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六级 · 真题卷第2套 · 2026年6月

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility." 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) Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.
B) Celebrate his promotion in Barcelona.
C) Give his wife a pleasant surprise.
D) Ask for leave to visit Barcelona.
2. A) He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.
B) There are few warm places to go at this time of the year.
C) There is so much for him to do before going on vacation.
D) He is afraid Barcelona may not be so fabulous as expected.
3. A) Rent a car to drive into the city and scenic spots so as to save the expenses on transportation.
B) Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.
C) Find all-inclusive accommodation to eliminate the need to pay for food and drinks.
D) Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive.
4. A) She is sure to like the cathedral.
B) She is a romantic at heart.
C) She is no good at logistics.
D) She is scared of heights.

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

5. A) They often share each other's experiences.
B) They enjoy interacting with patients.
C) They always do things tricky.
D) They are both pharmacists.
6. A) The doctor ended up admitting his mistake.
B) The patient consulted another doctor.
C) The patient actually took her advice.
D) The doctor double-checked with her.
7. A) A proposal for applying flu shots more effectively.
B) A new medication therapy management program.
C) A novel strategy to persuade stubborn patients.
D) A therapy for patients with similar conditions.
8. A) Inability to send text messages.
B) Distrust in pharmaceutical experts.
C) Medication non-adherence.
D) Need for constant reminding.

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) Accomplish their goals.
B) View things positively.
C) Overstate their importance.
D) Dominate job interviews.
10. A) It reflects a strong sense of obligation to others.
B) It signifies a universal model of motivation.
C) It may differ in various cultures.
D) It may have been underestimated.
11. A) It was under-investigated.
B) It was more predictable.
C) It was taken for granted.
D) It was more subtle.

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

12. A) It is any incidental happening in plants and animals or ice crystals.
B) It is any basic physical or chemical work in designing substances.
C) It is any symmetrical and colorful stripes or spots on organisms.
D) It is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.
13. A) Materials undergoing certain processes.
B) Materials exposed to various natural forces.
C) Materials impacted by any change of molecules.
D) Materials going through extremely radical transformations.
14. A) The beauty of molecular clustering.
B) The way for appreciating patterns.
C) The creation of patterns.
D) The factors affecting clusters.
15. A) A pattern by accident.
B) Patterns for specific purposes.
C) Patterns with random imperfections.
D) A pattern with artificial intervention.

Section C

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

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

16. A) Eliminating all the old habits at once.
B) Making a permanent lifestyle change.
C) Realizing all the life goals one has set.
D) Improving multiple areas of one's life.
17. A) They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.
B) They were more likely to make plans for their future.
C) They tended to be committed to a single goal.
D) They tended to focus on one thing at a time.
18. A) The ability to make the process automatic.
B) A practical timetable for implementation.
C) A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.
D) Concentration on the benefits it will provide.

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

19. A) It resembles that of Earth in many inconceivable ways.
B) It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.
C) It is 333.4°F cooler than earlier estimates.
D) It is far beyond any quick measurements.
20. A) The accumulation of solid particles in the air.
B) The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.
C) The clouds of particles reflecting sun rays.
D) The aggravated effects of climate change.
21. A) If spectrums of light can be better detected by telescope.
B) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere can be more easily observed.
C) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere scatters strong sunlight.
D) If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

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

22. A) Parents can play a decisive role in cultivating their children's musical talent.
B) Children are embarrassed by parents' failure to appreciate their music.
C) Parents can mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste.
D) Children aged 8 to 10 are old enough to produce poetic lyrics.
23. A) They start to show their own musical preference.
B) They tend to be more influenced by their peers.
C) They tend to gravitate away from their homes.
D) They are more open to new genres of music.
24. A) Enabling children to be receptive to music experts' suggestions.
B) Helping children develop the ability to manage their emotions.
C) Familiarising children with different schools of music.
D) Introducing children to a variety of musical styles.
25. A) By enhancing children's appreciation of their music.
B) By pushing their music hard enough upon children.
C) By attending their concerts and live music events with children.
D) By introducing their music to children as early as possible.

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.

Most financial crises have plenty in common: they tend to start in the banking sector and involve excessive borrowing, together with an asset bubble. The 26 crisis of 2008 was no different, with the asset bubble focused on US real estate. But my research suggests this crisis had another 27 cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain.

The game being played had several important features. The first was the deliberate complexity of the financial products at its core. Then there are the 28 biases that permeate decision-making at all levels of the banking industry. Banking often attracts people with certain personality 29 , including those who are overconfident and take excessive risks.

Such people tend to like complexity for its own sake, but they often do not fully understand the 30 of that complexity for the stability of the financial system as a whole. Often they do not care—they are primarily interested in gaming the system to 31 their bonuses.

The next element is risk. There are parts of the banking sector that will always be 32 to risk, but many bankers have come to feel immune to its potential impact, because they 33 that, however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out.

Gaming in the banking sector seems virtually impossible to 34 . The only effective measure to end it would be to make bankers 35 liable for losses, but no government has ever passed such a law, and no single government could do so on its own, since this would immediately cause their entire national banking sector to move wholesale to another jurisdiction.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) behavioural | I) presume |
| B) eliminate | J) prone |
| C) fragile | K) prototypes |
| D) global | L) reassure |
| E) implications | M) skeptically |
| F) maximise | N) traits |
| G) overlapping | O) underlying |
| H) personally | |

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**.

How do you bring a forest back to life?

A) Five hundred years ago, forests covered much of the Iberian peninsula. But that soon changed. Centuries of wars and invasions, agricultural expansion and woodcutting for firewood and shipping wiped out most of the woods and transformed places like Matamorisca, a small village in northern Spain, into degraded landscapes.

- B) The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees, but for the Amsterdam-based Land Life Company it's an ideal place. "We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself," says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO. "We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers." In Matamorisca, they intervened in 17 barren hectares owned by the regional government and peppered them with their signature device: a biodegradable(可生物降解的) cardboard container they call the cocoon which can hold 25 litres of water underground to aid a seedling's first year. Around 16,000 trees, including oaks, ashes, walnuts, rowans, and whitebeams, were planted in May 2018, and the company reports that 96% of them survived that year's burning hot summer without extra irrigation, a critical milestone for a young tree.
- C) "Does nature return by itself?" asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone(无人机) and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR(二维码) tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs. "Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up."
- D) His company belongs to a global movement of organisations trying to save degraded or deforested areas, ranging from fertile tropical lowlands to dry hills in temperate(温带的) regions. Spurred by global biodiversity loss and climate change, these groups are pushing the boundary of how to revive forest cover. "It's not a theoretical proposition," says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI). "It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen."
- E) How these factors come together for a particular project—and whether saving destroyed woods is even possible—depends on what kind of ecosystem you have in mind. Secondary forests in the Amazon are different from Texas pines recovering after wildfires or the Arctic timber woods that cover much of Sweden. Each provides different reasons for reforestation programs and each has particular needs. In the dry conditions around Matamorisca and similar areas in Spain, Land Life Company worries about rapid desertification(沙漠化). As its focus is on restoring an ecosystem, it works with organisations that don't expect their money back.
- F) With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020. That's an area roughly the size of Iran or Mongolia. By 2030, the goal is to reach 350 million hectares—20% more land than India. These targets include both the rehabilitation of forested areas that have lost density or look a bit weak (a process known as 'restoration' in forestry jargon) and the recovery of forest cover in areas where it was completely cleared (what's known as 'reforestation').
- G) That global target is broken into smaller pieces and takes shape in Latin America as the 20x20 Initiative, an effort to contribute 20 million hectares to the overall goal by initiating small to medium projects with the political backing of governments. Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation. "You need to bring in private sector money," says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, "and that capital needs to see a return on their investment." A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.
- H) Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests or from harvesting 'non-wood products' like nuts, oils and fruits from the trees. You can take note of how much carbon dioxide your forest is capturing and sell carbon credits to companies keen to offset their emissions. Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

- I) Still, these backers are not your high-street bank. Money for the 20x20 Initiative comes mostly from financial organisations with triple goal—a modest return on their investment, environmental benefits and social gains—known as impact investors. Take the German fund 12Tree for instance, one of the 20x20 partners. It put \$9.5 million into Cuango, a 1,455-hectare property on the Caribbean coast of Panama that combines a commercial cocoa tree plantation with timber extraction from a sustainably managed secondary forest. With their money, they reforested a former cattle ranch, provided high-quality jobs for the surrounding communities and made a return on their investment.
- J) Even on land cleared decades ago and currently used by farmers, some crops can coexist with the forest, if you find the right balance. Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.
- K) A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees. Coffee grows naturally in such forests, so copying that in farms is taking the crop back to its roots. "By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation," says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development. Bertrand is analysing which of dozens of coffee varieties fits better for this system. A similar approach can be applied to land with cocoa, vanilla and fruit trees.
- L) Not every piece of land is fit for reforestation. Vergara's partners look for safe investments, and even Land Life Company only runs major projects in what they consider "low-risk" countries. "We tend to avoid large-scale operations in countries in some parts of the Middle East or Africa where the permanence is not secured," says Ruys.
- M) But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time. In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination. Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way. Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests with no intervention from humans. In the past 10 years, animals such as howling monkeys, scarlet macaws and even migratory cougars have returned to the refuge's land, boosting tourism and revitalising the ecosystem. Ewing, now 75, explains this success using the words his friend chose three decades ago: "In Costa Rica, when you stop managing the shrubs, the jungle comes back for its revenge."
36. Land Life Company's efforts fit into the global goal to restore millions of hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land.
37. Planting trees or shrubs together with crops can help improve the yield of the land, while offering small-scale farmers a chance to make a living.
38. One reforestation project bases its argument on economic benefits and investment returns.
39. With time, nature may return to its original state without human intervention if the location is appropriate.
40. According to a forest and climate expert, the revival of forest cover can take place under the necessary conditions.

41. One company runs its major operations exclusively in countries where risks are not high.
42. Left alone, nature may take scores of years or even centuries to repair itself.
43. Economic returns can be derived from selling timber and non-wood products as well as carbon credits.
44. A study is under way across the world to look for crops that can grow among trees.
45. Land Life Company's operations are usually located where reforestation is impossible without human intervention.

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.

What does self-discipline look like at work? Sometimes, it's the ability to resist temptation, such as distractions to avoid a particular task. Other times it's the ability to persist with a task when your energy and motivation seem low.

What do you believe about the nature of your own self-discipline? Is it something that runs on internal energy that is spent with use? Or is it something that is bolstered as you apply it and persist?

Your answer matters, as it determines how much self-discipline you experience. For years, research in psychology pointed to self-control as a resource that is depleted with use and needs to be restored through breaks, rest, or sleep. More recently, however, research points to the importance of mindset. If you view self-discipline as an expendable resource, your willpower tends to fade with use. If you believe that exercising your self-control strengthens and fuels it, that is more likely to be your experience as you resist temptation or push yourself to get something done that is not appealing.

If you don't already view self-discipline as a force that feeds itself, what might you do? Reflect on times that you had initial difficulty resisting temptation, getting started on something, or sticking with it, but pushed ahead and accomplished the task or met the goal. That's the kind of experience we're talking about with this particular belief about self-discipline, and you've already had such an experience, so you've shown that it's possible. When you feel your willpower and motivation fading, remind yourself of those previous experiences and imagine the same happening now.

What if your experiences have always seemed to indicate that your self-control diminishes with use, and you need breaks to recharge? There's nothing wrong with that as long as you can afford to take those breaks. If not, remind yourself that not everyone experiences self-discipline as a depletable resource and that your experience might be different if you focus on gathering more energy at this point rather than focusing on how difficult it is to continue or the need for a break.

Also, if you know someone who is a role model of self-discipline, picture that person in your situation, persisting in the task. Regardless of how you do it, as you push forward to continue to accomplish progress, be sure to mentally reinforce yourself by taking pride in your ability to exert more willpower as you persist.

The benefits of exerting willpower are cumulative. Your self-discipline is akin to a muscle, and each time you resist temptation or persist in a task despite a lack of motivation, you strengthen that muscle, leading to less effort and resistance in similar instances in the future.

46. What plays an important role in determining how much self-discipline people experience?
- A) Their belief about the nature of motivation.
 - B) Their use of internal energy for persisting.
 - C) Their conception of self-discipline.
 - D) Their ability to resist temptation.
47. What did years of research suggest about self-discipline?
- A) It is a depletable resource.
 - B) It is bolstered through use.
 - C) Its strength is dependent on willpower.
 - D) Its exercise is an exhausting experience.
48. Why does the author ask us to reflect on our experience of meeting the goal despite initial difficulty?
- A) To show the urgency of abandoning outdated beliefs about self-control.
 - B) To show the feasibility of viewing self-discipline as a force fueling itself.
 - C) To support the argument for persistence in workplace accomplishments.
 - D) To add evidence to consistent findings in previous psychological research.
49. What are we advised to do if we cannot afford to take breaks to recharge?
- A) Figure out what has gone wrong.
 - B) Focus on the hardest part of our task.
 - C) Exert ourselves to go on with the work.
 - D) Gather new energy from people around.
50. Why does the author compare our self-discipline to a muscle?
- A) The more it is applied, the more resistance it encounters.
 - B) The more it is exerted, the more proud we become.
 - C) The more it is enforced, the stronger our willpower proves.
 - D) The more it is exercised, the more strengthened it gets.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Smartphones have always posed challenges for parents of teens. From social media apps to excessive screen time, the digital world is as threatening as the physical.

A new study shows that about half of parents of teens are worried about their teens being exposed to explicit content online. This is a valid concern, of course. But there are ways to alleviate the spread of explicit content, from changing the settings in their kids' phone to monitoring such content with apps like Bark.

Just as alarming, if not more so, is that the amount of time teens spend on social media can lead to anxiety and depression.

Excessive screen time has detrimental effects, for a lot of obvious reasons. Constant media consumption inhibits healthy activities associated with childhood, like spending time outside, exercising, talking to friends and family. If it interferes with sleep, that's even worse.

Ample research shows too much smartphone use produces significant anxiety, depression, and feelings of isolation in teens. Teens log on to social media or spend time online trying to make connections, but end up feeling more alone and sad than ever. Faceless communication not only produces feelings of isolation and loneliness but increases instances of online bullying and susceptibility to criminal conducts.

Though I've banned most social media, I've still battled smartphone time with my own kids. A lot of the time I wish I could throw my kids' smartphones into the nearest lake. The convenience of communication—when they need a ride home from school after practice, for instance—often feels like it isn't worth the battle to keep their screen time low and productive, and continue to encourage "real-life" activities outside and with friends and family. I understand the addiction and often tell them I'm not sure how I would have handled having a smartphone as a teen. As an adult, I too, struggle with overuse.

In a recent TV interview to promote a new film about a mother and daughter navigating social media use, actress Kate Winslet expressed her view on teens and social media—and her concern mirrors the trends. "I do definitely feel that the world of social media is frightening to parents because we don't really know what's there," she said. "We don't know how our children are using it. We don't know the effects that it's really having on them."

I don't think the U.S. government should regulate social media and teen smartphone use, but it is a vital topic for parents to understand and take seriously. Unfortunately, now, parents don't just have to worry about real-world dangers, but all the ones sneaking online and the effects they have on teenagers and their mental health.

51. What do around half of parents of teens do according to a new study?

- A) They set their kids' phones to filter out obscene information.
- B) They try to alleviate the spread of explicit scenes on the internet.
- C) They feel concerned about their kids' viewing indecent content online.
- D) They strive to prevent their kids from spending excessive screen time.

52. What does a large amount of research show about teens' excessive smartphone use?

- A) It allows them less time for meaningful activities.
- B) It renders them more lonely and low-spirited.
- C) It gives them less time for social interactions.
- D) It makes them more alert to online bullying.

53. What do we learn about the author's feelings regarding smartphones and screen time?

- A) They are deep-seated.
- B) They are instinctive.
- C) They are unique.
- D) They are mixed.

54. What does actress Kate Winslet think about the world of social media?

- A) It poses increasing challenges to parents trying to ensure internet safety.
- B) It scares parents because they don't really know what is on the screen.
- C) It is a sphere difficult for parents and their teens to navigate.
- D) It is full of uncertainties frightful to parents and their teens.

55. What message does the author try to convey in the last paragraph?

- A) Parents have to be concerned about dangers to their teens in both real and virtual worlds.
- B) Governments have responsibilities in regulating social media and teens' smartphone use.
- C) Parents should provide guidance to their teens in the use of social media.
- D) Online dangers are as serious as problems with teenagers' mental health.

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**.

电子商务的蓬勃发展正在深刻改变中国农村的面貌。随着互联网和物流网络快速向农村延伸，越来越多的农村居民通过电子商务平台将农产品直接销售给城市消费者。近年来，直播带货 (live-streaming commerce) 使城市消费者能够与卖家实时互动，已成为促进农村发展的一种新方式。电子商务打破了城乡之间的信息壁垒，拓宽了农产品销售渠道，帮助农村居民增收致富。数字经济与乡村振兴的深度融合，正在为中国农村发展注入前所未有的活力。

2026年6月·第2套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第2套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility." 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 • 161 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility. As society changes at an unprecedented pace, young people often face distractions and pressures that weaken their commitment to family, community, and the future. Without a strong sense of responsibility, they may become self-centered and short-sighted.

The decline of responsibility among youth is partly caused by the instant gratification culture brought by technology and social media. Many young people are used to receiving immediate rewards and may avoid duties that require long-term effort. To address this problem, schools and families should work together to cultivate accountability through real tasks and role models. For example, involving students in community service can help them understand the value of contributing to society.

In conclusion, enhancing young people's sense of responsibility is not only a personal virtue but also a social necessity. Only when the younger generation takes responsibility seriously can society achieve sustainable development and harmony.

【参考译文】

在社会快速发展的时代，提升年轻人的责任感至关重要。随着社会以前所未有的速度变化，年轻人常常面临分散注意力和压力，这些因素削弱了他们对家庭、社区和未来的承诺。如果没有强烈的责任感，他们可能会变得以自我为中心、目光短浅。

年轻人责任感的下降，部分是由科技和社交媒体带来的即时满足文化造成的。许多年轻人习惯于获得即时回报，可能会回避需要长期付出的职责。为解决这一问题，学校和家庭应共同努力，通过真实任务和榜样示范来培养责任意识。例如，让学生参与社区服务，可以帮助他们理解为社会做贡献的价值。

总之，提升年轻人的责任感不仅是个人美德，也是社会必需。只有当年轻一代认真对待责任时，社会才能实现可持续发展与和谐。

【第1段】照抄首句后自然释义并立论。首句使用题目给定的“In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility.”，随后用“As society changes...”解释社会发展与责任感之间的关系，再以“Without a strong sense of responsibility...”点出缺失责任感的后果，顺势引出后文论证。

【第2段】因果分析+对策+例子完整论证。本段先用“The decline of responsibility among youth is partly caused by...”分析问题原因，再用“To address this problem...”提出家校协同的对策，最后用“For example, involving students in community service...”给出具体例子，并回扣到为社会做贡献的价值，避免空泛。

【第3段】总结升华并用强调句收尾。结论段用“In conclusion”收束全文，将责任感从个人层面提升到社会层面，再用“Only when... can society achieve...”的倒装强调句增强说服力，呼应首段提出的时代背景。

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

围绕“提升年轻人责任感”写议论文

本题的写作任务是：以In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility.为文章开头，写一篇议论性短文，通过评论、举例或个人经历来论证为何以及如何提升年轻人的责任感。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

这是一道六级议论文写作，没有具体交际对象，写作身份是考生本人，读者是阅卷教师。因此语言应正式、客观，避免口语化缩写、过度情绪化和网络用语，用完整的复合句和恰当的衔接词展示论证能力。

中心立意

责任感是青年成长与社会稳定的共同需要

中心论点：在社会快速发展的时代，提升年轻人的责任感不仅关系到他们自身的人格成熟，也关系到社会的可持续和谐，因此家庭、学校和社会都应共同发力。

要展开的要点

1. 问题：科技发展削弱责任感

现代社会节奏快、诱惑多，年轻人容易沉迷即时满足，忽视对家庭、集体和未来的责任，这是需要被正视的现实问题。

2. 对策：家校社协同培养担当

通过家庭教育、学校实践和社会服务，让年轻人在真实任务中体验责任、建立习惯，把抽象的责任感变成具体行动。

3. 意义：责任感成就个人与社会

当年轻人具备责任感，他们更能抵御短期诱惑、做出长远选择，社会也因此获得稳定发展的中坚力量。

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 引入段：照抄首句+提出观点

本段先逐字照抄题目给定的首句，然后简要解释其含义，顺势提出中心论点：提升年轻人责任感是时代所需。

第 2 段 论证段：问题分析+对策举例

本段先指出责任感被削弱的现实原因，再给出具体可行的培养路径，并用例子支撑，使论证有深度。

第 3 段 结论段：总结升华+行动呼吁

本段回扣首句和中心论点，把责任感从个人品质提升到社会 necessity 的高度，发出简短有力的呼吁。

第 1 段 从社会发展谈到责任感的重要性

本段先呈现In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility.这一命题，再解释社会发展带来的快节奏和多元选择为何更需要年轻人守住责任意识，最后提出中心论点。

解释首句 · As society changes at an unprecedented pace, young people face ... that may weaken their sense of responsibility.

亮明观点 · Therefore, it is imperative for families, schools, and society to work together to cultivate this quality.

第 2 段 责任感缺失的原因与提升路径

本段先分析即时满足文化对责任感的冲击，再提出家校协同、社会实践等具体培养方式，并用社区服务等例子说明这些方法如何让年轻人理解责任的意义。

给出原因 · The decline of responsibility among youth is partly caused by ...

提出对策 · To address this problem, ... should work together to cultivate accountability through ...

举例过渡 · For example, involving students in ... can help them understand the value of ...

第3段 责任感是个人美德也是社会必需

本段总结全文，强调提升年轻人责任感不只是道德口号，而是社会持续健康发展的基础，呼吁各方共同行动。

总结升华 · In conclusion, enhancing young people's sense of responsibility is not only a personal virtue but also a social necessity.

强调呼吁 · Only when the younger generation takes responsibility seriously can society achieve sustainable development and harmony.

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

紧扣“责任感”而非泛谈责任

本题的核心是sense of responsibility，自查时要确认全文不仅在说“年轻人要承担责任”，更在谈“内在责任意识的培养与重要性”，避免把话题滑向社会责任或社会发展本身。

结构连贯

三段各司其职

本文结构为引入-论证-结论：第一段提出观点，第二段分析问题并给对策，第三段总结升华。写完后检查三段之间是否有清晰的逻辑推进，没有重复或跳跃。

语言准确

注意抽象名词与正式搭配

本文使用了sense of responsibility、instant gratification、accountability、sustainable development等议论文常用抽象表达，自查时确认这些词在语境中搭配正确，避免把responsibility和duty混用。

字数格式

首句必须逐字照抄

本题要求开头原样照抄给定句子，自查时把范文首句与Directions中的句子逐词比对，任何一个词的增减或顺序变化都属于硬约束失误。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

把责任感泛化成责任行为

反面示例：Young people should be responsible for their work, family and society. This is very important. 问题：只罗列了要承担的责任，没有谈“责任感”本身。修正：Cultivating a strong sense of responsibility helps young people voluntarily fulfill their duties to work, family and society.

建议空洞无具体路径

反面示例：We should work hard to enhance young people's sense of responsibility. 问题：没有说明怎么努力、谁来努力。修正：Schools can design volunteer programs that require students to complete real community tasks, so they experience the consequences of their actions firsthand.

照抄首句后另起炉灶

反面示例：In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility. Nowadays young people face many problems. They should study hard. 问题：首句与后文断裂。修正：In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility, because a society cannot function well without responsible young citizens.

全文多为简单句并列

反面示例：Social development is fast. Young people are busy. They forget responsibility. We must help them. 问题：四句都是简单句，缺乏论证深度。修正：Because social development is so fast, young people are often too busy to reflect on their responsibilities, which is why we must help them regain this awareness.

英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级听力真题原文与答案解析

PAPER & KEY • 听力题和解析

听力题和解析

本卷全部 25 题的标准答案与完整录音文字稿由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第2套 英语六级听力原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面层级：Part/Section 标题与各节 Directions 照原卷排印——真实听力考卷只印选项，题干由录音念出。其下按录音篇目逐篇排印：每篇先给完整录音文字稿（逐段中译），再逐题给出卷面题目与该题解析（题目、翻译、答案、定位、信号、替换与排除）。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) • 英语六级

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

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1 W: Hi, Frank, are you working through your lunch hour again?

W: 嗨，弗兰克，你又在午餐时间工作吗？

2 M: No, not at all. It's my 10th wedding anniversary next week, and I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us, as I have annual leave to take, and it would be nice to celebrate somewhere warm. So, I'm trying to book something in Barcelona.

M: 不，完全不是。我和简下周要过结婚十周年纪念日了，我答应过她要为我们预订一次城市短途旅行，因为我还有年假要休，而且能找个温暖的地方庆祝一下也不错。所以，我正在设法预订去巴塞罗那的行程。

3 W: That sounds so romantic. I adore Barcelona. It's such a fabulous cosmopolitan city. There's so much to do there, excellent food, and that cathedral that they are still building after about 150 years. Very cool.

W: 听起来真浪漫。我非常喜欢巴塞罗那。那是一座非常棒的国际化城市。那里有很多事情可做，美食也很棒，还有那座已经修建了大约150年、至今仍在建造的教堂。太酷了。

4 M: I know. But the anniversary is looming, and I'm still scrambling to find accommodation. Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked. I'm starting to feel a bit frantic.

M: 我知道。但纪念日就要到了，我还在手忙脚乱地找住宿。要么贵得离谱，要么已经全部订满。我开始有点慌了。

5 W: Well, if you are going for a whole week, why don't you do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous, and then do the rest of the week a bit further up the coast, where the accommodation is cheaper, and that will offset the cost of the expensive place?

W: 这样吧，如果你们要去整整一周，为什么不先在一个非常豪华的地方住几个晚上，然后把剩下的时间安排在海岸线再往北一点的地方，那里住宿更便宜，这样就能抵消住昂贵地方的费用了？

6 M: That might be a good plan. It's not too expensive to rent a car, so we could still drive into the city. Yes, there are lots of places outside the city that have pools and are all inclusive, so we wouldn't even need to pay for food or drinks. I'll send a query now about the dates we're interested in.

M: 这或许是个不错的计划。租车也不算太贵，所以我们还是可以开车进城。对了，城外有很多地方带游泳池，而且提供全包服务，这样我们连吃饭和饮料的钱都不用另外付了。我现在就发个咨询，问问我们感兴趣的日期是否有空。

7 W: That sounds perfect. I'm sure that Jane will be absolutely thrilled to bits. I really do recommend visiting that cathedral. You can go all the way up to the top of it, but you need to go up a really steep spiral staircase to get there.

W: 听起来太完美了。我相信简一定会高兴坏的。我真的很推荐去参观那座教堂。你们可以一直登到顶部，但要到那里必须爬一段非常陡的螺旋楼梯。

8 M: Considering Jane is terrified of heights, I think if I tried to make her do that, I would come back divorced. Thanks for the help though; it was turning into a logistical nightmare.

M: 考虑到简恐高，我要是想让她去爬那个，我回来时可能就已经离婚了。不过还是谢谢你的帮助；这件事本来都快变成一场后勤噩梦了。

1. A) Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.
B) Celebrate his promotion in Barcelona.
C) Give his wife a pleasant surprise.
D) Ask for leave to visit Barcelona.

【题目】 What is the man planning to do?

【翻译】 这个男人计划做什么？

- A) 庆祝他的结婚十周年纪念日。 B) 在巴塞罗那庆祝他的升职。
C) 给他的妻子一个惊喜。 D) 请假去巴塞罗那。

【答案】 A (细节题) Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.

【定位】 It's my 10th wedding anniversary next week, and I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us, as I have annual leave to take, and it would be nice to celebrate somewhere warm.

下周是我结婚十周年纪念日，我答应 Jane 会给我们订一次城市短途旅行，因为我有年假要休，而且去个暖和的地方庆祝会很好。

【信号】 承诺句+原因铺陈。男士用 I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us 直接说明自己的计划，后面 as 引出原因；这是典型的'被问者应答'，直接承载答案。

【替换】 It's my 10th wedding anniversary next week ↔ Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.

事件同义概括

I promised Jane that I would book a city break for us ↔ Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.

计划句→事件目的

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

Celebrate his promotion in Barcelona. 盗用了原文 in Barcelona，但录音说的是去 Barcelona 庆祝周年纪念，而非庆祝升职，promotion 未提及。

借用原文：in Barcelona

C) 过度推断

Give his wife a pleasant surprise. 把原文 I promised Jane 的浪漫氛围曲解为 surprise，录音中男士是答应订旅行，并未说是惊喜。

D) 原词陷阱

Ask for leave to visit Barcelona. 盗用原文 as I have annual leave to take，但录音说'有年假要休'，并非'申请请假'，动作被偷换。

借用原文：as I have annual leave to take

-
2. A) He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.
B) There are few warm places to go at this time of the year.
C) There is so much for him to do before going on vacation.
D) He is afraid Barcelona may not be so fabulous as expected.

【题目】 Why is the man starting to feel a bit frantic?

【翻译】 这个男人为什么开始感到有些慌乱？

- A) 他找不到价格便宜的住宿。 B) 每年的这个时候，适合去的温暖地方很少。
C) 在度假之前，他有太多事情要做。 D) 他担心巴塞罗那可能没有预期的那么棒。

【答案】 A (细节题) He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.

【定位】 But the anniversary is looming, and I'm still scrambling to find accommodation. Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked. I'm starting to feel a bit frantic.

但纪念日越来越近，我还在拼命找住宿。要么贵得离谱，要么已经订满。我开始有点慌了。

【信号】问题铺陈+情绪词。I'm still scrambling to find accommodation 点明困难，Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked 具体说明，I'm starting to feel a bit frantic 直接回应题干情绪。

【替换】I'm still scrambling to find accommodation ↔

He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.

动作+结果同义改写

Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked ↔

He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.

反向同义替换

【排除】B) 原词陷阱

There are few warm places to go at this time of the year. 盗用原文 somewhere warm，但原文说想找个暖和地方庆祝，没说暖和地方少，属原词陷阱。

借用原文：somewhere warm

C) 过度推断

There is so much for him to do before going on vacation. 把找住宿的困难扩大为'很多事要做'，录音未提及其他事务，属过度推断。

D) 与原文相反

He is afraid Barcelona may not be so fabulous as expected. 与女士说的 fabulous cosmopolitan city 方向相反，且男士慌乱原因是住宿而非担心城市不好。

借用原文：fabulous cosmopolitan city

-
3. A) Rent a car to drive into the city and scenic spots so as to save the expenses on transportation.
B) Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.
C) Find all-inclusive accommodation to eliminate the need to pay for food and drinks.
D) Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive.

【题目】What does the woman suggest the man do?

【翻译】这个女人建议这个男人做什么？

- A) 租一辆车开进市区并前往景点，以节省交通费用。
B) 在豪华酒店住几个晚上，其余时间住在价格便宜的地方。
C) 寻找包含所有费用的住宿，这样就不必另外支付食物和饮料的费用。
D) 住在远离海岸的酒店，那里的住宿费用较低。

【答案】B (细节题)

Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.

【定位】 Well, if you are going for a whole week, why don't you do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous, and then do the rest of the week a bit further up the coast, where the accommodation is cheaper, and that will offset the cost of the expensive place?

嗯，如果你要去一整周，为什么不先找家很华丽的地方住两晚，然后剩下的时间住到海岸更北一点的地方，那里住宿更便宜，可以抵消贵地方的费用。

【信号】 建议句型 why don't you. why don't you do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous 是典型的建议句，且该句包含具体方案（住两晚贵的+其余住便宜的），直接对应题干。

【替换】 do a couple of nights in somewhere really glamorous ↔

Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.

同义替换：地点下位化+动词替换

do the rest of the week a bit further up the coast, where the accommodation is cheaper ↔

Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.

同义替换：cheaper accommodation = inexpensive places

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

Rent a car to drive into the city and scenic spots so as to save the expenses on transportation. 盗用原文 It's not too expensive to rent a car，但这是男士对建议的回应，不是女士原建议，属张冠李戴。

借用原文：It's not too expensive to rent a car

C) 张冠李戴

Find all-inclusive accommodation to eliminate the need to pay for food and drinks. 盗用原文 all inclusive, so we wouldn't even need to pay for food or drinks，但这是男士想到的后续方案，并非女士最初建议。

借用原文：all inclusive, so we wouldn't even need to pay for food or drinks

D) 偷换概念

Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive. 盗用原文 a bit further up the coast，但原文是'沿海岸更往北'，不是'远离海岸'，方向被改动。

借用原文：a bit further up the coast

4. A) She is sure to like the cathedral.

B) She is a romantic at heart.

C) She is no good at logistics.

D) She is scared of heights.

【题目】 What does the man say about his wife Jane?

【翻译】这个男人怎样评价他的妻子简？

- A) 她肯定会喜欢那座大教堂。 B) 她内心是个浪漫的人。 C) 她不擅长安排事务。
D) 她恐高。

【答案】 **D** (细节题) She is scared of heights.

【定位】 Considering Jane is terrified of heights, I think if I tried to make her do that, I would come back divorced.

考虑到 Jane 恐高，我觉得如果我硬让她上去，回来就得离婚了。

【信号】 人物评价形容词 **terrified**。 Jane is terrified of heights 直接给出 Jane 的特征，是题干所问的答案句。

【替换】 Jane is terrified of heights ↔ **She is scared of heights.**

近义形容词替换

【排除】 A) **张冠李戴**

She is sure to like the cathedral. 盗用女士推荐 I really do recommend visiting that cathedral，但这是女士对景点的推荐，不是男士对妻子的评价，且男士暗示妻子不会爬上去。

借用原文：I really do recommend visiting that cathedral

B) **张冠李戴**

She is a romantic at heart. 盗用原文 That sounds so romantic，但这是女士评价男士计划浪漫，不是说 Jane 浪漫。

借用原文：That sounds so romantic

C) **偷换概念**

She is no good at logistics. 盗用原文 logistical nightmare，但 nightmare 说的是订行程麻烦，不是说 Jane 不擅长 logistics。

借用原文：logistical nightmare

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

1 W: Hey there, Paul. How's it going?

W: 嗨，保罗。最近怎么样？

2 M: Hi, Suzanne. Just keeping busy with the usual stuff, filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications, that kind of thing. How about you?

M: 嗨，苏珊。就是忙着做平常的事，开处方药、和患者聊聊他们的用药情况之类的。你呢？

3 W: Same here, although I did have an interesting case come in this morning. A patient came in, inquiring about a medication that had a potential interaction with another medication she was already taking.

W: 我也一样，不过今天早上来了一个挺有意思的病例。一位患者来咨询一种药，而这种药可能会和她已经在服用的另一种药产生相互作用。

4 M: Oh, that's always tricky. What did you do?

M: 哦，这种情况总是很棘手。你怎么处理的？

5 W: I explained the issue to her as best I could, and recommended she double-check with her doctor. And you know what? She actually followed my advice, and the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication.

W: 我尽可能向她解释了这个问题，并建议她再向医生确认一下。你猜怎么着？她真的听从了我的建议，最后医生给这位患者换了药。

6 M: Ah, that's great. You must feel quite accomplished.

M: 啊，那太好了。你一定很有成就感。

7 W: Totally. These moments are the highlights of my routine work, employing my pharmaceutical expertise to the benefit of people's health and well-being.

W: 完全是。这些时刻是我日常工作中最精彩的部分，运用我的药学专业知识来促进人们的健康和福祉。

8 M: I fully agree. Unfortunately, the opposite is true when the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us.

M: 我完全同意。遗憾的是，当患者太固执、不肯听我们的话时，情况就正好相反。

9 W: So true. In other developments, we've had a lot of people coming in to get their flu shots, which is always good to see.

W: 确实如此。另外，最近有很多人来接种流感疫苗，这总是件令人高兴的事。

10 M: Good, good. I've been working on a new medication therapy management program for our patients with chronic conditions. It helps patients manage their medications more effectively.

M: 很好，很好。我一直在为患有慢性疾病的患者制定一个新的药物治疗管理项目，帮助患者更有效地管理他们的用药。

11 W: That sounds interesting.

W: 听起来很有意思。

12 M: We review all of their medications, and make sure that they're taking them as prescribed. We also look for any potential drug interactions or side effects. Patient response has so far been very positive. Some have reported seeing improvements in their health, which is really rewarding to see.

M: 我们会检查他们所有的药物，确保他们按照处方服用。我们还会查找任何潜在的药物相互作用或副作用。到目前为止，患者的反响非常积极。有些人说自己的健康状况有所改善，看到这一点真的很令人欣慰。

13 W: That's great to hear. Do you use text message reminders?

W: 听到这个真好。你们会使用短信提醒吗？

14 M: Yes, absolutely.

M: 是的，当然会。

15 W: It's a great idea. Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients.

W: 这是个很好的主意。用药依从性差是个大问题，尤其是对老年患者来说。

16 M: We're still in the early stages of the program, but I'm hopeful that it will make a real difference for our patients.

M: 这个项目还处于早期阶段, 但我希望它能真正改善我们患者的情况。

5. A) They often share each other's experiences.
B) They enjoy interacting with patients.
C) They always do things tricky.
D) They are both pharmacists.

【题目】 What do we learn about the speakers?

【翻译】 我们了解到关于说话者的什么情况?

- A) 他们经常分享彼此的经历。 B) 他们喜欢与患者互动。
C) 他们总是把事情做得很棘手。 D) 他们都是药剂师。

【答案】 D (细节题) They are both pharmacists.

【定位】 Hi, Suzanne. Just keeping busy with the usual stuff, filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications, that kind of thing.

嗨, 苏珊娜。就是忙着平常的活儿, 配药、跟病人聊他们的用药情况, 诸如此类的事。

【信号】 工作内容即身份。 男性说话者在开场问候后直接描述日常工作: filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications, 这些正是药剂师的典型职责, 从而泄露两人身份。

【替换】 filling prescriptions, talking to patients about their medications ↔ **They are both pharmacists**
下位职责→上位职业

【排除】 A) 过度推断

对话中两人确实交流了工作情况, 但 They often share each other's experiences 中的 often 和 share each other's experiences 都是过度概括, 录音并未支持。

B) 偷换概念

录音提到 talking to patients about their medications, 但那是工作内容, 并未说 enjoy interacting with patients, 选项把行为偷换成情感态度。

C) 原词陷阱

They always do things tricky 盗用了录音中的 tricky 原词, 但原文 that's always tricky 指的是处理药物相互作用这件事棘手, 不是说话者做事狡猾或爱耍花招。

借用原文: that's always tricky

-
6. A) The doctor ended up admitting his mistake.
B) The patient consulted another doctor.
C) The patient actually took her advice.
D) The doctor double-checked with her.

【题目】 What does the woman say about an interesting case she had?

【翻译】关于她遇到的一起有趣的病例，女子说了些什么？

- A) 医生最终承认了自己的错误。 B) 患者向另一位医生进行了咨询。
C) 患者实际上采纳了她的建议。 D) 医生向她进行了再次确认。

【答案】C (细节题) The patient actually took her advice.

【定位】I explained the issue to her as best I could, and recommended she double-check with her doctor. And you know what? She actually followed my advice, and the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication.

我尽可能向她解释了这个问题，并建议她和医生再确认一下。你知道吗？她真的听从了我的建议，医生最终更换了病人的药物。

【信号】强调词后出结果。女士先说建议内容，然后用 And you know what? 引出关键结果，再用 actually 强调 She actually followed my advice，这是答案落点。

【替换】She actually followed my advice ↔ The patient actually took her advice

同义替换+代词还原

【排除】A) 原词陷阱

The doctor ended up admitting his mistake 盗用了录音中的 the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication，但把 switching the medication 偷换成了 admitting his mistake，内容完全改变。

借用原文：the doctor ended up switching the patient's medication

B) 偷换概念

录音说 recommended she double-check with her doctor，是病人和自己的医生确认，不是咨询另一位医生，选项添加了 another。

D) 张冠李戴

录音是女士建议病人 double-check with her doctor，即病人去和医生确认；选项 The doctor double-checked with her 把动作主体换成了 doctor，对象换成了女士，主谓宾关系完全颠倒。

借用原文：recommended she double-check with her doctor

7. A) A proposal for applying flu shots more effectively.

B) A new medication therapy management program.

C) A novel strategy to persuade stubborn patients.

D) A therapy for patients with similar conditions.

【题目】What does the man say he has been working on?

【翻译】男子说他一直在进行什么工作？

- A) 一份关于如何更有效地接种流感疫苗的提案。 B) 一个新的药物治疗管理项目。
C) 一种说服固执患者的新策略。 D) 一种针对病情相似患者的治疗方案。

【答案】B (细节题) A new medication therapy management program.

【定位】 Good, good. I've been working on a new medication therapy management program for our patients with chronic conditions. It helps patients manage their medications more effectively.
好，好。我一直在为我们的慢性病病人开发一个新的药物治疗管理项目。它帮助病人更有效地管理他们的药物。

【信号】 题干关键词复现。题干中的 has been working on 与录音中的 I've been working on 直接对应，这是典型的问答同构定位信号，紧跟其后的宾语就是答案。

【替换】 I've been working on a new medication therapy management program ↔
A new medication therapy management program
直接对应，去掉主谓

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱
A proposal for applying flu shots more effectively 盗用了录音 get their flu shots 中的 flu shots，但那是女士提到的人流疫苗接种话题，与男士 working on 的项目无关。
借用原文：get their flu shots

C) 原词陷阱
A novel strategy to persuade stubborn patients 盗用了录音 the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us 中的 stubborn，但那是两人感叹病人难劝，不是男士正在做的项目。
借用原文：the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us

D) 偷换概念
录音说 patients with chronic conditions（慢性病患者），选项 A therapy for patients with similar conditions 把 chronic 偷换成 similar，概念被替换。
借用原文：patients with chronic conditions

-
8. A) Inability to send text messages.
B) Distrust in pharmaceutical experts.
C) Medication non-adherence.
D) Need for constant reminding.

【题目】 What is a big problem, especially for older patients according to the woman?

【翻译】 据女子所说，尤其是对老年患者而言，一个大问题是什么？

A) 无法发送短信。 B) 不信任药学专家。 C) 不按医嘱服药。 D) 需要不断提醒。

【答案】 C（细节题） Medication non-adherence.

【定位】 Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients.
用药不依从是一个大问题，尤其对老年患者来说。

【信号】 判断句与题干一一对应。女士直接说 Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients，与题干 What is a big problem, especially for older patients according to the woman? 几乎逐词对应。

【替换】 Medication non-adherence is a big problem, especially for older patients ↔

Medication non-adherence

原词复现

【排除】 A) **原词陷阱**

Inability to send text messages 盗用了录音 text message reminders 中的 text messages，但那是解决用药依从性的提醒手段，不是大问题本身。

借用原文：Do you use text message reminders?

B) **未提及**

录音中没有提到患者或公众对 pharmaceutical experts 的不信任，选项属于无中生有。

D) **答非所问**

录音提到 text message reminders 是为了解决 medication non-adherence，Need for constant reminding 把提醒需求当作大问题，但女士明确说的大问题是 Medication non-adherence。

借用原文：Do you use text message reminders?

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 In America, at least, passion is a word that often comes up on job descriptions and in interviews. On the whole, passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals. But when it comes to predicting achievement, has the importance of passion been overstated?

至少在美国，求职描述和面试中经常会提到“热情”一词。总的来说，人们对有热情的人持正面看法，认为他们很可能实现自己的目标。但说到预测成就时，热情的重要性是否被夸大了？

2 According to a new study from Stanford University, passion may be less important in certain cultures, and the fact that passion is often seen as a key to achievement may reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation. The chief factor explored in the study was how individualistic a society was. In individualistic cultures, the researchers assert, people are more motivated by pursuing paths related to their passions, but those in collectivistic cultures are more likely to see themselves as part of a network. They often place fulfilling obligations to others above focusing on their own interests.

根据斯坦福大学的一项新研究，热情在某些文化中的重要性可能较低，而热情常被视为成就关键这一事实，或许反映了一种明显具有西方特色的动机模式。研究考察的主要因素是一个社会的个人主义程度。研究人员断言，在个人主义文化中，人们更容易受到追求与自身热情相关道路的激励；而集体主义文化中的人则更可能将自己视为某个社会网络的一部分。他们往往更重视履行对他人的义务，而不是专注于自身的兴趣。

3 The researchers looked at data from nearly 60 countries. They found that in science subjects, passion was positively correlated with academic achievements. Higher levels of enjoyment and interest also bolstered test scores.

研究人员考察了来自近60个国家的数据。他们发现，在科学类学科中，热情与学业成就呈正相关。更高层次的愉悦感和兴趣也会提高测试成绩。

4 But the strength of this correlation wasn't the same across cultures. Those in individualistic societies such as the U.S., Australia, and the UK showed a stronger link between passion and achievement. The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies such as Colombia or Thailand.

但这种相关性的强度在不同文化之间并不相同。在美国、澳大利亚和英国等个人主义社会中，热情与成就之间的联系更为紧密。而对于哥伦比亚或泰国等更加集体主义的社会而言，热情对表现的影响则更为微妙。

5 These findings were mirrored in achievement in both mathematics and reading. It's clear from the findings that passion isn't the only thing that motivates people to achieve their goals.

数学和阅读方面的成就也呈现出同样的情况。从这些研究结果可以清楚看出，热情并不是激励人们实现目标的唯一因素。

9. A) Accomplish their goals.
B) View things positively.
C) Overstate their importance.
D) Dominate job interviews.

【题目】 What are passionate people considered likely to do in America?

【翻译】 在美国，人们认为有激情的人可能会做什么？

- A) 实现自己的目标。 B) 积极地看待事物。 C) 夸大自身的重要性。
D) 在求职面试中占据主导地位。

【答案】 A (细节题) Accomplish their goals.

【定位】 On the whole, passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals.

总体而言，有热情的人被认为形象正面，且被认为很可能实现他们的目标。

【信号】 直接描述句。passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals是对passionate people的直接定义式描述，题干中的『considered likely to』几乎原文复现了该句结构。

【替换】 achieve their goals ↔ Accomplish their goals.

同义词替换

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

录音确实提到positive light，但题干问的是『considered likely to do』（做什么），不是『被认为怎么样』（态度如何）；选项B把positive换个说法变成positively，看似用了原词，实则答非所问。

借用原文：passionate people are thought of in a positive light

C) 偷换概念

录音末尾有has the importance of passion been overstated?，但这是作者抛出的质疑问题，并非passionate people『夸大自己的重要性』；选项C把『热情的重要性被高估』偷换成『他们夸大自己的重要性』，主语和对象都错了。

借用原文：has the importance of passion been overstated?

D) 原词陷阱

录音开头提到in interviews，但只说明passion这个词常在面试中出现，并未说passionate people『主导面试』；『dominate』是无中生有，利用『job interviews』这个原词制造『听到就选』的诱惑。

借用原文：in job descriptions and in interviews

10. A) It reflects a strong sense of obligation to others.

B) It signifies a universal model of motivation.

C) It may differ in various cultures.

D) It may have been underestimated.

【题目】 What does a new study from Stanford show about the importance of passion in predicting achievement?

【翻译】 斯坦福大学的一项新研究表明，热情在预测成就方面的重要性如何？

A) 这反映出对他人有强烈的责任感。 B) 这意味着一种普遍适用的动机模式。

C) 它可能因文化不同而有所差异。 D) 它的重要性可能一直被低估。

【答案】 C (细节题) It may differ in various cultures.

【定位】 According to a new study from Stanford University, passion may be less important in certain cultures, and the fact that passion is often seen as a key to achievement may reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation.

根据斯坦福大学的一项新研究，热情在某些文化中可能不那么重要，而且热情常被视为成就关键这一事实，可能反映的是一种明显西方化的动机模式。

【信号】 研究来源+结论句。 According to a new study from Stanford University是典型的研究结论引导语，其后『passion may be less important in certain cultures』直接回应题干中『the importance of passion in predicting achievement』。

【替换】 passion may be less important in certain cultures ↔ It may differ in various cultures.

具体→概括

reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation ↔ It may differ in various cultures.

西方模式≠普世模式

【排除】 A) 张冠李戴

录音确实提到fulfilling obligations to others，但那是用来描述『collectivistic cultures』中人们更看重的东西，不是关于『passion在预测成就中的重要性』的结论；选项A把集体主义文化的特征张冠李戴到研究主题上。

借用原文：They often place fulfilling obligations to others above focusing on their own interests.

B) 与原文相反

录音明确说热情作为成就关键反映的是『a distinctly Western model of motivation』，即只是西方模式而非普世模式；选项B的『universal model』与原文直接相反。

借用原文：reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation

D) 偷换概念

录音说热情在某些文化中『less important』，这是说被重视/被强调得没那么高，不等同于『被低估 (underestimated)』；『低估』暗含实际应更高，而原文只说相对重要性较低，方向不同。

借用原文：passion may be less important in certain cultures

11. A) It was under-investigated.

B) It was more predictable.

C) It was taken for granted.

D) It was more subtle.

【题目】 What did the researchers find about the effect of passion on academic achievement for those in more collectivistic societies?

【翻译】 对于生活在更加集体主义社会中的人来说，研究人员发现热情对学业成就的影响如何？

A) 对这方面的研究并不充分。 B) 这种影响更容易预测。 C) 这种影响被视为理所当然。

D) 这种影响更加微妙。

【答案】 D (细节题) It was more subtle.

【定位】 The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies such as Colombia or Thailand.

对于那些更具集体主义文化的社会（如哥伦比亚或泰国）的人来说，热情对表现的影响更为微妙。

【信号】 对比结论句。The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies直接回应题干中的『the effect of passion on academic achievement for those in more collectivistic societies』，『more subtle』是结论落点。

【替换】 The effect of passion on performance was more subtle for those in more collectivistic societies ↔
It was more subtle.

同义复现

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音从未说热情对集体主义社会的影响『研究不足 (under-investigated) 』；原文提到研究覆盖近60个国家，反而说明调查范围广，选项A无中生有。

B) 未提及

录音说影响『more subtle』，意味着更难察觉、更不明显，反而说明不太predictable；选项B的『more predictable』既无原文依据，也与subtle的隐含方向相悖。

C) 未提及

录音没有提到任何人把热情对学业成就的影响『视为理所当然 (taken for granted) 』，这是利用考生常识编造的干扰。

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

1 Why does nature create patterns? The reason patterns often appear in nature is simple: the same basic physical or chemical processes occur in many pattern substances and organisms as they form. Whether in plants and animals or rocks, foams and ice crystals, the intricate patterns that happen in nature come down to what's happening at the level of atoms and molecules.

为什么自然界会形成各种图案？图案之所以经常出现在自然界中，原因很简单：在许多形成图案的物质和生物中，相同的基本物理或化学过程会反复发生。无论是在植物和动物中，还是在岩石、泡沫和冰晶中，自然界中出现的复杂图案，归根结底都与原子和分子层面发生的事情有关。

2 A pattern in nature is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors. Some of the most striking examples include the six-sided arrays of rocks at Giant's Causeway in the United Kingdom, and the colorful stripes and spots on tropical fish. Patterns like these begin to form at a small scale when materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting. Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale that people can see.

自然界中的图案，是指形状或颜色有规律地重复排列的任何形式。其中一些最引人注目的例子包括英国巨人之路六边形的岩石阵列，以及热带鱼身上色彩斑斓的条纹和斑点。这类图案在材料经历干燥、冻结、起皱、扩散和反应等过程时，会先在微小尺度上开始形成。随后，这些变化会在更大尺度上产生人们能够看见的复杂图案。

3 Imagine delicate frozen crystals on a window during winter. What creates that pattern? When water freezes, its molecules begin clustering together. Water molecules have a particular bent shape that causes them to stack into clusters as they freeze. As the cluster grows, many outside factors, including humidity and temperature, begin to affect its overall shape. If the water is freezing on a window, for example, random imperfections on the glass surface affect the stacking and create the larger pattern.

想象一下冬天窗户上精致的冰晶。是什么形成了这种图案？水结冰时，其中的分子开始聚集在一起。水分子具有特殊的弯曲形状，这使它们在冻结时会堆叠成团。随着团簇不断增大，包括湿度和温度在内的许多

外部因素开始影响它的整体形状。例如，如果水是在窗户上结冰，玻璃表面的随机瑕疵就会影响分子的堆叠，并形成更大的图案。

4 But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one. The molecular processes involved are simple enough that they might generate a pattern by coincidence.

但科学家并不总是知道某种图案的作用，甚至不知道它是否具有作用。相关的分子过程足够简单，因此它们可能只是偶然形成了某种图案。

12. A) It is any incidental happening in plants and animals or ice crystals.
B) It is any basic physical or chemical work in designing substances.
C) It is any symmetrical and colorful stripes or spots on organisms.
D) It is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.

【题目】 What does the passage say is a pattern in nature?

【翻译】 文章所说的自然界中的模式是什么？

- A) 它是植物、动物或冰晶中任何偶然发生的现象。
B) 它是设计物质时进行的任何基本物理或化学过程。
C) 它是生物体上任何对称且色彩斑斓的条纹或斑点。
D) 它是形状或色彩有规律地重复排列形成的图案。

【答案】 D (细节题) It is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.

【定位】 A pattern in nature is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.

自然界中的图案是指形状或颜色的任何有规律重复排列。

【信号】 定义句直接作答。句中 A pattern in nature is 是典型的下定义句式，题干问 what is a pattern，答案直接落在 is 后的表语。

【替换】 any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors ↔

any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors

原词复现

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

选项 incidental happening 把原文 regularly repeated 偷换成 incidental，将'规律性'改为'偶然性'，与定义相反。

借用原文：regularly repeated arrangement

B) 原词陷阱

选项 basic physical or chemical work 盗用第一段 basic physical or chemical processes 的原词，但把 processes 改为 work，把对象改为 designing substances，答非所问。

借用原文：basic physical or chemical processes

C)

选项 symmetrical and colorful stripes or spots 对应第二段 colorful stripes and spots 中的例子，但题干问的是定义而非例子。

借用原文：colorful stripes and spots

13. A) Materials undergoing certain processes.
B) Materials exposed to various natural forces.
C) Materials impacted by any change of molecules.
D) Materials going through extremely radical transformations.

【题目】 What gives rise to complex patterns at a larger scale?

【翻译】 是什么产生了更大尺度上的复杂图案？

- A) 经历某些过程的材料。 B) 受到各种自然力量作用的材料。
C) 受到分子任何变化影响的材料。 D) 经历极其剧烈转变的材料。

【答案】 A (细节题) Materials undergoing certain processes.

【定位】 Patterns like these begin to form at a small scale when materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting. Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale that people can see.

这类图案在小尺度上开始形成，当材料经历干燥、冻结、起皱、扩散和反应等过程时。这些变化随后产生了人们能看到的大尺度复杂图案。

【信号】 过程链中的因果承接。前句讲 materials undergo processes，后句用 Those changes then give rise to 承接，说明正是这些过程/变化导致了大尺度复杂图案。

【替换】 materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting ↔

Materials undergoing certain processes

概括性同义替换

Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale ↔

Materials undergoing certain processes

因果对应

【排除】 B) **张冠李戴**

选项 exposed to various natural forces 看似与第三段 many outside factors, including humidity and temperature 有关，但题干问的是'大尺度复杂图案'的成因，而 outside factors 是影响冰晶外形的外部条件，不是第二段讲的复杂图案形成机制。

借用原文：many outside factors, including humidity and temperature

C) **原词陷阱**

选项 change of molecules 把第一段 atoms and molecules 的微观层面与第二段的过程混为一谈，原文说的是复杂图案源于材料经历的过程，而非泛泛的分子变化。

借用原文：atoms and molecules

D) **偷换概念**

选项 extremely radical transformations 用 extremely radical 夸大了原文 processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting 的程度，原文只是说'某些过程'，并未强调'剧烈转变'。

14. A) The beauty of molecular clustering.
B) The way for appreciating patterns.
C) The creation of patterns.
D) The factors affecting clusters.

【题目】 What does the example of frozen crystals on a window show?

【翻译】 窗户上冻结的晶体这一例子说明了什么？

A) 分子聚集之美。 B) 欣赏图案的方法。 C) 图案的形成。 D) 影响聚集的因素。

【答案】 C (细节题) The creation of patterns.

【定位】 Imagine delicate frozen crystals on a window during winter. What creates that pattern? When water freezes, its molecules begin clustering together. Water molecules have a particular bent shape that causes them to stack into clusters as they freeze. As the cluster grows, many outside factors, including humidity and temperature, begin to affect its overall shape. If the water is freezing on a window, for example, random imperfections on the glass surface affect the stacking and create the larger pattern.

想象冬天窗户上精致的冰晶。是什么创造了那种图案？水结冰时，其分子开始聚集。水分子具有特殊的弯曲形状，使它们在结冰时堆叠成簇。随着簇的生长，包括湿度和温度在内的许多外部因素开始影响其整体形状。例如，如果水在窗户上结冰，玻璃表面的随机缺陷会影响堆叠并创造出更大的图案。

【信号】 设问句引出例子主旨。段落以 What creates that pattern? 设问，随后整段解释水分子聚集、外部因素、玻璃缺陷如何共同 create the larger pattern，说明例子服务于‘图案的创造’。

【替换】 What creates that pattern? ↔ The creation of patterns

同义概括

create the larger pattern ↔ The creation of patterns

首尾呼应

【排除】 A)

选项 The beauty of molecular clustering 只涉及 molecules begin clustering together 的局部细节，但例子并非为了展示‘美’，而是为了解释图案如何形成。

借用原文：molecules begin clustering together

B) 未提及

选项 The way for appreciating patterns 中的 appreciating 在原文中从未出现，属于脱离文本的主观臆断。

D) 原词陷阱

选项 The factors affecting clusters 只对应 many outside factors, including humidity and temperature 这一部分，但例子还讲了分子聚集、玻璃缺陷等，且核心问题是 creates that pattern，不是单纯讲影响因素。

借用原文：many outside factors, including humidity and temperature

15. A) A pattern by accident.

B) Patterns for specific purposes.

C) Patterns with random imperfections.

D) A pattern with artificial intervention.

【题目】 What might molecular processes produce, according to the passage?

【翻译】 根据文章，分子过程可能产生什么？

A) 偶然形成的图案。 B) 为特定目的形成的图案。 C) 带有随机瑕疵的图案。

D) 经过人为干预形成的图案。

【答案】 A (推断题) A pattern by accident.

【定位】 But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one. The molecular processes involved are simple enough that they might generate a pattern by coincidence.

但科学家并不总是知道某种图案的目的，甚至不知道它是否有目的。所涉及的分子过程足够简单，以至于它们可能偶然产生一种图案。

【信号】 转折后给可能性结论。 But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one 先让步，随后 might generate a pattern by coincidence 用 might 给出可能性结论。

【替换】 generate a pattern by coincidence ↔ A pattern by accident

同义替换

【排除】 B) 与原文相反

选项 Patterns for specific purposes 与原文 scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one 相反，原文强调不一定有目的，选项却说'特定目的'。

借用原文：scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one

C) 原词陷阱

选项 Patterns with random imperfections 盗用第三段 random imperfections on the glass surface 的原词，但那是窗户冰晶例子中的细节，与第四段分子过程可能产生的结果无关。

借用原文：random imperfections on the glass surface

D) 未提及

选项 A pattern with artificial intervention 中的 artificial 在原文未提及，原文讨论的是自然过程中的分子机制，没有涉及人为干预。

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 Many people, myself included, have multiple areas of life they would like to improve. For example, I would like to reach more people with my writing, to lift heavier weights at the gym, and to start practising mindfulness more consistently. Those are just a few of the goals I find desirable, and you probably have a long list yourself. The problem is, even if we are committed to working hard on our goals, our natural tendency is to return to our old habits at some point. Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult.

包括我在内，许多人都希望改善生活中的多个方面。例如，我希望通过写作让更多人读到我的作品，希望在健身房举起更重的重量，也希望开始更加持续地练习正念。这些只是我认为值得追求的几个目标，而你自己可能也列有一长串目标。问题在于，即使我们决心为目标努力奋斗，我们的自然倾向仍然是在某个时候回到旧有习惯。要永久改变生活方式确实非常困难。

2 Recently I've come across a few studies that will make these difficult lifestyle changes a bit easier. As you'll see, however, the approach to mastering many areas of life is somewhat counterintuitive. Research has shown that you are two to three times more likely to stick with your habits if you make a specific plan for when, where, and how you will perform the behavior. For example, in one study, scientists asked people to fill out a sentence to specify during the next week they would do at least 20 minutes of vigorous exercise on which day, at what time of day, and at or in what place. Researchers found that people who filled out this sentence were two to three times more likely to actually exercise compared to a control group who did not make plans for their future behavior. Psychologists call these specific

plans implementation intentions because they state when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior.

最近，我接触到了一些研究，这些研究将使这些艰难的生活方式改变变得稍微容易一些。不过，正如你将看到的，掌握生活中许多方面的方法有些违背直觉。研究表明，如果你针对自己将在何时、何地以及如何实施某种行为制订具体计划，那么坚持这些习惯的可能性会提高到原来的两到三倍。例如，在一项研究中，科学家要求人们填写一个句子，具体说明自己将在下一周的哪一天、一天中的什么时间，以及在什么地点进行至少20分钟的剧烈运动。研究人员发现，与没有为未来行为制订计划的对照组相比，填写了这个句子的人实际进行锻炼的可能性高出两到三倍。心理学家将这些具体计划称为“执行意图”，因为它们说明了你打算在何时、何地以及如何实施某种特定行为。

3 However, follow-up research has discovered implementation intentions only work when you focus on one thing at a time. In fact, researchers found that people who tried to accomplish multiple goals were less committed and less likely to succeed than those who focused on a single goal.

然而，后续研究发现，执行意图只有在你一次专注于一件事时才会奏效。事实上，研究人员发现，试图实现多个目标的人，比专注于单一目标的人投入程度更低，成功的可能性也更小。

4 Another science-based reason to focus on one thing at a time is that when you begin practising a new habit, it requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it. After a while, however, the pattern of behavior becomes easier. Eventually, your new habit becomes a normal routine, and the process is more or less mindless and automatic. The most important thing to note is that there is some tipping point at which new habits become more or less automatic. The time it takes to build a habit depends on many factors, including how difficult the habit is, your genetics, and more.

一次专注于一件事还有一个基于科学的理由，那就是当你开始练习一种新习惯时，记得去做这件事需要付出大量有意识的努力。然而，过一段时间之后，这种行为模式会变得更加容易。最终，你的新习惯会成为一种日常惯例，而这一过程或多或少会变得无需意识参与，并且自动进行。需要注意的最重要一点是，存在这样一个临界点：在此之后，新习惯会或多或少地变得自动化。养成一个习惯所需的时间取决于许多因素，包括习惯的难度、你的遗传因素，以及其他因素。

16. A) Eliminating all the old habits at once.

B) Making a permanent lifestyle change.

C) Realizing all the life goals one has set.

D) Improving multiple areas of one's life.

【题目】 What does the speaker say is really difficult?

【翻译】 说话者说什么是真正困难的？

- A) 一下子改掉所有旧习惯。 B) 永久改变生活方式。 C) 实现自己设定的所有人生目标。
D) 改善生活的多个方面。

【答案】 B (细节题) Making a permanent lifestyle change.

【定位】 The problem is, even if we are committed to working hard on our goals, our natural tendency is to return to our old habits at some point. Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult.

问题是，即使我们致力于努力实现目标，我们的自然倾向还是在某个时刻回到旧习惯。永久改变生活方式真的很难。

【信号】 题眼词复现 + 总结句。 题干中的 difficult 在 Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult 中直接复现；这是段落末尾的总结句，前面用 The problem is 铺垫，信息落点在 really difficult 上。

【替换】 Making a permanent lifestyle change is really difficult ↔ **Making a permanent lifestyle change**
同义复现

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

Eliminating all the old habits at once 盗用了 return to our old habits 里的 old habits，但原文说的是“回到旧习惯”，不是“一次性根除旧习惯”，且 at once 原文未提。

借用原文：return to our old habits

C) 偷换概念

Realizing all the life goals one has set 把 working hard on our goals 和 the goals I find desirable 改成“实现所有既定目标”，但原文只说“努力追求目标”，并未说实现所有目标，all 也过于绝对。

借用原文：the goals I find desirable

D) 答非所问

Improving multiple areas of one's life 在 multiple areas of life they would like to improve 中确实出现，但那是 speaker 列举的“人们想改善的方面”，不是题干问的“really difficult”的事。

借用原文：multiple areas of life they would like to improve

17. A) They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.

B) They were more likely to make plans for their future.

C) They tended to be committed to a single goal.

D) They tended to focus on one thing at a time.

【题目】 What did researchers find about people with implementation intentions?

【翻译】 研究人员发现，具有执行意图的人有什么特点？

A) 他们更有可能实施某种特定行为。 B) 他们更有可能为自己的未来制订计划。

C) 他们往往致力于实现单一目标。 D) 他们往往一次专注于一件事。

【答案】 A (细节题) They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.

【定位】 Researchers found that people who filled out this sentence were two to three times more likely to actually exercise compared to a control group who did not make plans for their future behavior.

研究人员发现，填写了这句话的人真正去锻炼的可能性是对照组的两到三倍，而对照组没有为他们未来的行为制定计划。

【信号】 研究结论标志词。 题干问 researchers find，原文 Researchers found that 正是结论信号；其后 two to three times more likely to actually exercise 给出量化结果。

【替换】 two to three times more likely to actually exercise ↔
more likely to implement a particular behavior

具体实例概括为行为实施

how you intend to implement a particular behavior ↔ **implement a particular behavior**
词组复现

【排除】 B) 原词陷阱

more likely to make plans for their future 盗用了 did not make plans for their future behavior 里的 make plans for their future，但原文说对照组“没有”做计划，而实验组是“已经做了计划”并被发现有计划后更可能去锻炼，不是“更可能去做计划”。

借用原文：did not make plans for their future behavior

C) 张冠李戴

tended to be committed to a single goal 把 focused on a single goal 从“专注单一目标的人更容易成功”移花接木到“有 implementation intentions 的人”，而题干问的是 implementation intentions 组，不是单一目标组。

借用原文：focused on a single goal

D) 偷换概念

focus on one thing at a time 来自 focus on one thing at a time，但这是 follow-up research 关于“单一目标”的限制条件，不是 researchers 对 implementation intentions 组的发现。

借用原文：focus on one thing at a time

18. A) The ability to make the process automatic.

B) A practical timetable for implementation.

C) A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

D) Concentration on the benefits it will provide.

【题目】 According to the speaker, what is required of you when you begin practising a new habit?

【翻译】 说话者认为，当你开始培养一种新习惯时，对你有什么要求？

A) 使这一过程自动化的能力。 B) 一份切实可行的实施时间表。

C) 需要付出大量有意识的努力来提醒自己去做好这件事。 D) 专注于它将带来的好处。

【答案】 C (细节题) A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

【定位】 Another science-based reason to focus on one thing at a time is that when you begin practising a new habit, it requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

另一个一次只专注一件事的科学依据是，当你开始练习一个新习惯时，你需要付出大量有意识的努力去记住去做这件事。

【信号】 时间状语 + 需求动词。题干中的 when you begin practising a new habit 在 when you begin practising a new habit 中原样复现，紧随其后的 requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it 就是答案所在。

【替换】 requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it ↔

A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it

名词短语截取

【排除】 A) 与原文相反

The ability to make the process automatic 来自 the process is more or less mindless and automatic, 但那是 after a while / eventually 之后的阶段，不是 begin 阶段；题干问的是刚开始，因此相反。

借用原文：the process is more or less mindless and automatic

B) 张冠李戴

A practical timetable for implementation 把 when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior 里的具体计划要素 (when/where/how) 包装成 timetable, 但这是关于 implementation intentions 的研究，不是开始养成新 habit 时的普遍要求。

借用原文：when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior

D) 未提及

Concentration on the benefits it will provide 中 benefits 一词在录音中未被提及，属于用常识编造的干扰项。

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

¹ It was a lazy, hazy, crazy day on the dwarf planet Pluto when New Horizons, a spacecraft from Earth, flew by at a speed of 31,000 mph (miles per hour) two years ago. The spacecraft took a bunch of photos, made some quick measurements of Pluto's atmosphere, and sent them all back here, giving planetary scientists their first up-close look of the distant dwarf planet.

两年前，在新视野号这艘来自地球的航天器以每小时31,000英里（英里/小时）的速度飞掠而过时，矮行星冥王星度过了慵懒、朦胧而疯狂的一天。这艘航天器拍摄了大量照片，对冥王星的大气层进行了一些快速测量，并将这些数据全部传回地球，使行星科学家们首次近距离观察到这颗遥远的矮行星。

2 One of the more bizarre things they found was that the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought. The planet also had an atmosphere much cooler than earlier estimates, topping out at -333.4°F .

他们发现的较为奇异的现象之一，是冥王星大气层中的霾比先前认为的厚得多。这颗行星的大气层也比早先估计的冷得多，最高温度仅为 -333.4°F 。

3 Now, a study published in *Nature* links those two atmospheric observations. A computer model developed by planetary scientist Xi Zhang and colleagues shows the haze of tiny droplets in the upper atmosphere is likely scattering light from the Sun, preventing heat from reaching the planet below. We see hazy skies on Earth too, from time to time, whenever solid particles get suspended in the air—from water-based fogs, to ash from fires, to the toxic droplets that make up a thick smog. But on Earth, the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere.

如今，《自然》杂志发表的一项研究将这两项大气观测结果联系了起来。行星科学家张希及其同事开发的一种计算机模型显示，高层大气中由微小液滴形成的霾很可能会散射来自太阳的光，阻止热量抵达下方的行星。地球上也会不时出现雾霾天气，每当固体颗粒悬浮在空气中时，就可能形成这种现象，从含水雾气到火灾产生的灰烬，再到构成浓重烟雾的有毒液滴，都是如此。但在地球上，行星的整体温度主要由大气层中气体的分布决定。

4 On Pluto, the authors suggest, haze might be more influential. Particles can reflect light from the Sun here on Earth: It happens after volcanoes erupt, emitting clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere. Some people even propose imitating this phenomenon to alleviate the effects of climate change. But our planet isn't dominated by that process, or at least it hasn't been for a few billion years.

作者认为，在冥王星上，霾的影响可能更大。在地球上，颗粒物能够反射来自太阳的光：火山喷发后会释放出由颗粒物组成的云团，将太阳光线反射回大气层。有些人甚至提出模仿这一现象，以减轻气候变化的影响。但我们的行星并不是由这一过程主导的，至少在过去几十亿年里不是如此。

5 If Pluto's atmosphere is very different from ours and from that of other nearby planets, it could help scientists expand their understanding of planetary atmospheres. But right now, this is just a good guess based on data from New Horizons and a sophisticated computer model, not direct observations of the haze's composition.

如果冥王星的大气层与地球以及其他邻近行星的大气层截然不同，这将有助于科学家拓展对行星大气层的认识。但目前，这只是基于新视野号获得的数据和一个复杂计算机模型提出的合理推测，而不是对霾的成分进行直接观测所得出的结论。

6 There are other theories floating around to explain Pluto's cool temperatures, including blaming the cold air on gases in the atmosphere.

关于解释冥王星低温的理论还有其他一些，包括把寒冷的空气归因于大气层中的气体。

7 Luckily, the authors will get a chance to test their notions when the James Webb Space Telescope launches later. That observatory can detect different spectrums of light, which the hazy Plutonian

atmosphere would be positively glowing with as it scattered sunlight. The researchers just have to wait and see if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea.

幸运的是，詹姆斯·韦布空间望远镜稍后发射后，作者们将有机会检验他们的观点。这座天文台能够探测不同光谱的光，而冥王星朦胧的大气层在散射阳光时很可能会发出大量这样的光。研究人员只需等待并观察望远镜接收到的光是否会验证他们的这个妙想。

19. A) It resembles that of Earth in many inconceivable ways.
B) It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.
C) It is 333.4°F cooler than earlier estimates.
D) It is far beyond any quick measurements.

【题目】 What was one of the more bizarre findings about Pluto's atmosphere?

【翻译】 关于冥王星大气层较为离奇的发现之一是什么？

- A) 它以许多难以想象的方式与地球大气层相似。 B) 它的大气霾层比先前认为的厚得多。
C) 它比早先估计的温度低333.4华氏度。 D) 它远远超出了任何快速测量的范围。

【答案】 B (细节题) It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.

【定位】 One of the more bizarre things they found was that the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought.

他们发现的一件更离奇的事情是，冥王星大气中的霾层比之前认为的要厚得多。

【信号】 题干关键词复现 + 比较级信息。录音中 One of the more bizarre things they found 与题干中的 finding 直接呼应，随后 was much thicker than previously thought 给出具体特征，正是答案所在。

【替换】 the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought ↔

It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.

同义词 + 主谓压缩

【排除】 A) 未提及

录音通篇未说冥王星大气在‘不可思议的方面’与地球相似；A 项利用考生对地球类比的生活预设制造干扰，但原文没有依据。

C) 原词陷阱

C 项盗用了 333.4°F 与 earlier estimates 两个原词，但把原文‘最高温度为 -333.4°F（比此前估算更冷）’偷换成‘低了 333.4°F’，既丢掉负号又混淆了绝对温度与温度差，是典型的数字原词陷阱。

借用原文：333.4°F

D) 未提及

D 项说‘远超任何快速测量’，但原文 made some quick measurements of Pluto's atmosphere 只是提到做了快速测量，并未说它无法测量或超出测量范围。

20. A) The accumulation of solid particles in the air.
B) The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.
C) The clouds of particles reflecting sun rays.
D) The aggravated effects of climate change.

【题目】 What is said to determine the overall temperature on Earth?

【翻译】 据说是什么决定了地球的整体温度？

- A) 空气中固体颗粒的积聚。 B) 其大气层中气体的分布。 C) 反射太阳光线的颗粒云。
D) 气候变化加剧的影响。

【答案】 B (细节题) The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.

【定位】 But on Earth, the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere.

但在地球上，行星的整体温度是由大气中气体的分布所主导的。

【信号】 转折后给出地球情况的结论。录音先用 Pluto 的 haze 机制做铺垫，随后用 But on Earth 一转，指出 the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere，直接回答题干中的 determine the overall temperature on Earth。

【替换】 the overall temperature of the planet is dominated by the distribution of gases in our atmosphere ↔
The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.

主被动转换 + 同义替换

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

A 项的 solid particles in the air 直接来自 solid particles get suspended in the air，但原文说的是地球‘雾/霾天’的成因，并非决定地球整体温度的因素，属于盗用原词答非所问。

借用原文：solid particles get suspended in the air

C) 原词陷阱

C 项的 clouds of particles reflecting sun rays 来自 emitting clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere，但那是火山喷发后的局部现象，不是决定地球整体温度的主因。

借用原文：clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere

D) 与原文相反

D 项说 climate change 的加剧效应决定温度，而原文 alleviate the effects of climate change 讲的是‘缓解’气候变化，并非‘加剧’；选项把 alleviating 偷换成 aggravated，极性相反。

借用原文：alleviate the effects of climate change

21. A) If spectrums of light can be better detected by telescope.
B) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere can be more easily observed.
C) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere scatters strong sunlight.
D) If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

【题目】 What does the speaker say the researchers have to wait and see?

【翻译】 讲话者说研究人员必须等待并观察什么？

- A) 望远镜能否更好地探测到光谱。 B) 能否更容易地观测到冥王星的霾状大气层。
C) 冥王星的霾状大气层是否会散射强烈的阳光。
D) 望远镜接收到的光是否证实他们的想法。

【答案】 D (细节题) If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

【定位】 The researchers just have to wait and see if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea.

研究者们只能等待并观察，来自望远镜的光线是否会证实他们那个不错的想法。

【信号】 题干关键词 wait and see 原词复现。录音末句 The researchers just have to wait and see 与题干中的 wait and see 完全对应，随后的 if 从句就是答案所在。

【替换】 if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea ↔

If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

同义词替换 + 形容词省略

【排除】 A) 答非所问

A 项提到 spectrums of light 与 telescope，看似来自 That observatory can detect different spectrums of light，但题干问的是‘研究者要等看什么’，而不是‘望远镜能检测什么’；选项把工具能力偷换成等待验证的条件。

借用原文：detect different spectrums of light

B) 未提及

B 项说‘如果冥王星的霾层能被更容易观测’，但录音并未讨论观测难度是否 easier；原文只提到未来有机会用 James Webb 验证，没有 easier 这一比较。

C) 答非所问

C 项的 scatters strong sunlight 来自 as it scattered sunlight，但这是已建立的假设前提 (haze 散射阳光)，不是研究者现在要等的结果；选项把已知机制当成待验证条件。

借用原文：as it scattered sunlight

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

1 Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste, researchers have concluded. The 24-month time frame comes at an age when youngsters are old enough to appreciate poetic lyrics and snappy tunes, but have not yet started to be embarrassed by their mother and father's preferences. Dr. Hauke Egermann, a lecturer in music at the University of York, carried out

a literature review into more than a dozen studies looking at parental musical influence. "Children have an openness to new music, and this means parents have an important role to play in developing the musical preferences of their kids," he said.

研究人员得出结论，父母有一个短暂的窗口期，可以影响8至10岁孩子的音乐品味。这段24个月的时期处于这样一个年龄阶段：孩子已经足够大，能够欣赏富有诗意的歌词和朗朗上口的曲调，但还没有开始因父母的音乐偏好而感到尴尬。约克大学音乐讲师豪克·埃格尔曼博士对十多项有关父母音乐影响的研究进行了文献综述。他说：“孩子对新音乐持开放态度，这意味着父母在培养孩子的音乐偏好方面扮演着重要角色。”

2 However, time is of the essence as parental influence is most likely to be effective during the critical time period before age ten. During adolescence, children tend to gravitate away from their parents' choices and are more influenced by their peers. A separate survey of 2,000 British parents by music streaming service Deezer also found that nearly four-fifths of parents agreed that their children were far more receptive to their musical suggestions before the age of ten. In contrast, just 10 percent of parents reported positive reactions from their teenage children when they shared their favorite music. Some 79 percent of fathers said they had tried to influence their children's music, but just 69 percent of mothers. However, mothers were more effective, with 38 percent reporting that their kids loved the tunes they shared, compared to 30 percent of dads who, in some cases, said their children cried or even fell asleep. 然而，时间至关重要，因为父母的影响最有可能在十岁以前这一关键时期发挥作用。进入青春期后，孩子往往会逐渐远离父母的选择，并更多地受到同龄人的影响。音乐流媒体服务Deezer对2000名英国父母进行的另一项调查也发现，近五分之四的父母认为，孩子在十岁以前更容易接受他们的音乐建议。相比之下，只有10%的父母表示，孩子进入青少年时期后，在他们分享自己喜爱的音乐时会作出积极反应。约79%的父亲表示曾试图影响孩子的音乐选择，而母亲的这一比例仅为69%。不过，母亲的影响更有效：38%的母亲表示孩子喜欢她们分享的曲调，而父亲中只有30%的人得到这样的反馈；有些父亲甚至表示，孩子听着听着哭了起来，或者睡着了。

3 Dr. Egermann claims introducing children to a variety of musical styles is the key to fostering good taste in later life. "By playing children a variety of genres before this critical period, research on familiarization suggests they will enjoy lots of different types of music as adults," he added. The benefits of having a wider taste in music include the ability to manage their emotions more effectively, socialize and bond with others more easily, and to have a better understanding of other cultures as well.

埃格尔曼博士认为，让孩子接触各种各样的音乐风格，是培养他们日后良好音乐品味的关键。他补充说：“有关熟悉化的研究表明，在这一关键时期之前让孩子聆听多种音乐类型，他们成年后将会喜欢许多不同种类的音乐。”拥有更广泛的音乐品味所带来的益处包括更有效地管理情绪、更容易与他人交往并建立联系，以及更好地理解其他文化。

4 Dr. Egermann advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children, but instead play it as background music while a child is playing. They can also help create positive memories about artists and bands by going to concerts and live music events together.

埃格尔曼博士建议，父母不要过分强迫孩子接受自己喜爱的音乐，而应在孩子玩耍时将其作为背景音乐播放。他们还可以通过一起参加音乐会和现场音乐活动，帮助孩子对音乐家和乐队形成积极的记忆。

22. A) Parents can play a decisive role in cultivating their children's musical talent.
B) Children are embarrassed by parents' failure to appreciate their music.
C) Parents can mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste.
D) Children aged 8 to 10 are old enough to produce poetic lyrics.

【题目】 What do we learn from researchers' conclusion at the beginning of the talk?

【翻译】 演讲开头研究人员的结论让我们了解到什么？

- A) 父母可以在培养孩子的音乐天赋方面发挥决定性作用。
B) 孩子们因父母不欣赏自己的音乐而感到难堪。
C) 父母可以塑造8至10岁孩子的音乐品味。
D) 8至10岁的孩子已经足够大，能够创作富有诗意的歌词。

【答案】 C (细节题) Parents can mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste.

【定位】 Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste, researchers have concluded.

研究人员得出结论：父母有一个短暂的窗口期，可以影响8到10岁孩子的音乐品味。

【信号】 研究结论标志词。答案句以researchers have concluded结尾，是典型的研究结论标志；同时句首直接给出结论内容，符合篇章开头'先给结论'的常见结构。

【替换】 influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste ↔

mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste

influence与mould同义替换

Parents have a small window where they can ↔ Parents can

small window限定为可能性

【排除】 A) 原词陷阱

选项中的musical talent在原文中从未出现，原文讲的是music taste；同时decisive role把原文a small window夸大成'决定性作用'，与原文程度不符。

借用原文：Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste

B) 原词陷阱

原文have not yet started to be embarrassed by their mother and father's preferences说的是'还不会因父母的偏好感到尴尬'，而选项说成'Children are embarrassed by parents' failure to appreciate their music'，既把对象从'父母的偏好'偷换成'父母不欣赏孩子的音乐'，又把否定'not yet'变成了肯定。

借用原文：have not yet started to be embarrassed by their mother and father's preferences

D) 原词陷阱

原文old enough to appreciate poetic lyrics说的是'足够大去欣赏富有诗意的歌词'，选项却改成'produce poetic lyrics'，把appreciate偷换成produce，动作主体和方向都错了。

借用原文：old enough to appreciate poetic lyrics

-
23. A) They start to show their own musical preference.
B) They tend to be more influenced by their peers.
C) They tend to gravitate away from their homes.
D) They are more open to new genres of music.

【题目】 What does Dr. Hauke Egermann say about adolescents?

【翻译】 Hauke Egermann博士对青少年有何看法？

- A) 他们开始表现出自己的音乐偏好。 B) 他们往往更容易受到同龄人的影响。
C) 他们往往会逐渐离开家。 D) 他们更愿意接受新的音乐流派。

【答案】 B (细节题) They tend to be more influenced by their peers.

【定位】 During adolescence, children tend to gravitate away from their parents' choices and are more influenced by their peers.

在青春期，孩子们往往会偏离父母的选择，更受同龄人的影响。

【信号】 题干关键词复现+比较级。 原文During adolescence与题干adolescents直接对应，句中more influenced by their peers用比较级点明影响来源的变化，是答案信号。

【替换】 During adolescence ↔ adolescents

名词化同义

are more influenced by their peers ↔ tend to be more influenced by their peers

be动词添加趋向性

【排除】 A) 未提及

原文说的是孩子'偏离父母的选择'，并未说他们开始展示自己的musical preference；选项把'父母的选择'偷换成'自己的偏好'，属于无中生有。

C) 原词陷阱

选项盗用了原文gravitate away from这一短语，但把对象从their parents' choices偷换成their homes，语义完全改变。

借用原文：gravitate away from their parents' choices

D) 张冠李戴

原文Children have an openness to new music说的是儿童（8-10岁）对新音乐的开放态度，选项把它安到adolescents头上，属于群体错位。

借用原文：Children have an openness to new music

-
24. A) Enabling children to be receptive to music experts' suggestions.
B) Helping children develop the ability to manage their emotions.
C) Familiarising children with different schools of music.
D) Introducing children to a variety of musical styles.

【题目】 What is the key to fostering good taste in later life, according to Dr. Hauke Egermann?

【翻译】据Hauke Egermann博士说，培养日后良好品味的关键是什么？

- A) 让孩子能够接受音乐专家的建议。 B) 帮助孩子培养管理情绪的能力。
C) 让孩子熟悉不同的音乐流派。 D) 让孩子接触各种音乐风格。

【答案】D (细节题) Introducing children to a variety of musical styles.

【定位】Dr. Egermann claims introducing children to a variety of musical styles is the key to fostering good taste in later life.

埃格曼博士称，让孩子接触多种多样的音乐风格是培养其日后良好品味的关键。

【信号】**专家观点+the key to结构**。原文Dr. Egermann claims是专家观点标志，紧接着出现is the key to fostering good taste in later life，与题干中的the key to fostering good taste in later life完全对应。

【替换】introducing children to a variety of musical styles ↔

Introducing children to a variety of musical styles

核心名词短语保留

claims ↔ **according to Dr. Hauke Egermann**

claims与according to同义

【排除】A) **偷换概念**

原文中从未出现music experts' suggestions这一概念；虽然receptive to their musical suggestions出现过，但其对象是parents' suggestions，不是music experts'。

借用原文：their children were far more receptive to their musical suggestions before the age of ten

B) **原词陷阱**

原文the ability to manage their emotions more effectively确实是音乐品味广泛的好处之一，但它不是'the key to fostering good taste'，而是good taste带来的效果。

借用原文：the ability to manage their emotions more effectively

C) **偷换概念**

原文说的是a variety of musical styles（多种音乐风格），选项说成different schools of music（不同音乐流派/学派），styles与schools of music含义不同；且原文用的是introducing而非familiarising。

借用原文：a variety of musical styles

25. A) By enhancing children's appreciation of their music.

B) By pushing their music hard enough upon children.

C) By attending their concerts and live music events with children.

D) By introducing their music to children as early as possible.

【题目】How can parents help children create positive memories about artists and bands?

【翻译】 父母如何帮助孩子对艺术家和乐队留下积极的记忆？

- A) 通过提高孩子对其音乐的鉴赏力。 B) 通过强行让孩子接受他们的音乐。
- C) 通过和孩子一起参加他们的音乐会和现场音乐活动。
- D) 通过尽早向孩子介绍他们的音乐。

【答案】 **C** (细节题) By attending their concerts and live music events with children.

【定位】 They can also help create positive memories about artists and bands by going to concerts and live music events together.

他们还可以通过带孩子一起去听音乐会和现场音乐演出来帮助创造关于艺人和乐队的积极记忆。

【信号】 题干关键词复现+by doing方式状语。原文help create positive memories about artists and bands与题干完全复现，其后的by going to concerts and live music events together就是具体方式。

【替换】 by going to concerts and live music events together ↔

By attending their concerts and live music events with children

going to与attending同义，together与with children同义

【排除】 A) **未提及**

选项中的enhancing children's appreciation of their music虽然与全文话题相关，但原文在P4中并未把它作为'create positive memories'的具体方法提出。

B) **与原文相反**

原文advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children明确建议父母不要把喜欢的音乐强行推给孩子，而选项却说'By pushing their music hard enough upon children'，正好与专家建议相反。

借用原文：advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children

D) **偷换概念**

原文虽然前面提到'critical period before age ten'，但在P4关于create positive memories的具体做法中，并未提及'as early as possible'这一时间策略。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

68 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。

Everything is either wildly expensive or already fully booked.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构配合 "either...or" 选择并列连词是常见的高频句式，具有很强的可迁移性。

It's not too expensive to rent a car, so we could still drive into the city.

第6段，第2句

采用 "It is + adj + to do, so..." 的常考句式组合，高度契合四六级与考研真题中的基础语法考点，具有很强的可迁移性。

I really do recommend visiting that cathedral.

第7段，第3句

“助动词 do 强调 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语”是常考的高频口语与写作句式，具有较高的迁移价值。

M: Considering Jane is terrified of heights, I think if I tried to make her do that, I would come back divorced.

第8段，第1句

本句涵盖了前置介词从句短语、主谓宾结构、非谓语动词复合结构（使役动词搭配）以及主语补足语 "divorced"，是划成分和分析从句功能的极佳练习材料。

What does the woman suggest the man do?

第3题 题干

此句型为听力和阅读理解中极为高频的提问句式，掌握 "suggest + 从句动词原形" 及特殊疑问句跨句提问的结构具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive.

第3题，D

祈使句搭配关系副词 "where" 引导的定语从句在日常阅读与写作中极为常见，具有很强的句式迁移与复用价值。

She is no good at logistics.

第4题，C

"be no good at..."为日常及考试中高频出现的固定搭配，对帮助基础薄弱者掌握形容词短语作表语及介词短语作状语具有较好的示范作用。

W: Same here, although I did have an interesting case come in this morning.

第3段，第1句

本句集中涵盖了口语省略成分还原、从属连词 "although" 引导让步状语从句、助动词 "did" 强调谓语以及使役动词 "have" 带无 to 不定式作补足语等多个核心易错点，训练价值高。

W: I explained the issue to her as best I could, and recommended she double-check with her doctor.

第5段，第1句

整句结构清晰且蕴含非常典型的时态与语气易错坑点，适合作为划成分与时态语态分析的重点练习句。

Unfortunately, the opposite is true when the patient is too stubborn and they refuse to listen to us.

第8段，第2句

"主句 + when 状语从句（带并列分句）" 是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型句型，具备极高的学习与迁移价值。

Some have reported seeing improvements in their health, which is really rewarding to see.

第12段，第4句

主句陈述事实搭配 "which" 引导非限制性定语从句作评价，是英语各类考试阅读理解中高频出现的标准句式。

M: We're still in the early stages of the program, but I'm hopeful that it will make a real difference for our patients.

第16段，第1句

采用了 "客观现状 + but + 个人态度 (形容词 + that从句) " 的经典表达框架，在各类英语考试口语与写作中出现频率极高，迁移价值高。

They enjoy interacting with patients.

第5题，B

"主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词短语作宾语"属于极其通用的常考基础句型，掌握后迁移价值较高。

What does the man say he has been working on?

第7题 题干

这种"疑问词 + 主句 + 嵌套从句 + 介词悬空"的句子结构在四六级听力和阅读真题中极具代表性，是考察考生长难句拆解能力的经典句型。

On the whole, passionate people are thought of in a positive light and considered likely to achieve their goals.

第1段，第2句

句首 "On the whole" 评注状语搭配 "be thought of ... and considered ..." 为各类英语考试阅读与写作中的高频典型句式，复用性强。

But when it comes to predicting achievement, has the importance of passion been overstated?

第1段，第3句

句首状语从句引出议题结合主句反问表达怀疑，属于学术英语与各类英语考试阅读/写作中高频出现的典型句式。

According to a new study from Stanford University, passion may be less important in certain cultures, and the fact that passion is often seen as a key to achievement may reflect a distinctly Western model of motivation.

第2段，第1句

‘抽象名词 + that 同位语从句’（如 "the fact that..."）以及‘情态动词表达推测’是四六级与考研英语阅读中极其高频的典型句式，具有极高的迁移与复用价值。

The chief factor explored in the study was how individualistic a society was.

第2段，第2句

“名词 + 分词后置定语 + 系动词 + 名词性从句”属于各类英语考试阅读理解极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后迁移价值高。

In individualistic cultures, the researchers assert, people are more motivated by pursuing paths related to their passions, but those in collectivistic cultures are more likely to see themselves as part of a network.

第2段，第3句

该句是典型的考研/六级阅读真题句式，融合了学术引用插入语、跨文化对比以及 "A, but B" 的平行对比框架，高度契合高频考点。

It's clear from the findings that passion isn't the only thing that motivates people to achieve their goals.

第5段，第2句

该句涵盖了 "It is clear that..." 高频句型和名从嵌套定从的典型结构，在四六级与考研英语阅读中极具代表性。

The reason patterns often appear in nature is simple: the same basic physical or chemical processes occur in many pattern substances and organisms as they form.

第1段，第2句

"The reason ... is simple: ..."以及“冒号表解释”是四六级与考研英语阅读中极具代表性的学术阐述句式，掌握此类结构对长难句分析与写作迁移价值极高。

Whether in plants and animals or rocks, foams and ice crystals, the intricate patterns that happen in nature come down to what's happening at the level of atoms and molecules.

第1段，第3句

句首状语 + 主语 + 限定性定语从句 + 动介短语谓语 + 名词性从句宾语的结构在四六级和考研科普阅读中极为高频，代表性极强。

Patterns like these begin to form at a small scale when materials undergo processes like drying, freezing, wrinkling, diffusing and reacting.

第2段，第3句

“主句 + when 时间状语从句”并结合介词列举现象的句式，在科普与学术英语中极具代表性，复用迁移价值高。

Those changes then give rise to complex patterns at a larger scale that people can see.

第2段，第4句

“主句 + 短语动词 + 介词短语定语 + 关系代词引导的定语从句”是英语考试中高频且典型的基础复合句结构，具备极高的迁移价值。

Water molecules have a particular bent shape that causes them to stack into clusters as they freeze.

第3段，第4句

“主句 + 关系代词引导的定语从句 + 状语从句”是四六级与考研科普类文章中最典型的高频句式，具有极高的迁移学习价值。

But scientists do not always know the purpose of a pattern, or even if there is one.

第4段，第1句

谓语 + 名词短语 + or + if 从句构成的并列结构在学术与阅读理解真题中非常普遍，掌握后具有很强的迁移示范意义。

What does the passage say is a pattern in nature?

第12题 题干

此类带观点动词（如 "say", "think", "suggest"）的特殊疑问句在四六级和考研阅读理解题干中高频出现，模式高度典型。

What gives rise to complex patterns at a larger scale?

第13题 题干

"What + 动词短语 + 宾语..."结构在学术阅读的引言、问题提出段落中非常常见，掌握该句型有助于快速理清学术探讨的核心问题。

Many people, myself included, have multiple areas of life they would like to improve.

第1段，第1句

"名词 + 插入语 + 谓语 + 带有省略关系代词定语从句的宾语"这一结构在四六级与考研真题中频次极高，具有很强的迁移示范价值。

For example, I would like to reach more people with my writing, to lift heavier weights at the gym, and to start practising mindfulness more consistently.

第1段，第2句

"would like to do A, to do B, and to do C" 是各类英语考试及写作中高度频现的平行并列句型，掌握后具有极强的可迁移性。

Those are just a few of the goals I find desirable, and you probably have a long list yourself.

第1段，第3句

"并列句 + 省略关系代词的定语从句"是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量迁移。

The problem is, even if we are committed to working hard on our goals, our natural tendency is to return to our old habits at some point.

第1段，第4句

采用了在英语议论文与学术写作中极常见的“主句 + 插入状语从句 + 表语从句/补足从句”结构，具备极强的代表性，掌握该句式的拆解方法可大幅提升长难句阅读能力。

Recently I've come across a few studies that will make these difficult lifestyle changes a bit easier.

第2段，第1句

“名词 + that定语从句”以及“make sth adj”是四六级与考研英语阅读中最频繁出现的句型组合，高度典型且易于迁移。

As you'll see, however, the approach to mastering many areas of life is somewhat counterintuitive.

第2段，第2句

“As you'll see”式的篇章衔接从句与“the approach to doing sth is...”句型在阅读与写作真题中均高频出现，具有极高迁移价值。

Research has shown that you are two to three times more likely to stick with your habits if you make a specific plan for when, where, and how you will perform the behavior.

第2段，第3句

“研究表明/发现 + 宾语从句（内部含条件与细节展开）”是四六级与考研英语阅读理解中极高频出现的典型常考句式，掌握其结构分析方法后具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Researchers found that people who filled out this sentence were two to three times more likely to actually exercise compared to a control group who did not make plans for their future behavior.

第2段，第5句

“研究人员发现 + that从句（含定语从句与对照比较）”是学术英语、四六级及考研英语阅读理解中极高频出现的典型实验结论句型，迁移复用价值高。

Psychologists call these specific plans implementation intentions because they state when, where, and how you intend to implement a particular behavior.

第2段，第6句

“主句 + 状语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句”是学术类文章和四六级、考研阅读中极具代表性的句式结构，高度可迁移。

Another science-based reason to focus on one thing at a time is that when you begin practising a new habit, it requires a lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.

第4段，第1句

句型 "The reason is that when..., it..." 是四六级与考研阅读及写作中非常典型的高频解释性句式，学后迁移复用性强。

Eventually, your new habit becomes a normal routine, and the process is more or less mindless and automatic.

第4段，第3句

"主系表 + and + 主系表" 是英语写作与考试阅读中高频出现的并列句模式，结构规范且具有极高的迁移复用价值。

The most important thing to note is that there is some tipping point at which new habits become more or less automatic.

第4段，第4句

"The important thing is that..." 及 "介词+关系代词" 均为各类英语考试阅读理解中的高频典型句式。

The time it takes to build a habit depends on many factors, including how difficult the habit is, your genetics, and more.

第4段，第5句

"名词 + 主谓定语从句 + 谓语 + 介词短语列举"是各类英语考试说明文中的高频典型句式，迁移价值高。

They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.

第17题，A

"be likely to do sth" 为各类英语考试及阅读中极高频出现的代表性句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

They were more likely to make plans for their future.

第17题，B

"主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式短语" 是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的常用句式，具有很强的可迁移性。

They tended to focus on one thing at a time.

第17题，D

"tend to do sth" 为英语写作与阅读中极常见的典型高频句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

According to the speaker, what is required of you when you begin practising a new habit?

第18题题干

"状语前置 + 特殊疑问主句 + 时间/条件状语从句"是各类英语考试听力和阅读题干中非常典型的常用句式。

It was a lazy, hazy, crazy day on the dwarf planet Pluto when New Horizons, a spacecraft from Earth, flew by at a speed of 31,000 mph (miles per hour) two years ago.

第1段，第1句

本句采用了常考的 "It is/was + 时间名词 + when..." 结构，并融合了同位语插入语和后置定语修饰，在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性，掌握后可有效迁移。

One of the more bizarre things they found was that the haze in Pluto's atmosphere was much thicker than previously thought.

第2段，第1句

"One of the ... is/was that ..." 句型在学术阅读与四六级、考研真题中极具代表性，掌握其结构分析方法具有很高的迁移应用价值。

A computer model developed by planetary scientist Xi Zhang and colleagues shows the haze of tiny droplets in the upper atmosphere is likely scattering light from the Sun, preventing heat from reaching the planet below.

第3段，第2句

该句呈现了学术英语中极其常见的“研究主语 + 分词修饰 + 动词 + 宾语从句 + 分词结果”句式，具有极高的迁移复用价值。

We see hazy skies on Earth too, from time to time, whenever solid particles get suspended in the air—from water-based fogs, to ash from fires, to the toxic droplets that make up a thick smog.

第3段，第3句

主句加上由“whenever”引导的时间状语从句，再配合破折号补充举例，是阅读理解与科普类长难句中极具代表性的高频句式。

Particles can reflect light from the Sun here on Earth: It happens after volcanoes erupt, emitting clouds of particles that reflect the Sun's rays into the atmosphere.

第4段，第2句

冒号表解释说明 + 从句与分词短语叠加修饰是科普类及学术阅读真题中极为常见的句式结构，具备很高的迁移学习价值。

There are other theories floating around to explain Pluto's cool temperatures, including blaming the cold air on gases in the atmosphere.

第6段，第1句

“There be + 名词 + 分词修饰 + 不定式状语”是四六级与考研阅读中极常见的信息罗列句式，掌握其成分切分对长难句理解具有很高的迁移价值。

That observatory can detect different spectrums of light, which the hazy Plutonian atmosphere would be positively glowing with as it scattered sunlight.

第7段，第2句

“主句 + 逗号 which 引导非限制性定语从句 + 介词悬空 + 内部嵌套状语从句”是考研英语和四六级长难句中极具代表性的常考高频句式。

The researchers just have to wait and see if the light from the telescope validates their bright idea.

第7段，第3句

“主句谓语 + if 引导的宾语从句”是英语考试阅读理解中极高频出现的经典句式，具有很强的迁移复用价值。

What does the speaker say the researchers have to wait and see?

第21题题干

这种 “What do/does sb say ...” 的双重疑问/介入语结构在四六级和考研听力及阅读真题中频繁出现，具有极高的高频常考代表性。

Parents have a small window where they can influence their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste, researchers have concluded.

第1段，第1句

“研究结论 + 句末引用主句”是四六级和考研阅读真题中高频出现的典型句式，且 “window where...” 这类抽象名词后接关系副词的考点极具代表性，掌握后迁移价值很大。

Dr. Hauke Egermann, a lecturer in music at the University of York, carried out a literature review into more than a dozen studies looking at parental musical influence.

第1段，第3句

“人名 + 身份机构同位语 + 谓语动词 + 名词宾语 + 后置定语”是学术新闻和学术论文摘要中极其常见的典型句式，迁移价值高。

"Children have an openness to new music, and this means parents have an important role to play in developing the musical preferences of their kids," he said.

第1段，第4句

“直接引语 + 说话人 + 并列句 + 宾语从句”是英语新闻报道和阅读理解中极具代表性的典范句式，掌握此类结构对提升四六级和考研阅读的分析效率大有裨益。

A separate survey of 2,000 British parents by music streaming service Deezer also found that nearly four-fifths of parents agreed that their children were far more receptive to their musical suggestions before the age of ten.

第2段，第3句

“调查/研究表明+从句（某人认为/发现+从句）”是四六级与考研阅读理解真题中极为高频的学术/新闻报道句式，代表性很强。

In contrast, just 10 percent of parents reported positive reactions from their teenage children when they shared their favorite music.

第2段，第4句

“对比状语 + 统计数据主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 时间状语从句”是阅读理解与写作中非常典型的常考句式，迁移复用价值很高。

However, mothers were more effective, with 38 percent reporting that their kids loved the tunes they shared, compared to 30 percent of dads who, in some cases, said their children cried or even fell asleep.

第2段，第6句

该句是四六级与考研阅读中极其典型的“观点结论 + 数据对比 + 多层修饰”高频真题句式，掌握其拆解方法具有极高的迁移复用价值。

Dr. Egermann claims introducing children to a variety of musical styles is the key to fostering good taste in later life.

第3段，第1句

及物动词后接省略“that”的宾语从句，且从句以动名词短语开头的句式在学术阅读和真题中极具代表性，迁移复用价值高。

"By playing children a variety of genres before this critical period, research on familiarization suggests they will enjoy lots of different types of music as adults," he added.

第3段，第2句

“句首介词短语状语 + 动词引出宾语从句 + 句末引述主句”是阅读理解与外刊中极为常见的学术引用句式，具有极高的高考、四六级与考研真题代表性。

Dr. Egermann advises parents not to push their favorite music too hard on their children, but instead play it as background music while a child is playing.

第4段，第1句

包含“动词 + 宾语 + 宾补（并列否定与肯定） + 时间状语从句”的结构，是高考与四六级阅读及写作中高频出现的经典句式。

Parents can play a decisive role in cultivating their children's musical talent.

第22题，A

“主语 + play a role in doing sth”为极其高频的标准句式，广泛存在于四六级与考研写作及阅读中，复用价值极高。

Children aged 8 to 10 are old enough to produce poetic lyrics.

第22题，D

包含后置过去分词修饰主语以及形容词加“enough to do”搭配，均为四六级与考研真题中的高频基础句式。

They tend to be more influenced by their peers.

第23题，B

“tend to do sth”（倾向于做某事）以及被动表达“be influenced by...”均为各类英语考试及阅读写作中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

They tend to gravitate away from their homes.

第23题，C

“tend to do sth.”（倾向于做某事）是各类英语考试中频频出现的高频固定搭配，句式结构极具代表性及迁移价值。

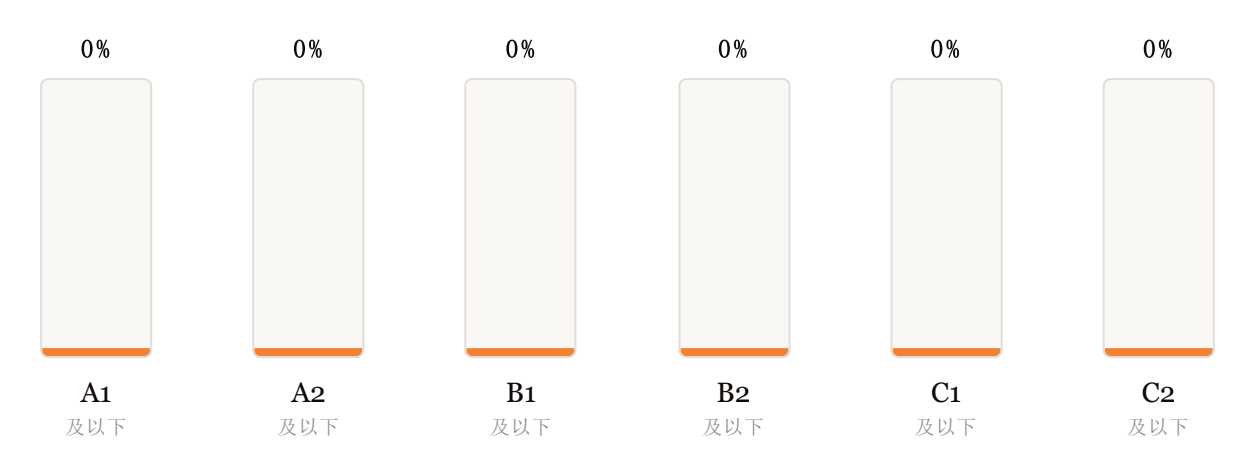
What is the key to fostering good taste in later life, according to Dr. Hauke Egermann?

第24题 题干

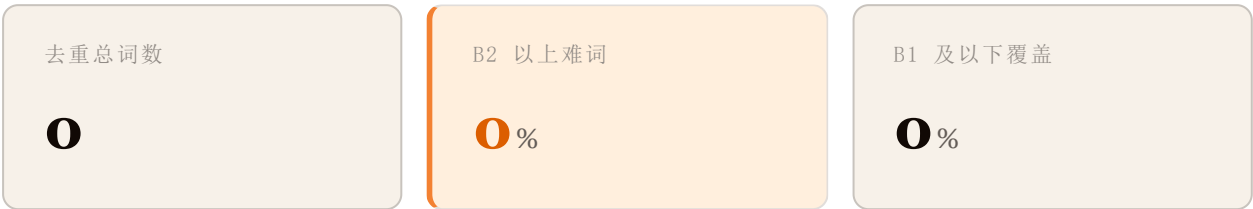
“What is the key to doing sth, according to sb?”是阅读理解细节题中极具代表性的高频提问句式，掌握其结构具有很强的可迁移性。

全卷录音原文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全卷录音原文去重后共 0 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 0 个，约 0%。



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 0 个，末柱为 100%



英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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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 →

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26–35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26–35 题

本页 26–35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2026年6月·第2套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、5 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) · 英语六级

Part III Section A

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

Most financial crises have plenty in common: they tend to start in the banking sector and involve excessive borrowing, together with an asset bubble. The 26 crisis of 2008 was no different, with the asset bubble focused on US real estate. But my research suggests this crisis had another 27 cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain.

大多数金融危机都有许多共同之处：它们往往始于银行业，并伴随着过度借贷和资产泡沫。2008年的全球危机也不例外，只是当时的资产泡沫集中在美国房地产市场。但我的研究表明，这场危机还有另一个根本原因——银行业中的一些人为了谋取个人经济利益而操纵或“钻”制度的空子。

The game being played had several important features. The first was the deliberate complexity of the financial products at its core. Then there are the 28 biases that permeate decision-making at all levels of the banking industry. Banking often attracts people with certain personality 29, including those who are overconfident and take excessive risks.

当时所进行的这种操纵具有几个重要特征。首先是其核心金融产品经过了刻意设计，十分复杂。其次，行为偏差渗透到了银行业各个层面的决策过程中。银行业往往会吸引具有某些性格特征的人，其中包括过度自信、过度承担风险的人。

Such people tend to like complexity for its own sake, but they often do not fully understand the 30 of that complexity for the stability of the financial system as a whole. Often they do not care—they are primarily interested in gaming the system to 31 their bonuses.

这类人往往会为了复杂而复杂地追求复杂性，但他们通常并不完全理解这种复杂性对整个金融体系稳定性的影响。很多时候，他们并不在乎这些影响——他们主要关心的是操纵制度，以使自己的奖金最大化。

The next element is risk. There are parts of the banking sector that will always be 32 to risk, but many bankers have come to feel immune to its potential impact, because they 33 that, however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out.

下一个要素是风险。银行业中有些领域始终容易受到风险影响，但许多银行家逐渐觉得自己不会受到风险潜在影响，因为他们认定，无论银行的行为多么鲁莽，政府总会出手救助它们。

Gaming in the banking sector seems virtually impossible to 34 . The only effective measure to end it would be to make bankers 35 liable for losses, but no government has ever passed such a law, and no single government could do so on its own, since this would immediately cause their entire national banking sector to move wholesale to another jurisdiction.

银行业中的这种制度操纵几乎不可能被消除。终结这种行为的唯一有效措施，是让银行家个人对损失承担责任；但从未有任何政府通过这样的法律，而且任何单一政府也无法独自这样做，因为这会立即导致本国整个银行业大规模迁往其他司法管辖区。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) behavioural | I) presume |
| B) eliminate | J) prone |
| C) fragile | K) prototypes |
| D) global | L) reassure |
| E) implications | M) skeptically |
| F) maximise | N) traits |
| G) overlapping | O) underlying |
| H) personally | |

26. The ____(26)___ crisis of 2008 was no different

【答案】 **D) global** 形容词

【词性槽】 冠词与名词之间锁形容词

【依据】 **2008年全球金融危机**

"2008年全球金融危机"是常识性固定表述；文本证据同样充分——上句 Most financial crises have plenty in common 谈"多数金融危机"的共性，本句说这场危机 no different (也不例外)，是在把单场危机放进普遍、整体的尺度里讨论，global 与 Most financial crises 的宏阔范围呼应。

【竞争词】 **A) behavioural 主题词提前抢跑**

全文确实讲行为因素，很多考生会因此把 behavioural 按在这里——但 26 空修饰的是"危机"的规模/范围维度，行为分析后文才展开；behavioural crisis 非惯用表达，behavioural 真正的家在 28 空 the ___ biases。

C) fragile fragile不修饰危机

fragile 意为"脆弱的"，惯用 fragile economy / system；crisis 本身是坏事，再说"脆弱的危机"逻辑别扭。

G) overlapping 重叠的危机无文本支撑

overlapping 意为"重叠的"，文中没有任何"多场危机重叠"的信息；2008 是一场特定危机，overlapping 属无中生有。

J) prone prone必带to不作前置定语

prone 的惯用结构是 be prone to sth，几乎不直接放名词前作定语（a prone crisis 不成立）；它的正确位置在 32 空 be ___ to risk 的框架里。

O) underlying underlying修饰原因不修饰危机

underlying 意为"根本的、潜在的"，惯用 underlying cause / reason；修饰 crisis 语义勉强，而它正是 27 空 another ___ cause 的标准答案。

27. this crisis had another __ (27) __ cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain

【答案】 **O) underlying** 形容词

【词性槽】 another与名词之间锁形容词

【依据】 表层共性之下的根本原因

首段先说这场危机与多数危机有共性（银行业、过度借贷、资产泡沫），随即 But 转折：But my research suggests this crisis had another __ (27) __ cause——在众目所见的共性原因**之外/之下**还有一个"根本的"原因。underlying（根本的、潜藏的）正好承载 But 的对比：表面原因人尽皆知，underlying cause 才是作者研究的新发现；破折号后"银行从业者为私利操纵系统"正是这个深层原因的内容。

【竞争词】 A) behavioural 主题词眼熟乱选

本卷最阴的干扰：全文确实讲行为因素，behavioural cause 看似点题——但破折号引出的解释强调的是"此前未被点破的深层原因"，重在"潜藏"而非"行为的"；且 28 空 the __ biases 只能由 behavioural 填（behavioural biases 是行为金融学术语），在此提前用掉它，28 空将无词可填。

c) fragile 脆弱的原因搭配不通

fragile 修饰 cause 语义不通——"脆弱的原因"既非惯用搭配，也与破折号后的操纵行为无关。

G) overlapping 重叠的原因无中生有

文中只讲"另一个"原因，没有任何"多个原因重叠"的信息，overlapping 属无中生有。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **A)** —— 主题词眼熟加篇章呼应的假正当。全文主题就是行为因素，behavioural cause 读起来像点题，词性也对、词义也沾边，是本卷错误率最高的选法。但 another __ (27) __ cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system 的破折号解释强调的是"此前未被点破的深层原因"，且 28 空 the __ biases 只能由 behavioural 填（术语搭配）。防坑一句话：主题词先查它的命定搭配位置，别在第一眼像的空提前用掉。

28. Then there are the __(28)__ biases that permeate decision-making at all levels of the banking industry

【答案】 **A) behavioural** (形容词)

【词性槽】 the与名词之间嵌形容词

【依据】 行为偏差渗透各级决策

behavioural biases (行为偏差) 是行为经济学/金融学的标准术语, 指人的系统性心理偏差; 下句 Banking often attracts people with certain personality traits, including those who are overconfident and take excessive risks 的"过度自信、冒大险"正是 behavioural biases 的具体表现, 与空后的 permeate decision-making (渗透各级决策) 浑然一体。

【竞争词】 c) fragile 脆弱的偏差语义错位

fragile 修饰的是系统、经济等会"破碎"的实体, biases (偏差) 无所谓脆弱与否; "脆弱的偏差渗透决策"语义不通。

g) overlapping 重叠的偏差似是而非

overlapping biases 字面上能组合, 是最后的诱惑; 但下文所举"过度自信、爱冒险"是类型不同的偏差而非"互相重叠", 且 overlapping 与"渗透各级决策"的普遍性描写无关——文中没有任何"重叠"信息。

29. Banking often attracts people with certain personality __(29)__

【答案】 **N) traits** (名词)

【词性槽】 personality后缺中心名词

【依据】 personality traits固定搭配

personality traits (人格特质) 是心理学与日常英语的固定搭配; 更直接的证据在空后: including those who are overconfident and take excessive risks 用 including 举例——过度自信、冒大险正是"人格特质"的具体内容, 例子在给空位下定义。

【竞争词】 e) implications 与personality不构成搭配

implications 意为"影响、含义", 惯用 implications of/for sth; personality implications 不是惯用表达, 且后文所举"过度自信、爱冒险"是人自身的特质, 不是某种"影响"。

k) prototypes 原型与人格描写脱节

prototypes 指产品或模型的"原型、雏形", 是具体物; 银行业吸引的是具有某些人格特质的人, "人格原型"与 overconfident、take excessive risks 的描写对不上。

30. they often do not fully understand the __(30)__ of that complexity for the stability of the financial system as a whole

【答案】 E) implications (名词)

【词性槽】 the与of夹出名词

【依据】 复杂性对稳定的后果

implications of A for B (A对B的影响/后果) 是高频双介词搭配, 与空后的 of that complexity for the stability 框架完全吻合; "他们并不完全理解那种复杂性对整个金融体系稳定性的影响", 又与下句 Often they do not care 衔接自然——不理解影响, 所以不在乎。

【竞争词】 K) prototypes 原型与抽象语境不符

prototypes 指具体产品/模型的"原型", 而本空要接的是抽象概念 complexity 与 stability 之间的关系; "复杂性的原型"语义不通。

31. they are primarily interested in gaming the system to __(31)__ their bonuses

【答案】 F) maximise (动词)

【词性槽】 目的不定式to后接动词原形

【依据】 操纵系统为了奖金最大化

全文主旨即银行家为私利操纵系统: playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain. 操纵系统的目的自然是让自己的奖金**最大化**, maximise their bonuses 与 for their own financial gain 同义呼应, 主旨与搭配双重锁定。

【竞争词】 B) eliminate 逻辑指向相反

eliminate 意为"消除", eliminate their bonuses = 取消自己的奖金, 与 for their own financial gain 的逐利动机完全相反——典型"正话反说"型干扰。

I) presume 接不了bonuses这个宾语

presume 作"假定"讲时多接 that 从句或 presume sth to be; presume their bonuses ("假定他们的奖金") 语义不通, 操纵系统不是为了"假定奖金"。

L) reassure 宾语须为人

reassure 的宾语通常是人 (reassure sb), 意为"使某人安心"; reassure their bonuses 搭配不成立, "让奖金安心"拟人化得毫无道理。

32. There are parts of the banking sector that will always be __(32)__ to risk

【答案】 **J) prone** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be与to夹出表语形容词

【依据】 **be prone to**固定搭配

be prone to sth (易于遭受.....) 是词典级固定搭配, "银行业总有些部分永远容易遭受风险"; 且与后半句 but many bankers have come to feel immune to its potential impact of the immune to (对.....免疫) 形成对照: 客观上 prone to risk、主观上 feel immune——but 转折严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 A) behavioural behavioural不作表语接to

behavioural (行为的) 只作前置定语修饰名词 (behavioural biases), be behavioural to risk 结构不成立。

C) fragile fragile to搭配不地道

fragile 语义上与 risk 沾边、最具迷惑性; 但英语惯用 be fragile 单独作表语或 be vulnerable to, be fragile to risk 不是地道搭配——六级常考"词义对但搭配错"这一坑。

G) overlapping 与risk语义不接

overlapping (重叠的) 与 risk 连用语义不通, 银行部门"重叠于风险"不知所云。

O) underlying 不作表语形容词接to

underlying (潜在的) 多作前置定语 (underlying cause), be underlying to risk 结构不成立。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **C)** —— 词义沾边但搭配不地道。"对风险脆弱"按中文思维完全通顺, fragile 词性也对; 但英语惯用 be prone / vulnerable to risk, be fragile to 不是地道搭配。防坑一句话: 当中文直译很顺而英文搭配陌生时, 信搭配 (be prone to), 不信直译。

33. because they __(33)__ that, however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out

【答案】 **I) presume** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语后缺谓语且接that从句

【依据】 **他们认定政府必兜底**

that 从句的内容 however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out (无论银行多鲁莽, 政府总会救助) 正是银行家一种想当然的认定; 正因为 presume 如此, 上句 many bankers have come to feel immune to its potential impact (觉得风险伤不到自己) 才成立, 因果链完整。

【竞争词】 L) reassure 句式结构不成立

reassure 的正确结构是 reassure sb that... (使某人相信.....), 必须带人作宾语; they reassure that... 缺宾语、结构不成立——两个词义虽都沾"相信"的边, 句式直接判生死。

34. Gaming in the banking sector seems virtually impossible to __(34)___

【答案】 **B) eliminate** (动词)

【词性槽】 impossible to后接动词原形

【依据】 操纵行为几乎无法消除

主语 Gaming (操纵行为) 是空位的逻辑宾语, "银行业的操纵行为几乎不可能被__"; 下句 The only effective measure to end it 的 end it (终结它) 正是 eliminate 的同义改写, 语义直接锁定——只有"消除/终结"才接得上"唯一有效办法"。

【竞争词】 I) presume 与行为现象搭配无义

"几乎不可能去假定操纵行为"语义不通; presume 的宾语应是某个判断或事实, 不是一种行为现象, 且 presume 更合 33 空 they __ that 从句的句式。

L) reassure 宾语须为人且逻辑相反

reassure 意为"使安心", 宾语须是人; "不可能去安抚操纵行为"搭配不当, 且与下句"终结它"的指向相反。

35. The only effective measure to end it would be to make bankers __(35)___ liable for losses

【答案】 **H) personally** (副词)

【词性槽】 修饰形容词liable须用副词

【依据】 personally liable法律追责搭配

本段谈"终结操纵的唯一有效办法是让银行家__对损失负责", 下句 but no government has ever passed such a law 表明这是在讲法律层面的追责; personally liable (个人承担法律责任) 是法律英语惯用搭配, "追到个人"才解释了为何没有政府敢立此法。

【竞争词】 M) skeptically 词义与搭配双不符

skeptically 意为"怀疑地", 惯常修饰 say、look at 这类言行动词; skeptically liable 既非常见搭配, "怀疑地承担责任"语义也不成立, 且与下文追责语境完全脱节。

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) **behavioural** 形容词

行为的 (behavioural biases 行为偏差, 行为经济学术语)

用于第 28 空

B) **eliminate** 动词

消除、根除

用于第 34 空

C) **fragile** 形容词

脆弱的、易碎的

干扰词 · 未选用

D) **global** 形容词

全球的、总体的

用于第 26 空

E) **implications** 名词

影响、后果、含义 (implications of A for B: A 对B的影响)

用于第 30 空

F) **maximise** 动词

使最大化

用于第 31 空

G) **overlapping** 形容词 动词

重叠的、交叠的 (overlap 的现在分词, 多作形容词)

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **personally** 副词

亲自地; 就个人而言 (personally liable 个人承担责任)

用于第 35 空

I) **presume** 动词

假定、想当然地认为 (presume that...)

用于第 33 空

J) **prone** 形容词

易于.....的、有.....倾向的 (be prone to)

用于第 32 空

K) **prototypes** 名词

原型、样机 (复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **reassure** 动词

使安心、打消疑虑 (reassure sb that...)

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **skeptically** 副词

怀疑地

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **traits** 名词

特质、特点 (personality traits 人格特质)

用于第 29 空

O) **underlying** 形容词 动词

根本的、潜在的 (underlie 的现在分词, 多作形容词: underlying cause 根本原因)

用于第 27 空

全文主旨

2008金融危机背后的人为操纵之因

本文是外刊议论文：首段先承认 Most financial crises have plenty in common（多数金融危机都有共性），随即用 But 转折抛出作者的研究发现——this crisis had another __ (27) __ cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain（这场危机另有深层原因：银行从业者为私利在操纵系统）。后文逐层展开这场"游戏"的要素：金融产品的刻意复杂、渗透决策的行为偏差与人格特质、以及对政府兜底的预期；末段给出"几乎无解"的结论。抓住"银行家为私利操纵系统"这一主旨，后面 31 空（奖金相关）、34 空（能否终结操纵）等辨义题就有了裁判标准。

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。

C) **fragile** 冒充32空的脆弱

它最像 32 空——"银行业某些部分对风险脆弱"中文思维完全通顺，词性也对。识破靠搭配：英语说 be prone / vulnerable to risk，不说 be fragile to risk；fragile 多单独作表语或修饰 system、economy、recovery 这类会"破碎"的实体。防坑一句话：双语感冲突时信搭配清单，不信中文直译。

G) **overlapping** 冒充27和28空的重叠

overlapping cause、overlapping biases 字面都能组合，在 27、28 两个空都像模像样。识破靠文本证据：全文没有任何"重叠、交叠"的信息，including those who are overconfident and take excessive risks 举的是不同类型的偏差而非互相重叠——查无此据即无中生有，直接排除。

K) **prototypes** 冒充名词空的词性合格者

作为名词，它在 29 空（personality __）、30 空（the __ of）都握有"词性正确"的入场券。识破靠语义层级：prototype 指具体产品、模型的原型，与 personality、complexity 这类抽象概念都构不成有效搭配——词性只是入场券，语义搭配才是座位号。

L) **reassure** 冒充33空的使相信

33 空 they __(33)__ that, however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out 需要"认为"类动词, reassure 也含"使确信"义, 最易与 presume 混淆。识破靠句式: reassure 必须带人作宾语 (reassure sb that...), 而空后紧跟 that、没有 sb, 结构直接排除。

M) **skeptically** 35空的唯一副词对手

35 空副词二选一, skeptically 是另一个。识破靠搭配: skeptically 修饰 say、view 等言行动词, 不能修饰形容词 liable; make bankers __(35)__ liable for losses 要的是"个人担责", "怀疑地担责"既非搭配也无语义。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 句真题句逐层精讲

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

The global crisis of 2008 was no different, with the asset bubble focused on US real estate.

第1段, 第2句

主系表主干结合句尾 "with" 复合结构作背景补充说明是各类英语考试真题中极具代表性的常考句式, 具备较高的迁移应用价值。

But my research suggests this crisis had another underlying cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain.

第1段, 第3句

主句谓语 + 宾语从句 + 破折号/同位语从句是学术文章与考研/四六级阅读中最常见的长难句句型之一, 极其具备迁移价值。

Such people tend to like complexity for its own sake, but they often do not fully understand the implications of that complexity for the stability of the financial system as a whole.

第3段，第1句

"转折并列句 + 长宾语后置修饰" 是四六级与考研阅读中极其高频的典范句式。掌握如何通过并列连词 "but" 抓住转折重点，以及如何拆解 "implications of... for..." 这一典型介词搭配结构，具有极高的可迁移性。

Often they do not care—they are primarily interested in gaming the system to maximise their bonuses.

第3段，第2句

破折号表示解释说明的并列句式，以及 "be interested in doing sth to do sth" 的搭配在四六级和考研阅读中极具代表性，迁移价值高。

There are parts of the banking sector that will always be prone to risk, but many bankers have come to feel immune to its potential impact, because they presume that, however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out.

第4段，第2句

综合来看，该句在嵌套复杂度和成分丰富度上表现突出，逻辑层次极其清晰且富有代表性，能有效训练学生剥离多层从句与定位主干的能力，属于应优先精读训练的高价值典型句子。

The only effective measure to end it would be to make bankers personally liable for losses, but no government has ever passed such a law, and no single government could do so on its own, since this would immediately cause their entire national banking sector to move wholesale to another jurisdiction.

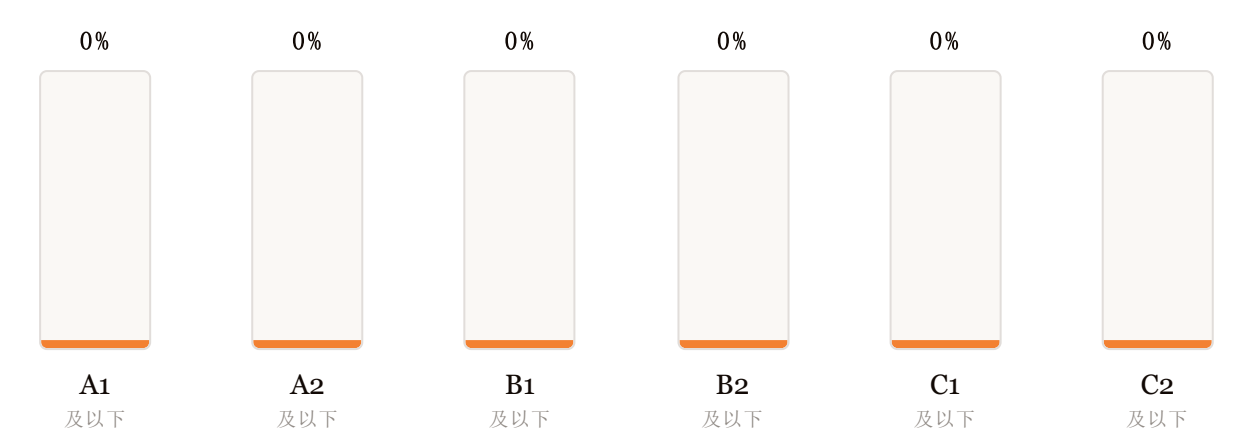
第5段，第2句

本句包含了不定式作后置定语、不定式作表语、"make + 宾语 + 宾补" ("liable for...") 以及 "cause + 宾语 + 宾补" ("to move...") 等极高频且易错的成分组合，极其适合用来训练长难句成分划分与分析。

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 o 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0 %

B1 及以下覆盖

0 %

英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2026-06)·英语六级

Part III Section B

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

How do you bring a forest back to life?

A) Five hundred years ago, forests covered much of the Iberian peninsula. But that soon changed. Centuries of wars and invasions, agricultural expansion and woodcutting for firewood and shipping wiped out most of the woods and transformed places like Matamorisca, a small village in northern Spain, into degraded landscapes.

五百年前，森林覆盖了伊比利亚半岛的大部分地区。但这种情况很快发生了改变。数百年的战争和入侵、农业扩张，以及为取暖和造船而砍伐木材，使大部分森林消失，并将西班牙北部的小村庄 Matamorisca 等地变成了退化的景观。

B) The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees, but for the Amsterdam-based Land Life Company it's an ideal place. "We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself," says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO. "We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers." In Matamorisca, they intervened in 17 barren hectares owned by the regional government and peppered them with their signature device: a biodegradable(可生物降解的) cardboard container they call the cocoon which can hold 25 litres of water underground to aid a seedling's first year. Around 16,000 trees, including oaks, ashes, walnuts, rowans, and whitebeams, were planted in May 2018, and the company reports that 96% of them survived that year's burning hot summer without extra irrigation, a critical milestone for a young tree.

该地区干燥的气候和贫瘠的土壤，对于一般的植树造林计划来说将是灾难的根源，但对于总部位于阿姆斯特丹的 Land Life Company 而言，这里却是理想之地。该公司的首席执行官 Jurrian Ruys 说：“我

们通常在自然无法自行恢复的地方开展工作。我们会前往天气条件更为恶劣、夏季较为艰苦或极其炎热的地方。”在Matamorisca，他们对地方政府拥有的17公顷贫瘠土地进行了干预，并在其中布置了他们的标志性设备：一种可生物降解的纸板容器，他们称之为“茧”，可以在地下储存25升水，以帮助幼苗度过第一年。2018年5月，他们种下了约1.6万棵树，包括橡树、白蜡树、核桃树、花楸树和白檀树。公司报告称，其中96%的树木在当年酷热的夏季中没有额外灌溉也存活了下来，这对幼树而言是一个关键的里程碑。

- C) "Does nature return by itself?" asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone(无人机) and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR(二维码) tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs. "Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up."

Land Life Company的首席技术官Arnout Asjes负责统筹无人机和卫星影像、大数据分析、土壤改良、二维码标记以及因地制宜的树木配置设计。他问道：“自然会自行恢复吗？或许会，但可能需要几十年甚至几百年，所以我们正在加快这一进程。”

- D) His company belongs to a global movement of organisations trying to save degraded or deforested areas, ranging from fertile tropical lowlands to dry hills in temperate(温带的) regions. Spurred by global biodiversity loss and climate change, these groups are pushing the boundary of how to revive forest cover. "It's not a theoretical proposition," says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI). "It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen."

他的公司属于一个全球性运动，该运动由一系列试图拯救退化或遭到砍伐的地区的组织组成，这些地区从肥沃的热带低地到温带地区的干燥丘陵不等。在全球生物多样性丧失和气候变化的推动下，这些组织正在拓展恢复森林覆盖的可能性。世界资源研究所（WRI）的森林与气候专家Walter Vergara说：“这不是一个理论上的设想。它需要正确的激励机制、正确的利益相关者、正确的分析和充足的资金，但这是可以实现的。”

- E) How these factors come together for a particular project—and whether saving destroyed woods is even possible—depends on what kind of ecosystem you have in mind. Secondary forests in the Amazon are different from Texas pines recovering after wildfires or the Arctic timber woods that cover much of Sweden. Each provides different reasons for reforestation programs and each has particular needs. In the dry conditions around Matamorisca and similar areas in Spain, Land Life Company worries about rapid desertification(沙漠化). As its focus is on restoring an ecosystem, it works with organisations that don't expect their money back.

这些因素如何结合到某个具体项目中，以及拯救遭到破坏的森林是否真的可行，取决于你设想的生态系统类型。亚马孙地区的次生林，与野火后正在恢复的得克萨斯州松林，或覆盖瑞典大部分地区的北极森林，都各不相同。每种生态系统都有不同的理由促使人们实施重新造林计划，也各自有特别的需求。在Matamorisca周边及西班牙类似地区的干燥环境中，Land Life Company担心的是迅速发生的沙漠化。由于该公司的重点是恢复生态系统，因此它与那些不指望收回资金的组织合作。

- F) With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020. That's an area roughly the size of Iran or Mongolia. By 2030, the goal is to reach 350 million hectares—20% more land than India. These targets include both the rehabilitation of forested areas that have lost density or look a bit weak (a

process known as 'restoration' in forestry jargon) and the recovery of forest cover in areas where it was completely cleared (what's known as 'reforestation').

自2015年以来，该公司已在世界各地重新种植了约600公顷土地，今年还计划再种植1100公顷，这项事业与“波恩挑战”相契合。“波恩挑战”是一项全球性行动，旨在到2020年恢复世界上1.5亿公顷被砍伐和退化的土地。这一面积大致相当于伊朗或蒙古的国土面积。到2030年，目标是达到3.5亿公顷，比印度的国土面积多20%。这些目标既包括对森林密度下降或状况有所衰退的林区进行修复（林业术语称为“恢复”），也包括在森林覆盖曾被完全清除的地区恢复森林覆盖（即所谓的“重新造林”）。

- G) That global target is broken into smaller pieces and takes shape in Latin America as the 20x20 Initiative, an effort to contribute 20 million hectares to the overall goal by initiating small to medium projects with the political backing of governments. Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation. "You need to bring in private sector money," says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, "and that capital needs to see a return on their investment." A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

这一全球目标被分解成更小的部分，在拉丁美洲则以“20x20倡议”的形式展开。这项倡议在各国政府的政治支持下，通过启动中小型项目，为总体目标贡献2000万公顷土地。与Land Life Company不同，这一覆盖整个地区的项目着眼于重新造林的经济和商业价值，尽管其目的在于保护生物多样性。负责领导该倡议的世界资源研究所Vergara说：“你需要引入私营部门的资金，而这些资金需要看到投资回报。”他领导的一项研究预测，如果拉丁美洲实现这一目标，那么在50年间预计可获得约230亿美元的净现值。

- H) Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests or from harvesting 'non-wood products' like nuts, oils and fruits from the trees. You can take note of how much carbon dioxide your forest is capturing and sell carbon credits to companies keen to offset their emissions. Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

资金可以来自可持续经营森林的木材销售，也可以来自采集树上的坚果、油料和水果等“非木材产品”。你可以记录森林吸收了多少二氧化碳，并向那些急于抵消自身排放的公司出售碳信用额度。或者，你甚至可以培育森林，希望生物多样性能够吸引生态旅游者，让他们为住宿、观鸟之旅和餐饮付费。

- I) Still, these backers are not your high-street bank. Money for the 20x20 Initiative comes mostly from financial organisations with triple goal—a modest return on their investment, environmental benefits and social gains—known as impact investors. Take the German fund 12Tree for instance, one of the 20x20 partners. It put \$9.5 million into Cuango, a 1,455-hectare property on the Caribbean coast of Panama that combines a commercial cocoa tree plantation with timber extraction from a sustainably managed secondary forest. With their money, they reforested a former cattle ranch, provided high-quality jobs for the surrounding communities and made a return on their investment.

不过，这些支持者并不是普通的商业银行。“20x20倡议”的资金主要来自具有三重目标的金融机构：获得适度的投资回报、取得环境效益以及实现社会收益，这些机构被称为影响力投资者。以德国基金12Tree为例，它是“20x20倡议”的合作伙伴之一。该基金向Cuango投入了950万美元。Cuango位于巴拿马加勒比海沿岸，占地1455公顷，将商业可可种植园与从可持续经营的次生林中采伐木材结合起

来。借助这笔资金，他们在一处曾经的牧牛场上重新造林，为周边社区提供了高质量的就业机会，并获得了投资回报。

- J) Even on land cleared decades ago and currently used by farmers, some crops can coexist with the forest, if you find the right balance. Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

即使是在数十年前被清理、目前由农民使用的土地上，只要找到适当的平衡，一些农作物也可以与森林共存。农林业虽然在技术上不属于重新造林，但它是一种土地利用系统，即在农作物之间或周围、或者牧场上种植可采收的树木或灌木，以保持或提高土地的生产力。它为小农户维持生计提供了机会，同时也能在农场中增加一定的森林覆盖。

- K) A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees. Coffee grows naturally in such forests, so copying that in farms is taking the crop back to its roots. "By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation," says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development. Bertrand is analysing which of dozens of coffee varieties fits better for this system. A similar approach can be applied to land with cocoa, vanilla and fruit trees.

一项名为Breedcafs的全球性项目正在研究树木在咖啡农场中的生长状况，希望找到能够在树荫下生长的作物品种。咖啡在这类森林中自然生长，因此在农场中复制这种环境，就是让这种作物回归其根源。该项目由法国国际发展农业研究中心的咖啡专家Benoit Bertrand负责。他说：“通过在景观中重新引入树木，我们能够积极改善湿度、雨水截留、土壤保护和生物多样性保护。”Bertrand正在分析数十种咖啡品种，以确定哪一种更适合这一系统。类似的方法也可以应用于种植可可、香草和果树的土地。

- L) Not every piece of land is fit for reforestation. Vergara's partners look for safe investments, and even Land Life Company only runs major projects in what they consider "low-risk" countries. "We tend to avoid large-scale operations in countries in some parts of the Middle East or Africa where the permanence is not secured," says Ruys.

并非每一块土地都适合重新造林。Vergara的合作伙伴寻找的是安全的投资，甚至Land Life Company也只在他们认为“低风险”的国家开展大型项目。Ruys说：“在中东或非洲的一些国家，由于无法确保森林的长期存续，我们往往会避免在那里开展大规模项目。”

- M) But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time. In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination. Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way. Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests with no intervention from humans. In the past 10 years, animals such as howling monkeys, scarlet macaws and even migratory cougars have returned to the refuge's land, boosting tourism and revitalising the ecosystem. Ewing, now 75,

explains this success using the words his friend chose three decades ago: "In Costa Rica, when you stop managing the shrubs, the jungle comes back for its revenge."

但在合适的地点，也许你所需要的只是一点时间。在哥斯达黎加中太平洋地区，占地330公顷的Baru国家野生动物保护区与1987年以前的牧场完全不同。那一年，Jack Ewing决定将这片大型地产改造成生态旅游目的地。一位朋友告诉他，与其进行干预，不如听任自然发展。如今，Baru昔日的牧场已经变成了繁茂的森林，这片地产拥有超过150公顷的次生林，且没有受到人类干预。在过去10年里，吼猴、猩红金刚鹦鹉，甚至迁徙的美洲狮等动物重新回到了保护区的土地上，推动了旅游业发展，也使生态系统恢复了活力。现年75岁的Ewing用那位朋友30年前说过的话解释了这一成功：“在哥斯达黎加，当你不再管理灌木丛时，丛林就会回来复仇。”

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Land Life Company's efforts fit into the global goal to restore millions of hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land.

Land Life Company 的努力符合全球恢复数百万公顷被砍伐和退化土地的目标。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Bonn Challenge / millions of hectares

【定位】 With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020.

自2015年以來，該公司已在全球重植約600公頃土地，今年還計劃再植1100公頃；這而努力契合了「波恩挑戰」——一項到2020年恢復全球1.5億公頃被砍伐與退化土地的全球目標。

【改写】 Land Life Company's efforts ↔ the company's drive

同義替換 efforts = drive

fit into the global goal ↔ fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort

global goal 被具體化為 Bonn Challenge

to restore millions of hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land ↔

to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land

數字具體化

【辨邻】 B peppered them with their signature device 等内容聚焦 cocoon 技術與2018年造林，並未出現 Bonn Challenge 或百萬公頃目標。

The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees

37. Planting trees or shrubs together with crops can help improve the yield of the land, while offering small-scale farmers a chance to make a living.

将树木或灌木与农作物一起种植，有助于提高土地的产量，同时为小规模农户提供谋生的

机会。

【答案】 J 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 trees or shrubs with crops / small-scale farmers

【定位】 Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

雖然嚴格來說不算重新造林，但農林業（一種土地利用體系，即在作物周圍或之間、或牧場上種植可採收的樹木或灌木，以保持或提高土地生產力）為小農提供了在維持生計的同時為農場增加些許森林覆蓋的機會。

【改写】 Planting trees or shrubs together with crops ↔

trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops

動作與對象的同義改寫

help improve the yield of the land ↔ **enhancing the productivity of the land**

yield 與 productivity 同義

offering small-scale farmers a chance to make a living ↔

provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods

句式重構 + 同義替換

【辨邻】 K A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms
雖涉及 trees 與 crops，但聚焦尋找咖啡品種，未提及 small-holder farmers 或維持生計。

A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms

38. One reforestation project bases its argument on economic benefits and investment returns.

一个重新造林项目以经济效益和投资回报为依据。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 economic benefits / investment returns

【定位】 Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation. 'You need to bring in private sector money,' says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, 'and that capital needs to see a return on their investment.' A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

與 Land Life Company 不同，這個覆蓋全區域的項目為重新造林提出了經濟與商業理由，儘管他們也追求生物多樣性保護。「你需要引入私營部門資金，」主持該倡議的 WRI 的 Vergara 說，「而且這筆資本需要看到投資回報。」他主導的一項研究預測，若目標達成，拉丁美洲在50年內將獲得約230億美元的淨現值。

【改写】 One reforestation project ↔ **this region-wide project**

概括指代

bases its argument on economic benefits ↔

makes the economic and business case for reforestation

argument 與 case 同義

and investment returns ↔ **that capital needs to see a return on their investment**

投資回報的同義表達

【辨別】 **H** Money can come from timber sales 等雖談經濟回報，但它是「如何賺錢」的清單，而非「某項目以經濟回報為論證」的陳述。

Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests

39. With time, nature may return to its original state without human intervention if the location is appropriate.

随着时间的推移，如果地点合适，即使没有人类干预，大自然也可能恢复到原来的状态。

【答案】 **M** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 without human intervention / appropriate location

【定位】 But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time. In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination. Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way. Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests with no intervention from humans.

但在合適的地點，或許你所需要的只是時間。在哥斯大黎加中太平洋地區，330公頃的 Baru 國家野生動物保護區看起來已完全不像1987年之前的那片牧場——當時 Jack Ewing 決定將這片大產地改為生態旅遊目的地。一位朋友告訴他不要干預，讓自然自行其是。Baru 曾經的放牧地如今已是茂盛的林地，該地產擁有超過150公頃未經人類干預的次生林。

【改写】 With time, nature may return to its original state ↔

Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests

語義概括

without human intervention ↔ **no intervention from humans**

同義改寫

if the location is appropriate ↔ **in the right location**

同義替換

【辨邻】 C it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up 與題幹
the without human intervention 方向相反。

it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up

40. According to a forest and climate expert, the revival of forest cover can take place under the necessary conditions.

一位森林与气候专家表示，在具备必要条件的情況下，森林覆盖可以得到恢复。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 forest and climate expert / necessary conditions

【定位】 Spurred by global biodiversity loss and climate change, these groups are pushing the boundary of how to revive forest cover. 'It's not a theoretical proposition,' says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI). 'It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen.'

受全球生物多樣性喪失和氣候變化的驅使，這些組織正在突破如何恢復森林覆蓋的邊界。

「這不是一個理論命題，」世界資源研究所（WRI）的森林與氣候專家 Walter Vergara 說，「它需要正確的激勵、正確的利益相關者、正確的分析 and 充足的資本，但這是可以實現的。」

【改写】 According to a forest and climate expert ↔

says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI)

身份同義替換

the revival of forest cover ↔ **revive forest cover**

名詞化

can take place under the necessary conditions ↔

It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen

語義概括

【辨邻】 G 'You need to bring in private sector money,' says WRI's Vergara 與題幹 the revival of forest cover can take place under necessary conditions 話題不同。

'You need to bring in private sector money,' says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative

41. One company runs its major operations exclusively in countries where risks are not high.

一家公司的主要业务完全在风险不高的国家开展。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 risks are not high / major operations

【定位】 Vergara's partners look for safe investments, and even Land Life Company only runs major projects in what they consider 'low-risk' countries. 'We tend to avoid large-scale operations in countries in some parts of the Middle East or Africa where the permanence is not secured,' says Ruys.

Vergara 的合作伙伴尋找安全投資，就連 Land Life Company 也只在他們認為「低風險」的國家開展重大項目。「我們傾向於避免在中東或非洲部分國家開展大規模行動，因為那裡的持久性無法得到保障，」 Ruys 說。

【改写】 One company ↔ **Land Life Company**

上下文指代

runs its major operations ↔ **only runs major projects**

同義替換

exclusively in countries where risks are not high ↔ **in what they consider 'low-risk' countries**

同義替換 + 語序調整

【辨邻】 **G** Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation 雖提及 Land Life Company，但對比的是經濟模式，不是風險標準。

Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation

42. Left alone, nature may take scores of years or even centuries to repair itself.

如果任其自然，大自然可能需要数十年甚至数百年的时间才能自我修复。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 scores of years or even centuries

【定位】 'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs. 'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up.'

「自然能自行恢復嗎？」 Land Life Company 的首席技術官 Arnout Asjes 問道，他負責監管無人機與衛星圖像、大數據分析、土壤改良、二維碼標籤和因地制宜的樹木配置設計。

「可能可以，但這需要數十年或數百年，所以我們正在加速這一過程。」

【改写】 Left alone, nature may take scores of years or even centuries to repair itself ↔

'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes... 'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years'

多組同義替換疊加

【辨邻】 **M** But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time 與 no intervention from humans 強調的是不介入即可恢復，而非「需要數十到數百年」。

But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time

43. Economic returns can be derived from selling timber and non-wood products as well as carbon credits.

通过出售木材和非木材产品以及碳信用额，可以获得经济回报。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 timber / non-wood products / carbon credits

【定位】 Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests or from harvesting 'non-wood products' like nuts, oils and fruits from the trees. You can take note of how much carbon dioxide your forest is capturing and sell carbon credits to companies keen to offset their emissions. Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

資金可以來自可持續管理森林中的木材銷售，或從樹上收穫「非木材產品」如堅果、油和水。你可以記錄森林吸收了多少二氧化碳，然後把碳信用賣給希望抵消排放的公司。或者你甚至可以培育森林，寄望生物多樣性會吸引願意支付住宿、觀鳥旅行和餐飲費用的生態旅遊者。

【改写】 Economic returns ↔ Money can come from

語義概括

selling timber ↔ timber sales

動名詞轉換

non-wood products ↔ 'non-wood products'

原樣復現

carbon credits ↔ sell carbon credits

原樣復現

【辨邻】 **I** Take the German fund 12Tree for instance 舉例說明投資回報，但沒有並列出 timber、non-wood products、carbon credits 這三項。

Take the German fund 12Tree for instance, one of the 20x20 partners

44. A study is under way across the world to look for crops that can grow among trees.

一项研究正在世界各地开展，旨在寻找能够在树木之间生长的农作物。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Breedcabs / coffee farms

【定位】 A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees. Coffee grows naturally in such forests, so copying that in farms is taking the crop back to its roots. 'By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation,' says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development. Bertrand is analysing which of dozens of coffee varieties fits better for this system.

一個名為 Breedcafs 的全球項目正在研究咖啡農場中樹木的生長情況，希望找到能在樹蔭下生長的作物品種。咖啡天然生長於這樣的森林中，因此在農場中模仿這種做法等於讓作物回歸本源。「通過在景觀中重新引入樹木，我們積極影響濕度、雨水截留、土壤保護和生物多樣性保護，」在法國農業國際合作研究中心領導該項目的咖啡專家 Benoit Bertrand 說。Bertrand 正在分析數十種咖啡品種中哪一種更適合這一系統。

【改寫】 A study is under way across the world ↔ **A global project called Breedcafs is studying**
同義改寫

to look for crops that can grow among trees ↔

hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees

同義替換 + 語境細化

【辨別】 J agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land) 雖涉及 crops 與 trees，但沒有 Breedcafs、coffee farms 或研究品種的內容。

agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land)

45. Land Life Company's operations are usually located where reforestation is impossible without human intervention.

Land Life Company 的业务通常位于没有人类干预就不可能重新造林的地方。

【答案】 B 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 Land Life Company / without human intervention

【定位】 The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees, but for the Amsterdam-based Land Life Company it's an ideal place. 'We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself,' says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO. 'We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers.'

該地區乾燥的氣候和貧瘠的土壤對普通的植樹項目來說會是災難配方，但對總部位於阿姆斯特丹的 Land Life Company 而言卻是理想之地。「我們通常在大自然無法自行恢復的地方作業，」其首席執行官 Jurrian Ruys 說，「我們去氣候條件更惡劣的地方，那裡夏季炎熱或酷暑。」

【改写】 Land Life Company's operations ↔ **We typically operate**

同義替換

are usually located where reforestation is impossible without human intervention ↔

where nature does not come back by itself

雙重否定改寫

【辨別】 C 'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes...'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up' 雖也談 nature return by itself, 但沒有說 Land Life 通常在什麼地方作業。

'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes...'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up'

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨圖

13 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 介绍伊比利亚半岛森林覆盖的历史變遷與 Matamorisca 等地景觀退化的背景。

信息指纹 五百年前的伊比利亚森林

B 說明 Land Life Company 在 Matamorisca 乾旱貧瘠地區的具體作業方式與 cocoon 技術。

信息指纹 cocoon 容器與 2018 年造林數據

C 提出自然自行恢復可能需要極長時間，而 Land Life Company 正在加速這一過程。

信息指纹 decades or hundreds of years

D 將 Land Life Company 置於全球恢復退化與砍伐區域的運動中，並引用 WRI 專家 Vergara 的觀點。

信息指纹 WRI / Walter Vergara

E 指出不同生態系統對造林計畫的需求各異，並說明 Land Life Company 在西班牙乾旱地區的沙漠化擔憂。

信息指纹 生態系統差異與 desertification

F 說明 Land Life Company 的全球造林規模，並將其與 Bonn Challenge 的宏大目標對接。

信息指纹 Bonn Challenge 與百萬公頃目標

G 介紹拉丁美洲 20x20 Initiative 及其以經濟回報為論證的運作邏輯。

信息指纹 20x20 Initiative 與 \$23bn

H 列舉森林復育的多種經濟收入來源：木材、非木材產品、碳信用與生態旅遊。

信息指纹 non-wood products / carbon credits

I 說明 20x20 的資金來自 impact investors，並以德國 12Tree 投資巴拿馬 Cuango 為例。

信息指纹 impact investors / 12Tree / Cuango

J 介紹 agroforestry 如何讓小農在維持生計的同時增加森林覆蓋。

信息指纹 agroforestry / small-holder farmers

K 介紹 Breedcafs 全球項目研究咖啡農場中樹蔭下可生長的作物品種。

信息指纹 Breedcafs / coffee farms / Benoit Bertrand

L 指出並非所有土地都適合造林，Land Life Company 只在「低風險」國家開展重大項目。

信息指纹 low-risk countries

M 以哥斯大黎加 Baru 保護區為例，說明在合適地點僅靠時間與不介入即可讓自然恢復。

信息指纹 Costa Rica / Baru / 1987

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

22 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。

"We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself," says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO.

B段，第2句

“直接引语 + 动词倒装 + 说话人名 + 同位语头衔”是新闻英语与阅读理解长难句中极常见的标准表达范式，极具迁移复用价值。

"We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers."

B段，第3句

含有 where 引导状语从句以及 in terms of、with 短语等真题高频表达，句式结构在英语考试中具有高度典型性。

"Does nature return by itself?" asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone(无人机) and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR(二维码) tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs.

C段，第1句

“直接引语 + 谓语动词 + 说话人名 + 身份同位语 + who非限制性定语从句”是外刊新闻报道中最典型、高频出现的句式形态，极具迁移学习价值。

How these factors come together for a particular project—and whether saving destroyed woods is even possible—depends on what kind of ecosystem you have in mind.

E段，第1句

“复合从句作主语 + 谓语动词 + 介词宾语从句”是考研及四六级长难句中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后解题迁移价值极大。

With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020.

F段，第1句

句首使用 "With..." 介词复合结构作状语、句尾使用同位语短语进行名词补充说明的句式，在四六级与考研英语阅读中极其常见，具有很高的模式迁移价值。

These targets include both the rehabilitation of forested areas that have lost density or look a bit weak (a process known as 'restoration' in forestry jargon) and the recovery of forest cover in areas where it was completely cleared (what's known as 'reforestation').

F段，第4句

本句主干清晰而宾语成分极其丰富，涵盖了平行并列、从句嵌套与非谓语修饰等多个核心考点，强烈推荐作为复杂句划分成分与语法剖析的优先练习材料。

Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation.

G段，第2句

"介词短语对比 + 主句 + 状语从句"是四六级与考研英语阅读论述文中的高频典型句式，熟练掌握其切分方法具有很高的迁移价值。

"You need to bring in private sector money," says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, "and that capital needs to see a return on their investment."

G段，第3句

"直接引语 + 谓语动词 + 说话人主语（带后置修饰）+ 剩余引语" 是英语新闻外刊与阅读理解中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握其结构拆解方法具有极高的可迁移价值。

A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

G段，第4句

“名词 + 省略引导词定语从句 + 谓语 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句”的结构在考研及四六级阅读理解中的学术报道中极为常见，具有极高迁移价值。

Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

H段，第3句

主句 + 分词短语 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的层层递进扩展模式，是四六级与考研阅读理解中极为高频的典型长难句构句逻辑。

Still, these backers are not your high-street bank.

I段，第1句

句首副词加逗号引导主系表否定句，是英语阅读中澄清概念和表达语义转折的典型句式。

It put \$9.5 million into Cuango, a 1,455-hectare property on the Caribbean coast of Panama that combines a commercial cocoa tree plantation with timber extraction from a sustainably managed secondary forest.

I段，第4句

“主句主干 + 同位语短语 + 关系词从句”的扩展结构在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性，掌握后可大幅提升对长难句后置修饰的识别效率。

Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

J段，第2句

本句集中涵盖了状语从句省略、长括号插入同位语、介词引导定语从句、不定式复合结构及分词状语等多个高频考点，划成分训练收益极高。

A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees.

K段，第1句

“主句 + 宾语从句 + 现在分词短语作状语（内含定语从句）”是阅读理解与学术英语中非常典型的长难句构造模式。

"By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation," says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development.

K段，第3句

直接引语前置加上 "says + 说话人 + 关系代词从句" 的结构在新闻报道与学术转述中属于极高频的常考典型句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

Not every piece of land is fit for reforestation.

L段，第1句

“Not every...”部分否定表达在四六级与考研阅读中出现频率极高，属于极其常考且易被初学者误读为全盘否定的典型句式。

But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time.

M段，第1句

“all (that) sb needs is ...”是各类英语考试长难句及写作中极具代表性的高频句式，学会划分该句成分具有极高的可迁移性。

In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination.

M段，第2句

“主句 + 名词后置定语从句 + 时间名词非限制性定语从句”是各类英语阅读理解中极为高频的长难句结构，具有极高的可迁移性和代表性。

Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way.

M段，第3句

"Instead of doing..." 引导的状语搭配 "tell sb. to do sth." 和 "let sth. do" 均属高频常考句式，具备极高的可迁移性。

Ewing, now 75, explains this success using the words his friend chose three decades ago: "In Costa Rica, when you stop managing the shrubs, the jungle comes back for its revenge."

M段，第6句

本句覆盖了同位语、方式状语分词短语、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句以及状语从句中的动名词作宾语，成分非常丰富，练习价值很高。

According to a forest and climate expert, the revival of forest cover can take place under the necessary conditions.

第40题题干

"句首介词短语状语 + 名词主语 + 介词短语定语 + 谓语 + 介词短语状语"是学术与阅读理解中高频出现的典型单句结构，具备很高的迁移应用价值。

Economic returns can be derived from selling timber and non-wood products as well as carbon credits.

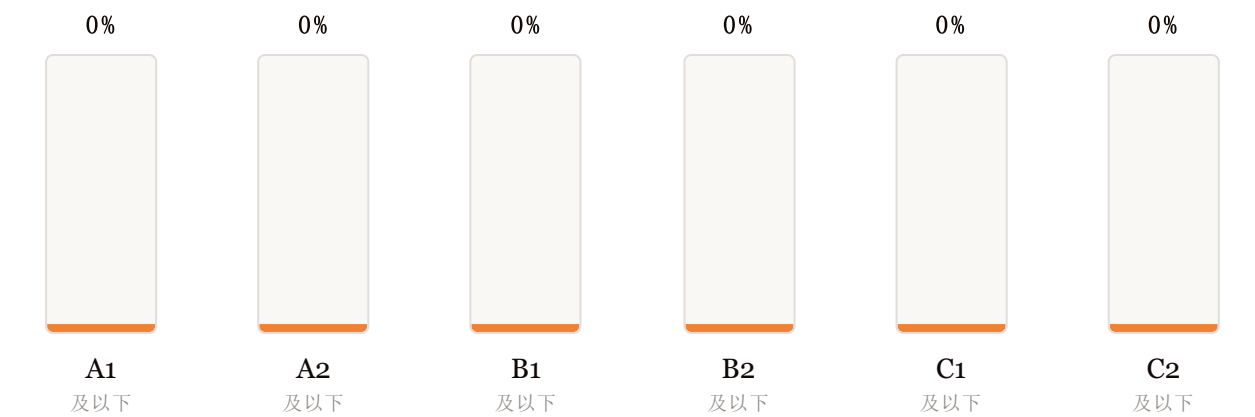
第43题题干

"主语 + 情态动词被动谓语 + 介词短语状语"是科普与学术阅读中极高频的经典句型，具有很高的迁移价值。

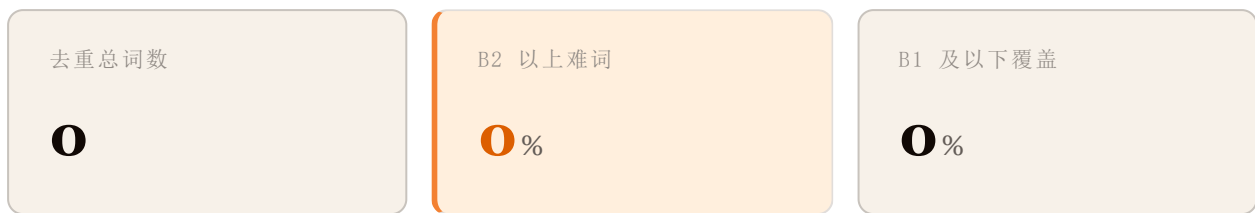
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 0 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46–50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

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2026年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1–P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) • 英语六级

Part III Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 What does self-discipline look like at work? Sometimes, it's the ability to resist temptation, such as distractions to avoid a particular task. Other times it's the ability to persist with a task when your energy and motivation seem low.

在工作中，自律是什么样的表现？有时，它是抵制诱惑的能力，比如抵制那些让你逃避某项特定任务的干扰。还有些时候，它是在精力和动力似乎都很低的时候，仍然坚持完成一项任务的能力。

P2 What do you believe about the nature of your own self-discipline? Is it something that runs on internal energy that is spent with use? Or is it something that is bolstered as you apply it and persist?

你如何看待自身自律的本质？它是否依靠一种会随着使用而消耗的内在能量运行？还是说，它会在你运用自律并坚持下去的过程中得到增强？

P3 Your answer matters, as it determines how much self-discipline you experience. For years, research in psychology pointed to self-control as a resource that is depleted with use and needs to be restored through breaks, rest, or sleep. More recently, however, research points to the importance of mindset. If you view self-discipline as an expendable resource, your willpower tends to fade with use. If you believe that exercising your self-control strengthens and fuels it, that is more likely to be your experience as you resist temptation or push yourself to get something done that is not appealing.

你的答案很重要，因为它决定了你能体验到多少自律。多年来，心理学研究认为，自我控制是一种会因使用而消耗、需要通过休息、放松或睡眠来恢复的资源。然而，近来的研究更加重视思维方式的重要性。如

果你把自律看作一种会耗尽的资源，你的意志力往往会随着使用而减弱。如果你相信运用自我控制能够增强并补充它，那么当你抵制诱惑，或迫使自己完成一件并不吸引人的事情时，你更有可能获得这样的体验。

P4 If you don't already view self-discipline as a force that feeds itself, what might you do? Reflect on times that you had initial difficulty resisting temptation, getting started on something, or sticking with it, but pushed ahead and accomplished the task or met the goal. That's the kind of experience we're talking about with this particular belief about self-discipline, and you've already had such an experience, so you've shown that it's possible. When you feel your willpower and motivation fading, remind yourself of those previous experiences and imagine the same happening now.

如果你还没有把自律看作一种能够自我补充的力量，可以做些什么呢？回想一下这样的时刻：起初你很难抵制诱惑、开始做某件事，或者坚持做下去，但后来你还是继续努力，完成了任务或实现了目标。这正是我们所说的关于自律的这种特定信念所对应的经历，而你已经有过这样的经历，所以你已经证明了这是可能的。当你感到意志力和动力逐渐消退时，提醒自己想起以往的这些经历，并想象现在也会发生同样的情况。

P5 What if your experiences have always seemed to indicate that your self-control diminishes with use, and you need breaks to recharge? There's nothing wrong with that as long as you can afford to take those breaks. If not, remind yourself that not everyone experiences self-discipline as a depletable resource and that your experience might be different if you focus on gathering more energy at this point rather than focusing on how difficult it is to continue or the need for a break.

如果你的经历一直表明，你的自我控制会随着使用而减弱，需要通过休息来充电，那该怎么办？只要有条件休息，这本身没有什么问题。如果没有条件，那么就提醒自己，并非每个人都会把自律体验为一种会耗尽的资源；如果此时你把注意力放在积蓄更多能量上，而不是关注继续下去有多么困难或认为自己需要休息，你的体验可能会有所不同。

P6 Also, if you know someone who is a role model of self-discipline, picture that person in your situation, persisting in the task. Regardless of how you do it, as you push forward to continue to accomplish progress, be sure to mentally reinforce yourself by taking pride in your ability to exert more willpower as you persist.

此外，如果你认识一位自律方面的榜样，可以想象那个人处在你的情境中，坚持完成这项任务。无论你采用什么方式，当你继续向前、不断取得进展时，一定要通过为自己能够在坚持过程中发挥出更强的意志力而感到自豪，在心理上不断强化自己。

P7 The benefits of exerting willpower are cumulative. Your self-discipline is akin to a muscle, and each time you resist temptation or persist in a task despite a lack of motivation, you strengthen that muscle, leading to less effort and resistance in similar instances in the future.

发挥意志力所带来的益处会不断累积。你的自律就像一块肌肉，每当你抵制诱惑，或在缺乏动力的情况下仍坚持完成一项任务时，你都会锻炼并强化这块肌肉，从而使自己在今后遇到类似情况时付出更少的努力，也能减少阻力。

题目与逐题解析

46. What plays an important role in determining how much self-discipline people experience?

- A) Their belief about the nature of motivation.
- B) Their use of internal energy for persisting.
- C) Their conception of self-discipline.
- D) Their ability to resist temptation.

什么在决定人们所能体验到的自律程度方面发挥着重要作用？

- A) 他们对动机本质的看法。 B) 他们为坚持下去而使用内在能量的方式。 C) 他们对自律的理解。
- D) 他们抵制诱惑的能力。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What plays an important role in determining...询问的是某一结果的决定因素，属于‘某事由什么造成’的事实定位型提问。

【拆句】 What plays an important role in determining how much self-discipline people experience?是主谓宾结构：what作主语，plays作谓语，an important role作宾语，in determining...作后置定语修饰role。整体语法平铺直叙，无否定或比较陷阱。

【定位】 Your answer matters, as it determines how much self-discipline you experience.
你的答案很重要，因为它决定了你体验到多少自律。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

选项把原文关于self-discipline本性的信念，偷换成了about the nature of motivation，属于概念替换。

B) 偷换概念

‘internal energy’只是人们可能持有的一种信念内容，不是决定自律体验的因素本身。

C) ✓ 正确

Your answer matters ↔ **Their conception of self-discipline**

determines how much self-discipline you experience ↔

plays an important role in determining how much self-discipline people experience

Their conception of self-discipline对应‘你对self-discipline本性的回答/信念’，与定位句完全贴合。

D) 答非所问

抵抗诱惑是self-discipline的一种表现形式，而不是决定人们体验到多少自律的因素。

47. What did years of research suggest about self-discipline?

- A) It is a depletable resource.
- B) It is bolstered through use.
- C) Its strength is dependent on willpower.
- D) Its exercise is an exhausting experience.

多年的研究表明，自律具有什么特点？

- A) 它是一种可以耗竭的资源。 B) 它会通过使用得到增强。 C) 它的强度取决于意志力。

D) 运用它是一种令人精疲力竭的经历。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What did years of research suggest about self-discipline? 直接询问过去研究的观点，属于事实细节题。

【拆句】 What did years of research suggest about self-discipline? 是特殊疑问句，主语为 years of research，谓语为 suggest，about self-discipline 为介词短语。无复杂从句或否定结构。

【定位】 For years, research in psychology pointed to self-control as a resource that is depleted with use and needs to be restored through breaks, rest, or sleep.

多年来，心理学研究把 self-control 视为一种会随使用而耗尽、需要通过休息、睡眠来恢复的资源。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

a resource that is depleted with use ↔ **It is a depletable resource**

It is a depletable resource 准确对应 a resource that is depleted with use.

B) 与原文相反

这是较新研究/积极信念的观点，不是 'years of research' 早期研究的结论。

C) 无中生有

原文并未说 self-control 的强度 dependent on willpower，二者在这里几乎是同义循环。

D) 过度推断

原文说需要休息恢复，不等于说使用体验是 'exhausting experience' (令人筋疲力尽的经历)。

48. Why does the author ask us to reflect on our experience of meeting the goal despite initial difficulty?

A) To show the urgency of abandoning outdated beliefs about self-control.

B) To show the feasibility of viewing self-discipline as a force fueling itself.

C) To support the argument for persistence in workplace accomplishments.

D) To add evidence to consistent findings in previous psychological research.

尽管一开始困难重重却最终实现目标，作者为什么要求我们回想这样的经历？

A) 说明摒弃关于自我控制的过时观念的紧迫性。

B) 说明将自律视为一种能够自我提供动力的力量是可行的。 C) 支持在工作成就方面坚持不懈的观点。

D) 为以往心理学研究中的一致发现增添证据。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author ask us to reflect on... 虽含 why，但仍是就文中具体建议的意图提问，答案可在该建议句附近找到，归为细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 Why does the author ask us to reflect on our experience of meeting the goal despite initial difficulty? 中，why 问目的，主句为 the author asks us to reflect on..., of meeting the goal despite initial difficulty 为 experience 的后置定语。无否定或比较结构。

【定位】 Reflect on times that you had initial difficulty resisting temptation, getting started on something, or sticking with it, but pushed ahead and accomplished the task or met the goal. That's the kind of experience we're talking about with this particular belief about self-discipline, and you've already had such an experience, so you've shown that it's possible.

回想那些你起初难以抵制诱惑、难以开始或难以坚持，但最终推进并完成任务或达成目标的时刻。这正是我们所说的关于自律的那种特定信念所对应的体验，而且你已经有过这样的体验，所以你已证明这是可能的。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文并未说要 'abandon outdated beliefs'，只是建议补充一种积极信念，没有 urgency 或彻底抛弃旧信念的意思。

B) **✓ 正确**

That's the kind of experience we're talking about with this particular belief about self-discipline

↔ **viewing self-discipline as a force fueling itself**

you've shown that it's possible ↔ **the feasibility of**

viewing self-discipline as a force fueling itself 对应 this particular belief, the feasibility of 对应 you've shown that it's possible.

C) **答非所问**

虽然文中提到 workplace，但本段建议的目的不是支持 '职场成就中的坚持'，而是证明自律信念的可行性。

D) **张冠李戴**

定位句所支持的是 '自律可自我强化' 的新信念，而非 previous psychological research 中 'self-control 会耗尽' 的一致发现。

49. What are we advised to do if we cannot afford to take breaks to recharge?

- A) Figure out what has gone wrong.
- B) Focus on the hardest part of our task.
- C) Exert ourselves to go on with the work.
- D) Gather new energy from people around.

如果我们无法抽出时间休息来恢复精力，建议我们怎么做？

- A) 弄清楚哪里出了问题。
- B) 专注于任务中最困难的部分。
- C) 使出全力继续工作。
- D) 从身边的人那里汲取新的能量。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What are we advised to do if we cannot afford to take breaks to recharge? 询问在特定条件下作者的建议，属于事实细节题。

【拆句】 What are we advised to do if we cannot afford to take breaks to recharge?中，what作do的宾语，if引导条件状语从句，to recharge为目的状语。整体结构清晰。

【定位】 If not, remind yourself that not everyone experiences self-discipline as a depletable resource and that your experience might be different if you focus on gathering more energy at this point rather than focusing on how difficult it is to continue or the need for a break.

如果不能休息，提醒自己并非所有人都把自律体验为会耗尽资源；如果你此刻专注于积聚更多能量，而不是专注于继续有多难或需要休息，你的体验可能会不同。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文并未建议去'figure out what has gone wrong'，而是直接给出调整心态的建议。

B) **与原文相反**

原文明确说不要focus on how difficult it is to continue，而该选项说focus on the hardest part，与作者建议相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

focus on gathering more energy at this point rather than focusing on how difficult it is to continue

↔ **Exert ourselves to go on with the work**

Exert ourselves to go on with the work对应定位句中'focus on gathering more energy...continue'的核心动作。

D) **偷换概念**

原文说'focus on gathering more energy'，并未说从'people around'那里获取能量；第六段提到role model，但也不是本题条件建议的内容。

50. Why does the author compare our self-discipline to a muscle?

A) The more it is applied, the more resistance it encounters.

B) The more it is exerted, the more proud we become.

C) The more it is enforced, the stronger our willpower proves.

D) The more it is exercised, the more strengthened it gets.

作者为什么把我们的自律比作肌肉？

A) 运用得越多，遇到的阻力就越大。 B) 越是运用它，我们就越感到自豪。

C) 越是强行运用它，我们的意志力就越能得到证明。 D) 锻炼得越多，它就越强大。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why does the author compare our self-discipline to a muscle?询问比喻的论证目的，答案在比喻句及其后续解释中可直接找到。

【拆句】 Why does the author compare our self-discipline to a muscle?中，why问原因/目的，compare...to...是固定搭配，表示把A比作B。无复杂从句。

【定位】 Your self-discipline is akin to a muscle, and each time you resist temptation or persist in a task despite a lack of motivation, you strengthen that muscle, leading to less effort and resistance in similar instances in the future.

你的自律 akin to 肌肉，每次你抵制诱惑或在缺乏动力时坚持任务，你都在强化那块肌肉，从而在未来类似情况下减少努力和阻力。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文说强化肌肉后'leading to less effort and resistance'，即阻力更少，而不是 encounters more resistance。

B) 张冠李戴

proud是第六段mental reinforce的内容，不是肌肉比喻要说明的要点。

C) 偷换概念

原文说strengthen that muscle（强化自律本身），而选项说stronger our willpower proves，把主语从self-discipline换成了willpower，且语义上二者在此文中近于同义反复。

D) ✓ 正确

each time you resist temptation or persist in a task despite a lack of motivation, you strengthen that muscle

↔ **The more it is exercised, the more strengthened it gets**

The more it is exercised, the more strengthened it gets完整对应each time...you strengthen that muscle的解释。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

22 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。

Is it something that runs on internal energy that is spent with use?

第2段，第2句

代词后接定语从句、以及从句内部名词再带第二重定语从句的层层修饰结构，在四六级与考研阅读中极为常见，具有很高的迁移价值。

For years, research in psychology pointed to self-control as a resource that is depleted with use and needs to be restored through breaks, rest, or sleep.

第3段，第2句

"Research pointed to A as B that..." 是学术阅读与各类英语考试中极高频出现的阐述研究观点和定义概念的典型句式，掌握后复用价值高。

If you view self-discipline as an expendable resource, your willpower tends to fade with use.

第3段，第4句

"If" 引导的条件主从复合句以及 "view A as B"、"tend to do" 等习惯搭配在各类英语考试阅读中频繁出现，具有极高的句式代表性与教学迁移价值。

If you believe that exercising your self-control strengthens and fuels it, that is more likely to be your experience as you resist temptation or push yourself to get something done that is not appealing.

第3段，第5句

"条件从句 + 主句 + 状语从句（含定语从句）"是英语议论文和四六级、考研英语阅读真题中极其典型的长难句句式，掌握后复用迁移价值极高。

If you don't already view self-discipline as a force that feeds itself, what might you do?

第4段，第1句

"If 从句 + 情态动词疑问句"是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的引导式句型，嵌套定语从句修饰名词的做法也非常典型，具有极高的可迁移学习价值。

Reflect on times that you had initial difficulty resisting temptation, getting started on something, or sticking with it, but pushed ahead and accomplished the task or met the goal.

第4段，第2句

句式结构呈现典型的"祈使句 + 定语从句 + 多重并列谓语"，非常符合大学英语四六级及考研英语写作与阅读分析的常见范式，迁移应用价值极高。

When you feel your willpower and motivation fading, remind yourself of those previous experiences and imagine the same happening now.

第4段，第4句

本句包含了祈使句的主语隐去、并列谓语结构、感官动词与心理动词后的“宾语+现在分词补足语”搭配，以及句首时间状语从句，是练习划分复合成分与区分谓语与非谓语动词的优质素材。

What if your experiences have always seemed to indicate that your self-control diminishes with use, and you need breaks to recharge?

第5段，第1句

“What if...”引导的假设句以及“seem to do that...”的表达在四六级与考研阅读中高频出现，掌握该句型的层级拆解与省略还原具有极高的迁移价值。

There's nothing wrong with that as long as you can afford to take those breaks.

第5段，第2句

句中 'There be' 结构、'as long as' 引导条件状语从句以及 'afford to do' 搭配均为四六级与考研真题中的高频典型句式。

If not, remind yourself that not everyone experiences self-discipline as a depletable resource and that your experience might be different if you focus on gathering more energy at this point rather than focusing on how difficult it is to continue or the need for a break.

第5段，第3句

综合来看，虽然时态语态难度适中，但其嵌套层级深、语法考点密集且结构极具代表性，是非常优质的长难句结构分析训练材料。

Also, if you know someone who is a role model of self-discipline, picture that person in your situation, persisting in the task.

第6段，第1句

包含“条件从句 + 祈使句主句”的标准写作句式，配合定语从句修饰与分词补足结构，是四六级与考研阅读及写作中的高度典型句型。

Regardless of how you do it, as you push forward to continue to accomplish progress, be sure to mentally reinforce yourself by taking pride in your ability to exert more willpower as you persist.

第6段，第2句

这种“前置状语/让步成分 + 祈使主句 + 多重非谓语修饰”的结构在四六级和考研阅读的励志与心理学类文章中极其常见，属于高度典型的考研与四六级真题句式。

Your self-discipline is akin to a muscle, and each time you resist temptation or persist in a task despite a lack of motivation, you strengthen that muscle, leading to less effort and resistance in similar instances in the future.

第7段，第2句

“概念比喻 + 条件/时间从句 + 主句动作 + 分词作结果状语”是四六级与考研阅读中极其常见的议论文表达结构，迁移价值很高。

What plays an important role in determining how much self-discipline people experience?

第46题 题干

融合了“What plays a role in doing sth”与“how much + 名词 + 主谓”两种高频考点句式，在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性与复用价值。

Its strength is dependent on willpower.

第47题，C

“主语 + 系动词 + 形容词 + 介词短语”是英语中最常见的高频主系表句式之一，具有极强的代表性和复用价值。

Why does the author ask us to reflect on our experience of meeting the goal despite initial difficulty?

第48题 题干

“Why does the author ask...”是各类英语考试阅读理解题干中最典型的提问句型之一，结构高度标准化，复用迁移价值高。

Figure out what has gone wrong.

第49题，A

“祈使句 + 疑问词引导的宾语从句”属于日常交流与各类考试的高频常见句式，具有极高的可迁移性。

Focus on the hardest part of our task.

第49题，B

祈使句搭配 “focus on...” 这一固定短语及后置介词短语修饰属于极为常见的英语日常与写作句式，具有较高的迁移复用价值。

The more it is applied, the more resistance it encounters.

第50题，A

“the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...” 是各类英语考试中极具代表性的高频句式，掌握其结构拆解与成分还原方法后具有很高的解题与阅读迁移价值。

The more it is exerted, the more proud we become.

第50题，B

“the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ...” 是各类英语考试中极高频出现的联动比较句型，结构高度典型，迁移复用价值高。

The more it is enforced, the stronger our willpower proves.

第50题，C

“the + 比较级, the + 比较级” 是各类英语考试中极高频考查的比例对比句式，结构极具代表性，掌握后迁移价值高。

The more it is exercised, the more strengthened it gets.

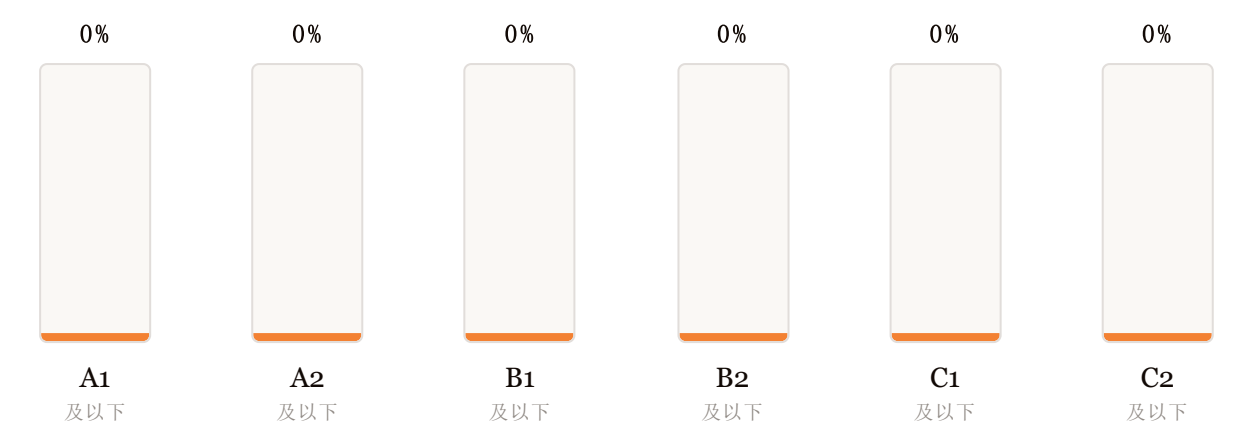
第50题，D

“The + 比较级..., the + 比较级...” 属于各类英语考试中高频考查的经典比例递进句式，语法规则明确，学后迁移复用价值极高。

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 o 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0 %

B1 及以下覆盖

0 %

英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) · 英语六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Smartphones have always posed challenges for parents of teens. From social media apps to excessive screen time, the digital world is as threatening as the physical.

智能手机一直给青少年父母带来挑战。从社交媒体应用到过度使用屏幕，数字世界和现实世界一样具有威胁性。

P2 A new study shows that about half of parents of teens are worried about their teens being exposed to explicit content online. This is a valid concern, of course. But there are ways to alleviate the spread of explicit content, from changing the settings in their kids' phone to monitoring such content with apps like Bark.

一项新的研究显示，大约一半的青少年父母担心自己的孩子会在网上接触到露骨内容。当然，这种担忧是合理的。但是，有一些方法可以减缓露骨内容的传播，比如更改孩子手机中的设置，或使用 Bark 等应用监控这类内容。

P3 Just as alarming, if not more so, is that the amount of time teens spend on social media can lead to anxiety and depression.

同样令人担忧，甚至更加令人担忧的是，青少年花在社交媒体上的时间可能会导致焦虑和抑郁。

P4 Excessive screen time has detrimental effects, for a lot of obvious reasons. Constant media consumption inhibits healthy activities associated with childhood, like spending time outside, exercising,

talking to friends and family. If it interferes with sleep, that's even worse.

过度使用屏幕会产生不利影响，原因有很多，而且显而易见。持续接触媒体会妨碍童年时期与健康相关的活动，例如待在户外、锻炼以及与朋友和家人交谈。如果它还干扰睡眠，那就更糟糕了。

P5 Ample research shows too much smartphone use produces significant anxiety, depression, and feelings of isolation in teens. Teens log on to social media or spend time online trying to make connections, but end up feeling more alone and sad than ever. Faceless communication not only produces feelings of isolation and loneliness but increases instances of online bullying and susceptibility to criminal conducts.

大量研究表明，过度使用智能手机会使青少年产生严重的焦虑、抑郁和孤立感。青少年登录社交媒体或上网，试图建立联系，但最终却比以往任何时候都感到更加孤独和悲伤。无面对面的交流不仅会产生孤立感和孤独感，还会增加网络欺凌事件以及受犯罪行为影响的可能性。

P6 Though I've banned most social media, I've still battled smartphone time with my own kids. A lot of the time I wish I could throw my kids' smartphones into the nearest lake. The convenience of communication—when they need a ride home from school after practice, for instance—often feels like it isn't worth the battle to keep their screen time low and productive, and continue to encourage "real-life" activities outside and with friends and family. I understand the addiction and often tell them I'm not sure how I would have handled having a smartphone as a teen. As an adult, I too, struggle with overuse.

虽然我已经禁止使用大多数社交媒体，但我仍然一直在和自己的孩子争论使用智能手机的时间。很多时候，我真希望能把孩子们的智能手机扔进最近的湖里。通信的便利性——比如他们课外活动结束后需要搭车回家时——常常让人觉得，为了控制他们的屏幕使用时间，使其保持较低水平并发挥积极作用，同时继续鼓励他们在户外以及与朋友和家人进行“现实生活”活动，并不值得这样争斗。我理解这种成瘾，而且常常告诉他们，我不知道自己在青少年时期拥有一部智能手机会如何应对。作为一个成年人，我也在努力应对过度使用的问题。

P7 In a recent TV interview to promote a new film about a mother and daughter navigating social media use, actress Kate Winslet expressed her view on teens and social media—and her concern mirrors the trends. "I do definitely feel that the world of social media is frightening to parents because we don't really know what's there," she said. "We don't know how our children are using it. We don't know the effects that it's really having on them."

在最近一次为宣传一部讲述母女共同应对社交媒体使用问题的新电影而进行的电视采访中，女演员凯特·温斯莱特表达了她对青少年和社交媒体的看法，而她的担忧与相关趋势相一致。她说：“我确实觉得，社交媒体的世界令父母感到害怕，因为我们并不真正知道那里有什么。我们不知道自己的孩子是如何使用它的。我们不知道它究竟会对他们产生什么影响。”

P8 I don't think the U.S. government should regulate social media and teen smartphone use, but it is a vital topic for parents to understand and take seriously. Unfortunately, now, parents don't just have to worry about real-world dangers, but all the ones sneaking online and the effects they have on teenagers and their mental health.

我认为美国政府不应监管社交媒体和青少年使用智能手机的问题，但这是一个父母必须了解并认真对待的重要话题。遗憾的是，如今父母不仅要担心现实世界中的危险，还要担心所有悄悄潜入网络的危险，以及这些危险对青少年及其心理健康造成的影响。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do around half of parents of teens do according to a new study?

- A) They set their kids' phones to filter out obscene information.
- B) They try to alleviate the spread of explicit scenes on the internet.
- C) They feel concerned about their kids' viewing indecent content online.
- D) They strive to prevent their kids from spending excessive screen time.

根据一项新研究，大约一半有青少年的父母会做什么？

- A) 他们将孩子的手机设置为过滤淫秽信息。 B) 他们试图减缓互联网上露骨场景的传播。
- C) 他们担心孩子在网上观看不雅内容。 D) 他们努力防止孩子花费过多时间看屏幕。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What do around half of parents of teens do according to a new study?询问研究中的具体事实，属于对单一信息的直接考查。

【拆句】 主干为What do...parents do, according to a new study为介词短语作状语，说明信息来源。整体是简单疑问句，无否定、比较等陷阱。

【定位】 A new study shows that about half of parents of teens are worried about their teens being exposed to explicit content online.

一项新研究显示，约半数青少年父母担心自己的孩子在网上接触露骨内容。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念：措施≠已实施行为

A项They set their kids' phones to filter out obscene information.把第二段中changing the settings这类可能的缓解措施，说成是父母已经采取的行动，而原文并未说半数父母已这样做。

B) 偷换概念：可能性≠实际行为

B项They try to alleviate the spread of explicit scenes on the internet.把原文there are ways to alleviate the spread (存在缓解途径) 替换为父母try to alleviate (正在尝试缓解)，改变了行为主体与事实状态。

C) ✓ 正确

worried ↔ **concerned**

being exposed to explicit content online ↔ **viewing indecent content online**

C项They feel concerned about their kids' viewing indecent content online.准确对应定位句中父母worried about孩子being exposed to explicit content online。

D) 答非所问：跨段混用话题

D项They strive to prevent their kids from spending excessive screen time.将第三段以后才出现的excessive screen time话题嫁接到第二段关于explicit content的研究结论上，答非所问。

52. What does a large amount of research show about teens' excessive smartphone use?

- A) It allows them less time for meaningful activities.
- B) It renders them more lonely and low-spirited.
- C) It gives them less time for social interactions.
- D) It makes them more alert to online bullying.

大量研究显示，青少年过度使用智能手机会造成什么影响？

- A) 这使他们用于有意义活动的时间减少。
- B) 这使他们更加孤独和情绪低落。
- C) 这使他们用于社交活动的时间减少。
- D) 这使他们更加警觉网络欺凌。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does a large amount of research show about teens' excessive smartphone use?要求找出研究所示的具体结果。

【拆句】 主干为What...research show, about teens' excessive smartphone use为介词短语限定范围。无复杂从句或否定。

【定位】 Ample research shows too much smartphone use produces significant anxiety, depression, and feelings of isolation in teens. Teens log on to social media or spend time online trying to make connections, but end up feeling more alone and sad than ever.

大量研究表明，过度使用智能手机会给青少年带来严重的焦虑、抑郁和孤独感。青少年登录社交媒体或上网试图建立联系，但最终感到比以往更加孤独和悲伤。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念：上位/下位词替换失当

A项It allows them less time for meaningful activities.把第四段healthy activities associated with childhood, like spending time outside, exercising, talking to friends and family中的healthy activities替换为meaningful activities，缩小并改变了概念范围。

B) ✓ 正确

feeling more alone ↔ **lonely**

sad ↔ **low-spirited**

feelings of isolation ↔ **lonely**

B项It renders them more lonely and low-spirited.准确概括了定位句中more alone and sad than ever及feelings of isolation的含义。

C) 与原文相反：行为方向矛盾

C项It gives them less time for social interactions.说减少了社交时间，但原文Teens log on to social media or spend time online trying to make connections说明青少年反而花更多时间在网进行社交尝试。

D) 偷换概念：结果→主体态度

D项It makes them more alert to online bullying.把原文increases instances of online bullying（增加网络欺凌案例）改为more alert to online bullying（对网络欺凌更警觉），改变了语义关系。

53. What do we learn about the author's feelings regarding smartphones and screen time?

- A) They are deep-seated.
- B) They are instinctive.
- C) They are unique.
- D) They are mixed.

我们从作者对智能手机和屏幕使用时间的看法中了解到什么？

- A) 这种看法根深蒂固。
- B) 这种看法出于本能。
- C) 这种看法与众不同。
- D) 这种看法很复杂，兼具正反两面。

【答案】 **D** (态度题)

【判型】 题干What do we learn about the author's feelings regarding smartphones and screen time?直接询问作者对某事物的情感态度。

【拆句】 主干为What do we learn about the author's feelings, regarding smartphones and screen time为介词短语说明对象。无复杂结构。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全：只取单一态度信号**

A项They are deep-seated. (根深蒂固的) 只呼应了作者对智能手机问题的强烈反感，但忽略了作者承认便利和理解上瘾的部分。

B) **偷换概念：情感强烈≠本能**

B项They are instinctive. (本能的) 将作者对智能手机的厌恶理解为本能反应，但原文明确给出了理性原因（屏幕时间、通讯便利等），并非单纯本能。

C) **无中生有**

C项They are unique. (独特的) 在原文中没有任何对应信息，作者反而说I understand the addiction, 暗示这种感受具有普遍性。

D) **✓ 正确**

I wish I could throw my kids' smartphones into the nearest lake. The convenience of communication...often feels like it isn't worth the battle...I understand the addiction...I too, struggle with overuse.

↔ **mixed**

D项They are mixed.用一词概括了第六段中作者既反感又理解、既看到弊端又承认便利的复杂情感。

54. What does actress Kate Winslet think about the world of social media?

- A) It poses increasing challenges to parents trying to ensure internet safety.
- B) It scares parents because they don't really know what is on the screen.
- C) It is a sphere difficult for parents and their teens to navigate.
- D) It is full of uncertainties frightful to parents and their teens.

女演员凯特·温斯莱特如何看待社交媒体的世界？

- A) 对于试图确保网络安全的父母而言，它带来的挑战日益增多。
- B) 它让父母感到害怕，因为他们并不真正知道屏幕上有什么。

- c) 这是一个父母和他们的青少年子女都难以应对的领域。
d) 其中充满了令父母和他们的青少年子女感到恐惧的不确定性。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does actress Kate Winslet think about the world of social media?要求提取特定人物对特定事物的观点。

【拆句】 主干为What...Kate Winslet think, about the world of social media为介词短语说明观点对象。结构简单。

【定位】 "I do definitely feel that the world of social media is frightening to parents because we don't really know what's there," she said.

她 (Kate Winslet) 说: 我确实觉得社交媒体世界对父母来说很可怕, 因为我们真的不知道那里面有什么。

【选项】 A) **无中生有: 添加原文未出现概念**

A项It poses increasing challenges to parents trying to ensure internet safety.
将原文frightening扩大为increasing challenges, 并加入原文未提的ensure internet safety。

B) **✓ 正确**

the world of social media is frightening to parents ↔ **It scares parents**

we don't really know what's there ↔ **because they don't really know what is on the screen**

B项It scares parents because they don't really know what is on the screen.与定位句frightening to parents because we don't really know what's there完全对应。

C) **张冠李戴: 背景信息≠人物观点**

C项It is a sphere difficult for parents and their teens to navigate.源自第七段首句a new film about a mother and daughter navigating social media use, 这是电影内容, 不是Kate对社交媒体的看法。

D) **偷换概念: 扩大态度对象范围**

D项It is full of uncertainties frightful to parents and their teens.把原文frightening to parents扩大为frightful to parents and their teens, 增加了青少年作为恐惧主体。

55. What message does the author try to convey in the last paragraph?

- A) Parents have to be concerned about dangers to their teens in both real and virtual worlds.
B) Governments have responsibilities in regulating social media and teens' smartphone use.
C) Parents should provide guidance to their teens in the use of social media.
D) Online dangers are as serious as problems with teenagers' mental health.

作者试图在最后一段传达什么信息?

- A) 父母必须关注现实世界和虚拟世界中对青少年子女构成的危险。
B) 政府有责任监管社交媒体以及青少年对智能手机的使用。
C) 父母应当指导青少年子女使用社交媒体。 D) 网络危险与青少年心理健康问题同样严重。

【答案】 **A** (主旨题)

【判型】 题干What message does the author try to convey in the last paragraph?要求概括最后一段作者想要传达的核心信息。

【拆句】 主干为What message does the author try to convey, in the last paragraph为地点状语。无复杂结构。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

parents don't just have to worry about real-world dangers, but all the ones sneaking online ↔

Parents have to be concerned about dangers to their teens in both real and virtual worlds.

A项Parents have to be concerned about dangers to their teens in both real and virtual worlds.与末段parents don't just have to worry about real-world dangers, but all the ones sneaking online完全对应。

B) 与原文相反

B项Governments have responsibilities in regulating social media and teens' smartphone use.认为政府有责任监管，但原文I don't think the U.S. government should regulate social media and teen smartphone use明确反对政府监管。

C) 偷换概念：态度重视≠具体指导

C项Parents should provide guidance to their teens in the use of social media.把原文parents to understand and take seriously (父母应理解并认真对待) 改为provide guidance (提供指导)，改变了具体行动。

D) 偷换概念：影响关系→比较关系

D项Online dangers are as serious as problems with teenagers' mental health.把原文the effects they have on teenagers and their mental health (网络危险对青少年心理健康的影响) 改为online dangers与mental health problems之间的严重程度比较，改变了逻辑关系。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 句真题句逐层精讲

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

From social media apps to excessive screen time, the digital world is as threatening as the physical.

第1段，第2句

"From... to..." 引导范围状语结合 "as... as..." 同级比较是各类考试阅读中极高频出现的说明型句式，具有很强的模式复用价值。

A new study shows that about half of parents of teens are worried about their teens being exposed to explicit content online.

第2段，第1句

"研究/调查指出 + that 宾语从句"是四六级与考研阅读及写作中高频出现的经典句式，具有极高的句式迁移价值。

Just as alarming, if not more so, is that the amount of time teens spend on social media can lead to anxiety and depression.

第3段，第1句

综合来看，该句时态较为基础，但倒装与嵌套结构极具代表性和训练价值，能有效帮助学生突破"表语前置"和"从句嵌套"两大阅读障碍，建议优先作为重点训练材料。

Faceless communication not only produces feelings of isolation and loneliness but increases instances of online bullying and susceptibility to criminal conducts.

第5段，第3句

"not only ... but" 连接并列谓语是四六级与考研阅读中极常见的句式结构，具有很高的迁移与复用价值。

Though I've banned most social media, I've still battled smartphone time with my own kids.

第6段，第1句

"Though + 让步状语从句, 主句" 是各类英语考试中极高频考查的对比让步句式，结构典型且复用价值高。

A lot of the time I wish I could throw my kids' smartphones into the nearest lake.

第6段，第2句

包含动词 "wish" 后接虚拟语气宾语从句的典型结构，是各类英语考试中常见的经典句式。

The convenience of communication—when they need a ride home from school after practice, for instance—often feels like it isn't worth the battle to keep their screen time low and productive, and continue to encourage "real-life" activities outside and with friends and family.

第6段，第3句

本句呈现了长难句中非常典型的“主谓分隔 + 从句嵌套 + 形式主语 + 并列非谓语”结构，是四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性的高频句式。

I understand the addiction and often tell them I'm not sure how I would have handled having a smartphone as a teen.

第6段，第4句

动词带双宾语嵌套从句以及 "would have done" 虚拟语气是四六级与考研真题中的高频考点句式，结构极具代表性。

In a recent TV interview to promote a new film about a mother and daughter navigating social media use, actress Kate Winslet expressed her view on teens and social media—and her concern mirrors the trends.

第7段，第1句

句中集中展示了不定式作目的状语、分词短语作后置定语、长介词短语背景状语以及破折号并列句的识别，非常适合训练剥离修饰成分、提炼句子主干的能力。

"I do definitely feel that the world of social media is frightening to parents because we don't really know what's there," she said.

第7段，第2句

本句覆盖了强调谓语 ("do feel")、主系表结构 ("is frightening")、介词短语做状语补足语 ("to parents") 以及从句在不同层级充当宾语和状语的丰富成分，非常适合作为划分复杂句成分的综合训练材料。

I don't think the U.S. government should regulate social media and teen smartphone use, but it is a vital topic for parents to understand and take seriously.

第8段，第1句

包含“I don't think + 宾语从句”与“but + 主系表 + for sb to do”经典句式，属于四六级与考研英语阅读中极高频出现的转折对比表达。

What do around half of parents of teens do according to a new study?

第51题 题干

以疑问词开头并带有介词短语依据状语的特殊疑问句是阅读理解与听力题目中高频出现的标准句式，极具代表性。

They strive to prevent their kids from spending excessive screen time.

第51题，D

包含考研与四六级真题中极高频的 “prevent... from doing...” 动词搭配和不定式表目的结构，具有很强的方法迁移价值。

It scares parents because they don't really know what is on the screen.

第54题，B

句型采用经典的“主句 + 原因状语从句 + 宾语从句”嵌套结构，是英语阅读中表达“现象与因果解释”的极典型句式。

Online dangers are as serious as problems with teenagers' mental health.

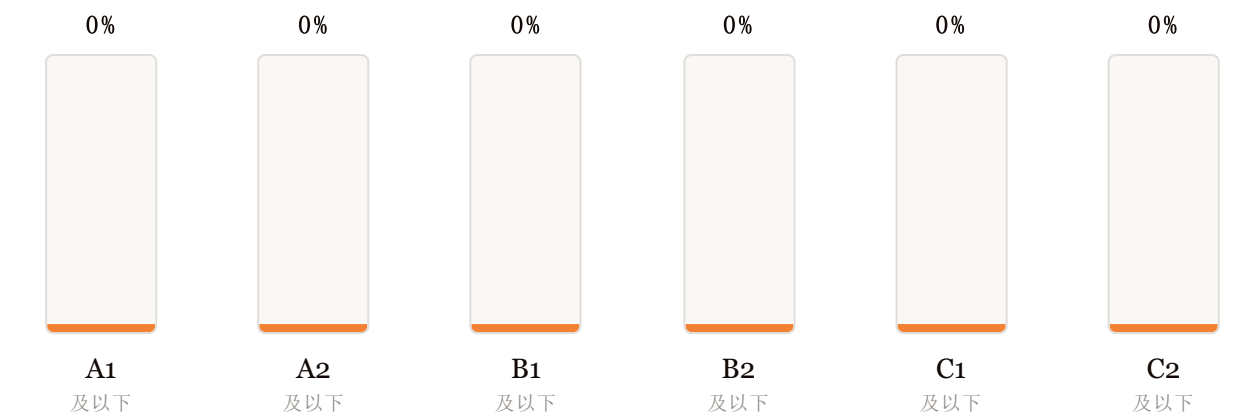
第55题，D

“as + 形容词 + as + 比较对象”是各类英语考试中高频出现的同级比较范式，带有后置介词短语修饰，代表性与迁移价值较高。

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 0 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

0%

英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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

2026年6月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国农村电商发展现状介绍 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2026年6月·第2套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) • 英语六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

电子商务的蓬勃发展正在深刻改变中国农村的面貌。随着互联网和物流网络快速向农村延伸，越来越多的农村居民通过电子商务平台将农产品直接销售给城市消费者。近年来，直播带货（live-streaming commerce）使城市消费者能够与卖家实时互动，已成为促进农村发展的一种新方式。电子商务打破了城乡之间的信息壁垒，拓宽了农产品销售渠道，帮助农村居民增收致富。数字经济与乡村振兴的深度融合，正在为中国农村发展注入前所未有的活力。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

The booming development of e-commerce is profoundly changing the face of rural China. As the Internet and logistics networks rapidly extend into rural areas, more and more rural residents are selling their agricultural products directly to urban consumers through e-commerce platforms. In recent years, live-streaming commerce, which enables urban consumers to interact with sellers in real time, has become a new way to promote rural development. E-commerce has broken down the information barriers between urban and rural areas and expanded sales channels for agricultural products, helping rural residents increase their incomes and achieve prosperity. The deep integration of the digital economy with rural revitalization is injecting unprecedented vitality into China's rural development.

【衔接】句2→句3：用时间线自然衔接

句2讲「随着……延伸」的背景趋势，句3以近年来推进到最新现象，英文保留 In recent years 置于句首，两句之间形成「背景→新进展」的时间递进，无需额外关联词，靠时间状语即完成衔接。

句4主语重复「电子商务」的处理

电子商务在句1、句4两次作主语，因中间隔了两句、指代链已断，句4不宜用代词 it（会让读者回头找错对象），直接重复 E-commerce 反而清楚；句4内部用 helping 分词承接结果，避免 and 三连。

句5收束：与句1进行时首尾呼应

句1「正在深刻改变」与句5「正在为中国农村发展注入前所未有的活力」都用现在进行时（is changing / is injecting），一开头一收尾形成闭环，末句无需加 In short 之类总结词，时态一致本身就是连贯信号。

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】中国农村电商发展现状介绍

整段围绕电子商务的蓬勃发展正在深刻改变中国农村的面貌展开，逐句铺陈电商进农村、直播带货、城乡信息壁垒被打破、数字经济与乡村振兴融合等事实。这是典型的六级汉译英语体：对中国社会经济发展成就的客观介绍，属说明性语体，用词应正式、平实，不抒情、不口语。

【时态】一般现在时

全段是在陈述当下正在发生的客观趋势：正在深刻改变、正在为中国农村发展注入前所未有的活力用的是进行体，打破了城乡之间的信息壁垒、已成为促进农村发展的一种新方式是已完成的结果。以一般现在时为默认骨架，凡带「正在」的句子用现在进行时、带「了/已成为/近年来」的句子用现在完成时，这三者同属「现在」时间域，基调统一、不算飘忽。

【译法】电子商务

统一译作 e-commerce（全篇词根一致，动词义用 e-commerce platforms 表「电子商务平台」）。电子商务在句1与句4两次出现，必须前后同一译法，切忌一处 e-commerce、一处 electronic commerce 混用。

直播带货

原文已随文给出注释，直接采用 live-streaming commerce（直播带货），不要再自造 live selling 等说法；给定注释就用给定译名是六级汉译英的送分纪律。

农产品

统一译作 agricultural products。农产品在句2、句4出现两次，全篇只用这一个译法，不与 farm produce 混用。

乡村振兴

译作 rural revitalization（约定俗成的官方译名，乡村振兴），与「中国农村」的 rural China、「农村发展」的 rural development 保持 rural 一词贯通。

数字经济

译作 the digital economy（数字经济），economy 此处作特指概念用定冠词 the。

1. 电子商务的蓬勃发展正在深刻改变中国农村的面貌。

【主干】发展正在改变面貌（主语策略：原句主语）

中文核心动词是改变，做这动作的是电子商务的蓬勃发展，承受对象是「中国农村的面貌」。英文主干立为 The development is changing the face: 主语 The booming development of e-commerce, 谓语 is changing (进行时呼应「正在」), 宾语 the face of rural China.

【降级】两个「的」字修饰后置

主干之外的修饰全是「的」字结构：电子商务的作「发展」的定语→后置介词短语 of e-commerce; 「中国农村的」作「面貌」的定语→后置 of rural China; 「蓬勃」「深刻」分别译作形容词 booming 与副词 profoundly, 直接贴在被修饰词旁。全句无需从句，把定语从名词前搬到名词后即可。

【语法】时态

「正在改变」用现在进行时 is changing——它属于全篇「现在」时间域，与基调一致，是基允许内的偏离，不要写成一般现在时 changes (丢了「正在」的进行义)。

单复数与冠词

development 表抽象「发展」不可数，用单数不加复数；face 此处特指中国农村的面貌，用 the face. rural China 是固定表达，China 前不加 the。

主谓一致

主语中心词是 development (单数)，谓语用 is changing, 不要被紧随其后的 of e-commerce 带偏。

【译文】The booming development of e-commerce is profoundly changing the face of rural China.

2. 随着互联网和物流网络快速向农村延伸，越来越多的农村居民通过电子商务平台将农产品直接销售给城市消费者。

【主干】居民销售农产品（主语策略：原句主语）

逗号后的主句才是全句重心：越来越多的农村居民通过电子商务平台将农产品直接销售给城市消费者。核心动词「销售」→sell; 主语「农村居民」→rural residents; 宾语「农产品」→agricultural products; 「城市消费者」是间接对象→to urban consumers。主干：rural residents sell agricultural products to urban consumers.

【降级】「随着」降为背景状语从句

随着互联网和物流网络快速向农村延伸是全句背景→降级为 As 引导的时间/背景状语从句 As the Internet and logistics networks rapidly extend into rural areas; 通过电子商务平台表方式→介词短语 through e-commerce platforms 作状语; 「直接」→副词 directly 修饰 sell。主干之外三块各有归处，不用 and 平铺。

【语法】单复数

「居民」「消费者」都是泛指的一类人，用复数 rural residents、urban consumers；logistics networks 与 e-commerce platforms 同为泛指复数；Internet 表「互联网」惯用 the Internet。

时态

主句可理解为主正在发生的趋势，用现在进行时 are selling 呼应全篇「现在」域；As 从句表伴随背景，用一般现在时 extend 即可。

搭配

「把某物卖给某人」用 sell sth. to sb., to 不可省；「延伸到农村」用 extend into rural areas, into 表进入方向。

【译文】 As the Internet and logistics networks rapidly extend into rural areas, more and more rural residents are selling their agricultural products directly to urban consumers through e-commerce platforms.

3. 近年来，直播带货 (live-streaming commerce) 使城市消费者能够与卖家实时互动，已成为促进农村发展的一种新方式。

【主干】 直播带货已成为新方式 (主语策略：原句主语)

本句一个主语带两个动作：使城市消费者能够与卖家实时互动与已成为促进农村发展的一种新方式。判断语义重心在后者（下结论），故主干取 live-streaming commerce has become a new way：主语沿用原文给定译名 live-streaming commerce，谓语 has become，表语 a new way。

【降级】 「使……」降级为定语从句

使城市消费者能够与卖家实时互动降级为 which 引导的非限定定语从句 which enables urban consumers to interact with sellers in real time，插回主语之后；「促进农村发展的」修饰 way→后置不定式 to promote rural development；近年来→句首时间状语 In recent years。

【语法】时态

近年来 + 「已成为」是现在完成时的双重标志，谓语用 has become；这是对基调的合理偏离，不能用一般现在时 becomes（丢了「至今已成」的完成义）。

主谓一致

主语 live-streaming commerce 是单数概念，谓语用 has become；定语从句内 which 指代它，从句谓语用 enables。

搭配

「与某人实时互动」interact with sb. in real time, in real time 是固定搭配无冠词；「一种新方式」a new way to do sth., way 后接不定式。

【译文】 In recent years, live-streaming commerce, which enables urban consumers to interact with sellers in real time, has become a new way to promote rural development.

4. 电子商务打破了城乡之间的信息壁垒，拓宽了农产品销售渠道，帮助农村居民增收致富。

【主干】 电商打破壁垒、拓宽渠道 (主语策略：原句主语)

主语电子商务带三个动作：打破、拓宽、帮助。前两个「打破了城乡之间的信息壁垒」「拓宽了农产品销售渠道」是并列的核心成果，可作共用同一主语的并列谓语 has broken down ... and expanded ...；「帮助……」是这两个成果带来的结果，留给下一步降级。

【降级】 结果动作降为分词

帮助农村居民增收致富是前两动作带来的结果→现在分词短语 helping rural residents increase their incomes and achieve prosperity 作结果状语；「城乡之间的」修饰壁垒→between urban and rural areas 后置；「农产品销售渠道」→sales channels for agricultural products, 渠道用 for 短语后置修饰。四字格「增收致富」拆开意译为 increase their incomes and achieve prosperity。

【语法】 时态

两个「了」均表已完成且影响延续至今，用现在完成时 has broken down ... and expanded ..., 共用一个 has；分词 helping 无时态问题。

单复数

barriers 与 channels 均为泛指复数；incomes 指众居民各自的收入，用复数。

搭配

「打破壁垒」break down the barriers 为惯用搭配；「城乡之间」between urban and rural areas；「增收」increase one's incomes, one's 与 rural residents 对应为 their。

【译文】 E-commerce has broken down the information barriers between urban and rural areas and expanded sales channels for agricultural products, helping rural residents increase their incomes and achieve prosperity.

5. 数字经济与乡村振兴的深度融合，正在为中国农村发展注入前所未有的活力。

【主干】 融合正在注入活力 (主语策略：原句主语)

核心动词注入→is injecting；发出动作的主语是「数字经济与乡村振兴的深度融合」这个整体名词短语→The deep integration of the digital economy with rural revitalization；宾语「活力」→vitality；「为中国农村发展」表受益方向→into China's rural development。主干：The deep integration is injecting vitality into China's rural development。

【降级】 本就是单主干句，修饰后置即可

本句中文本身只有一个谓语「注入」，无需降级从句：「数字经济与乡村振兴的」→后置 of the digital economy with rural revitalization；「深度」→形容词 deep 前置修饰 integration；「前所未有的」→unprecedented 前置修饰 vitality；「为中国农村发展」→介词短语 into China's rural development 表注入方向。

【语法】时态

「正在注入」用现在进行时 is injecting，与句1「正在改变」首尾呼应，同属全篇「现在」域。

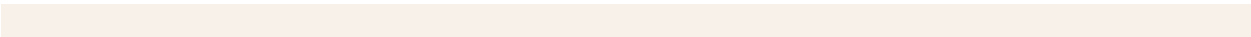
单复数

integration、vitality 均为抽象不可数名词，用单数、不加复数；主语中心词 integration 是单数，谓语用 is。

搭配

「为.....注入活力」inject vitality into ... 为固定搭配，into 不可换成 to；「A与B的融合」the integration of A with B。

【译文】 The deep integration of the digital economy with rural revitalization is injecting unprecedented vitality into China's rural development.



英语六级 2026年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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