力奋斗以解决公平问题。
- C) 他们使自己的终身收入增加了数十亿美元。
- D) 他们已经认识到种族歧视的后果。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the passage about black students in the past 20 years? 问从文中「得知」什么，明确锁定群体加时间，是要求回原文复述事实。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about black students in the past 20 years? 是 What...about... 结构，about 后跟的 black students in the past 20 years 是定位对象；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 A 2020 report by Citi indicated that "Black students could have increased their lifetime incomes \$90 – \$113 billion" if equity issues related to higher education had been adequately addressed over the past two decades.

花旗集团 2020 年的一份报告指出：如果过去二十年里高等教育中的公平问题得到了妥善处理，黑人学生本可以多挣 900 亿到 1130 亿美元的终身收入。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

if equity issues related to higher education had been adequately addressed over the past two decades

↔ **unfairly treated regarding higher education**

Black students could have increased their lifetime incomes \$90 – \$113 billion ↔

They have been unfairly treated

预判「过去二十年高等教育对黑人学生不公」与 unfairly treated regarding higher education 一一对应——锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

battling hard to address equity issues 把「被动遭遇不公」换成「主动奋力解决公平问题」；原文只说公平问题如果被妥善处理黑人学生本可多挣钱，并未说他们自己在奋斗解决。

C) 与原文相反

They have boosted their lifetime incomes by billions of dollars 用现在完成时陈述「已经多挣了」；原文是 could have increased 虚拟语气，含义是「本可以但实际没有」——选项把虚拟当作了现实。

D) 偷换概念

come to see the consequences of racial discrimination 把话题偷换成「看清种族歧视的后果」；原文谈的是高等教育公平问题与黑人学生的收入损失，并未提及他们「认识到歧视后果」这一心理变化。

53. How can Americans bridge the differences that divide them?

- A) By dealing with the thorny issues confronting them.
- B) By seizing every chance to enhance racial harmony.
- C) By continuing to pursue Martin Luther King Jr.'s cause.
- D) By striving to identify exceedingly valuable opportunities.

美国人如何能够弥合分裂他们的分歧？

- A) 通过处理他们面临的棘手问题。 B) 通过抓住每个机会来增进种族和谐。
- c) 通过继续追求Martin Luther King Jr.的事业。 D) 通过努力识别极其宝贵的机会。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How can Americans bridge the differences that divide them? 问的是「如何做到 X」，要求从原文找具体路径，是细节题。

【拆句】 How can Americans bridge the differences that divide them? 中 that divide them 是定语从句修饰 differences，等于 the differences which divide Americans；结构稍长，但无否定无比较，逻辑直白。

【定位】 However, by honoring King's legacy, we can get our country back on the path toward true equity.

然而，只要传承（马丁·路德·金）金的精神遗产，我们就能让国家重新回到通向真正公平的路上。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

dealing with the thorny issues confronting them 描述的是「直面棘手问题」。原文 address our shared issues head-on 这一表述是作者对 polarization 的回应，并非他给出的「弥合分歧」路径；定位句 P4 给出的路径只有 honoring King's legacy。

B) 无中生有

seizing every chance to enhance racial harmony 把答案拉到「抓住一切机会促进种族和谐」。原文只谈 equity、bridge differences、honor King's legacy，没有 racial harmony 的提法，也没有 every chance 这种全称量化。

C) ✓ 正确

by honoring King's legacy ↔ continuing to pursue Martin Luther King Jr.'s cause
in the words of Martin Luther King Jr., "A society at peace with itself, a society that can live with its conscience."

↔ Martin Luther King Jr.'s cause

预判「继承金的精神遗产」与 By continuing to pursue Martin Luther King Jr.'s cause 一一对应——锁定 C。

D) 偷换概念

striving to identify exceedingly valuable opportunities 截取了 missing out on valuable opportunities 中的 valuable opportunities，但原文的语义是「我们正在错失机会」，并非「努力识别极有价值的机会」；选项把「错过」扭成「努力寻找」。

54. How do most Americans view America as a nation according to a recent survey?

- A) It is compelled to address its historical social issues.
- B) It is delaying advancements toward racial equality.
- C) It has kept itself from polarization.
- D) It has become increasingly split.

根据最近的一项调查,大多数美国人如何看待美国这个国家?

- A) 美国被迫解决其历史性的社会问题。
- B) 美国正在推迟朝着种族平等的进步。
- C) 美国使自己免于两极分化。
- D) 美国已经变得越来越分裂。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 How do most Americans view America as a nation according to a recent survey? 明确说 according to a recent survey, 要求复述调查数据, 是细节题。

【拆句】 How do most Americans view America as a nation according to a recent survey? 主干是 How do most Americans view America, as a nation 是补足语相当于把 America 视为一个国家整体, according to a recent survey 是状语限定信息来源; 无陷阱。

【定位】 A recent survey found that 77 percent of Americans believe the nation is "more divided than ever before".

一项近期调查发现，77% 的美国人认为这个国家「前所未有地分裂」。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

compelled to address its historical social issues 借用了 they should compel us to address our shared issues head-on 的措辞，但那句话是作者对 polarization 报告的回应，不是 most Americans 在调查中表达的看法；本题问的是 most Americans 的看法。

B) 张冠李戴

delaying advancements toward racial equality 借用 our deeply rooted divisions are delaying these advancements，但原文里拖延进步的主语是 our deeply rooted divisions（根深蒂固的分裂），且这是作者的判断而非调查结论；本题问的是调查里美国人怎么看美国。

C) 与原文相反

has kept itself from polarization 意为「避免了两极分化」。原文 reports of increased polarization 明确说「两极分化在加剧」，且 77% 的美国人认为国家更分裂——选项与调查结论方向相反。

D) ✓ 正确

more divided than ever before ↔ increasingly split

77 percent of Americans believe ↔ It has become increasingly split

预判「国家越来越分裂」与 has become increasingly split 一一对应——锁定 D。

55. What does the author suggest Americans do?

- A) Ensure the well-being of their children and grandchildren.
- B) Make joint efforts to tackle the nation's equity issues.
- C) Restrain their intolerance and discrimination.
- D) Restore social order for a harmonious nation.

作者建议美国人做什么？

- A) 确保他们的子孙后代的福祉。
- B) 共同努力解决国家的公平问题。
- C) 克制他们的不宽容和歧视。
- D) 恢复社会秩序以建立和谐的国家。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author suggest Americans do? 问作者建议美国人做什么——是一个落到具体动作的细节题，不是问全文中心。

【拆句】 What does the author suggest Americans do? 是宾语从句结构，suggest 后省略 that，Americans 是从句主语、do 是从句谓语原形；结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 On this Martin Luther King Day and beyond, let's commit to working together to disrupt the status quo.

在马丁·路德·金日及今后，让我们一起承诺携手努力，打破现状。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Ensure the well-being of their children and grandchildren 借用 our children and our grandchildren deserve better, 但那句是说「下一代值得更好」——是作者的忧虑动机, 不是他给读者的具体建议; 选项把动机当成了行动。

B) ✓ 正确

let's commit to working together to disrupt the status quo ↔

Make joint efforts to tackle the nation's equity issues

the path toward true equity ↔ **the nation's equity issues**

预判「联手打破现状」与 Make joint efforts to tackle the nation's equity issues ——对应——锁定 B。

C) 偷换概念

Restrain their intolerance and discrimination 把答案换成「克制偏狭与歧视」。原文 Unless we get honest about intolerance, bias 要求的是「对偏狭与偏见保持诚实」——是承认与谈论, 而不是 restrain (克制压抑)。

D) 偷换概念

Restore social order for a harmonious nation 借用末段 build a better, more inclusive nation 的「建设国家」色彩, 但 restore social order (恢复社会秩序) 原文从未提及; 原文是「建设更包容」, 不是「恢复秩序」。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

18 句真题句逐层精讲

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

During his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize, Martin Luther King Jr. said, "I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality."

第1段, 第1句

直接引语 + 宾语从句的嵌套结构在考试阅读中很常见, 尤其是引述名人观点的句子。宾语从句由 that 引导, 且包含将来时表达信念或预测, 这是典型的书面语句式。并列主语和固定搭配 have the final word 也具有学习价值。掌握此类结构可以迁移到大量类似的引用句和观点陈述句。

From disputes over the climate change to debates about how slavery is taught, America is at a crossroads.

第2段，第2句

本句包含主系表结构、宾语从句、被动语态、前置状语、介词短语并列等多种成分，且宾语从句嵌套在介词短语中，是练习复杂修饰关系和嵌套结构的良好材料，能帮助学生巩固从句识别和成分划分。

A 2020 report by Citi indicated that "Black students could have increased their lifetime incomes \$90 – \$113 billion" if equity issues related to higher education had been adequately addressed over the past two decades.

第3段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句的三层嵌套结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是宾语从句内部再嵌套状语从句的模式；情态动词加完成式表达未实现可能性的用法，以及与过去事实相反的虚拟假设，也是考试中高频考查的语法点。掌握这个句子的结构和时态用法，可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句分析中。

This statistic represents a flood of issues we've failed to confront as a nation.

第4段，第1句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，定语从句省略关系代词并修饰宾语的用法也十分常见，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

It also highlights one truth: We're missing out on valuable opportunities to bridge the differences that divide us.

第4段，第2句

同位语从句解释抽象名词、定语从句修饰先行词、不定式作后置定语，这三种结构都是四六级和考研的高频句式。特别是同位语从句与定语从句的区分是经典考点，本句提供了标准范例，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

However, by honoring King's legacy, we can get our country back on the path toward true equity.

第4段，第3句

本句成分较丰富：包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、方式状语，覆盖了简单句的多种成分类型；特别是 'get + 宾语 + 宾补' 结构是学习者易混淆的点，同时方式状语前置需要学习者识别并跳过干扰，具有较好的训练价值。

Students — and adults for that matter — simply cannot understand the conflicts we have today without understanding what caused them in the first place.

第5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 + 定语从句修饰宾语 + 介词短语状语内嵌宾语从句。这种多层嵌套结构在学术文本和议论文中频繁出现,掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句子的分析中,代表性强。

A recent survey found that 77 percent of Americans believe the nation is "more divided than ever before".

第7段，第2句

"调查/研究 + found/showed + that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中非常高频的句式，用于引述研究结果；宾语从句嵌套以及引导词省略也是考试中反复出现的考点。掌握本句结构后，学生能迁移到大量同类新闻报道和学术文本中。

Instead, they should compel us to address our shared issues head-on.

第7段，第4句

覆盖主谓宾补（宾语补足语为不定式）结构，可练习识别情态动词谓语、宾语补足语与宾语的区别、以及状语位置，成分种类较丰富，适合巩固基本句型。

We are not, as some would suggest, living in a "post-racial society".

第8段，第1句

插入成分 "as some would suggest" 是学术写作和议论文中常见的引述结构,主句的否定表态也是典型的观点陈述方式,句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,具有很强的代表性。

We simply cannot afford to keep our heads buried in the sand when it comes to racial inequity.

第8段，第2句

情态动词加不定式宾语、以及 "when" 引导的状语从句,都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。"keep...buried" 的使役结构和 "when it comes to" 的固定表达也是常考点,本句具有较强的典型性和迁移价值

Unless we get honest about intolerance, bias, and how these social diseases impact the ways we treat one another, injustice will continue to haunt us.

第8段，第3句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点：系表结构作谓语、介词短语作状语、宾语从句与定语从句的嵌套识别、省略关系代词的定语从句、"the way" 的特殊用法。这些都是基础学习者需要反复练习的易错点,且在一个句子中集中出现,训练性价比高。

Let's continue to build a better, more inclusive nation; and in the words of Martin Luther King Jr., "A society at peace with itself, a society that can live with its conscience."

第9段，第2句

祈使句 + 引语 + 限制性定语从句的组合,在演讲、议论文体中较为常见,尤其引语中嵌入定语从句修饰抽象名词的结构,属于四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似论证结构,具有较强的迁移价值。

It is struggling to transform fiction into reality.

第51题，A

"主语 + be + 现在分词 + 不定式状语" 是英语中常见的简单句句式，进行时搭配不定式表目的或内容较为典型，学习后可迁移到类似结构。

It still has a long way to go before equity can be truly realized.

第51题，C

"have a long way to go" 是英语中表达 "还有很长的路要走" 的典型习语结构，"before" 引导时间状语从句也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态被动语态同样常见。整体结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

What do we learn from the passage about black students in the past 20 years?

第52题 题干

特殊疑问句是四六级和考研阅读理解题目的常见形式,且本句包含多个介词短语作状语的结构在真题中高频出现,学习后可迁移到大量类似句式,典型性较高。

They have come to see the consequences of racial discrimination.

第52题, D

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式目的状语" 是四六级和考研中较常见的句式, 现在完成时和不定式作状语都是高频考点, 具有一定代表性, 掌握后可迁移到类似结构。

How do most Americans view America as a nation according to a recent survey?

第54题 题干

特殊疑问句 + 宾语补足语结构 (view...as...) + 状语 (according to) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 尤其 "view A as B" 和 "according to" 在议论文、说明文中反复出现, 掌握后迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 82 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。

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇8次 · 真题 158 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本篇6次 · 真题 76 句

equity

C1

n. (公司的) 股本, 股权

本篇6次 · 真题 14 句

racial

B2

adj. 种族的

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次 · 真题 205 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 115 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 74 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

battle B1

n. 战斗

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

confront B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

compel B2

v. 强迫, 迫使

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

discrimination

C1

n. 歧视

本篇2次·真题 15 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

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 160 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 99 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇1次·真题 69 句

conflict

B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 66 句

realize

B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 44 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

persuade B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 23 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇1次·真题 23 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 18 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 17 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇1次·真题 16 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 14 句

acceptance

B2

n. 接受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

commit

B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

disagree

A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

disrupt

C1

v. 扰乱;中断

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

restore

B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

shared

A2

adj. 共享的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

equality

B2

n. 平等

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

joint

B1

adj. 共同的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

legacy

C1

n. 遗产

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

qualified

B2

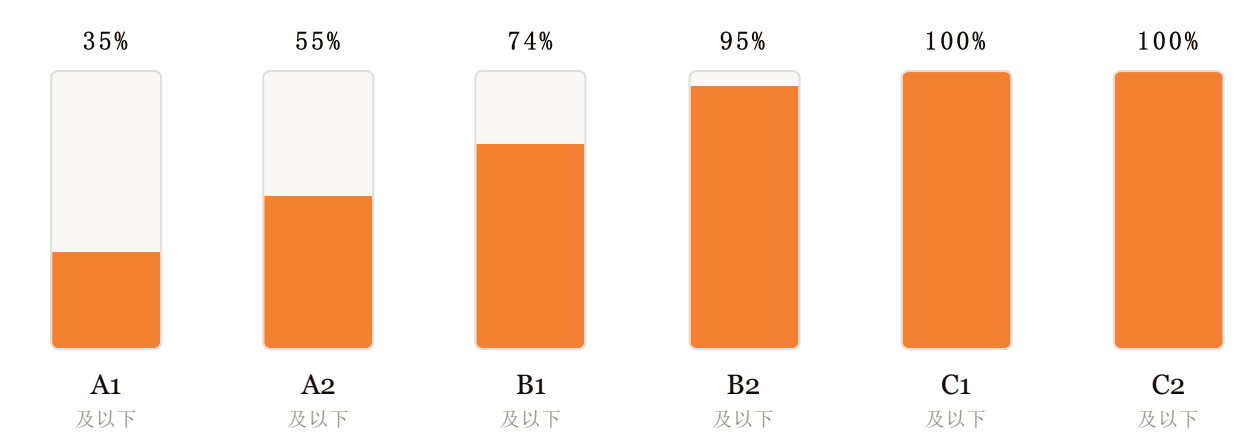
adj. 有资格的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 245 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 245 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 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 245 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

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Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2025年12月·第1套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·尊老美德的文化与社会介绍 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12月·第1套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第1套(2025-12) • 英语六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

尊老是中华民族的传统美德，深深植根于中国人的思想和行为中，是人们普遍遵守的行为规范和社会准则。在当今的中国，这种美德得到广泛传承。社会各界积极营造敬老助老的社会氛围。为老年人提供便利服务已成为社会共识，例如社区专门开设长者食堂，公共场所配置优先座位。政府还出台了一系列政策，为老年人的权益提供有力保障。尊老是社会和谐与发展的重要基石，有助于培育良好的社会氛围，推动整个社会文明进步。

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。

Respecting the elderly is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. Deeply rooted in the thoughts and behavior of the Chinese people, it is a code of conduct and a social norm that people widely observe. In China today, this virtue is widely carried forward. People from all walks of life actively foster a social atmosphere of respecting and helping the elderly. Providing convenient services for the elderly has become a social consensus. For example, communities open special canteens for the elderly, and public places provide priority seats. The government has also introduced a series of policies, providing strong protection for the rights and interests of the elderly. Respecting the elderly is an important cornerstone of social harmony and development, helping to foster a sound social atmosphere and promote the civilized progress of the whole society.

【衔接】首句两句间用代词承接

首句较长，定稿拆成两句后，第二小句主语沿用 it 指代 Respecting the elderly（尊老是中华民族的传统美德），避免重复 respecting the elderly，读来连贯。

第2句 this virtue 回指上文

这种美德得到广泛传承 译为 this virtue 承接首句的 a traditional virtue，用指示代词把前后两句的"美德"勾连，不再重复全称。

第3、4句间补过渡显逻辑

第3句讲"社会各界营造氛围"、第4句讲"提供服务成共识"，是"总—分"递进，可在第4句前不另加关联词、靠 has become a social consensus 自然承接；其后 For example 已明确引出例证，逻辑链清楚。

末句 contributing 收束全篇

末句以 Respecting the elderly 回扣首句同一概念，首尾呼应，使整篇形成"定义—传承—举措—意义"的闭环，无需额外关联词。

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】尊老美德的文化与社会介绍

整段在客观介绍"尊老"这一中华传统美德的内涵、当下传承现状与社会意义，属典型的中国文化 / 社会现象介绍语体。开篇 尊老是中华民族的传统美德 直接给出定义性陈述，全篇都在讲"现在是什么样"，语体客观、正式，用词宜稳重大方，不带个人情绪。这一基调决定了下面以一般现在时为主、专名取约定俗成或意译。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是对一个长期存在的传统美德及其当下现状的客观陈述，讲的是"普遍如此、现在如此"的事实，而非一次性的过去事件，如 是人们普遍遵守的行为规范和社会准则、在当今的中国，这种美德得到广泛传承 都是描述常态。故全篇默认一般现在时；唯"政府还出台了一系列政策"含"已完成"意味，可在该处用现在完成时偏离。

【译法】尊老

拟定统一译法 respecting the elderly（或名词化 respect for the elderly）。取意译而非逐字，因为 尊老 在文中反复作主语出现，需全篇用同一译法；the elderly 作"老年人"群体的约定俗成说法，比 old people 更得体。

中华民族

拟定统一译法 the Chinese nation。取约定俗成译名，对应 尊老是中华民族的传统美德，避免写成 Chinese people（那是"中国人"）造成与下文重复混淆。

长者食堂

拟定统一译法 canteens for the elderly（或 community canteens for seniors）。取意译加解释，社区专门开设长者食堂 是文化负载的新兴服务名，直译 elder canteen 不达意，宜点明"供老年人就餐的食堂"。

1. 尊老是中华民族的传统美德，深深植根于中国人的思想和行为中，是人们普遍遵守的行为规范和社会准则。

【主干】 **尊老**是传统美德 (主语策略：原句主语)

中文已有明确主语"尊老"，提取 尊老是中华民族的传统美德 作主干：主语 Respecting the elderly (动名词短语作主语)，系动词 is，表语 a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation。这是全句的英文骨架。

【降级】 **两个补充信息降级**

主干之外有两段补充：深深植根于中国人的思想和行为中 降级成过去分词短语 deeply rooted in... 作后置定语/插入成分；是人们普遍遵守的行为规范和社会准则 与主干并列同主语，可用 and 接第二个表语 a code of conduct... that people widely observe，把"人们普遍遵守"改写成定语从句挂到 code 上，而不是再起一个流水句。

【语法】 **时态**

回指全篇基调，陈述长期事实，用一般现在时 is。

单复数与冠词

a traditional virtue 单数加不定冠词 a (一种美德)；the Chinese nation 特指中华民族用 the；thoughts and behavior 中 thoughts 可数复数、behavior 通常不可数不加 s。

主谓一致

主语 Respecting the elderly 是动名词短语，视作单数，谓语用 is 而非 are。

【译文】 **Respecting the elderly is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. Deeply rooted in the thoughts and behavior of the Chinese people, it is a code of conduct and a social norm that people widely observe.**

2. 在当今的中国，这种美德得到广泛传承。

【主干】 **美德**被广泛传承 (主语策略：转被动)

这种美德得到广泛传承 中"得到.....传承"是被动含义，把承受者"这种美德"提作主语：主语 this virtue，谓语 is widely carried forward (被动语态)。“在当今的中国”作时间/地点状语 in China today 前置。

【降级】 **状语前置即可**

本句结构简单，主干外只有 在当今的中国 一个状语，译作 In China today 放句首即可，无需复杂降级。

【语法】 **语态**

被动 is carried forward，对应“得到传承”。

时态

陈述当今常态，回指基调用一般现在时 is。

指代

"这种美德"承接上句，用 this virtue 指代，与上文 a traditional virtue 呼应。

【译文】 **In China today, this virtue is widely carried forward.**

3. 社会各界积极营造敬老助老的社会氛围。

【主干】 社会各界营造氛围 (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文主语明确, 提取 社会各界积极营造敬老助老的社会氛围 作主干: 主语 People from all walks of life, 谓语 actively foster/create, 宾语 a social atmosphere.

【降级】 敬老助老作定语

敬老助老的 是修饰"氛围"的成分, 降级成介词短语/定语 of respecting and helping the elderly 后置修饰 atmosphere, 而非堆在名词前译成一长串前置形容词。

【语法】 时态

陈述常态, 回指基调用一般现在时 foster。

单复数

the elderly 表老年人群体, 作复数概念, 不加 s; a social atmosphere 单数加 a。

用词搭配

"营造氛围"地道搭配为 foster/create an atmosphere, "社会各界"用习惯说法 people from all walks of life 或 all sectors of society。

【译文】 People from all walks of life actively foster a social atmosphere of respecting and helping the elderly.

4. 为老年人提供便利服务已成为社会共识, 例如社区专门开设长者食堂, 公共场所配置优先座位。

【主干】 提供便利服务成为共识 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主干取 为老年人提供便利服务已成为社会共识: 用动名词短语 Providing convenient services for the elderly 作主语, 谓语 has become, 表语 a social consensus。后半的两个"例如"是举例, 归入降级处理。

【降级】 两例并列举证

例如社区专门开设长者食堂, 公共场所配置优先座位 是对主句的举例, 用 for example/for instance 引出, 两个例子是并列分句: communities open canteens for the elderly, and public places provide priority seats。可另起一句或用破折号衔接, 避免与主句挤成一句残句。

【语法】 时态

"已成为"含已完成意味, 此处偏离基调用现在完成时 has become; 举例的两件事是常态做法, 用一般现在时 open/provide。

单复数

举例的 communities、public places、priority seats 均用复数 (泛指多个社区/场所/座位); canteens 复数。

主谓一致

主语动名词短语 Providing... 视作单数, 谓语 has become 用单数。

【译文】 Providing convenient services for the elderly has become a social consensus. For example, communities open special canteens for the elderly, and public places provide priority seats.

5. 政府还出台了一系列政策，为老年人的权益提供有力保障。

【主干】 政府出台一系列政策（主语策略：原句主语）

主干取 政府还出台了一系列政策：主语 The government，谓语 has also introduced，宾语 a series of policies。后半“为老年人的权益提供有力保障”是政策的目的/结果，降级处理。

【降级】 目的成分降级

为老年人的权益提供有力保障 是“出台政策”的目的/作用，降级成现在分词短语 providing strong protection for the rights and interests of the elderly 作伴随状语，挂在主句后；不另起平铺一个并列句。

【语法】 时态

“还出台了”强调已完成的举措，用现在完成时 has introduced，与上句 has become 一致地处理“已经做了”的语义。

单复数

a series of policies 中 policies 复数；rights and interests 权益用复数固定搭配。

介词搭配

“为……提供保障”用 provide protection for...；“权益”惯用 the rights and interests of the elderly。

【译文】 The government has also introduced a series of policies, providing strong protection for the rights and interests of the elderly.

6. 尊老是社会和谐与发展的重要基石，有助于培育良好的社会氛围，推动整个社会文明进步。

【主干】 尊老是重要基石（主语策略：原句主语）

主干取 尊老是社会和谐与发展的重要基石：主语沿用 glossary 定的 Respecting the elderly，系动词 is，表语 an important cornerstone of social harmony and development。后两个分句是其作用，降级处理。

【降级】 两个作用并列降级

有助于培育良好的社会氛围，推动整个社会文明进步 是“基石”的两项作用，降级成现在分词短语 helping to foster a sound social atmosphere and promote the civilized progress of society，用 and 并列两个动词，挂在主句后作伴随状语，而非另起两个流水句。

【语法】 时态

陈述普遍意义，回指基调用一般现在时 is/helping。

主谓一致

主语 Respecting the elderly 动名词单数，谓语 is 用单数。

单复数与冠词

an important cornerstone 单数加 an；a sound social atmosphere 单数加 a；society 泛指社会整体不加冠词。

【译文】 Respecting the elderly is an important cornerstone of social harmony and development, helping to foster a sound social atmosphere and promote the civilized progress of the whole society.

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