

2025年12月·第3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3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 18 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3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**.

The History and Meaning of Colored Traffic Lights

A) Timed traffic lights are set according to schedules that are supposed to coordinate with peak traffic hours. Cities need to monitor and update signal light time schedules at least every two years to keep these systems effective. In Los Angeles, California, an ambitious project to go a step further and synchronize(使同步) every red light in Los Angeles cost over 400 million dollars. Ask a resident of the city and they are likely to agree that saving time on the road is well worth it. If implemented nationwide, synchronization could shave 10% off traffic congestion(堵塞) and 20% off air pollution. Congestion costs time, money, and lives. Big data can help improve how millions of people safely share the road. However, none of this would be possible without the traffic light!

定时交通信号灯根据应当与高峰交通时段相协调的时刻表进行设置。城市需要至少每两年监测和更新信号灯时间安排,以保持这些系统的有效性。在加利福尼亚州洛杉矶,一项更进一步同步洛杉矶每个红灯的雄心勃勃的项目耗资超过4亿美元。问问这座城市的居民,他们很可能会认为节省道路上的时间非常值得。如果在全国范围内实施,同步化可以减少10%的交通拥堵和20%的空气污染。拥堵浪费时间、金钱和生命。大数据可以帮助改善数百万人安全共享道路的方式。然而,如果没有交通信号灯,这一切都不可能实现!

B) The first traffic light was invented in London in the 1860's, but it was hardly recognizable — or effective. It had been adapted from the railroad signal system by a railway manager, John Peak Knight, in 1868. The railroads used red gas lights at night to signal stops and green gas lights during

the daytime. Knight installed a similar gas light, semaphore(臂板信号) system near London's Westminster Bridge in December of 1868.

第一个交通信号灯于19世纪60年代在伦敦发明,但它几乎无法辨认——也不有效。1868年,铁路管理者 John Peak Knight将铁路信号系统进行了改造。铁路在夜间使用红色气灯来示意停车,白天则使用绿色气灯。Knight于1868年12月在伦敦威斯敏斯特桥附近安装了一套类似的气灯臂板信号系统。

- C) The life of the first traffic light signal was short-lived. A gas leak caused one of the signal lights to explode on its police officer operator within a month of being installed.

第一个交通信号灯的寿命很短。在安装后不到一个月,煤气泄漏导致其中一个信号灯在其警察操作员身上爆炸。

- D) Automating traffic signals stalled after the London incident. Forty years passed before cars crowding city streets urged the development of traffic lights in the United States. London would not see another traffic light until 1929.

伦敦事故后,交通信号自动化陷入停滞。四十年过去了,拥挤城市街道的汽车才促使美国发展交通信号灯。伦敦直到1929年才再次出现交通信号灯。

- E) The United States is a car culture like no other country. Unlike most European cities that started urban planning when horses were high-tech, many cities in the United States were designed around urban sprawl, suburban tracts, and motor cars.

美国的汽车文化不同于任何其他国家。与大多数欧洲城市在马匹还是高科技时代就开始城市规划不同,美国的许多城市是围绕城市扩张、郊区地带和机动车辆设计的。

- F) As traffic and cities grew, so did the race to solve growing traffic problems. The first traffic signals were semaphores. Semaphores are towers with moving arms signaling for traffic to stop or go. They could be manual or automatic. There was no consistent design. Various models were invented and put into place in cities as the need arose.

随着交通和城市的发展,解决日益严重的交通问题的竞赛也在进行。最早的交通信号是臂板信号。臂板信号是带有移动臂的塔,示意交通停止或通行。它们可以是手动的或自动的。没有统一的设计。随着需求的出现,各种型号被发明并安装在城市中。

- G) In 1912, Lester Wire was a police officer exhausted by traffic at Main Street and 200 South. He developed a manually switched stop light. The four-sided box, raised on a ten-foot pole, looked like a birdhouse and was operated manually by an officer. The officer would flip a switch to change between the dipped red and green lights.

1912年,Lester Wire是一名因Main Street和200 South的交通而疲惫不堪的警察。他开发了一种手动切换的停车灯。这个四面的盒子安装在十英尺高的杆子上,看起来像鸟屋,由警察手动操作。警察会拨动开关在倾斜的红灯和绿灯之间切换。

- H) Like the 1910 semaphore, the first electric signal used words. However, the words were no longer written on arms that raised and fell. The words "stop" or "move" were on lights. The posts lit up on each of four corner-posts around an intersection(十字路口). It was not automated, though. A booth with an operator was required to flip the switches.

与1910年的臂板信号一样,第一个电子信号使用文字。然而,文字不再写在升降的臂上。'停止'或'通行'的字样在灯上。灯柱在十字路口周围的四个角柱上点亮。但它不是自动化的。需要一个带操作员的岗亭来拨动开关。

- I) The system allowed police officers to move from the middle of the street to a corner. From that vantage(有利地位), an officer could oversee the crowd. If an emergency vehicle came, the officer could flip a switch and clear the intersection by triggering all red lights. The emergency vehicle could now pass effortlessly. Finally, in San Francisco the first red and green electric light system that could be operated automatically (or manually) was introduced in 1917.

该系统使警察能够从街道中间移动到角落。从那个有利位置,警察可以监督人群。如果有紧急车辆到来,警察可以拨动开关,通过触发所有红灯来清空十字路口。紧急车辆现在可以毫不费力地通过。最后,1917年在旧金山引入了第一个可以自动(或手动)操作的红绿电子灯系统。

- J) In 1920, the first three-color light system was introduced in Detroit — also known as Motor City, USA. The evolution of traffic light signals could not have a more appropriate context than Motor City. Ford Motor Company was founded in Detroit in 1903 (and other motor companies followed). Ford made cars affordable for more common people, rather than the wealthy, by creating larger scale factory production.

1920年,第一个三色灯系统在底特律引入——也被称为美国汽车城。交通信号灯的演变在汽车城这个背景下再合适不过了。福特汽车公司于1903年在底特律成立(其他汽车公司随后跟进)。福特通过创建更大规模的工厂生产,使汽车对更普通的人而非富人来说变得可负担。

- K) Stop and go were insufficient for the new volumes of cars zooming through intersections. Streets were full of new numbers of cars in addition to delivery wagons, bustling crowds, bicycles, horse-drawn carriages, and street cars. The introduction of the cautionary yellow light helped increase driver safety, decreasing accidents that come from running red lights.

对于呼啸通过十字路口的新增车辆数量来说,停止和通行是不够的。街道上除了满载的新车数量外,还有送货马车、熙攘的人群、自行车、马车和有轨电车。警示黄灯的引入有助于提高驾驶员安全性,减少闯红灯造成的事故。

- L) Stop lights were incredibly important in chaotic city streets. Crosswalks weren't even introduced until 1951. The first pedestrian fatality in the United States was in 1899.

停车灯在混乱的城市街道上极其重要。人行横道甚至直到1951年才被引入。美国第一起行人死亡事故发生于1899年。

- M) The development of the modern traffic light may have started in London, but it grew up in the United States. In Cleveland, an African-American inventor named Garrett Morgan came up with an affordable, patented traffic signal. The yellow light made intersections safer than the old stop and go system. The new design was inexpensive enough that it allowed the installation of a lot more lights.

现代交通信号灯的发展可能始于伦敦,但它在美国成长起来。在克利夫兰,一位名叫Garrett Morgan的非裔美国发明家提出了一种经济实惠、获得专利的交通信号。黄灯使十字路口比旧的停止和通行系统更安全。新设计足够便宜,使得可以安装更多的灯。

- N) Morgan sold the patent to General Electric — and the spread of the traffic light was green lighted. Green means go. It is that simple, but it's still best to check both ways for oncoming traffic that may not be paying attention or is running the light. Yellow means slow down and prepare to stop. It does not mean full-throttle(全速) ahead. While you may get away with gunning it into the intersection, running a yellow can lead to tickets and dangerous accidents. Red lights are a clear and consistent warning to stop. Even where right turns are allowed on red lights, you must come to a complete stop before turning right. You must also yield to any through traffic, which has the right of way. In

most states and cities, you can take a right on red unless otherwise indicated. New York City does not allow a right on red.

Morgan将专利出售给通用电气——交通信号灯的推广获得了绿灯。绿色意味着通行。就这么简单,但最好还是向两边查看可能没有注意或正在闯红灯的迎面而来的车辆。黄色意味着减速并准备停车。它并不意味着全速前进。虽然你可能侥幸冲进十字路口,但闯红灯可能导致罚单和危险事故。红灯是明确且一致的停车警告。即使在允许红灯右转的地方,你也必须在右转前完全停车。你还必须让行任何直行车辆,它们拥有通行权。在大多数州和城市,除非另有说明,你可以在红灯时右转。纽约市不允许红灯右转。

- O) Red arrows mean you cannot turn right on a red in most states. The green arrow, in these cases, is the only time you can make the turn. However, you can take a right on a red arrow after a full stop in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Washington State and Wyoming.

在大多数州,红色箭头意味着你不能在红灯时右转。在这些情况下,只有绿色箭头才是你可以转弯的时机。然而,在伊利诺伊州、堪萨斯州、路易斯安那州、马里兰州、密歇根州、新罕布什尔州、北达科他州、俄勒冈州、南卡罗来纳州、犹他州、华盛顿州和怀俄明州,你可以在完全停车后在红色箭头时右转。

- P) Flashing Red is the same as a stop sign, generally used at four-way intersections where there is minimal traffic. When arriving at a flashing red light, make a full and complete stop. Flashing Red Arrows similarly mean to stop and then proceed to take the turn. Flashing Yellow lights mean yield or signal caution, like outside of a fire station. There are no all-direction flashing yellow lights, since it is prohibited in the United States. If you have a flashing yellow light, you are to yield to oncoming traffic.

闪烁红灯与停车标志相同,通常用于交通流量最小的四向十字路口。当遇到闪烁红灯时,要完全彻底地停车。闪烁红色箭头同样意味着停车然后继续转弯。闪烁黄灯意味着让行或示意谨慎,就像在消防站外一样。美国没有全向闪烁黄灯,因为这是被禁止的。如果你有闪烁黄灯,你应该让行迎面而来的车辆。

- Q) Flashing Yellow Arrows are part of a four-signal traffic light. These are used in some states after a protected green turn signal, or arrow, but before a steady yellow arrow. When a flashing yellow arrow is shown, you can take the turn after yielding to pedestrians and traffic. Steady Yellow Arrows maintain the normal yellow light caution in three-light signals, meaning to stop or prepare to stop. In a four-signal system that has a flashing yellow arrow, the steady yellow arrow is a signal that the yield period is ending. The red arrow is about to start. Vehicles should stop if safely possible. Traffic tickets are possible for running a steady yellow arrow.

闪烁黄色箭头是四信号交通灯的一部分。在一些州,这些在受保护的绿色转向信号或箭头之后但在稳定黄色箭头之前使用。当显示闪烁黄色箭头时,你可以在让行行人和车辆后转弯。稳定黄色箭头在三灯信号中保持正常的黄灯警示,意味着停车或准备停车。在具有闪烁黄色箭头的四信号系统中,稳定黄色箭头是让行期结束的信号。红色箭头即将开始。车辆应该在安全的情况下停车。闯稳定黄色箭头可能导致交通罚单。

- R) Traffic light meaning is fairly consistent across the board with various deviations. Green means it's safe to proceed (though you should still exercise caution). Yellow means caution and yield. Red means danger and stop. Always drive defensively and obey traffic signals.

交通灯的含义在各个方面相当一致,只有各种偏差。绿色意味着可以安全通行(尽管你仍应谨慎行事)。黄色意味着谨慎和让行。红色意味着危险和停车。始终进行防御性驾驶并遵守交通信号。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Upon seeing a flashing yellow arrow, a driver should let pedestrians and traffic pass first before taking the turn.

看到闪烁的黄色箭头时,驾驶员应该先让行人和车辆通过,然后再转弯。

【答案】 Q 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 闪烁黄色箭头 + 先让行后转弯

【定位】 When a flashing yellow arrow is shown, you can take the turn after yielding to pedestrians and traffic.

出现闪烁的黄色箭头时, 你可以在先给行人和过往车辆让行之后再转弯。

【改写】 flashing yellow arrow ↔ **flashing yellow arrow**

术语原样复现

let pedestrians and traffic pass first before taking the turn ↔

you can take the turn after yielding to pedestrians and traffic

yield = 让行的同义改写

【辨邻】 P 段同样出现 flashing yellow 等词, 但讨论的是 Flashing Yellow lights mean yield or signal caution 这类整盏闪黄灯, 没有提“先让行后转弯”这一动作链条, 所以不是题 36 的源头段。

Flashing Yellow lights mean yield or signal caution, like outside of a fire station

37. The red and green automatic traffic light system originated in an American city.

红绿灯自动交通信号系统起源于一个美国城市。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 首套自动红绿灯信号 + 美国城市

【定位】 Finally, in San Francisco the first red and green electric light system that could be operated automatically (or manually) was introduced in 1917.

最后, 在旧金山, 首套可自动 (或手动) 运行的红绿灯电灯系统于 1917 年问世。

【改写】 red and green automatic traffic light system ↔

the first red and green electric light system that could be operated automatically (or manually)

automatic 与 automatically 同根改写

originated in an American city ↔ **in San Francisco**

下位地名替上位描述

【辨邻】 J 段同样讲美国城市 Detroit 与首次出现，但所述是 the first three-color light system 而非题干的 “red and green automatic”，少了“两色 + 自动”这关键限定，覆盖不全。

In 1920, the first three-color light system was introduced in Detroit

G 段虽也讲红绿灯 between the dipped red and green lights，但明确说 operated manually by an officer，不是 automatic，故不是题 37 源头段。

He developed a manually switched stop light

38. Residents of an American city tend to share the opinion that time saved on the road justifies the cost of upgrading its traffic light system.

一个美国城市的居民倾向于认为在道路上节省的时间证明升级其交通信号系统的成本是合理的。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 美国某市居民认为省时间值回升级成本

【定位】 Ask a resident of the city and they are likely to agree that saving time on the road is well worth it.

你去问问这座城市的居民，他们多半会同意：在路上省下的时间，绝对值回投入。

【改写】 Residents of an American city tend to share the opinion ↔

Ask a resident of the city and they are likely to agree

复数与单数态度的同义改写

time saved on the road justifies the cost of upgrading its traffic light system ↔

saving time on the road is well worth it

well worth it = 物有所值

39. Mass production of cars made it possible for ordinary people to buy them.

汽车的大规模生产使普通人能够购买汽车。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 汽车的大规模生产让普通人买得起

【定位】 Ford made cars affordable for more common people, rather than the wealthy, by creating larger scale factory production.

福特通过创立更大规模的工厂生产，使汽车不再只属于富人，而是变成普通人也买得起的东西。

【改写】 Mass production of cars ↔ **creating larger scale factory production**

工厂规模化生产 = 大规模生产

made it possible for ordinary people to buy them ↔

made cars affordable for more common people, rather than the wealthy

affordable = made it possible to buy

【辨邻】 **E** E 段虽提及 The United States is a car culture like no other country 等汽车扩张背景，但并未陈述“大规模生产让普通人买得起汽车”这一具体机制。

many cities in the United States were designed around urban sprawl, suburban tracts, and motor cars

40. What a traffic light means is almost the same everywhere despite some variations.

尽管存在一些差异,交通信号灯的含义在各地几乎相同。

【答案】 **R** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 信号灯含义到处几乎一样、有些差异

【定位】 Traffic light meaning is fairly consistent across the board with various deviations.

总体来看,红绿灯的含义大体上保持一致,只是存在一些差异。

【改写】 almost the same everywhere ↔ **fairly consistent across the board**

across the board = everywhere

despite some variations ↔ **with various deviations**

with = despite 的让步同义

41. Pedestrian crossings came into being only in the mid-twentieth century.

人行横道仅在二十世纪中叶才出现。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 人行横道仅在 20 世纪中叶才出现

【定位】 Crosswalks weren't even introduced until 1951.

人行横道甚至直到 1951 年才出现。

【改写】 Pedestrian crossings ↔ **Crosswalks**

同义词替换

came into being only in the mid-twentieth century ↔ **weren't even introduced until 1951**

until 1951 = 直到 20 世纪中叶才

42. People raced to address increasing traffic problems along with the expansion of cities and traffic.

随着城市和交通的扩张,人们竞相解决日益严重的交通问题。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】城市与交通扩张 + 解决交通问题的竞赛

【定位】As traffic and cities grew, so did the race to solve growing traffic problems.
随着交通和城市的扩张，解决日益严重的交通问题的竞赛也愈演愈烈。

【改写】People raced to address increasing traffic problems ↔

so did the race to solve growing traffic problems

race + address ≈ race + solve

along with the expansion of cities and traffic ↔ **As traffic and cities grew**
expansion 是 grew 的名词化

43. When the warning yellow light was introduced, driving became safer and traffic accidents reduced.

当黄色警告灯被引入时，驾驶变得更加安全，交通事故减少了。

【答案】K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】黄灯被引入后驾驶更安全、事故减少

【定位】The introduction of the cautionary yellow light helped increase driver safety, decreasing accidents that come from running red lights.

警示性黄灯的引入帮助提高了驾驶者的安全，减少了因闯红灯导致的事故。

【改写】the warning yellow light was introduced ↔ **The introduction of the cautionary yellow light**
warning = cautionary 同义形容词

driving became safer and traffic accidents reduced ↔

helped increase driver safety, decreasing accidents

increase driver safety = 驾驶变安全；decreasing = reduced

44. The signal system on the railroad served as the basis for the first traffic light.

铁路上的信号系统是第一个交通信号灯的基础。

【答案】B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】铁路信号系统是首盏红绿灯的基础

【定位】It had been adapted from the railroad signal system by a railway manager, John Peak Knight, in 1868.

它是 1868 年由铁路经理 John Peak Knight 仿照铁路信号系统改造而来的。

【改写】The signal system on the railroad ↔ **the railroad signal system**
of/on 与定语顺序的等价

served as the basis for the first traffic light ↔

It had been adapted from the railroad signal system

adapted from = served as the basis for

【辨邻】 F 段把最早信号灯描述为 The first traffic signals were semaphores, 并没有提到 “railroad signal system” 作为基础, 故不是题 44 源头段。

The first traffic signals were semaphores

45. Even though a green light signals "go", attention should be paid to traffic on either side in case some driver is being careless or ignoring a red light.

即使绿灯表示“通行”, 也应注意两侧的交通情况, 以防某些驾驶员粗心大意或无视红灯。

【答案】 N 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 绿灯也要留意两侧、防有人闯红灯

【定位】 Green means go. It is that simple, but it's still best to check both ways for oncoming traffic that may not be paying attention or is running the light.

绿灯表示通行。就这么简单, 但最好还是双向都看一下, 留意那些可能心不在焉、或者正在闯红灯的对向车辆。

【改写】 Even though a green light signals "go" ↔ **Green means go. It is that simple**

“signals go” 与 “means go” 同义

attention should be paid to traffic on either side ↔

it's still best to check both ways for oncoming traffic

both ways = either side, check = pay attention

in case some driver is being careless or ignoring a red light ↔

may not be paying attention or is running the light

running the light = ignoring a red light; not paying attention = careless

【辨邻】 R 段虽提及 Green means it's safe to proceed (though you should still exercise caution), 但没有具体说“两侧来车”和“有人闯红灯”, 覆盖不到题干这两个关键细节。

Green means it's safe to proceed (though you should still exercise caution)

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

18 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

以洛杉矶斥资 4 亿多美元同步全市红灯为例, 谈红绿灯协同 (synchronization) 对缓解拥堵、减污染、保命的价值; 居民普遍认为省下的路上时间值回票价。

信息指纹

洛杉矶 4 亿美元同步红灯

B 讲第一盏红绿灯 1868 年由铁路经理 John Peak Knight 仿照铁路信号系统在伦敦威斯敏斯特桥附近安装，是煤气信号灯。

信息指纹 1868 伦敦煤气信号灯由铁路系统改造

C 第一盏红绿灯短命：安装不到一个月就因煤气泄漏在操作警员身上爆炸。

信息指纹 煤气泄漏炸伤警察

D 伦敦事故后红绿灯研发停滞 40 年，直到美国城市汽车拥堵才推动其发展；伦敦直到 1929 年才再现红绿灯。

信息指纹 停滞 40 年与 1929 伦敦再现

E 比较美国与欧洲的城市规划：美国是独一无二的汽车文化，许多城市的设计围绕郊区蔓延与汽车展开。

信息指纹 美国汽车文化与城市规划

F 随着交通和城市的扩张，人们竞相解决日益严重的交通问题；最早的信号是没有统一设计的臂板信号机。

信息指纹 交通与城市同步扩张引发解题竞赛

G 1912 年 Lester Wire 警官在 Main Street 与 200 South 路口疲于指挥交通，发明了一种鸟笼状、十英尺高杆、人工拨动的红绿停车灯。

信息指纹 1912 Lester Wire 鸟笼式手动灯

H 首盏电动信号灯仍用文字 stop / move，灯装在十字路口四角立柱上，但仍非自动，需要操作员在岗亭里拨开关。

信息指纹 四角立柱文字电动灯仍需岗亭操作

I 新系统让警察从路中央退到路口角落，可统观全局并为应急车辆清场；1917 年旧金山首次出现可自动（或手动）运行的红绿电灯系统。

信息指纹 1917 旧金山首套自动红绿电灯

J 1920 年底特律推出首套三色信号灯；底特律是汽车之城，福特 1903 年成立并通过大规模工厂生产让普通人也买得起汽车。

信息指纹 1920 底特律三色灯 + 福特大规模生产

K 仅有红绿两色已不够应付涌入路口的大量汽车；引入警示性黄灯帮助提升驾驶安全、减少因闯红灯导致的事故。

信息指纹 黄灯引入提升安全、减事故

L 停车灯在混乱街道上至关重要；人行横道直到 1951 年才出现；美国首例行人致死发生于 1899 年。

信息指纹 1951 人行横道首次出现

M 现代红绿灯虽起源于伦敦，但在美国壮大；克利夫兰的非裔发明家 Garrett Morgan 设计了价格亲民、可推广的带黄灯专利信号灯。

信息指纹 Morgan 廉价专利黄灯信号灯

N Morgan 把专利卖给通用电气，红绿灯由此普及；段末解释绿、黄、红三色的具体含义，并强调绿灯下仍要警惕两侧来车与闯红灯者。

信息指纹 Morgan 卖专利给 GE + 绿灯仍要警惕两侧

O 红色箭头多数州不允许右转；列举可在红色箭头下完全停车后右转的十二个州。

信息指纹 红箭头右转的州名清单

P 闪烁红灯等同停车标志；闪烁红色箭头需先停后转；闪烁黄灯表示让行或警示，美国禁止全向闪烁黄灯。

信息指纹 闪烁红/黄灯规则与禁全向闪黄

Q 闪烁黄色箭头是四相位信号灯的一部分；遇闪烁黄色箭头时须先让行行人和车辆再转弯；稳定黄色箭头意味停或准备停。

信息指纹 闪烁黄箭头让行后再转

R

总体上各类信号灯含义大体一致，存在一些差异；绿表通行、黄表警示让行、红表危险停止；始终防御性驾驶并遵守信号。

信息指纹

信号灯含义大体一致但有差异

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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。

Cities need to monitor and update signal light time schedules at least every two years to keep these systems effective.

A段，第2句

"主语 + need + to do... + to do (目的)" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达需求或建议的句式，不定式作宾语和目的状语的搭配在真题中频繁出现，学习后可直接迁移至同类句型

If implemented nationwide, synchronization could shave 10% off traffic congestion(堵塞) and 20% off air pollution.

A段，第5句

条件状语从句前置加主句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式,条件状语从句的省略结构也是高频考点,本句结构具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Forty years passed before cars crowding city streets urged the development of traffic lights in the United States.

D段，第2句

before 引导的时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，现在分词作后置定语修饰主语也是高频考点。这种 "主句 + before 从句" 的时间对比结构在历史叙述和说明文中反复出现，典型性较高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

London would not see another traffic light until 1929.

D段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语四种基本成分，结构完整但成分种类较单一。时间状语 "until 1929" 具有一定练习价值，可帮助学生区分介词短语作状语与从句的区别。但缺少定语、补语、复杂修饰等易错点，练习收益中等。

As traffic and cities grew, so did the race to solve growing traffic problems.

F段，第1句

主句倒装提供了识别助动词谓语和还原主语位置的练习机会；主语包含后置定语不定式短语，涉及定语识别；从句结构简单但并列主语 ("traffic and cities") 可训练主语识别；整体覆盖主谓倒装、后置定语、并列主语等多个考点，训练价值较高。

Semaphores are towers with moving arms signaling for traffic to stop or go.

F段，第3句

主系表结构清晰，表语部分含介词短语定语和现在分词短语定语两种常见修饰成分，适合练习区分谓语动词与非谓语动词、理解多层定语的修饰关系

The four-sided box, raised on a ten-foot pole, looked like a birdhouse and was operated manually by an officer.

G段，第3句

涵盖主语、并列谓语、表语、后置定语（过去分词短语）、方式状语、施动者状语等多种成分，成分种类较丰富。并列谓语共用主语、过去分词短语作后置定语、被动句的 by 短语都是典型考点，有一定训练价值，但缺少从句等更高阶结构

The system allowed police officers to move from the middle of the street to a corner.

I段，第1句

"allow sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语补足语结构在真题中常见，掌握后可迁移到类似 enable、permit、encourage 等动词的用法

Finally, in San Francisco the first red and green electric light system that could be operated automatically (or manually) was introduced in 1917.

I段，第5句

主句采用被动语态陈述历史事实，定语从句修饰主语中的核心名词，这是英语学术写作和考试真题中极为常见的句式。定语从句把主语与谓语分隔开的结构也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频考点。掌握此类结构后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

The evolution of traffic light signals could not have a more appropriate context than Motor City.

J段，第2句

否定加比较级结构 "could not have a more appropriate context than" 是英语中表达最高级意义的常见修辞手法，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。情态动词加否定的谓语形式、比较从句的省略用法，都是典型的考试句式特征，学习后可迁移到大量类似句型的理解和翻译中。

Streets were full of new numbers of cars in addition to delivery wagons, bustling crowds, bicycles, horse-drawn carriages, and street cars.

K段，第2句

简单句主系表结构在真题中较常见，但本句结构过于基础，缺少从句、非谓语等高频考点句式，迁移价值一般。

Crosswalks weren't even introduced until 1951.

L段，第2句

简单句 + 被动语态 + 时间状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式，具有一定代表性，但因缺少从句或复杂修饰结构，无法充分代表真题中更典型的长难句模式

In Cleveland, an African-American inventor named Garrett Morgan came up with an affordable, patented traffic signal.

M段，第2句

本句虽为简单句,但覆盖了主谓宾、地点状语、后置定语(过去分词短语)等多种成分,且主语较长、包含多层修饰,适合练习在修饰成分较多时准确定位主干和各修饰成分的归属,有一定训练价值。

While you may get away with gunning it into the intersection, running a yellow can lead to tickets and dangerous accidents.

N段，第6句

本句涵盖了动名词短语作主语 ("running a yellow")、动名词短语作介词宾语 ("gunning it into the intersection")、并列宾语 ("tickets and dangerous accidents") 等成分，能让学生练习识别非典型主语和宾语形式。但缺少定语从句、宾语补足语等更复杂的成分类型，训练覆盖面中等。

In most states and cities, you can take a right on red unless otherwise indicated.

N段，第10句

主句加 unless 引导的条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，从句省略也是常见现象，掌握后可迁移到大量类似规则说明类句子。

Flashing Red is the same as a stop sign, generally used at four-way intersections where there is minimal traffic.

P段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、后置定语(过去分词短语)、限制性定语从句、there be 句型等多种成分类型，其中后置定语和定语从句的识别对基础学习者常见易错点，具有中等训练价值。

When arriving at a flashing red light, make a full and complete stop.

P段，第2句

祈使句 + 时间状语短语的组合在日常英语（尤其是说明书、规则、指令类文本）中较为常见，具有一定实用性。"When + 现在分词" 作时间状语的省略结构也是常考点。但祈使句本身在四六级、考研阅读中出现频率不如陈述句和疑问句高，因此典型性中等偏上。

Flashing Red Arrows similarly mean to stop and then proceed to take the turn.

P段，第3句

简单句配合不定式作宾语是常见句式，且宾语部分的并列结构 "to do and then do" 在说明书、指示类文本中较为典型，有一定迁移价值，但整体结构偏基础。

When a flashing yellow arrow is shown, you can take the turn after yielding to pedestrians and traffic.

Q段, 第3句

When 引导的时间状语从句 + 主句,是英语考试中的高频句式,尤其在说明书、规则说明、条件陈述等实用文本中极为常见。情态动词 can 表示许可的用法也是基础必考点。从句使用被动语态,主句使用情态动词,两者结合是典型的规则说明句式,学生掌握后可以在阅读理解、翻译、写作等多个场景中复用,典型性较强。

The red arrow is about to start.

Q段, 第6句

"be about to" 是常见的将来时表达方式,在考试中时有出现,具有一定代表性,但句子整体过于简单,缺乏复杂结构的典型性。

Green means it's safe to proceed (though you should still exercise caution).

R段, 第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 让步状语从句的组合是典型的复合句结构,形式主语 it 与真正主语不定式的搭配也是常考句式。though 引导的让步状语在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,结构代表性较强。

Upon seeing a flashing yellow arrow, a driver should let pedestrians and traffic pass first before taking the turn.

第36题 题干

成分覆盖较丰富: 包含主语、谓语、宾语、宾补、两个时间状语。使役动词"let"的宾补结构"let sb do sth"是常见易错点,需要区分宾语和宾补。两个介词短语状语分别位于句首和句末,训练状语定位能力。适合作为成分划分的中等难度练习句。

People raced to address increasing traffic problems along with the expansion of cities and traffic.

第42题 题干

涵盖主语、谓语、不定式目的状语、介词短语状语等基础成分,成分种类中等,但无宾语、表语、定语从句等易错点,训练价值有限。

Even though a green light signals "go", attention should be paid to traffic on either side in case some driver is being careless or ignoring a red light.

第45题 题干

本句结构为“让步状语从句 + 主句 + 条件状语从句”，是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的复合句式，主句使用被动语态和情态动词表达建议，状语从句表达条件和让步，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 103 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。

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇18次 · 真题 42 句

arrow A2

n. 箭

本篇14次 · 真题 12 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇11次 · 真题 176 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇6次 · 真题 97 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇6次 · 真题 45 句

intersection B2

n. 十字路口，交叉路口

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇5次 · 真题 80 句

motor B1

n. 发动机

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇4次 · 真题 77 句

steady B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇4次 · 真题 20 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本篇4次·真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇3次·真题 119 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇3次·真题 32 句

switch A2

v. 转换

本篇3次·真题 31 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇3次·真题 23 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本篇3次·真题 21 句

flip B1

v. 快速翻转

本篇3次·真题 9 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 126 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题 97 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇2次·真题 94 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇2次·真题 58 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇2次·真题 52 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇2次·真题 50 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇2次·真题 41 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇2次·真题 17 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇2次·真题 14 句

operator B1

n. 操作员

本篇2次·真题 11 句

proceed B2

v. 继续进行

本篇2次·真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇2次·真题 10 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次·真题 181 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 116 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇1次·真题 79 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 41 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

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然
本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境
本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模
本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像
本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的
本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面
本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终
本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低
本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施
本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

urge B2

v. 敦促
本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

driving A2

n. 驾驶
本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的
本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

planning B1

n. 规划
本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

volume B1

n. 音量
本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当
本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

trigger B2

v. 引发
本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arise B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次·真题 17 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇1次·真题 16 句

evolution B2

n. 进化

本篇1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

automate B2

v. 使自动化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

originate C1

v. 起源于

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

prohibit B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

coordinate B2

v. 协调

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dip B1

v. 浸, 蘸

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

exhausted B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

inexpensive B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

patent B2

n. 专利权

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

insufficient B2

adj. 不足的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

inventor B1

n. 发明家

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

moving A2

adj. 令人感动的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

nationwide B2

adj. 全国性的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

pole B1

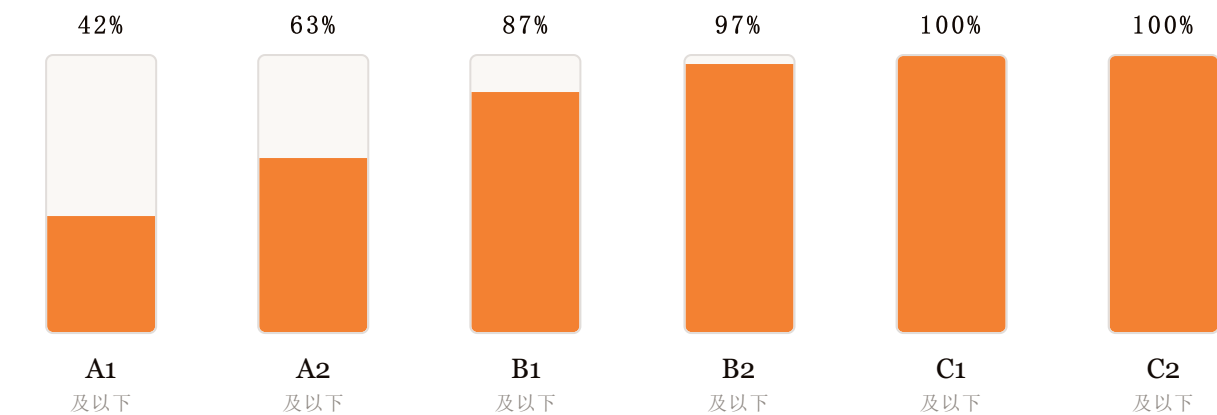
n. 杆

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 353 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 353 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 10 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 353 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数	B2 以上难词	B1 及以下覆盖
353	3%	87%

英语六级 2025年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2025年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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 →