

大学英语六级·突击课

20小时突击

课程讲义

干货福利，互助答疑



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J I A N G S U B O O M S T A R L A W O F F I C E

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二〇二一年七月十四日



英语六级词汇导学

一、大学英语六级试卷构成

试卷结构	测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作	短文写作	1	15%	30 分钟
听力理解	长对话	选择题（单选题）	8	8%	30 分钟
	听力篇章	选择题（单选题）	7	7%	
	讲话/报道/讲座	选择题（单选题）	10	20%	
阅读理解	词汇理解	选词填空	10	5%	40 分钟
	长篇阅读	匹配	10	10%	
	仔细阅读	选择题（单选）	10	20%	
翻译	汉译英	段落翻译	1	15%	30 分钟
总计			57	100%	130 分钟

二、六级词汇概况

(1) 六级大纲要求的词汇量：5500

(2) 学习词汇的目的

认识！会用！

考试时认识！会用！



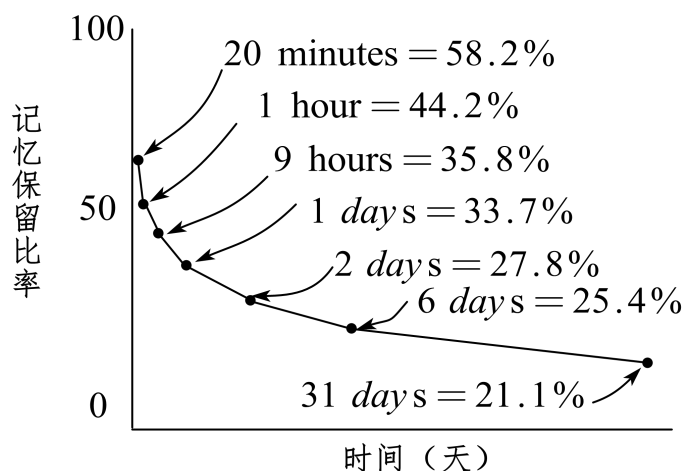
考试时能快速准确的认识! 用出来!

★在考场巨大的压力下能够快速地

- ①理解和判断词汇在特定语境中的意思 (听力、阅读)
- ②将词汇所在的意群用恰当的英文表述出来 (汉译英)
- ③调用、拼写恰当的词汇以表达某一中文意思 (写作)

(3) 背单词遇到的困惑

- ①记不住, 总是忘记: 回顾复习和运用的次数太少; 艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线表明我们要短时多次重复记忆来克服遗忘, 其中 20 分钟、1 小时、9 小时、1 天、2 天、6 天以及 31 天这几个时间段尤为重要。



艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线

- ③容易混: 使用词根词源的方法记忆, 从本质上理解单词
- ④不会用: 把单词置于语境之下; 整理并记忆单词的固定搭配; 平时在阅读中学会积累; 学会借助字典整理相关用法
- ⑤放在句子中不理解: 结合语境, 多积累固定搭配; 学会拆分句子, 弄清语法



结构; 全面掌握单词意思, 避免熟词僻义

⑥缺乏高效记忆方法: 联想比较、口诀记忆、词根词缀等

(4) 词汇课程安排

课时	单词数量 (个)
一	47 (advertise-chip)
二	46 (capable-flat)
三	46 (field-numerous)
四	40 (obtain-rural)
五	39 (sample-wipe)



六级高频词串学 课时一

1. advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ *v.* ①做广告, 登广告; ②公布, 宣传

【搭配】advertise for sb./ sth. 为某人/ 某物做广告

【拓展】advertisement *n.* 广告, 启事

2. athletic /æθ'letɪk/ *adj.* ①健壮的; ②体育运动的、田径运动的

【搭配】athletic shoes 运动鞋

【拓展】athletics *n.* 田径运动, 体育运动

3. accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ *v.* 加快; 加速

【搭配】accelerate industry consolidation 加快产业融合

【拓展】acceleration *n.* ①加速度; ②加速

【近义词】speed up *v.* 加速

4. admission /əd'mɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* ① (机构、组织等的) 准许加入, 加入权, 进入权; ② (尤指对过错、罪行的) 承认, 招认, 招供; ③入场费; 门票费

【搭配】admission of wrongdoing/ failure 承认错误/失败

【拓展】admit *v.* 承认 admittance *n.* (建筑物、机构等) 进入权

【近义词】confession *n.* 认罪, 坦白 acceptance *n.* 接受, 接纳 recognition *n.* 承认, 认可



5. anxiety /æŋ 'zaɪəti/ *n.* ①焦虑, 担心; ②渴望

【搭配】separation anxiety 分离焦虑

【拓展】anxious *adj.* 焦虑, 令人焦虑的

【近义词】concern *n.* 担心, 焦虑 worry *n.* 担心 unease *n.* 不安

6. anticipate /æn 'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.* ①预见, 预料; ②期待, 期盼

【搭配】anticipate the problem 预见问题

【拓展】anticipatory *adj.* 期待中的 anticipation *n.* 预料, 期盼

【近义词】foresee *v.* 预见 predict *v.* 预言 expect *v.* 预期

7. appropriate /ə 'prəʊpri,eɪt/ *v.* ①盗用, 挪用; ②拨款 *adj.* 合适的, 恰当的

【搭配】an appropriate time 恰当的时间

【拓展】inappropriate *adj.* 不适当的 appropriately *adv.* 适当的

【近义词】suitable *adj.* 合适的 proper *adj.* 正确的

8. array /ə'reɪ/ *v.* ①布置, 排列; ②配置 (兵力) *n.* ①大堆, 大群; ②数组, 阵列

【搭配】an array of 大批, 大量



9. abstract /'æbstrækt/ *adj.*抽象的 *n.*①抽象派艺术; ②摘要 *v.*把.....抽象出, 提取

【搭配】abstract concept 抽象概念

10. advertisement /əd'vɜ: (r)ɪsmənt/ *n.*广告, 启事

【搭配】advertisement for 为.....做广告

【拓展】advertise *v.*做广告 advertising *n.*广告活动; 广告业

11. affair /ə'feə(r)/ *n.*①公共/政治活动; ②事件, 事情; ③ (尤指已婚男女的) 私通, 风流韵事

【搭配】international/ business affairs 国际/商业业务

love affair 风流韵事

【近义词】business *n.*公事, 商务

12. affordable /ə'fɔ:(r)dəb(ə)l/ *adj.*不算太贵的, 负担得起的

【搭配】affordable housing/ food 可负担的住房/食物

【拓展】afford *v.*买得起; (有时间) 做

【近义词】inexpensive *adj.*不昂贵的

13. announcement /ə'naʊnsmənt/ *n.*公告, 宣告



【搭配】make announcement 发表公告

【拓展】announce *v.*宣布, 宣告

【近义词】statement *n.*说明, 声明 declaration *n.*公告

14. apparently /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.*显然, 可见, 看来

【拓展】apparent *adj.*显而易见的

【近义词】seemingly *adv.*看似, 看起来 evidently *adv.*明显地, 显然

15. appearance /ə'piərəns/ *n.*①外貌, 外观; ②(尤指突然的)抵达, 到来; ③起源, 出现; ④公开露面, 出庭, 演出; ⑤出版, 广播

【搭配】sudden appearance 突然出现

【拓展】appear *v.*出现, 呈现

【近义词】image *n.*形象 look *n.*样子, 外观

16. accuse /ə'kju: z/ *v.*控告、谴责、控诉

【搭配】accuse sb. (of sth.) 控告某人某事

【拓展】accusation *n.*控告, 起诉 accusatory *adj.*谴责的, 控告的

【近义词】blame *v.*责怪, 指责

17. antibiotic /,æntibaɪ'ɒtɪk/ *n.*抗菌素 *adj.*抗生的、抗菌的

【搭配】anti-cancer antibiotic 抗癌抗生素



【近义词】antibacterial *adj.*抗菌的

18. artistic /ɑ: (r) 'tɪstɪk/ *adj.*①艺术的、艺术家的 ②有艺术天赋的

【搭配】artistic conception 艺术构思

【拓展】artistically *adv.*艺术地 artist *n.*艺术家

19. aspirin /'æsprɪn/ *n.*阿司匹林 (镇痛解热消炎药)

【搭配】take an aspirin 吃一片阿司匹林

20. absolutely /'æbsəlu:tli/ *adv.*①绝对地, 完全地; ②当然

【搭配】absolutely important

【拓展】absolute *adj.*绝对的, 完全的

【近义词】utterly *adv.*完全地 definitely *adv.*确切地

21. adverse /'ædvɜ:(r)s/ *adj.*不利的, 有害的, 反面的

【搭配】adverse effect of...的负面影响

【拓展】adversity *n.*困境, 逆境

【近义词】opposing *adj.*反面的 dangerous *adj.*危险的, 有害的

22. assistance /ə 'sɪst(ə)ns/ *n.*帮助, 支持

【搭配】provide technical/ financial/economic/immediate assistance 提供技术/
经济/即时援助



【拓展】assist *v.*帮助 assistant *n.*帮助, 助手

【近义词】aid *n.*帮助, 援助 support *n.*帮助, 支持

23. assess /ə'ses/ *v.*①评价, 评定; ②估算, 核算

【搭配】assess quality 质量评估

【拓展】assessment *n.*评价, 评定

【近义词】evaluate *v.*估计, 评价 estimate *v.*估计, 估价

24. attraction /ə'trækʃn/ *n.*① (尤指两性间的) 爱慕, 吸引; ②向往的地方, 有吸引力的事; ③吸引力; ④ 有吸引力的特征 (或品质、人)

【搭配】attraction for sb. 对某人的吸引力

【拓展】attract *v.*吸引, 引起 attractive *adj.*有吸引力的

【近义词】magnetism *n.*吸引力 lure *n.*引诱、诱惑

25. analyse /'ænəlaɪz/ *v.*分析

【拓展】analysis *n.*分析 analyst *n.*分析者 analytical *adj.*分析的, 解析的

26. automation /ˌɔ:tə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*自动化



【搭配】trade automation 贸易自动化

【拓展】automate *v.*使自动化 automatic *adj.*自动的; 无意识的

【近义词】mechanization *n.*机械化

27. adolescent /,ædə'les(ə)nt/ *n.*青少年 *adj.*青春期的

【搭配】adolescent boys/ girls 青春期男孩女孩

【拓展】adolescence *n.*青春期

【近义词】teenager *n.* (13-19 岁的)青少年 youngster *n.*年轻人

28. absence /'æbsəns/ *n.*①缺席; ②缺乏, 不存在

【搭配】absence of money 缺钱

【拓展】absent *adj.*缺席的, 缺少的

【近义词】non-existence *n.*不存在 shortage *n.*缺少, 短缺

29. agricultural /,ægrɪ'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl/ *adj.*农业的

【搭配】agricultural policy/production/ development 农业政策/生产/发展

【拓展】agriculture *n.*农业, 农学

30. broad /brɔ:d/ *adj.*①宽阔的, 广阔的; ②宽 (用于表示度量的距离之后); ③广泛的, 普遍的

【搭配】broad agreement/ support 普遍同意/支持



【拓展】broaden *v.*变宽, 变阔

【近义词】wide *adj.*宽的 vast *adj.*辽阔的, 巨大

31. battery /'bætəri/ *n.*①电池; ②一系列, 一批; ③殴打 (法律)

【搭配】a battery of sth. 一系列 automobile battery 汽车电池

32. bulb /bʌlb/ *n.*电灯泡

【搭配】incandescent bulb 白炽灯

33. beneficial /,benɪ'fɪ(ə)l/ *adj.*有利的, 有帮助的

【搭配】be beneficial to sb./ sth. 对某人/某事有利

【拓展】benefit *n.*优势, 益处 beneficiary *n.*受益者, 受惠人

【近义词】favorable *adj.*有利的 helpful *adj.*有帮助的 advantageous *adj.*
有利的, 有好处的

34. boom /bu:m/ *v.*①迅速发展, 激增; ②轰鸣, 以低沉有力的声音说话 *n.*

①激增, 繁荣; ②深沉的响声

【搭配】economic boom 经济繁荣 sales boom 销售额激增

【拓展】booming *adj.* 突然兴起的, 暴涨的

【近义词】thrive *v.*繁荣, 蓬勃发展 flourish *v.*繁荣, 昌盛 prosper *v.*繁荣,
兴旺



35. battle /'bætl/ *n.* ①战斗, 战争; ②斗争, 奋斗 *v.* 斗争, 奋斗

【搭配】decisive battle 决定性战役 bloody battle 血腥的战役

【拓展】do battle (with sb) (over sth) (同某人就某事)进行斗争或辩论 half the battle 完成某事的关键/ 最艰难的阶段

36. breed /bri:d/ *v.* ①交配繁殖; ②饲养, 培育 (动植物); ③孕育; 导致; ④以...方式教育, 使养成 *n.* ①品种 (尤指人工培育的狗、猫或牲畜); ② (人的) 类型

【搭配】species breed 物种 breed animal 人工培育的动物

【拓展】breeder *n.* 饲养员 breeding *n.* 饲养; 繁殖

【近义词】reproduce *v.* 繁殖, 生育 raise *v.* 饲养, 养育

37. bound /baʊnd/ *n.* 跳跃, 蹦跳 *v.* ①跳跃着跑; ②形成.....的边界 (或界限)
adj. ①一定会; 很可能会; ②受 (法律、义务或情况) 约束 (必须做某事); 有义务 (做某事); ③正旅行去 (某地); 准备前往 (某地)

【搭配】be bound up in sth. 忙于某事; 热衷于某事 bound and determined 矢志不渝; 下定决心 bound up with sth. 和某事密切相关 be bound to 一定, 必然



【拓展】boundary *n.*边界, 界限 boundless *adj.*无限的, 无止境的

【近义词】leap *v.*跳跃 bounce *v.*弹跳 certain *adj.*肯定的

38. climate /'klaɪmət/ *n.*①气候, 气候区; ②思潮, 风气

【搭配】global climate change 全球气候变化 a mild climate 温和的气候

39. crop /krɒp/ *n.*①庄稼, 作物; ②产量

【搭配】cultivate crop 培育农作物

【近义词】yield *n.*产量 produce *n.*农产品

40. cultural /'kʌltʃ(ə)rəl/ *adj.*与文化相关的, 文化的

【搭配】cultural background/ barrier/heritage 文化背景/障碍/遗产

【拓展】culture *n.*文化, 文明 cultured *adj.*有文化修养的

41. currently /'kʌrəntli/ *adv.*当前; 目前; 现时; 时下

【拓展】current *adj.*当前的 currency *n.*货币; 流行

【近义词】presently *adv.*此刻

42. category /'kætəg(ə)ri/ *n.* (人或事物的) 类别

【拓展】categorical *adj.*明确的 categorize *v.*将.....分类

【近义词】type *n.*类型 sort *n.*种类 kind *n.*同类的人 (或事物)



43. comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪv/ *adj.* ①全部的, 所有的; ②综合性的

【搭配】comprehensive information/ study 全面的信息/研究

【拓展】comprehensively *adj.* 完全地、彻底地 comprehension *n.* 理解力, 领悟能力

【近义词】all-inclusive *adj.* 包括全部的 complete *adj.* 完全的、全部的

44. craftsmanship /ˈkrɑːftsmənʃɪp/ *n.* ①技艺、手艺; ②精工细作

【拓展】craft *n.* 手艺, 工艺 craftsman *n.* 工匠, 手艺人

【近义词】workmanship *n.* 手艺、技艺

45. cave /keɪv/ *v.* ①塌落、塌陷; ②让步、屈服 *n.* 山洞、洞穴

【搭配】cave in (on sb./ sth.) 塌落、塌陷 cave in (to sth.) 让步、屈服

46. curriculum /kəˈrɪkjʊləm/ *n.* (学校等的) 全部课程

【搭配】the school curriculum 学校课程

【拓展】curricular *adj.* 课程的

47. chip /tʃɪp/ *v.* ①被损坏、打破; ②切下、削下; *n.* ①缺口、缺损处; ②屑, 碎片; ③油炸土豆条

【搭配】chip card 芯片卡、智能卡

【近义词】fragment *n.* 碎片、片段 piece *n.* 碎片、碎块



六级高频词串学 课时二

48.capable /'keɪpəb(ə)l/ *adj.*①有能力的,有才能的 ②能力强的,足以胜任的

【搭配】be capable of (doing) sth. 有能力做某事

【拓展】incapable *adj.*没有能力(做某事) capability *n.*能力,才能

【近义词】competent *adj.*足以胜任的,有能力的

49.closely /'kləʊsli/ *adv.*①紧密地; ②仔细地

【搭配】closely cooperate 紧密合作

【拓展】close *adj.*靠近地,亲密地

【近义词】carefully *adv.*仔细地

50.congress /'kɒŋ gres/ *n.*①代表大会; ②国会,议会

【搭配】US Congress 美国国会 address congress 在国会上发表演讲

51.contrast /'kɒntrɑ:st/ *v.*对比,对照 *n.*①明显的差异,对比; ②明显不同的人(或事物)

【搭配】sharp contrast 鲜明对比 an obvious contrast between....and... ...和...
的明显差异

【拓展】contrastive analysis 对比研究

【近义词】difference *n.*差别,差异 distinction *n.*差别,区别



52.currency /'kʌrənsi/ *n.*①通货, 货币; ②通用, 流行

【搭配】foreign currency 外汇

【拓展】current *adj.*通用的, 流行

53.capitalism /'kæpɪtə,lɪz(ə)m/ *n.*资本主义

【搭配】state-sponsored capitalism 国家资本主义

【拓展】capital *n.*财富, 财产 capitalist *n.*资本主义者

54.conference /'kɒnf(ə)rəns/ *n.*①(通常持续几天的大型正式)会议, 研讨会; ②
体育协会 (或联合会)

【搭配】international/ video conference 国际/视频会议

【近义词】congress *n.*代表大会, 国会 convention *n.*(某职业、政党等成员的)大会、集会 meeting *n.*会议, 集会

55.cooperation/kəʊ,pə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*①合作, 协作; ②协助, 配合

【搭配】international/ long-term cooperation 国际/长期合作

【拓展】cooperate *v.*合作 cooperative *adj.*合作的, 协作的

【近义词】collaboration *n.*合作, 协作

56.calculate /'kælkjʊleɪt/ *v.*①计算, 核算; ②预测, 推测

【搭配】calculate on 期待, 指望



【拓展】calculated 精心策划的

【近义词】estimate v.估价, 估算

57.chronic /'krɒnɪk/ adj.①长期的, 慢性的; ②长期患病的

【搭配】chronic disease 慢性病 chronic fatigue 慢性疲劳

【拓展】chronically 慢性地, 长期地

58.cigarette /,sɪgə'ret/ n.香烟

【搭配】light cigarette 清淡型香烟 a packet/ pack of cigarette 一包香烟

【拓展】cigar n.雪茄烟

59.consist /kən'sɪst/ v.由.....组成

【搭配】consist of sth. 由某物组成 consist in 存在于.....

【拓展】consistent adj.一致地, 连续的 consistency n.统一性, 连贯性

【近义词】compose v.组成、构成 comprise v.包括, 组成

60.curb /kɜː(r)b/ v.控制, 抑制 n.控制

【搭配】curb inflation 抑制通货膨胀 a curb on sth. 对某物的控制

【近义词】restrain v.控制, 抑制 control v./n.控制



61.declare /dɪ'kleə(r)/ v.①表明,断言;②公布,宣布;③申报

【搭配】declare for/ against sb./sth. 声明支持/反对某人/某事 declare war/ independence 宣战/ 宣布独立

【拓展】declaration n.公告; 声明(书)

【近义词】announce v.宣布 state v.陈述,说明 assert v.明确肯定,断言

62.disaster /[dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/ n.①灾难,不幸;②彻底失败的人(或事)

【搭配】disaster area 灾区 natural disaster 自然灾害

【拓展】disastrous adj.灾难性的,完全失败的

【近义词】catastrophe n.灾难,不幸事件 tragedy n.悲惨的事,悲剧

63.diversity /daɪ'vɜ:(r)səti/ n.①差异;②多样化

【搭配】biological diversity 生物多样性

【拓展】diverse adj.不同的 diversify v.(使)多样化

【近义词】variety n.不同种类,多样化

64.deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ v.①放下、放置;②存储,寄放;③付定金,付押金

n.①定金,押金;②存款;③(地下自然形成的)沉积物

【搭配】to pay a deposit 付押金 deposit account 定期存款账户

【近义词】down payment (分期付款的)首期付款,预付金,定金



65.drought/draʊt/ *n.*久旱、旱灾

【搭配】drought-tolerant 耐旱的

66.deck/dek/ *v.*装饰、布置 *n.*①甲板 ②(船或公共汽车的)一层

【搭配】upper deck 上层甲板 double-deck bus 双层公共汽车

67.deficit /'defɪsɪt/ *n.*①赤字、逆差、亏损; ②不足额, 缺少, 却款额

【搭配】budget deficit 预算赤字 trade deficit 贸易逆差

【近义词】deficiency *n.*缺乏, 不足 shortage *n.*缺乏

68.destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ *v.*摧毁, 毁坏

【搭配】destroy the balance 破坏平衡

【拓展】destruction *n.*毁坏、破坏 destructive *adj.*破坏(或毁灭)性的

【近义词】ruin *v.*毁坏、破坏 devastate *v.*摧毁、毁灭

69.dump /dʌmp/ *v.*①丢弃, 抛弃; ②(常向国外)倾销, 抛售 *n.*垃圾场

【搭配】garbage dump 垃圾场

【近义词】ruin *v.*毁坏、破坏 devastate *v.*摧毁、毁灭

70. diminish /dɪ'mɪnɪʃ/ *v.*①减少; (使)减弱, 缩减; 降低; ②贬低, 贬损,



轻视

【搭配】diminish the chances of... 减少.....的可能性

【拓展】decrease *v.*减少, 降低 decline *v.*减少, 下降 reduce *v.*减少, 缩小

71.dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *v.*①支配, 控制; ②在...中具有最重要(或明显)的特色; ③在...中最显眼的位置; 俯视; 高耸于; ④(在比赛中)占有优势, 占据主动, 控制战局

【搭配】dominate industry 主导产业

【拓展】domination *n.*支配, 控制

【近义词】govern *v.*统治 control *v.*控制

72.dramatically /drə'mætɪkli/ *adv.*①戏剧地, 引人注目地; ②显著地

【搭配】dramatically reduce 大幅度减少

【拓展】dramatic *adj.*戏剧性的, 突然的

【近义词】remarkably *adv.*显著地, 非常地

73.equally /'i:kwəli/ *adv.*①平等地, 同样地; ②平均地; ③(引出同样重要地内容)同样, 此外, 也

【搭配】equally valuable/ right/ wrong 同样有价值/正确/错误的

【拓展】equal *adj.*平等的, 相等的 equality *n.*平等, 相等



【近义词】fairly *adj.*相当的, 公平的

74. endanger /ɪnˈdeɪndʒə(r)/ *v.*危害; 使遭危险; 危及

【搭配】endanger security/ freedom 危机安全/自由

【拓展】danger *n.*危险, 风险 dangerous *adj.*危险的

【近义词】imperil *v.*使陷于危险 jeopardize *v.*危及, 危害 hazard *v.*使处于危险中

75. election /ɪˈlekʃ(ə)n/ *n.*①选举, 推选 (尤指从政); ②当选

【搭配】election campaigns 竞选运动

【拓展】elective *adj.*选举的, 由选举权的

【近义词】vote *n.*投票, 选举

76. enrol /ɪnˈrəʊl/ *v.*登记; 注册; (使) 加入

【搭配】enrol on an executive programme 入读一门高管课程

【拓展】enrolment *n.*入学, 注册 (人数)

【近义词】register *v.*登记, 注册 sign up *v.*注册

77. element /ˈelɪmənt/ *n.*①要素, 元素; ②少量, 有些; ③一群, 一伙

【搭配】fundamental element 基本元素

【拓展】elementary *adj.*初级的, 基本的



【近义词】component *n.*组成部分, 成分

78.evaluation /ɪˌvælju'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*评价, [数]赋值

【搭配】evaluation of..... 对... 的评估

【拓展】evaluate *v.*估计, 评价

【近义词】assessment *n.*评价, 评定

79.expression /ɪk'spreʃ(ə)n/ *n.*① 表达; ②表情, 神色; ③词语, 措辞

【搭配】an expression of love 爱的表达 an expression of incompetence 无能的表现

【拓展】express *v.*表示, 表达 expressive *adj.*富于表情的, 有表现力的

80.enormous /ɪ'nɔ:(r)məs/ *adj.*巨大的, 庞大的, 极大的

【搭配】enormous interest 浓厚的兴趣 enormous impact 巨大的影响

【拓展】enormously *adv.*非常, 极其

【近义词】huge *adj.*巨大的, 极多的 vast *adj.*辽阔的; 巨大的 extensive *adj.*广阔的; 广大的

81. export /'eksɒ:(r)t/ *v.* ①出口, 输出; ②传播, 输出 (思想或活动); ③输出, 移出, 调出

【搭配】an export license 出口许可证



【拓展】 export sth to sb 把某物传给某人

82.equality /ɪ'kwɒləti/ *n.*平等, 相等, 均等

【搭配】 gender/ racial/ social equality 性别/种族/社会平等

【拓展】 inequality *n.*不平等, 不平衡 equal *adj.*平等的, 同等的

【近义词】 fairness *n.*公正性 impartiality *n.*公正 equability *n.*公正

83.exhibit /ɪg'zɪbɪt/ *n.*①展览、展出; ②表现; *v.*①陈列品; ②(在法庭上出示的)物证

【拓展】 exhibition *n.* (一批)展览品; 展出

【近义词】 display *v.*陈列, 展出 show *v.*给.....看

84.embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ *v.*①拥抱; ②包括, 包含; ③欣然接受; 乐意采纳(思想、建议等); 信奉(宗教、信仰等)

【搭配】 embrace democracy 信奉民主

【近义词】 hug *v. / n.*拥抱, 搂抱

85.ecosystem /'i:kəʊ,sɪstəm/ *n.*生态系统

【搭配】 healthy ecosystem 健康的生态系统

【拓展】 ecology *n.*生态, 生态学 ecological *adj.*生态的, 生态学的
eco-friendly *adj.*对环境无害的, 环保的



86. effectively /ɪ'fektɪv(ə)li/ *adv.*实际上; 有效地; 事实上

【搭配】effectively control 有效控制

【拓展】effect *n.*效应, 影响 effective *adj.*产生预期结果的、有效的

【近义词】practically *adv.*实际的; 几乎 efficiently *adv.*有效地, 效率高的

87. economy /ɪ'kɒnəmi/ *n.*①经济; ②(就经济体制而言)国家, 经济制度;

③节约, 节省

【搭配】the world economy 世界经济 market economy 市场经济

【拓展】economic *adj.*经济的, 经济学的 economical *adj.*节俭的, 实惠的
economist *n.*经济学家

88. elite /ɪ'li:t/ *n.*①(社会)上层集团; ②社会精英 *adj.*①(社会)上层集团的; ②精英的

【搭配】intellectual elite 知识精英 elite group 精英集团

89. employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/ *n.*雇主, 老板

【搭配】previous employer 原服务单位 prospective employer 面试官

【拓展】employ *v.*雇佣 employee *n.*受雇者 employment *n.*就业; 职业

【近义词】boss *n.*老板



90.environmental /ɪn.vaɪrən'ment(ə)l/ *adj.*自然环境的, 有关环境的

【搭配】environmental pollution 环境污染 environmental damage 环境破坏

【拓展】environment *n.*环境 environmentally *adv.*环保地

【近义词】ecological *adj.*生态的

91.extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ *n.*极端, 极限 *adj.*①极度的, 极大的; ②异乎寻常的, 严重的

【搭配】go to extremes 走极端 in the extreme 极度, 极端

【拓展】extremely *adv.*极端地

92.frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ *adv.*频繁地, 经常

【搭配】frequently reloaded 经常重新加载

【拓展】frequent *v.*常去(某处) *adj.*频繁的, 经常发生的

【近义词】repeatedly *adv.*反复地, 再三地 commonly *adv.*一般地, 通常地

93.flat /flæt/ *n.*①公寓; ②平地; ③(某物的)平面 *adv.*①平直的, 平躺的; ②直截了当的 *adj.*①水平的, 平坦的; ②枯燥的, 无趣的

【搭配】fall flat 失败, 未达到预期效果 flat out 全力以赴; 直截了当

【拓展】flatly *adv.*断然地 flatten *v.*使变平

【近义词】level *adj.*平坦地 horizontal *adj.*水平的



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94. field /fi:ld/ *n.*①田, 地; ②场地; ③专业, 行业 *adj.*①田间的; ②野外的;
③实地的

【搭配】 a field study 实地研究 electrical field 电场

【近义词】 ground *n.*地域

95. fail /feɪl/ *v.*①失败, 未能(做到); ②出故障, 失灵; ③不及格

【搭配】 failure *n.*①失败; ②失败的人(或事物)

【近义词】 defeat *v./n.*失败, 挫败

96. fee /fi:/ *n.*费用, 专业服务费

【搭配】 parking fee 停车费 membership fee 会费

【近义词】 payment *n.*付款, 款项 cost *n.*费用, 花费 charge *n.*要价, 收费

97. female /'fi:meɪl/ *n.*女性, 雌性 *adj.*女性的, 雌性的

【搭配】 female employee 女职员 female friend 女性朋友

【拓展】 male *n.*男性, 雄性 *adj.*男性的, 雄性的

【近义词】 feminine *adj.*(指气质或外貌)女性特有的, 女性的 womanly *adj.*女性特有的; 女子般的



98. fibre /'faɪbə(r)/ *n.* (食物中的、衣物中的、人或动物的) 纤维

【搭配】dietary fibre 膳食纤维 optical fibre 光导纤维

99. fossil /'fɒs(ə)l/ *n.* 化石

【搭配】fossil fuel 化石燃料 (如煤或石油) a living fossil 活化石

100. genetic /dʒə'netɪk/ *adj.* 基因的; 遗传学的

【搭配】genetic factors 遗传因素 genetic modification 基因转变

【拓展】gene *n.* 基因 geneticist *n.* 遗传学家 genetically modified *adj.* (植物等) 转基因的

101. gene /dʒi:n/ *n.* 基因; 遗传基因; 遗传因子

【搭配】mutant gene 突变基因

【拓展】genetic *adj.* 基因的; 遗传学的 geneticist *n.* 遗传学家

102. guy /gaɪ/ *n.* ①男人; 小伙子; 家伙; ②一群男人 (或女人); 伙计们; 兄弟 (或姐妹) 们

【搭配】a tough guy 一个硬汉

【近义词】fellow *n.* 男人, 家伙

103. garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ *n.* ①停车房; 车库; ② (兼营汽车销售、修理及加油的)



汽车修理厂

【搭配】underground garage 地下车库 a double/two-car garage 可停放两辆车的车库 a single/one-car garage 可停放一辆车的车库

104. harvest /'hɑ:(r)vɪst]/ *n.*收获, 收成 *v.*①收割; ②收获; ③捕猎

【搭配】bumper harvest 大丰收 poor harvest 歉收

【近义词】yield *v. & n.*产出 crop *n.*收成, 产量 reap *v.*收割

105. haven /'heɪv(ə)n/ *n.*安全的地方; 保护区; 避难所

【搭配】safe haven 安全的地方 tax haven 避税地

【近义词】refuge *n.*庇护; 避难所 shelter *n.*住所; 收容所 sanctuary *n.*鸟兽保护区; 避难所

106. historical /hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l/ *adj.* (有关) 历史的, 历史学的

【搭配】historical event 历史事件 historical research 史学研究

【拓展】historic *adj.*历史上著名(或重要)的 historian *n.*历史学家

107. immigration /,ɪmɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*移居 (入境), 移民人数

【搭配】illegal immigration 非法移民 mass immigration 大规模移民

【拓展】immigrate *v.*(从外地)移民, 移居 immigrant *n.*(外来)移民, 外侨

【近义词】migration *n.*移民



108. implement /'ɪmplɪmənt/ *v.*使生效, 贯彻, 执行 *n.*工具、器具

【搭配】implement policies 执行政策

【拓展】implementation *n.*实施

【近义词】execute *v.*执行

109. improvement /ɪm'pru:vmənt/ *n.*改善, 改进

【搭配】considerable/ continuous improvement 显著/持续进步

【拓展】improve *v.*改进, 改善

【近义词】advance *n.*进步, 进展 development *n.*发展, 成长 upgrade *v.*提升

110. incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/ *n.*激励; 刺激; 鼓励

【搭配】incentive for/ to sb. (to do sth.) 某人(去做某事)的动力

【近义词】motivation *n.*动机 motive *n.*动机, 原因 encouragement *n.*鼓舞, 鼓励 stimulus *n.*促进因素, 激励因素

111. initiative /ɪ'nɪʃətɪv/ *n.*①倡议、新方案; ②主动性; 积极性; 自发性

【搭配】take initiative 积极主动 seize/lose the initiative 掌握/丧失先机

【拓展】initiate *v.*开始, 发起 initiation *n.*开始, 创始



112. institute /'ɪnstɪˌtju:t/ *n.* (教育、专业等) 机构, 机构建筑 *v.* 建立, 制定 (体系、政策等)

【搭配】a research institute 研究所 institute for higher education 高等学校

【拓展】institution *n.* (大学、银行等规模大的) 机构 institutional *adj.* 机构的; 慈善机构的

113. intellectual /ˌɪntəˈlektʃuəl/ *adj.* ①智力的, 脑力的, 理智的; ②有才智的, 智力发达的

【搭配】intellectual property right 知识产权

【拓展】intellect *n.* 智力; 才智超群的人

114. investor /ɪnˈvestə(r)/ *n.* 投资者, 投资机构

【搭配】foreign investor 外国投资者

【拓展】invest *v.* 投资 investment *n.* 投资

115. justify /ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪ/ *v.* ①证明.....正确 (或正当、有理); ②对.....做出解释; ③为.....辩解或辩护

【搭配】justify action 为行为辩护

【近义词】defend 为.....辩护

【拓展】justified *adj.* (做某事)有正当理由的 justification *n.* 正当理由



116. labour /'leɪbə(r)/ *n.* ①劳动, 工作; ②劳动力, 劳工

【搭配】labour force 劳动力 labour market 劳动力市场

117. ladder /'lædə(r)/ *n.* ①梯子; ②(生活上进步或事业上晋升的)阶梯, 途径

【搭配】climb up a ladder 爬上梯子 fall off a ladder 摔下梯子

118. laptop /'læp,tɒp/ *n.* 笔记本电脑

【近义词】computer *n.* 计算机, 电脑

119. leadership /'liː də(r)ʃɪp/ *n.* ①领导、领导地位; ②领导才能、领导应有的品质; ③领导班子; 领导层

【搭配】strong leadership 较强的领导力

【拓展】leaderless *adj.* 无领导的

【近义词】headship *n.* 领导地位

120. lever /'liː və(r)/ *v.* (用杠杆)撬动 *n.* ①操纵杆; ②杠杆; ③施压的行为

121. lift /lɪft/ *n.* ①电梯; ②免费搭车; ③提, 抬 *v.* ①移开, 移动; ②空运; ③接触, 撤销; ④(被)提起, 举起; ⑤提高, 增加

【搭配】lift head 抬头

【近义词】raise *v.* 提升, 举起



122. literacy /'lɪt(ə)rəsi/ *n.* 读写能力

【搭配】adult literacy 成人读写能力

【拓展】literal *adj.* 字面的; 逐字的 literary *adj.* 文学的 literature *n.* 文学, 文学作品

123. male /meɪl/ *n.* 男性, 雄性 *adj.* 男性的, 雄性的

【搭配】male friend 男性朋友

【拓展】female *n.* 女性, 雌性 *adj.* 女性的, 雌性的

【近义词】masculine *adj.* 男子汉的, 男人的 manly *adj.* 有男子汉气概的; 强壮的

124. mall /mɔː l/ *n.* 商场

【搭配】shopping mall 购物商场

125. management /'mænɪdʒmənt/ *n.* ①经营, 管理; ②管理部门, 资方; ③ (成功的) 处理手段, (有效的) 处理能力

【搭配】time management 时间安排

【拓展】manage *v.* 完成 (困难的事); 管理 manager *n.* (企业、店铺等的) 经理

【近义词】administration *n.* (企业、学校等的) 管理, 行政 organization *n.*



组织, 组织工作

126. meaningful /'mi: nɪŋ f(ə)l/ *adj.* ①有意义的; ②意味深长的; ③严肃的, 重要的

【搭配】meaningful dialogue 有意义的对话

【拓展】meaningless *adj.* 毫无意义的, 不重要的

【近义词】significant *adj.* 有重大意义的 consequential *adj.* 重要的

127. mechanism /'mekə,nɪz(ə)m/ *n.* ①机械装置; ②方法, 机制

【搭配】elaborate mechanism 精细的机制

【拓展】mechanic *n.* 机械师 mechanical *adj.* 机械的, 机动的

【近义词】engine *n.* 发动机, 引擎 apparatus *n.* 器械, 装置

128. mere /mɪə(r)/ *adj.* ①仅仅的, 只不过; ②只凭.....就足以

【搭配】a mere nobody 微不足道的人

【拓展】merely *adv.* 仅仅, 只不过

129. migration /maɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 迁移, 移居

【搭配】seasonal migration 季节性迁移 mass migration 大规模的迁移



【拓展】migrate *v.*迁徙, 移动 migrant *n.*移民, 迁徙动物

130. mineral /'mɪn(ə)rəl/ *n.*①矿物; 矿物质; ②汽水 (复数)

【搭配】mineral water 矿泉水 mineral resource 矿产资源

131. modify /'mɒdɪfaɪ/ *v.*①修改, 稍作修改; ②缓和, 使温和

【搭配】modify behavior 修正行为 modify design 修改设计

【近义词】adjust *v.*调整, 调节

132. momentum /məʊ'mentəm/ *n.*①推进力; ②势头

【搭配】gain momentum 发展加快 lose momentum 松懈

【近义词】impetus *n.*动力, 推动

133. monarch /'mɒnə(r)k/ *n.*君主, 帝王

【搭配】British monarch 英国君主

【拓展】monarchy *n.*君主制; 君主国

【近义词】emperor *n.*皇帝

134. mortgage /'mɔ:(r)ɡɪdʒ/ *v./ n.*按揭贷款

【搭配】apply for/ pay off a mortgage 申请/还清抵押贷款 mortgage rates
按揭贷款利率

【近义词】loan *n.*贷款



135. narrow /'nærəʊ/ *v.*变窄, 缩小 *adj.*①狭窄的; ②勉强的, 刚刚好的; ③狭隘的, 目光短浅的

【搭配】narrow...down 缩小范围 a narrow victory 险胜 narrow escape 九死一生

136. navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ *v.*①导航; ②航行, 航海; ③找到正确的方法

【拓展】navigation *n.*导航, 航行

137. necessarily /'nesəsəreli/ *adv.*必然地, 不可避免地

【搭配】not necessarily 不一定

【拓展】necessary *adj.*必需的, 必要的 necessity *n.*必然, 必要

【近义词】unavoidably *adv.*无法避免地 inevitably *adv.*不可避免地, 必然地

138. norm /nɔː(r)m/ *n.*①常态, 正常行为; ②(复数)规范, 行为标准; ③标准, 定额

【搭配】social/ cultural norm 社会/文化规范

【拓展】normal *adj.*典型的, 正常的, 一般的 normality *n.*常态, 正常的形势

【近义词】standard *n.*标准, 规范

139. numerous /'nju:mərəs/ *adj.*许多; 数量庞大的; 数不清的



【搭配】numerous households 千家万户

【拓展】numerical *adj.*数字的, 用数字表示的

【近义词】abundant *adj.*大量的, 丰富的 plentiful *adj.*大量的, 众多的



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140. obtain /əb'teɪn/ *v.* (尤指经努力) 获得, 赢得

【搭配】obtain information/ permission 得到信息/许可

【拓展】obtainable *adj.* 可获得, 可得到的

【近义词】acquire *v.* (通过努力、能力、行为表现) 获得, 得到

141. odds/ɒdz/ *n.* ① (事物发生的) 可能性, 概率, 几率, 机会; ② 不利条件; 逆境; ③ 投注赔率

【搭配】beat the odds 克服困难; 获得出乎意料的成功

【近义词】likelihood *n.* 可能, 可能性 probability *n.* 可能性 chance *n.* (尤指希望发生的事的) 可能性

142. oppose /ə'pəʊz/ *v.* ① 反对 (计划、政策等); 抵制; 阻挠; ② (在竞赛中) 与...对垒, 与...角逐

【搭配】oppose aggression 反对侵略

【拓展】opposed *adj.* 强烈反对的; 截然不同的 opposite *adj.* 对面的, 另一边的 opposing *adj.* 对立的, 相竞争的 opposition *n.* (强烈的) 反对, 反抗

【近义词】be against 反对 counter *v.* 反驳, 驳斥 confront *v.* 对抗

143. original /ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəl/ *adj.* ① 起初的, 原来的; ② 首创的, 独创的; ③ 原创的, 真迹的



【搭配】original version 原始版本 an original idea 独到的见解

【拓展】originally *adv.*原来,起初 originality *n.*独创性,创意

【近义词】initial *adj.*最初的,开始的 innovative *adj.*革新的,创新的
creative *adj.*创新性的,创作的

144. outsourcing /'aʊt,so: (r)sɪŋ / *n.*外包

【搭配】logistic outsourcing 物流外包

【拓展】outsource *v.*外包

145. participation /pɑ: (r),tɪsɪ'peɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*参与,参加

【搭配】participation in 参加……

【拓展】participate *v.*参加,参与 participant *n.*参与者,参加者

【近义词】involvement *n.*参与,加入

146. passion /'pæʃ(ə)n/ *n.*①强烈情感,激情;②盛怒,激增;③酷爱

【搭配】lifelong passion 毕生挚爱 deep passion 深深的激情

【拓展】passionate *adj.*热忱的,狂热的

【近义词】enthusiasm *n.*热情,热心

147. patent /'peɪt(ə)nt/ *v.*获得专利权 *n.*专利,专利证书 *adj.*①有专利的,受专利保护的;②专利生产的,专利营销的



【搭配】patent invention 专利发明 patent law 专利法

【拓展】patentee *n.*专利权（所有）人

【近义词】copyright *n.*版权，著作权

148. peak /pi: k/ *n.*①顶峰，高峰；②尖形，尖端 *v.*达到高峰，达到最高值 *adj.*

巅峰状态的

【搭配】hit peak 达到峰值 the peak of one's career 某人事业的巅峰

【近义词】summit *n.*山顶；峰会

149. percentage /pə(r)'sentɪdʒ/ *n.*百分率，百分比

【搭配】percentage point 百分点

【拓展】percent *n.*百分之……

【近义词】proportion *n.*份额；比率

150. plain /pleɪn/ *n.*平原 *adj.*①清楚的，明显的；②坦诚的，直率的；③朴

素的，简单的

【搭配】be plain sailing 一帆风顺

【拓展】plainly *adv.*清楚地，明显地 plaintive *adj.*（声音）悲伤的，哀怨的

【近义词】apparent *adj.*显而易见的 manifest *adj.*明显的 distinct *adj.*清晰的，明显的



151. poetry/'pəʊɪtri/ *n.*诗集, 诗歌

【拓展】poem *n.*诗 poet *n.*诗人

152. politician /,pɒlə'tɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*①从政者, 政治家; ②政客

【拓展】political *adj.*政治的, 政府的 politics *n.*政治, 政治事务(或活动)

153. pollute /pə'lu:t/ *v.*污染, 弄脏

【拓展】pollution *n.*污染 pollutant *n.*污染物

【近义词】contaminate *v.*污染, 弄脏

154. potentially /pə'tenʃəli/ *adv.*潜在的

【搭配】potentially serious problems 潜在的严重问题

【拓展】potential *n.*可能性, 潜在性; 潜力, 潜质 *adj.*潜在的, 可能的

【近义词】possibly *adv.*可能, 也许

155. poverty/'pɒvə(r)ti/ *n.*①贫穷, 贫困; ②贫乏, 短缺

【搭配】extreme poverty 赤贫 fight against poverty 与贫困作斗争

【拓展】poor *n.*穷人 *adj.*贫困的

【近义词】impoverishment *n.*贫穷

156. printer /'prɪntə(r)/ *n.*①打印机; ②印刷商, 印刷工人



【搭配】a laser printer 激光打印机

【拓展】printable *adj.*适宜刊印（或阅读）的 printout *n.*打印件，打印资料

157. product /'prɒdʌkt/ *n.*①产品，制品；②产物，结果

【搭配】dairy/ plastic/pharmaceutical products 乳制品/塑料制品/药物产品

【拓展】produce *v.*生产，制造 production *n.*生产，产量 by-product *n.*副产品

158. programme /'prəʊgræm/ *n.*①方案；②节目；③（计）程序 *v.*①给…编写程序；②为……制定计划

【搭配】a TV programme 一个电视节目

【拓展】programmer *n.*（计算机）程序设计员，编程人员

【近义词】scheme *n.*计划 plan *n.*规划，方案

159. proportion /prə'pɔː(r)ʃ(ə)n/ *n.*①部分，份额；②比例，倍数关系；③正确的比例

【搭配】out of proportion 不相称，不谐调

【拓展】proportionate *adj.*成比例的，相应的

【近义词】portion *n.*部分 section *n.*部分，部门 ratio *n.*比例，比率



160. proposal /prə'pəʊz(ə)/ *n.* ①提议, 建议, 动议; ②求婚

【搭配】accept/support/submit a proposal 接受/支持/提交一项建议

【拓展】propose *v.* ①建议, 提议; ②求婚

【近义词】suggestion *n.* 建议

161. prove /pru: *v.* 证明, 证实

【搭配】It is easy to prove that…… 要证实……是件容易的事

【拓展】proof *n.* 证据, 证明 provable *adj.* 可以证明的, 能证实的

【近义词】demonstrate *v.* 证明, 证实 manifest *v.* 表明, 清楚显示

162. provider /prə'vaɪdɜ(r)/ *n.* 供应者, 提供者, 供养人

【搭配】service provider 服务提供者

【拓展】provide *v.* 提供, 供应

【近义词】supplier *n.* 供应者, 供应商

163. quota /'kwɒtə/ *n.* 定额, 配额

【近义词】allocation *n.* 划拨的款项; 分配 share *n.* 一份 portion *n.* 部分

164. racial /'reɪʃ(ə)/ *adj.* 种族的, 种族间的

【搭配】racial prejudice 种族歧视



【拓展】race *n.*人种, 种族 racism *n.*种族主义, 种族歧视

【近义词】ethnic *adj.*民族的, 种族的

165. reality /ri'æləti/ *n.*现实, 事实

【搭配】in reality 实际上, 事实上 reality TV 真人秀 virtual reality (VR) 虚拟现实

【拓展】rearing *n.*抚养, 饲养 rearward *adj.*后面的, 后部的

【近义词】raise *v.*抚养, 养育

166. rear /rɪə(r)/ *v.*①竖起, 举起; ②抚养, 养育; ③饲养 *n.*①后部 ②臀部 *adj.*后面的, 后部的

【搭配】rear sb./sth. on sth. 用……喂养; 以……娱乐, 培养

【拓展】rearing *n.*抚养, 饲养 rearward *adj.*后面的, 后部的

【近义词】raise *v.*抚养, 养育

167. recover /,ri: 'kʌvə(r)/ *v.*①恢复; ②赢回, 重新获得; ③寻回, 追回; ④康复, 痊愈; ⑤复原, 恢复常态

【搭配】recover strength 恢复体力

【拓展】recovery *n.*恢复, 痊愈 recoverable *adj.*可回收的, 可重新获得的

【近义词】heal *v.*治愈, 痊愈 restore *v.*恢复, 使复原 retrieve *v.*找回, 取回



168. reduce /rɪ'djuː s/ *v.*减少, 缩小(尺寸、数量、价格等)

【搭配】reduce cost 降低成本 reduce consumption 减少消耗

【拓展】reduction *n.*减少, 缩小

【近义词】lessen *v.*使变小, 减弱 decrease *v.*(使大小、数量等)减少、降低

169. reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ *adj.*不情愿的, 勉强的

【搭配】reluctant to do sth. 勉强做某事

【拓展】reluctance *n.*不情愿, 勉强 reluctantly *adv.*不情愿的, 勉强的

【近义词】unwilling *adj.*不情愿的, 勉强的

170. remark /rɪ'mɑː (r)k/ *v.*说起, 谈论, 评论 *n.*①谈论, 言论, 评述 ②引人注目, 显耀

【搭配】remark on/upon sth./ sb. 评论某事/某人

【拓展】remarkable *adj.*非凡的, 引人注目的

【近义词】comment *v./ n.*议论, 评论

171. renewable /rɪ'njuː əb(ə)l/ *adj.*①可更新的, 可再生的, 可恢复的; ②可延长有效期的; 可展期的; 可续订的

【搭配】renewable sources 可再生能源



【拓展】renewal *n.*恢复

【近义词】reproducible *adj.*可再生的,可繁殖的

172. require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/ *v.*需要,依靠

【搭配】require effort/information 需要努力/信息

【拓展】requirement *n.*所需的东西,必要条件

【近义词】demand *v.*强烈要求,需要

173. researcher /rɪ'sɜː(r)tʃə(r)/ *n.*研究员,科研工作者

【搭配】lead researcher 首席研究员

【拓展】research *n.*研究,调查

【近义词】investigator *n.*研究员,科研工作者

174. retailer /'riːteɪlə(r)/ *n.*零售商,零售店

【搭配】online retailer 网络零售商

【拓展】retail *v.*零售

175. retirement /rɪ'taɪə(mənt)/ *n.*①退休、退職、退休年龄;②退休生活;③

(尤指从体育、政治等方面的)退出,引退,退職

【搭配】retirement age 退休年龄 retirement pension 退休金

【拓展】retire *v.*退休 retired *adj.*已退休的



176. roughly /'rʌfli/ *adv.* ①大约, 大致, 差不多; ②粗暴地; 粗鲁地; ③粗糙地; 凹凸不平地

【搭配】roughly the same 差不多相当

【拓展】rough *adj.* 粗略的, 粗暴的, 粗糙的 roughen *v.* 使变粗糙

【近义词】wreck *v.* 破坏, 毁坏

177. rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n.* ①垃圾, 废弃物; ②废话, 瞎说

【搭配】recycle rubbish 回收垃圾

【拓展】rubbishy *adj.* 质量低劣的, 非常差劲的

【近义词】garbage *n.* 垃圾, 废物 litter *n.* 垃圾

178. ruin /'ru: ɪn/ *v.* ①毁坏, 破坏, 糟蹋; ②使破产 (或失去地位等); 毁灭

【搭配】in ruins 毁坏, 严重受损

【拓展】ruination *n.* 毁灭, 毁坏 ruined *adj.* 毁坏的, 严重受损的
ruinous *adj.* 破坏性的, 破败的

【近义词】wreck *v.* 破坏, 毁坏

179. rural /'rʊərəl/ *adj.* 乡村的; 农村的; 似农村的

【搭配】rural resident 农村居民 rural population 农村人口 a rural way of life
乡村的生活方式

【近义词】countryside *n.* 乡村, 农村 suburban *adj.* 教区的, 城外的



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180. sample/'sɑ:mp(ə)l/ *n.* ①代表性样品; ②代表性试样; ③代表样品

【搭配】 representative sample 代表性样品 blood sample 血液样本

181. scale /skeɪl/ *n.* ① (尤指与其他事物相比较时的) 规模, 范围, 程度;

②秤; 磅秤; 天平

【搭配】 large/small scale 大/小范围

182. section /'sekʃ(ə)n/ *n.* ①部分, 部门; ②节, 段 *v.* ①切开, 切断; ② 做 (动物或植物组织的) 切片

【搭配】 upper section 上部, 上半段

【近义词】 segment *n.* 段, 部分 part *n.* 部分

183. seed/si:d/ *n.* ①种子, 籽; ②起源, 起因, 萌芽, 开端

【搭配】 go/run to seed 变得懒散颓废 (或意志消沉); 衰败 plant seed 播种 cassia seed 决明子

184. shape/ʃeɪp/ *n.* ①形状; 外形; 样子; 呈…形状的事物; ② 模糊的影子; *v.*

①使成为…形状 (或样子); 塑造; ② 决定…的形成; 影响…的发展

【搭配】 get (yourself) into shape 强身健体 give shape to sth. 表达、阐释 (观



点、计划等) out of shape 走样的,变形的 take shape 成形 shape up or ship out 不好好干就卷铺盖走人

【近义词】form *n.*形式,样子 *v.*组成,建立 outline *n./v.*概述,略述 profile *v.*概述,简要介绍

185.skyscraper/'skaɪ,skreɪpə(r)/ *n.*摩天大楼

186.slave/sleɪv/ *n.* ①奴隶; ②完全受(某事物)控制的人; 完全依赖(某事物)的人 *v.*苦干,辛勤地工作

【搭配】be a slave to……成为……的奴隶 slave trader 奴隶贩子

187. sociologist /,səʊsi'blədʒɪst/ *n.* 社会学家

【搭配】sociology *n.* 社会学

188. stereotype /'steriətaɪp/ *n.* 旧框框;陈规老套,旧习,成规,定型; *adj.* 固定不变的,定型的;陈规旧套的

【搭配】negative stereotype 不正确的成见 national stereotype 民族成见

189. stimulus /'stimjʊləs/ *n.* ①促进因素; 激励因素; 刺激物; ②(使生物产生反应的) 刺激, 刺激物

【搭配】fiscal stimulus 财政刺激



【拓展】stimulant *n.* 兴奋剂, 有刺激作用的事物 stimulate *v.* 刺激, 激发 stimuli (stimulus 的复数)

【近义词】incentive *n.* 刺激, 激励 adj. 刺激性的 spur *v./n.* 刺激, 激励 inducement *n.* 刺激, 诱因

190. stock/stɒk/ *n.* ① (商店的) 现货, 存货, 库存; ② 储备物; 备用物; 供应物; ③ 股本, 资本; ④ 股份, 股票 *v.* ① 囤积, 备有; ② 进货, 办货 *adj.* ① 库存的; 常备的

【搭配】laughing stock 笑柄, 笑料 stocktaking 盘点, 清点货存 stock broker 证券经纪人 stock exchange 证券交易所

【拓展】stockage *n.* 储备

【近义词】stockpile *n.* 屯聚的物资 hoard *v.* 囤积, 储藏

191. storage /'stɔːrɪdʒ/ *n.* ① 贮存, 贮藏 (空间); ② 存储方式

【搭配】underground storage 地下存储 isolated storage 独立存储

【拓展】store *n.* 商店; 店铺; 仓库; (大型) 百货商店 *v.* 存储, 贮藏

【近义词】stowage *n.* (船或飞机上的) 存放物品处

192. strategic/strə'tiːdʒɪk/ *adj.* ① 根据全局而安排的; 战略性的; ② 战略性



的; 战略上的

【搭配】strategic management 战略管理 strategic partner 战略伙伴

【拓展】strategy *n.* 策略 strategically *adv.* 战略上的

【近义词】tactical *adj.* 战略上的

193. structural/'strʌktʃ(ə)rəl/ *adj.* 结构 (或构造) 上的

【搭配】structural damage 结构破坏 structural reform 结构性改革

【拓展】structure *n.* 结构, 构造 structuralist *adj.* 结构论者的, 结构主义者的 structuralism *adj.* 结构主义

194. subsidy/'sʌbsədi/ *n.* 补贴; 津贴; 补助金

【搭配】receive subsidy 接受补贴 a subsidy for sb. 对某人的补贴

【近义词】funding *n.* 基金, 资助 subvention *n.* (政府等给予某机构的) 资助金, 补助金; 拨款

195. successfully/sək'sesfəli/ *adv.* 成功地

【搭配】successfully accomplish 顺利完成 successfully end 圆满结束

【拓展】success *n.* 成功 successful *adj.* 达到目的的, 获得成功的

【近义词】effectively *adv.* 有效的 efficaciously *adv.* 有效的, 灵验的



fruitfully *adv.*富有成果的

196. supervisor/'su:pə(r),vaɪzə(r)/ *n.*监督人; 指导者; 主管人

【拓展】supervise *v.*监管 supervision *n.*监管

【近义词】oversee *v.*监督, 监视

197. supplement/'sʌplɪmənt/ *v.*补充, 增补 *n.*补遗; 增补(物); 补充(物); 添加物

【搭配】a supplement to 对……的补充

【拓展】supplementary *adj.*增补性的, 补充性的

【近义词】add *v.*补充

198. supporter/sə'pɔ:(r)tə(r)/ *n.*支持者, 拥护者

【搭配】a stronger supporter 一个坚定的支持者

【拓展】support *v.*支持, 支撑 supportive *adj.*支持的, 鼓励的, 同情的

【近义词】follower *n.*追随者, 拥护者

199. sustainable /sə'steɪnəb(ə)l/ *adj.*①(对自然资源和能源的利用)不破坏生态平衡的, 合理利用的; ②可持续的

【搭配】sustainable development 可持续发展 sustainable agriculture 可持续发



展的农业

【拓展】sustainability *n.* 耐久性

【近义词】maintainable *adj.* 可保持的, 可坚持的

200. tackle /'tæk(ə)l/ *v.* ①应付, 处理, 解决(难题或局面); ②与某人交涉;
向某人提起(问题或困难情况)

【搭配】tackle the problem 处理问题

【近义词】deal/cope with *v.* 处理, 应付

201. technological /,tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adj.* ①技术[工程](上)的, 技术学的; ②因
工艺技术高度发展而引起的

【搭配】technological resource/ issue 技术资源/问题

【拓展】technology *n.* 技术 technologically *adv.* 科技地

【近义词】technical *adj.* 技术的

202. technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n.* 工艺; 科技; 工程技术; 工艺学

【搭配】IT 信息技术 advanced technology 先进技术

【拓展】technologically *adv.* 技术地 technological *adj.* 技术的



203. tenant/'tenənt/ *n.* 租户, 房客

【近义词】renter *n.* 承租人

204. thrive/'θraɪv/ *v.* 繁荣; 茁壮成长; 蓬勃发展; 兴旺发达

【近义词】flourish *v.* 繁荣, 兴旺 prosper *v.* 繁荣, 兴隆

205. transform /træns'fɔ:(r)m/ *v.* ①使改变形态; ②使改变外观 (或性质); 使改观

【搭配】transform sth./sb. (from sth) (into sth) 使改变形态

【拓展】transformation *n.* (彻底的)变化, 改变, 转变 transformative *adj.* 有改革能力的

【近义词】alter *v.* 修改(使衣服更合身) convert *v.* (使)改变 (宗教或信仰)

206. trial/'traɪəl/ *n.* ① (法院的) 审讯, 审理, 审判; ② (对能力、质量、性能等的) 试验, 试用

【搭配】open trial 公开审判 trial lawyer 法院律师

【拓展】trial and error 反复试验; 不断摸索

207. trigger/'trɪgə(r)/ *n.* ① (枪的) 扳机; ② (尤指引发不良反应或发展的) 起因, 诱因; ③触发器; 引爆器



【搭配】trigger off v.引发

【近义词】activate v.激活 set off v.引发

208. tropical /'trɒpɪk(ə)l/ *adj.* 热带的; 来自热带的; 产于热带的

【搭配】tropical forest 热带森林 tropical island 热带岛屿

【拓展】tropically *adv.*在热带

209.type/taɪp/ *n.*①类型, 种类; ②具有某种特征的人, 典型; ③属于……类型的, 具有……特征的 *v.* (用计算机或打字机) 打字

【搭配】particular/specific type 特定类型 standard type 标准类型

【拓展】typist *n.*打字员 typical *adj.*典型的, 有代表性的

210. urge/ɜ:(r)dʒ/ *v.*①敦促, 催促, 力劝; ②大力推荐, 竭力主张; ③驱赶, 鞭策 *n.*强烈的欲望, 冲动

【搭配】urge sb. to do sth 敦促某人做某事

【拓展】urgent *adj.*紧急的, 紧迫的 urgency *n.*迫切, 紧急

【近义词】push *v.*鞭策, 督促

211. urgent/'ɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)nt/ *adj.*紧急的; 紧迫的; 迫切的; 催促的

【搭配】urgent need 迫切需要 urgent business 紧急公事 urgent message 紧



急通知

【拓展】urge *v.*敦促, 大力主张 urgency *n.*迫切, 紧急

【近义词】pressing *adj.*急迫的, 紧迫的

212. various /'veəriəs/ *adj.*①各种不同的, 各种各样的; ②具有多种特征的, 多姿多彩的

【拓展】vary *v.*不同 variety *n.*品种

【近义词】miscellaneous *adj.*混杂的, 各种各样的

213. viewer /'vju:ə(r)/ *n.*①电视观众; ②观看者, 观察者

【近义词】watcher *n.*观看者, 观察者 spectator *n.*观众 observer *n.*观察员

214. vote /vəʊt/ *n.*①投票, 表决; ②选举, 选票 *v.*①选举, 选出; ②提议, 建议

【搭配】vote for/ against sb/sth 投票赞成/反对……

【近义词】ballot *n./v.*无记名投票

215. welfare /'welfeə(r)/ *n.*①(个体或群体的)幸福, 福祉, 安康; ②(政府给予的)福利; ③社会保障金(政府定期向贫穷、失业、患病等人员发放)



【搭配】social/ public welfare 社会/公共福利

【近义词】well-being *n.*健康, 安乐

216. wire/ˈwaɪə(r)/ *n.*①金属丝; 金属线; 一段金属丝(或线); ②电线, 导线

【搭配】get your wires crossed 误会(别人的意思) go/come down to the wire

直到最后才见分晓 electrical wire 电线

【拓展】wireless *adj.*无线的

【近义词】cable *n.*电缆

217. witness/ˈwɪtnəs/ *n.*证人; 目击者; 见证人; 连署人 *v.*见证; 当场看到; 是发生…的地点(或时间、组织等)

【搭配】be (a) witness to 目击, 看见(某事发生); 证明……真实; 为……提供证据 bear/ give witness (to sth) 为……作证, 证明

【近义词】observer *n.*观察员, 观察者 spectator (尤指体育比赛的)观看者

218. wipe/waɪp/ *v./n.*擦; 抹; 拭; 消除

【搭配】wipe away 擦掉, 擦除 Give your nose a good wipe. 把鼻子好好地擦一擦

【近义词】rub *v.*擦



英语六级听力导学

一、考试概述

大学英语六级考试中的听力理解部分是为了测试学生获取口头信息的能力,录音材料用标准的美式或英式口语朗读,语速约为每分钟 150 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%,考试时间为 30 分钟。

二、试卷构成

测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例
长对话 2 篇	选择题 (单选)	8 题	8%
听力篇章 2 篇	选择题 (单选)	7 题	7%
讲话/报道/讲座	选择题 (单选)	10 题	20%

三、题型简介

1. 长对话有两段,每段为 7-10 轮对话和 4 个问题;对话部分共 8 题。每段对话均朗读一遍,每个问题后留有 13 秒的答题时间。

2. 短文有两篇,每篇长度为 240-260 词,朗读一遍,每篇 3-4 题,共 7 题,每个问题后留有 13 秒的答题时间。

3. 讲话/报道/讲座有 3 段,每段长度为 370-450 词,朗读一遍,每段 3-4 题,每个问题后留有 13 秒的答题时间。

四、听力理解考核的语言技能要求



1. 理解中心思想和重要细节

- 1) 理解中心思想
- 2) 听懂重要的或特定的细节
- 3) 判断说话人的观点、态度等

2. 理解隐含的意思

- 4) 推理隐含的意义
- 5) 判断话语的交际功能

3. 借助语言特征理解听力材料

- 6) 辨别语音特征, 如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语音语调等
- 7) 理解句间的关系, 如比较、原因、结果、程度、目的等

五、听力课程安排

课时	内容
一	视听一致+同义替换
二	长对话解题技巧
三	短文解题技巧 (听力篇章解题技巧)
四	讲座解题技巧



课时一 视听一致+同义替换

1. 视听一致

练习 1

- Q2. A) They are arrogant.
 B) They are ignorant.
 C) They are ambitious.
 D) They are accommodating.

(2021 年 6 月第一套)

- Q11. A) Help understand life in freezing conditions.
 B) Help find new sources of fresh water.
 C) Provide information about other planets.
 D) shed light on possible life in outer space.

(2020 年 9 月第三套)

练习 2

- Q21. A) They seem positive.
 B) They are illustrative.
 C) They seem intuitive.
 D) They are conclusive.

(2020 年 12 月第一套)

- Q22. A) Job candidates rarely take it seriously.
 B) Job seekers tend to have a ready answer.



C) Job seekers often feel at a loss where to start in answering it.

D) Job candidates can respond freely due to its open-ended

nature.

(2020 年 12 月第二套)

2.同义替换

练习 1

Q1. A) He will tell the management how he really feels.

B) He will meet his new manager in two weeks.

C) He is going to attend a job interview.

D) He is going to leave his present job.

(2021 年 6 月第二套)

Q12. A) A naturally ventilated office is more comfortable.

B) A cool office will boost employees' productivity.

C) Office air-conditioning should follow guidebooks.

D) Air conditioning improves ventilation in the office.

(2020 年 12 月第二套)

练习 2

Q21. A) They are quite susceptible to suicide.

B) They improve people's quality of life.

C) They suffer a great deal from ill health.



D) They help people solve mental problems.

(2020 年 9 月第一套)

Q7. A) They can be affected by people's childhood experiences.

B) They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind.

C) They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.

D) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking.

(2020 年 9 月第二套)

综合练习

Q1. A) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion.

B) Her accumulated expertise helps her to achieve her goals.

C) She can spread her academic ideas on a weekly TV show.

D) Her research findings are widely acclaimed in the world.

Q2. A) Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe.

B) Touring the globe to attend science TV shows.

C) Overseeing two research groups at Oxford.

D) Science education and scientific research.

Q3. A) A better understanding of a subject.

B) A stronger will to meet challenges.



- C) A broader knowledge of related fields.
- D) A closer relationship with young people.

- Q4.
- A) By applying the latest research methods.
 - B) By making full use of the existing data.
 - C) By building upon previous discoveries.
 - D) By utilizing more powerful computers.

(2020 年 9 月第二套)



课时一 视听一致+同义替换答案

1.视听一致

练习 1

听力原文

[2] My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind overlooking mistakes or issues, so it's not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

Q2: What does the man say about his company's managers?

答案: D

听力原文

[11] The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions.

Q11: What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?

答案: D

练习 2

听力原文

[21] Now this hypothesis is new and some skeptics argue that this isn't a



whole new category of lie, but the findings seem intuitive to me.

Q21: What does the speaker think of the researchers' finding?

答案: C

听力原文

[22] "Tell me about yourself" may seem like an easy job interview question, but the open-ended nature of this question often leaves job seekers at a loss where to start.

Q22: What does the speakers say about the job interview question "tell me about yourself"?

答案: C

2. 同义替换

练习 1

听力原文

[1] It's my last day at work tomorrow. I'll start my new job in two weeks.

Q1: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

答案: D



听力原文

Many people indeed find relief from soaring summer temperatures in air-conditioned offices. [12] But recent studies have challenged the accepted wisdom that a cool office is more productive.

Q12: What is the accepted wisdom concerning the office environment?

答案: B

练习 2

听力原文

It is no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. [21] Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons.

Q21: What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

答案: A

听力原文

M: How funny! Did you know that that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport? It's been statistically proven. People can be so irrational



sometimes.

W: Yes, absolutely. But even if we think they are ridiculous, [7] emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

Q7: What does the woman say about people's emotions?

答案: D

综合练习

听力原文

M: You are a professor of Physics at the University of Oxford. You're a senior advisor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research. You also seem to tour the globe tirelessly, giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show on science. Where do you get the energy?

W: [1] Oh, I just love what I do. I'm extremely fortunate to have this life, doing what I love doing.

M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of this?

W: Well, as you said, I do have different things going on. [2] But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.

M: Don't these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean



is, doesn't giving lectures take time away from the lab?

W: Not really, no. I love teaching, and I don't mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. [3] Also what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, when I have to aid others in understanding it, and when I have to answer questions about it. Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating for anyone, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field they are instructing.

M: Are there any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the near horizon, a significant discovery or invention we can expect soon?

W: [4] The world is always conducting science and there are constantly new things being discovered. In fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. We have them, yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.

1. Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?
2. What has the woman been engaged in?
3. What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?



4. How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

答案: ADAB



课时二 长对话解题技巧

一、长对话解题技巧

1. 视听一致+同义替换

2. 做题节奏

1) 开头原则（首题：前 2-3 个对话回合）+顺序原则

2) 提示词

3) 话题的转变：留心对话“主持人”的问题切换

3. 个人观点及建议

In my opinion/ suggest/ I think/ recommend/ it should

4. 说话人的语音语调：升调，感叹，惊叹，重读突出

5. 对话主题的一致性原则

二、否定题解题技巧

1. 读题划关键词时，选项中的否定词必划！

2. 两个选项都提及时，踩一捧一

It is not A, but B.

It is not about A, but about B.

It is not A. B……

3. 双重否定表肯定

not unsatisfied（不是不满意）：satisfied

not irregular（不是不规则）：regular



练习 1

- Q1. A) Weird
 B) Efficient
 C) Tolerant
 D) Toxic
- Q2. A) They are arrogant.
 B) They are ignorant.
 C) They are ambitious.
 D) They are accommodating.
- Q3. A) They can think big.
 B) They can air their views.
 C) They can break conventions.
 D) They can work flexible hours.
- Q4. A) It can alter people's mindsets.
 B) It can lead to new discoveries.
 C) It enables people to learn and grow.
 D) It is conducive to critical thinking.

(2021 年 6 月第一套)



练习 2

- Q5. A) They can predict future events.
 B) They have no special meanings.
 C) They have cultural connotations.
 D) They cannot be easily explained.
- Q6. A) It was canceled due to bad weather.
 B) She overslept and missed the flight.
 C) She dreamed a plane crash.
 D) It was postponed to the following day.
- Q7. A) They can be affected by people's childhood experiences.
 B) They may sometimes seem ridiculous to a rational mind.
 C) They usually result from people's unpleasant memories.
 D) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking,
- Q8. A) They call for scientific methods to interpret.
 B) They mirror their long-cherished wishes.
 C) They reflect their complicated emotions.
 D) They are often related to irrational feelings.

(2020 年 9 月第二套)



课时二 长对话解题技巧答案

练习 1

听力原文

M: How are you enjoying your new job?

W: So far so good. I don't miss having managers who deliver blunt, harsh feedback in the name of efficiency.

M: From the way to strive your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

W: Yeah, I couldn't wait to get out of there once my contract expired. [1] The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

M: [2] My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind overlooking mistakes or issues, so it's not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

W: That's not surprising. My new company seem to employ a feedback policy that combines compassion and directness. [3] Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss problems in real time. It seems to help us to course correct, improve and meet challenges while also building terms that collaborate and care for one another.

M: But that would be based on an atmosphere of mutual trust, wouldn't it?



Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

W: True. Without an atmosphere of trust, feedback can create stress and self-doubt. But I think when we get feedback from someone we trust, we understand that the feedback isn't some kind of personal attack. It's actually a kind of support, because it's offered in the spirit of helping us improve. I think sometimes people need to shift their mind sets around how they receive feedback.

M: [4] Yes, constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow. It's the basis for healthy parenting, lasting friendship, career development, so much more. If we shelter our children, friends and colleagues from information that might enrich and enhance their lives, we're not being caring, actually doing harm to them.

W: That's exactly right.

Q1: How does the woman describe her previous company's culture?

Q2: What does the man say about his company's managers?

Q3: What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?

Q4: What does the man say about constructive feedback?

答案: DDCC



★重点词汇

so far so good	到目前为止, 一切都很顺利
turnover/'tʒ: (r)n, əʊvə(r)/	人事变更率
in the name of.....	以.....的名义/打着.....的旗号
mutual trust	互相信任
enhance/ɪn'hɑ: ns/	v.增强

练习 2

听力原文

M: [5] Do you think dreams have special meanings

W: [5] No, I don't think they do.

M: [5] I don't either. But some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have special meanings are superstitious, especially nowadays. In the past, during the time of ancient Egypt, Greece, or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future. But today, with all the scientific knowledge that we have, I think it's much harder to believe in these sorts of things.

W: My grandmother is superstitious, and she thinks dreams can predict the future. [6] Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed. Can you guess what she did? She didn't take that flight. She didn't even bother to go to the airport the following day. Instead, she took the same flight but a week later. And everything was fine, of course. No plane ever



crashed.

M: How funny! Did you know that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport? It's been statistically proven. People can be so irrational sometimes.

W: Yes, absolutely. But even if we think they're ridiculous,[7] emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes-----things they wished would happen. [8] But in adult's dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.

W: Isn't it interesting how psychologists try to understand using the scientific method something as bizarre as dreams? Psychology is like the rational study of irrational feelings.

Q5: What do both speakers think of dreams?

Q6: Why didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?

Q7: What does the woman say about people's emotions?

Q8: What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adults' dreams?

答案: BCDC



★重点词汇

superstitious/ ,su: pə(r)'stɪʃəs /	<i>adj.</i> 迷信的
in the past	过去
foresee/ fɔ: (r)'si: /	<i>v.</i> 预知, 预料
irrational/ ɪ'ræʃ(ə)nəl /	<i>adj.</i> 不理智的
the result of	……的结果
sentiment/'sentɪmənt /	<i>n.</i> 情绪



课时三 短文解题技巧

一、短文解题技巧

1. 视听一致+同义替换
2. 做题节奏
- 4) 开头原则（首题：前2句）+顺序原则
- 5) 提示词
- 6) 话题的转变
3. 个人观点及建议

In my opinion/ suggest/ I think/ recommend/ it should

4. 拿不准细节的题目，选择和短文一致的选项
5. 重点关注研究结论、事实情况、转折表达

The research/ survey/ study……found (concluded; discovered) that

The fact (as a matter of fact) ……; However (but; actually)

练习 1

- Q9. A) Consumers visualize their activities in different weather.
 B) Good weather triggers consumers' desire to go shopping.
 C) Weather conditions influence consumers' buying behavior.
 D) Consumers' mental states change with the prices of goods.
- Q10. A) Active consumption.



- B) Direct correlation.
- C) Individual association.
- D) Mental visualization

- Q11. A) Enabling them to simplify their mathematical formulas.
- B) Helping them determine what to sell and at what price.
- C) Enabling them to sell their products at a higher price.
- D) Helping them advertise a greater variety of products.

(2020 年 12 月第二套)

练习 2

- Q12. A) He found there had been little research on their language.
- B) He was trying to preserve the language of the Indian tribes.
- C) His contact with a social worker had greatly aroused his interest in the tribe.
- D) His meeting with Gonzalez had made him eager to learn more about the tribe.
- Q13. A) He taught Copeland to speak the Tarahumaras language.
- B) He persuaded the Tarahumaras to accept Copeland's gift.
- C) He recommended one of his best friends as an interpreter.



D) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers.

Q14. A) Unpredictable

B) Unjustifiable

C) Laborious

D) Tedious

Q15. A) Their appreciation of help from the outsiders.

B) Their sense of sharing and caring.

C) Their readiness to adapt to technology.

D) Their belief in creating wealth for them.

(2020 年 9 月第三套)

课时三 短文解题技巧答案

练习 1

听力原文

Weather is a constant force in our lives, but there is little marketing research on how it affects businesses. [9] Now a new study reveals how sunny and snowy conditions influence consumer behavior. [10] Those weather conditions trigger consumers to mentally visualize using products associated with the respective weather. This leads to consumers placing a higher value on those products. That



is, they're willing to pay more money for them. But the correlation is only found with products related to being outside.

How does this work? Researchers give the example of a beach towel. On a sunny day, consumers who see that product are not just looking at the towel itself. They are likely imaging themselves lying on the towel in the sun. [10] This mental picture of using the towel increases the value of the product in the consumer's mind.

Researchers put forward the following hypothesis to explain their findings. They think the mental picture works in sunshine and snow, because these weather conditions have a positive association with outside activities. The effect is not seen with rainy weather. Researchers assert this is because there aren't many activities that are enabled by rain. Most products associated with rain, like umbrellas, are only used for protection from the weather and not for any activities.

Researchers believe that companies that sell a wide array of products online can benefit most from the insights this study provides. [11] Online sellers often use complex mathematical formulas to determine what products to feature and how to price those products. Incorporating more data about weather would allow them to make better decisions. This could bolster sales.

Q9: What do we learn about the findings of the new study?

Q10: What does the passage say may increase the value of products for



consumers?

Q11: How can the findings of the new study benefit online sellers according to the researchers?

答案: CDB

★重点词汇

trigger/'trɪgə(r)/	ν.激起, 导致
visualize/'vɪʒʊəlaɪz/	ν.使形象化
insight/'ɪnsaɪt /	n.洞察力; 了解
incorporate/ɪn'kɔː (r)pəreɪt /	ν.将……包含在内
bolster/'bɒlstə(r)/	ν.改善, 增强
be enabled by	由……促成的
mathematical formulas	数学公式
place a high value on……	对……给予高度评价
put forward a hypothesis	提出一个假说/猜想

练习 2

听力原文

The idea to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras came to James Copeland in 1984. [12] When he discovered that very little research had been



done their language. He contacted a tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribesmen in Mexico. At first, the tribe member, named Gonzalez, was very reluctant to cooperate. He told Copeland that no amount of money could buy his language. But after Copeland explained to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumaras, Gonzalez agreed to help. [13] He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary. Copeland says, "Thanks to him, the Tarahumaras understood what our mission was and started trusting us."

[14] Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their homeland, he must drive two and a half days from Houston, Texas. He loads up his vehicle with goods that the tribesmen can't easily get and gives the goods to them as a gesture of friendship. The Tarahumaras, who don't believe in accumulating wealth, take the food and share it among themselves. For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying, but also has enriched his life in several ways.

"I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard, traditional life, which offers me another notion about the meaning of progress in the Western tradition," he says, [15] "I had experienced the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other."



12. Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras?

13. How did Gonzalez helps James Copeland?

14. What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to the Tarahumaras' village?

15. What impresses James Copeland about the Tarahumaras tribe?

答案: ADCB

★重点词汇

be reluctant to do sth	不情愿做某事
serve as	充当……的角色
intermediary/,Intə(r)'mi: diəri/	<i>n.</i> 中间人, 中介机构
load up A with B	把 B (大量) 装进 A
a gesture of friendship	表示友好
simplicity/sɪm'plɪsəti/	<i>n.</i> 质朴、朴素



课时四 讲座解题技巧

一、讲座解题技巧

1. 视听一致+同义替换
2. 开头原则（首段出题：第 1-5 句）+顺序原则
3. 顺序原则
4. 提示词+话题的转变
5. 拿不准细节的题目，选择和短文主题一致的选项
6. 关注专家学者的观点、学术研究的发现及结论
7. 结合选项关键词：判断题目切换（做题节奏）

练习 1

- Q16. A) It overlooked the possibility that emotions may be controlled.
B) It ignored the fact that emotions are personal and subjective.
C) It classified emotions simply as either positive or negative.
D) It measured positive and negative emotions independently
- Q17. A) Sitting alone without doing anything seemed really distressing.
B) Solitude adversely affected the participants' mental well-being.
C) Sitting alone for 15 minutes made the participants restless.
D) Solitude had a reductive effect on high-arousal emotions.
- Q18. A) It proved hard to depict objectively.



- B) It went hand in hand with sadness.
- C) It helped increase low-arousal emotions.
- D) It tended to intensify negative emotions.

(2020 年 12 月第二套)

练习 2

- Q22. A) Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.
B) They kill more people than any infectious disease.
C) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.
D) They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.
- Q23. A) They show a difference between rich and poor nations.
B) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.
C) They rise and fall from year to year.
D) They are not as reliable as claimed.
- Q24. A) Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.
B) Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.
C) Many of them have seen a decline in road death rates.
D) Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.



- Q25. A) Foster better driving behavior.
- B) Provide better training for drivers.
- C) Abolish all outdated traffic rules.
- D) Impose heavy penalties on speeding.

(2021 年 6 月第二套)

课时四 讲座解题技巧答案

练习 1

听力原文

Psychology research has tended to portray solitude as a negative experience. Studies conducted in the 1970s and 1990s suggested that people felt less happy when alone as compared to being with others. However, a new paper shows an alternative view of solitude — one in which solitude can be positive.

Let's start by looking at the earlier research. It had a couple of shortcomings. First, it measured emotion on a scale from positive to negative overlooking the possibility that our positive to negative emotions can fluctuate independently. [16] Also, it categorized emotions as simply positive or negative. It didn't consider that emotions arouse us to different degrees and that both positive and



negative emotions can arouse us a lot or a little. That is whether positive or negative, emotions can be either a high-arousal or low-arousal. High arousal emotions include excitement on the positive side or anger on the negative side while low arousal ones include feeling calm on the positive side, or lonely on the negative.

This new research attempted to overcome these shortcomings. Researchers began with a simple study. They asked participants to spend 15 minutes sitting alone without engaging in any activity and measured how this solitude influenced their emotional state. [17] This experiment specifically aimed to determine the effect of solitude on high arousal emotions. It looked at positive emotions such as being excited or interested and negative emotions, including being scared or distressed. The results were clear. [17] After 15 minutes of solitude, the participants showed reductions in both types of emotion.

[18] A second study measured the effects of solitude on low arousal emotions. These included both positive and negative emotions, such as feeling calm, relaxed, sad and lonely. [18] That experiment found that all of these emotions were increased by time alone. Thus it seems past depictions of solitude were wrong. It doesn't have a simple emotional effect that can be characterized as "good" or "bad". Rather, it changes the intensity of our inner experience. It amplifies quieter emotions, but it diminishes the intensity of strong feelings.

It's worth clarifying that these findings relate to relatively brief periods of



solitude. This is distinct from prolonged loneliness. Research has demonstrated that the latter is correlated with an assortment of negative physical and psychological effects.

How can people benefit from being alone? The findings here suggest that people can use solitude to regulate their emotions. Solitude can help us become quiet after excitement, calm after an angry episode or simply feel at peace.

16. What is one of the criticisms directed at the early research on solitude?

17. What do we learn about the results of the new research?

18. What did the second experiment in the new research find about solitude?

答案: CDC

★重点词汇

solitude/'sɒləˌtjuː d/	<i>n.</i> 独处
an alternative view of	对……的另一种看法
fluctuate/'flʌktʃueɪt/	<i>v.</i> 波动
categorize...as	将……归类于……
arouse/ə'raʊz/	<i>v.</i> 激起, 引起
engage in	从事, 参加
distressed/dɪ'strest/	<i>adj.</i> 烦恼的, 忧虑的
amplify/'æmplɪfaɪ/	<i>v.</i> 放大, 增强
an assortment of	多种多样的……



regulate/'regjuleIt/

v.调节, 控制

练习 2

听力原文

[22] According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don't know this could easily be changed.

Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. [23] According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries.

In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling young populations, a fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes, and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure because official statistics are so inadequate, but deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low-income countries.

In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even faster. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of deaths has fallen by about two thirds since the late 1990s. But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle-income countries, which contain most of the world's



people and have some of the most dangerous roads. [24] According to researchers, in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since 2012. And the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit.

Rob McInerney, head of the International Road Assessment Program, says that all countries tend to go through three phrases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phrase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner by focusing earlier and move closely on fatal accidents.

How to do that? [25] The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentive. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait as some imagine. People respond to incentives such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

23. What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?

24. What is said about middle-income countries?

25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?



答案: CBCA

★重点词汇

infectious disease	传染病
metrics/'metrɪks/	<i>n.</i> 衡量指标
static/'stætɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 静止的
intriguing/ɪn'triː gɪŋ /	<i>adj.</i> 迷人的
reach its peak	到达顶峰
follow suit	效仿某人
incentive/ɪn'sentɪv/	<i>n.</i> 激励机制
enforce	<i>v.</i> 强制执行, 强行实施



英语六级阅读导学

一. 试卷构成

测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例
词汇理解	选词填空	10 题	5%
长篇理解	匹配	10 题	10%
仔细阅读	选择题（单选题）	10 题	20%

二、题型简介

阅读理解部分由词汇理解（1 篇）、长篇阅读（1 篇）和仔细阅读（2 篇）构成。词汇理解的篇章长度为 250-300 词，长篇阅读的篇章长度约 1200 词；仔细阅读的每篇长度为 400-450 词。阅读理解部分的分值比例为 35%，其中词汇理解占 5%，长篇阅读占 10%，仔细阅读占 20%，考试时间 40 分钟：

（1）词汇理解：采用选词填空题型，考核学生对篇章语境中词汇的理解和运用能力。篇章中删去了 10 个词汇，并在篇章后提供 15 个词汇选项。要求考生在对篇章理解的基础上从所给的词汇选项中选择正确的词汇答题，使篇章复原。

（2）长篇阅读理解：采用段落匹配题型，考核考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息的能力。略读要求学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想；查读要求学生快速查找篇章中的特定信息。篇章后附有 10 个句子，每句 1 题。每句所含的信息出自篇章中的某一段落，要求学生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

（3）仔细阅读理解：采用选择题（单选题）题型，考核学生在不同层面上



的阅读理解能力,包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。每个篇章后有5个问题,要求考生根据对篇章的理解从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

三、阅读课程安排

课时	内容
一	选词填空解题技巧
二	仔细阅读解题技巧
三	长篇阅读解题技巧
四	阅读专项训练



课时一 选词填空解题技巧

一、选词填空技巧

1. 阅读空格所在句子的内容
2. 选择词性和搭配正确的词填入
3. 先看文章内容，再去看方框里词义和词性都符合的词

练习 1

Section A

Overall, men are more likely than women to make excuses. Several studies suggest that men feel the need to appear competent in all __26__, while women worry only about the skills in which they're invested __27__. Asked a man and a woman to go diving for the first time, and the woman is likely to jump in, while the man is likely to say he's not feeling too well.

Ironically, it is often success that leads people to flirt with failure. Praise won for __28__ a skill suddenly puts one in the position of having everything to lose. Rather than putting their reputation on the line again, many successful people develop a handicap—drinking, __29__, depression—that allows them to keep their status no matter what the future brings. An advertising executive __30__ for depression shortly after winning an award put it this way: “Without my depression, I'd be a failure now; with it, I'm a success ‘on hold’.”

In fact, the people most likely to become chronic excuse makers are those



___31___ with success. Such people are so afraid of being ___32___ a failure at anything that they constantly develop one handicap or another in order to explain away failure.

Though self-handicapping can be an effective way of coping with performance anxiety now and then, in the end, researchers say, it will lead to ___33___. In the long run, excuse makers fail to live up their true ___34___ and lose the status they care so much about. And despite their protests to the ___35___, they have only themselves to blame.

A) contrary

I) momentum

B) fatigue

J) obsessed

C) heavily

K) potential

D) heaving

L) realms

E) hospitalized

M) reciprocal

F) labeled

N) ruin

G) legacies

O) viciously

H) mastering

(2020 年 9 月第一套)



练习 2

Section A

I'm always baffled when I walk into a pharmacy and see shelves bursting with various vitamins, extracts and other supplements, all promising to accelerate or promote weight loss. Aisles of marketing genius belie(掩饰) the fact that, ___26___, weight loss is dictated by the laws of arithmetic. Economist Jessica Irvine wrote a book about how she used math to help her lose more than 18 kilograms. If calories taken in are less than calories ___27___, weight shall be lost, and so it is with money.

Despite the ___28___ of financial products, service and solutions geared towards accumulating wealth, it all begins with the same ___29___: getting ahead financially requires a reduction of spending so that income is greater than expenses. I was reminded of this again recently listening to an interview with Nicole Haddow, the author of *Smashed-Avocado*, explaining how she cracked the property market at 31, it was quite a ___30___, given where she had been two years earlier. Nicole didn't celebrate her 30th birthday as she had ___31___. She was sobbing at the dinner table with her parents, with whom she had just moved back in. She had no stable income \$12000 in credit-card debt and no plan, but to her ___32___, her father, an accountant, told her that her financial ___33___ wasn't as bad as she thought. He said, on her income, with some



changes, she would be able to buy an investment unit within two years, which she did.

Nicole admitted she was fortunate, as she was able to live with her parents and ____34____ her spending and life to get herself on track financially. Creating a gap between her income and spending required a paradigm shift and ____35____ sacrifice and commitment but by going into financial lockdown, Nicole gained financial independence.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) abundance | I) impetus |
| B) astonishment | J) overhaul |
| C) entailed | K) permanently |
| D) envisaged | L) plight |
| E) equation | M) prosper |
| F) expended | N) shatter |
| G) feat | O) ultimately |
| H) fiscally | |

(2021 年 6 月第一套)



课时一 选词填空解题技巧答案

练习 1

- 26. L) realms
- 27. C) heavily
- 28. H) mastering
- 29. B) fatigue
- 30. E) hospitalized
- 31. J) obsessed
- 32. F) labeled
- 33. N) ruin
- 34. K) potential
- 35. A) contrary

练习 2

- 26. O) ultimately
- 27. F) expended
- 28. A) abundance
- 29. E) equation
- 30. G) feat
- 31. D) envisaged
- 32. B) astonishment



33. L) plight

34. J) overhaul

35. C) entailed



课时二 仔细阅读解题技巧

一、仔细阅读解题技巧

1. 浏览题干选取定位词

(1) 为什么要选取定位词? 信息检索的能力

(2) 定位词选取的方法:

- ✧ 有专有先挑专有信息(时间、地点、人物、称谓、标点符号等)
- ✧ 定位专有挑名词,但名词不可以是大标题和题目中间反复出现的词语
- ✧ 若无专有和名词,考虑形容词和动词的组合

2. 容易定位的题目和能够暗示段落的题目优先做

(1) 容易定位的题目: 带有专有词汇

(2) 能够进行段落暗示的题目: cost/step/various

3. 剩下题目优先查找没有出题的段落: 题目设置均衡

4. 如果该段包含题目中两个及以上原词或同义转换词, 则该段为答案

注意:

① 若两个题目定位在同一段落, 可以额外划另外一个定位词进行验证

② 注意段落可能被复选



练习 1

Section B

France's beloved cathedral only minutes away from complete destruction

- A) Notre Dame Cathedral in the heart of Paris was within “15 to 30 minutes” of complete destruction as firefighters battled to stop flames reaching its bell towers on Monday evening, French authorities have revealed. A greater disaster was averted by members of the Paris fire brigade, who risked their lives to remain inside the burning monument to create a wall of water between the raging fire and the two towers on the west of the building.
- B) The revelation of how close France came to losing its most famous cathedral emerged as police investigators questioned workers involved in the restoration of the monument to try to establish the cause of the devastating blaze. Paris Prosecutor Remy Geitz said that an initial fire alert was sounded at 6:20pm on Monday evening but no fire was found. The second alert was sounded at 6:43pm, and the blaze was discovered on the roof.
- C) More than \$650 million was raised in a few hours on Tuesday as French business leaders and global corporations announced they would donate to a restoration campaign launched by the president, Emmanuel Macron. But as the emergency services picked through the burnt debris, a row was resurfacing over accusations that the beloved cathedral, immortalized in Victor Hugo's novel, was already crumbling before the fire.
- D) The cathedral is owned by the French state and has been at the center of a



years-long dispute over who should finance restoration work of the collapsing staircases, crumbling statues and cracked walls. Jean-Michel Leniaud, the president of the scientific council at the National Heritage Institute, said: "What happened was bound to happen. The lack of adequate maintenance and daily attention to such a majestic building is the cause of this catastrophe". After the blaze was declared completely extinguished, 15 hours after it started, the junior interior, Laurent Nunez, said the structure had been saved but remained vulnerable. He praised the actions of the firefighters but admitted the face of the cathedral had been uncertain." They saved the main structure, but it all came down to 15-30 minutes," Nunez said.

- E) In a surprise televised address on Tuesday evening, Macron said he wanted to see the cathedral rebuilt within five years. "The fire at Notre Dame reminds us that we will always have challenges to overcome," Macron said." Notre Dame is our history, our literature, the center of our life, it is the standard by which we measure our distances. It's so many books, so many paintings. It's the cathedral of every French person, even those "who have never visited it. This history is ours and so we will rebuild Notre Dame. It is what the French people expect; it is what our history deserves. It is our deep destiny. We will rebuild Notre Dame so it is even more beautiful than before. I want it done in the next five years. We can do it. After the time of testing comes a time of reflection and then of action".
- F) The fire, which had started at the base of the 93-metre spire (尖塔) at about 6:40pm on Monday, spread through the cathedral's roof, made up of hundreds of



oak beams, some dating back to the 13th century. These beams, known as la foret (the forest) because of their density, formed the cross-shaped roof that ran the length of the central part of the cathedral. As hundreds of tourists and Parisians stood and watched the flames leaping from the roof, there was shock and tears as the cathedral spire caught fire, burned and the collapsed into itself.

G) A collection of dramatic videos and photos quickly spread across social media, showing the horrifying destruction, and attracting emotional responses from people all over the world. Indeed, within minutes the fire occupied headlines of every major global newspaper and television network. This is not surprising given Notre Dame Cathedral, meaning "Our Lady", is one of the most recognized symbols of the city of Paris attracting millions of tourists every year.

H) While the world looked on, the 500 firefighters at the scene then battled to prevent the flames from reaching the two main towers, where the cathedral bells hang. If the wooden frames of the towers had caught fire, it could have sent the bells-the largest of which, the Emmanuel Bell, weighs 13 tons - crashing down, potentially causing the collapse of both towers. Police and fire services will spend the next 48 hours assessing the "security and safety" of the 850-year-old structure. Nunez said: "We have identified vulnerabilities throughout the structure, all of which still need securing." As a result, residents of five buildings around the northern side of the cathedral were being temporarily evacuated, he added. Architects have identified three main holes in the structure, in the locations of the spire, the main hall and the upper rooms to the north the central aisle. Most of the wooden roof beams have



been burned, and parts of the concrete holding up the roof have collapsed.

- I) The interior minister, Christophe Castaner, visited the cathedral on Tuesday afternoon to see the extent of the devastation. Ash covered the marble diamond-patterned floor and floated in large pools of grey water from the fire hoses. Behind a heap of blackened oak beams that lay piled up where they had fallen, daylight from vast holes in the cathedral roof lit a golden cross over a statue by Nicolas Coustou, which appeared to have escaped damage. Preliminary inspections also suggested the three ornate(装饰华丽的) stained glass "rose" windows appeared to have survived the fire, officials said. However, fire officers have said a complete inventory of the damage will not be possible until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe.
- J) The culture minister, Franck Riester said religious relics saved from the cathedral were being securely held at the hotel de ville, and works of art that sustained smoke damage were being taken to the louvre, the world's largest art decorated the spire had been removed lost as the spire was destroyed. As well as damage from the heat, which firefighters said reached more than 800°C, experts also need to assess damage from the vast quantities of water firefighters poured into the cathedral. one casualty of this was the great organ constructed in the 1730s, which was said to have escaped the flames but been significantly damaged by water.
- K) French political commentators noted the devastating fire had succeeded where Macron had failed in uniting the country. But criticism over the original state of the building is likely to intensify over coming days. Leniaud told La Croix



newspaper: This is not about looking for people to blame. The responsibility is collective because this is the most loved monument in the country, Alexandre Gady, an art historian, agreed. we've been saying "for years that the budget for maintaining historic monuments is too low;" Gady said. The Paris prosecutor's office has opened an inquiry into "involuntary destruction by fire"; indicating they believe the cause of the blaze was accidental rather than criminal.

36. The total amount of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral can be assessed only when its structure is considered safe.

37. Once again people began to argue whether Notre Dame Cathedral was going to collapse even without the fire.

38. The Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe was said to have helped unite the French nation.

39. The roof of Notre Dame Cathedral was built with large numbers of densely laid-out wood beams.

40. Renovation workers of Notre Dame Cathedral were questioned to find out the cause of the accident.



41. Had the bell towers' wooden frames burned down, the heavy bells would have crashed down.

42. The timely action of the firefighters prevented the fire from reaching the Cathedral's bell towers.

43. Apart from the fire, the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to Notre Dame Cathedral.

44. There has been argument over the years as to who should pay for the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral.

45. News of the Notre Dame Cathedral catastrophe instantly caught media attention throughout the world.

(2021 年 6 月第一套)

练习 2

Section B

Why facts don't change our minds

A) The economist J.K. Galbraith once wrote, "Faced with a choice between changing one's mind and proving there is no need to do so, almost everyone gets busy with the proof."



- B) Leo Tolstoy was even bolder. “The most difficult subjects can be explained to the most slow-witted man if he has not formed any idea of them already; but the simplest thing cannot be made clear to the most intelligent man if he is firmly persuaded that he knows already, without a shadow of doubt, what is laid before him.”
- C) What’s going on here? Why don’t facts change our minds? And why would someone continue to believe a false or inaccurate idea anyway? How do such behaviors serve us? Humans need a reasonably accurate view of the world in order to survive. If your model of reality is wildly different from the actual world, then you struggle to take effective actions each day. However, truth and accuracy are not the only things that matter to the human mind. Humans also seem to have a deep desire to belong.
- D) In *Atomic Habits*, I wrote, “Humans are herd animals. We want to fit in, to bond with others, and to earn the respect and approval of our peers. Such inclinations are essential to our survival. For most of our evolutionary history, our ancestors lived in tribes. Becoming separated from the tribe—or worse, being cast out—was a death sentence.”
- [E] Understanding the truth of a situation is important, but so is remaining part of a tribe. While these two desires often work well together, they occasionally come into conflict. In many circumstances, social connection is actually more helpful to your daily life than understanding the truth of a particular fact or idea. The Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker put it this way, “People are



embraced or condemned according to their beliefs, so one function of the mind may be to hold beliefs that bring the belief-holder the greatest number of allies, protectors, or disciples (信徒), rather than beliefs that are most likely to be true.”

[F] We don't always believe things because they are correct. Sometimes we believe things because they make us look good to the people we care about. I thought Kevin Simler put it well when he wrote, “If a brain anticipates that it will be rewarded for adopting a particular belief, it's perfectly happy to do so, and doesn't much care where the reward comes from—whether it's pragmatic(实用主义的) (better outcomes resulting from better decisions), social (better treatment from one's peers), or some mix of the two.”

[G] False beliefs can be useful in a social sense even if they are not useful in a factual sense. For lack of a better phrase, we might call this approach “factually false, but socially accurate.” When we have to choose between the two, people often select friends and family over facts. This insight not only explains why we might hold our tongue at a dinner party or look the other way when our parents say something offensive, but also reveals a better way to change the minds of others.

[H] Convincing someone to change their mind is really the process of convincing them to change their tribe. If they abandon their beliefs, they run the risk of losing social ties. You can't expect someone to change their mind if you take away their community too. You have to give them somewhere to go. Nobody



wants their worldview torn apart if loneliness is the outcome.

[I] The way to change people's minds is to become friends with them, to integrate them into your tribe, to bring them into your circle. Now, they can change their beliefs without the risk of being abandoned socially.

[J] Perhaps it is not difference, but distance, that breeds tribalism and hostility. As proximity increases, so does understanding. I am reminded of Abraham Lincoln's quote, "I don't like that man. I must get to know him better."

[K] Facts don't change our minds. Friendship does. Years ago, Ben Casnocha mentioned an idea to me that I haven't been able to shake: The people who are most likely to change our minds are the ones we agree with on 98 percent of topics. If someone you know, like, and trust believes a radical idea, you are more likely to give it merit, weight, or consideration. You already agree with them in most areas of life. Maybe you should change your mind on this one too. But if someone wildly different than you propose the same radical idea, well, it's easy to dismiss them as nuts.

[L] One way to visualize this distinction is by mapping beliefs on a spectrum. If you divide this spectrum into 10 units and you find yourself at Position 7, then there is little sense in trying to convince someone at Position 1. The gap is too wide. When you're at Position 7, your time is better spent connecting with people who are at Positions 6 and 8, gradually pulling them in your direction.

[M] The most heated arguments often occur between people on opposite ends of the spectrum, but the most frequent learning occurs from people who are



nearby. The closer you are to someone, the more likely it becomes that the one or two beliefs you don't share will bleed over into your own mind and shape your thinking. The further away an idea is from your current position, the more likely you are to reject it outright. When it comes to changing people's minds, it is very difficult to jump from one side to another. You can't jump down the spectrum. You have to slide down it.

[N] Any idea that is sufficiently different from your current worldview will feel threatening. And the best place to ponder a threatening idea is in a non-threatening environment. As a result, books are often a better vehicle, for transforming beliefs than conversations or debates. In conversation, people have to carefully consider their status and appearance. They want to save face and avoid looking stupid. When confronted with an uncomfortable set of facts, the tendency is often to double down on their current position rather than publicly admit to being wrong. Books resolve this tension. With a book, the conversation takes place inside someone's head and without the risk of being judged by others, it's easier to be open-minded when you aren't feeling defensive.

[O] There is another reason bad ideas continue to live on, which is that people continue to talk about them. Silence is death for any idea. An idea that is never spoken or written down dies with the person who conceived it. Ideas can only be remembered when they are repeated. They can only be believed when they are repeated, I have already pointed out that people repeat ideas to



signal they are part of the same social group. But here's a crucial point most people miss: People also repeat bad ideas when they complain about them. Before you can criticize an idea, you have to reference that idea. You end up repeating the ideas you're hoping people will forget—but, of course, people can't forget them because you keep talking about them. The more you repeat a bad idea, the more likely people are to believe it.

[P] Let's call this phenomenon Clear's Law of Recurrence: The number of people who believe an idea is directly proportional to the number of times it has been repeated during the last year—even if the idea is false.

36. According to the author, humans can hardly survive if separated from their community.

37. People often accept false beliefs because they prioritize social bonds rather than facts.

38. Most often people learn from those close to them.

39. Sometimes people adopt certain beliefs in order to leave a favorable impression on those dear to them.



40. Compared with face-to-face communication, books often provide a better medium for changing people's beliefs.

41. On many occasions in daily life, people benefit more from their social bonds than
from knowing the truth.

42. If you want to change somebody's beliefs, you should first establish social connection with them.

43. Humans cannot survive without a fair knowledge of the actual world.

44. Repetition of bad ideas increases their chances of being accepted.

45. Nobody is willing to give up their beliefs at the risk of getting isolated.

(2021 年 12 月第一套)



课时二 仔细阅读解题技巧答案

练习 1

36. I 37. C 38. K 39. F 40. B
41. H 42. H 43. J 44. D 45. G

练习 2

36. D 37. G 38. M 39. F 40. N
41. E 42. I 43. C 44. O 45. H



课时三 长篇阅读解题技巧

一、长篇阅读解题技巧

1.直接方法:

- ①理解题干大意并选取关键词（不可以是文章背景且有可能是同义转换）
- ②注意题干设问中给我们的暗示: why, what do people generally think……
- ③优先理解定位句当句内容，通过理解直接及逆行选择匹配

2.间接方法:

- ①题文同序：单选题是按顺序出题，对于不好理解的题目先看一前一后两题
- ②无定位词的段落，从定位段落最后一句向上推，寻找第一次存在逻辑表达的句子，然后再理解内容，进行选项的匹配。

【因果】 since, due to, because, thanks to, owing to, therefore, as a result of, hence, thus, in consequence……

【转折】 in spite of, although, though, despite, while, even, yet, but, however, nonetheless, nevertheless……

【条件】 with/ without, while/once, after, unless, while/once/when……

【强调】 furthermore, what's more, moreover……

Tips:

- ①不推荐先浏览选项，容易先入为主
- ②不要从选项中划关键词从文中定位
- ③应该先知道文章对应的答案表述句，再进行选项匹配



练习 1

Section C

Passage One

Why does social media trigger feelings of loneliness and inadequacy? Because instead of being real life, it is, for the most part, impression management, a way of marketing yourself, carefully choosing and filtering the pictures and words to put your best face forward.

Online “friends” made through social media do not follow the normal psychological progression of an interpersonal relationship. You share neither physical time nor emotional conversations over the Internet. You simply communicate photographs and catchy posts to a diverse group of people whom you have “friended” or “followed” based on accidental interaction. This is not to say that your social friends can’t be real friends. They absolutely can, but the two are not synonymous. Generally speaking, there are no unfiltered comments or casually taken photos on our social media pages. And, rightfully so, because it wouldn’t feel safe to be completely authentic and vulnerable with some of our “friends” whom we don’t actually know or with whom trust has yet to be built.

Social media can certainly be an escape from the daily grind, but



we must be cautioned against the negative effects, such as addiction, on a person's overall psychological well-being.

As humans, we yearn for social connection. *Scrolling* (滚动) through pages of pictures and comments, however, does not provide the same degree of fulfillment as face to face interactions do. Also, we tend to idealize others' lives and compare our downfalls to their greatest accomplishments, ending in feelings of loneliness and inadequacy.

Social media can lead people on the healthy quest for perfection. Some people begin to attend certain events or travel to different places so that they can snap that "perfect" photo. They begin to seek validation through the number of people who "like" their posts. In order for it to play a psychologically healthy role in your social life, social media should supplement an already healthy social network. Pictures and posts should be byproducts of life's treasured moments and fun times, not the planned and calculated image that one is putting out into cyberspace in an attempt to fill insecurities or unmet needs.

Ultimately, social media has increased our ability to connect with various types of people all over the globe. It has opened doors for business and allowed us to stay connected to people whom we may not otherwise get to follow. However, social media should feel like a



fun experience, not one that contributes to negative thoughts and feelings. If the latter is the case, increasing face to face time with trusted friends, and minimizing time scrolling online, will prove to be reminder that your social network is much more rewarding than any “like”, “follow” or “share” can be.

46. What does the author imply social media may do to our life?

- A) It may facilitate our interpersonal relationships.
- B) It may filter our negative impressions of others.
- C) It may make us feel isolated and incompetent.
- D) It may render us vulnerable and inauthentic.

47. Why do people post comments selectively on social media?

- A) They do not find all their online friends trustworthy.
- B) They want to avoid offending any of their audience.
- C) They do not want to lose their followers
- D) They are eager to boost their popularity.

48. What are humans inclined to do according to the passage?

- A) Exaggerate their life's accomplishments.



- B) Strive for perfection regardless of the cost.
- C) Paint a rosy picture of other people's lives.
- D) Learn lessons from other people's downfalls.

49. What is the author's view of pictures and posts on social media?

- A) They should record the memorable moments in people's lives.
- B) They should be carefully edited so as to present the best image.
- C) They should be shown in a way that meets one's security needs.
- D) They should keep people from the unhealthy quest for perfection.

50. What does the author advise people to do when they find their online experience unconstructive?

- A) Use social media to increase their ability to connect with various types of people.
- B) Stay connected to those whom they may not otherwise get to know and befriend.
- C) Try to prevent negative thoughts and feelings from getting into the online pages.



D) Strengthen ties with real-life friends instead of caring about their online image.

(2020 年 12 月第三套)

练习 2

Section B

Passage Two

Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia. If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining, and marine farming.

The Coral Sea reserve would cover almost 990,000 square kilometers and stretch as far as 1,100 kilometers from the coast. Unveiled recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast.

But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

Huge Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decision at the University of Queensland, points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is proposed as 'no take' area, in which all fishing would be



banned. The world's largest existing marine reserve, established last year by the British government in the Indian Ocean, spans 554, 000 km² and is a no-take zone throughout. An alliance of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection.

"I would like to have seen more protection for coral reefs," says Terry Hughes, director of the Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University in Queensland. "More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and vulnerable to catch-and-release fishing".

As *Nature* went to press, the Australian government had not responded to specific criticism of the plan. But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University, says that the reserve does "broadly protect the range of habitats" in the sea. "I can testify to the huge effort that government agencies and other organizations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area," he says.

Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticized for failing to give habitats adequate protection. In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were "greatly concerned" that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the "core science principles" of reserves—the protected regions were not, for instance, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said.

Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to



the offshore areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a contention also levelled at the Coral Sea Plan.



51. What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea?

- A) It is exceptionally rich in marine life.
- B) It is the biggest marine protected area.
- C) It remains largely undisturbed by humans.
- D) It is a unique haven of endangered species.

52. What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Blake?

- A) Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea.
- B) Revise its conservation plan owing to criticism.
- C) Upgrade the established reserves to protect marine life.
- D) Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast.

53. What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea Proposal?

- A) The government has not done enough for marine protection.
- B) It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast
- C) The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal.
- D) It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.

54. What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea Plan?

- A) It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.
- B) It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.
- C) It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast.



D) It is a tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats.

55. What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan?

A) It will do more harm than good to the environment.

B) It will adversely affect Australia's fishing industry.

C) It will protect regions that actually require little protection.

D) It will win little support from environment organizations.

(2020 年 9 月第一套)



课时三 长篇阅读解题技巧答案

练习 1

46. C 47. A 48. C 49. A 50. D

练习 2

51. A 52. D 53. A 54. D 55. C



课时四 阅读专项训练

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

The idea of taxing things that are bad for society has a powerful allure. It offers the possibility of a double benefit—___26___ harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue.

Take sin taxes. Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and ___27___ driving. At the same time, they provide state and local governments with billions of dollars of revenue. Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven ___28___ in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives.

Taxes can also be an important tool for environmental protection, and many economists say taxing carbon would be the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Economic theory says that unlike income or sales taxes, carbon taxes can actually increase economic efficiency; because companies that ___29___ carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause, carbon taxes would restore the proper ___30___ to the market.

In reality, carbon taxes alone won't be enough to halt global warming, but they would be a useful part of any climate plan. What's more, the revenue from this tax, which would ___31___ be hundreds of billions of dollars per year, could be handed out to citizens as a ___32___ or used to fund green infrastructure projects.



Similarly, a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue. The revenue from this tax, which some experts ____33____ will be over \$4 trillion per decade, would be designated for housing, child care, health care and other government benefits. If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is ____34____ bad, then these taxes improve society while also ____35____ government *coffers* (金库).

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) discouraging | I) initially |
| B) dividend | J) instrumental |
| C) emotional | K) merging |
| D) fragments | L) predict |
| E) impaired | M) probably |
| F) imprisoned | N) pump |
| G) incentives | O) swelling |
| H) inherently | |

Section B

The Challenges for Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

A) A group of corn farmers stands huddled around an *agronomist* (农学家) and his computer on the side of an irrigation machine in central South Africa. The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unnamed aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.



- B) The UAV is fitted with a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities that the sensor may have recorded, making the data collection truly real-time.
- C) In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.
- D) At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of this fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.
- E) The software completes its processing in under 15 minutes producing a plant population count map. It's difficult to grasp just how impressive this is, without understanding that just over a year ago it would have taken three to five days to process the exact same data set, illustrating the advancements that have been achieved in precision agriculture and remote sensing in recent years. With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels



confident that the software will produce a near accurate result.

- F) As the map appears on the screen, the agronomist's face begins to drop. Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.
- G) Hypothetically, it is possible for machines to learn to solve any problem on earth relating to the physical interaction of all thing within a defined or contained environment by using artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- H) Remote sensors enable *algorithms*(算法) to integrate a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.
- I) In 2011, IBM, through its R&D Headquarters in Haifa, Israel, launched an agricultural cloud-computing project. The project, in collaboration with a number of specialized IT and agricultural environment and turn these into automatic predictive solutions for farmers that would assist them in making real-time decisions in the field.



- J) Interviews with some of the IBM project team members at the time revealed that the team believed it was entirely possible to “algorithm” agriculture, meaning that algorithm could solve any problem in the world. Earlier that year, IBM’s cognitive learning system, Watson, competed in the game *Jeopardy* against former winners Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings with astonishing results. Several years later, Watson went on to produce ground-breaking achievements in the field of medicine.
- K) So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions are always changing from one section to the next. There’s unpredictable weather, changes in soil quality, and the ever-present possibility that pests and diseases may pay a visit. Growers may feel their prospects are good for an upcoming harvest, but until that day arrives, the outcome will always be uncertain.
- L) By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment, Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystem of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained. They are subject to climate occurrence such as weather systems, which impact upon hemisphere as a whole, and from continent to continent. Therefore, understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not



thousands of factors into account.

- M) What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa. A few factors that could impact on variation would typically include the measurement of rain per unit of a crop planted, soil type, patterns of soil degradation, daylight hours, temperature and so forth.
- N) So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.
- O) Practically, to say that AI and Machine Learning can be developed to solve all problems related to our physical environment is to basically say that we have a complete understanding of all aspects of the interaction of physical or material activity on the planet. After all, it is only through our understanding of 'the nature of things' that protocols and processes are designed for the rational capabilities of cognitive systems to take place. And, although AI and Machine Learning are teaching us many things about how to understand our environment, we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines.



P) Backed up by the venture capital community, which is now investing billions of dollars in the sector, most agricultural technology startups today are pursued to complete development as quickly as possible and then encourage to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products.

Q) This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology. In most cases, the problem is not that the technology does not work, the problem is that industry has not taken the time to respect that agriculture is one of the most uncontained environments to manage. For technology to truly make an impact on agriculture, more effort, skills, and funding is needed to test these technologies in farmers' fields.

R) There is huge potential for artificial intelligence and machine learning to revolutionize agriculture by integrating these technologies into critical markets on a global scale. Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.

36. Farmers will not profit from replanting once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields.

37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the human body in that its environment is not a contained one.

38. The agronomist is sure that he will obtain a near accurate count of plant population with his software.



39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries.
40. Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct.
41. The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.
42. Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers improve decision-making to increase yields.
43. The farmer expects the software to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields.
44. Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify because of the constantly changing conditions involved.
45. The same seed and fertilizer program may yield completely different outcomes in different places.

Section C

Passage One

What is the place of art in a culture of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.



One view is that we have democratized tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. In this oversubscribed society, experience becomes a commodity like any other. There are queues to climb Mt. Jolmo Lungma as well as to see famous paintings. Leisure, thus conceived, is hard labour, and returning to work becomes a well-earned break from the ordeal.

What gets lost in this industrialized haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organize. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of contemplation which the crowds largely ignore. Sometimes the largest crowds are partly the products of bad management; the Mona Lisa is such a hurried experience today partly because the museum is being reorganized. The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of contemplation, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds.

Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids romping (喧嚣地玩耍) in fog rooms and spray mist installations. But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his



most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasso’s beloved Iceland.

Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: “It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon.” If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won’t do that.

46. What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author?

- A) The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists.
- B) The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism.
- C) The ever-growing commercial value of long cherished artistic works.
- D) The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd.

47. Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?

- A) It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.
- B) It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works.
- C) The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it.
- D) The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it.

48. What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show?

- A) Art works in museums should be better taken care of.



- B) Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors.
- C) Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors.
- D) Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums.

49. What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show?

- A) Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing.
- B) It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art.
- C) Art works about the environment appeal most to young children.
- D) Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors.

50. What can art do according to Marcel Proust?

- A) Enable us to live a much fuller life.
- B) Allow us to escape the harsh reality.
- C) Help us to see the world from a different perspective.
- D) Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe.

Passage Two

Every five years, the government tries to tell Americans what to put in their bellies. Eat more vegetables. Dial back the fats. It's all based on the best available science for leading a healthy life. But the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly



ignore that fact.

Broadly, the 2016-2020 dietary recommendations aim for balance: More vegetables, leaner meats and far less sugar.

But Americans consume more calories per capita than almost any other country in the world. So the things Americans eat have a huge impact on climate change. Soil tilling releases carbon dioxide, and delivery vehicles emit exhaust. The government's dietary guideline could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Nor just because of their position of authority. The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy.

On its own, plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emission. That's not counting the fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration, and other waypoints between farm and belly. Red meats are among the biggest and most notorious emitters, but trucking a salad from California to Minnesota in January also carries a significant burden. And greenhouse gas emissions aren't the whole story. Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources.

All of these points and more showed up in the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report, released last February. Miriam Nelson chaired the subcommittee in charge of sustainability for the report, and is disappointed that eating less meat and processed, has health benefits," she says.



So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope, regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies.

The line about keeping the guidelines' scope to nutrition and diet doesn't ring quite right with researchers. David Wallinga, for example, says, "In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security—which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future."

51. Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016-2020 Dietary Guidelines?

- A) It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health.
- B) Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food.
- C) The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.
- D) It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment.

52. Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot to lowering the climate cost through its dietary guidelines?

- A) It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so.
- B) Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals.
- C) Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise.
- D) It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs.



53. What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?

- A) Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly.
- B) Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate.
- C) Modern agriculture has increased food diversity.
- D) Farming consumes most of our natural resources.

54. What may account for the neglect of sustainability in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines according to the author?

- A) Its exclusive concern with American's food safety.
- B) Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice.
- C) Its close ties with the agricultural companies.
- D) Its alleged failure to regulate the industries.

55. What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga?

- A) Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security.
- B) Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.
- C) Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries.
- D) Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production.

(2020 年 12 月第一套)



课时四 阅读专项答案

【Section A】

26-30 AEJNG 31-35 MBLHO

【Section B】

36-40 DLENF 41-45 QHCKM

【Section C】

46-50 BACBC 51-55 DADCB



英语六级翻译导学

一、考试概述

试卷所呈现的是一个或几个汉语段落,不含生僻的专业词汇或习语。试题内容的难度略高于四级。要求考生在规定的时间内将汉语段落译成英语。翻译部分的分值比例为 15%。考试时间 30 分钟。

测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例
汉译英	段落翻译	1 题	15%

二、评分方法

四级和六级的翻译评分均采用总体印象评分方式。翻译满分为 15 分,分为 5 个档次:14 分档(13-15 分)、11 分档(10-12 分)、8 分档(7-9 分)、5 分档(4-6 分)和 2 分档(1-3 分)。四级和六级采用相同的档次描述。每次阅卷时,参照档次描述分别确定当次考试四级和六级各档次的评分样卷。阅卷员经过培训后参照评分样卷对考生的翻译答卷进行评分。

三、评分标准

四级和六级的翻译测试难度不同,考核要求不同。相同档次的四级评分样卷和六级评分样卷具有级别上的差异。各档次描述如下:



档次	档次描述
14 分档	译文准确的表达了原文的意思。译文流畅, 结构清晰, 用词贴切, 基本无语言错误, 仅有个别小错。
11 分档	译文基本表达了原文的意思。结构较清晰, 语言通顺, 但有少量语言错误。
8 分档	译文勉强表达了原文的意思。译文勉强连贯, 语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。
5 分档	译文仅表达了小部分原文的意思, 译文连贯性差, 有相当多的严重语言错误。
2 分档	除个别词语或句子, 译文基本没有表达原文的意思。

四、翻译课程安排

课时	内容
一	句子的拆分与重组
二	逗号的处理方法
三	定语和状语的处理方式
四	增补法和省略法
五	语态转换法
六	代词的处理及词类转译法
七	六级翻译分类词汇



翻译课时一 句子的拆分与重组

一、核心方法

- 1) 理解中文意思;
- 2) 找出句子主干或者有相应的英文表达方式并且能在英文句子当中充当谓语成分的词语, 再把剩下的部分拆分成简单的意群;
- 3) 翻译出句子主干或者有相应的英文表达方式的并且能在英文句子当中充当谓语成分的词语和各个简单意群;
- 4) 拆主干, 补修饰。

二、练习

例 1

珍珠港大桥 (Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau bridge) 全长55公里, 是我国一项不同寻常的工程壮举。

例 2

这座跨度巨大的钢筋混凝土大桥充分证明中国有能力创造创纪录的巨型建筑。

例 3

大桥是中国发展自己的大湾区总体规划的关键。

例 4

中国希望将大湾区建成在技术创新和经济繁荣上能与旧金山、纽约和东京的湾区相媲美的地区。

例 5



青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路。

例 6

青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地和西藏之间的旅行时间。

例 7

这部小说描绘了著名僧侣玄奘在三个随从的陪同下穿越中国西部地区前往印度取经 (Buddhist scripture) 的艰难历程。

例 8

青海尤以水资源丰富而闻名,中国三大河流长江、黄河和澜沧江的发源地,在中国的水生态中发挥着重要作用。

例 9

小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。

例 10

中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步,并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力,这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。



翻译课时一 句子的拆分与重组答案

例1

The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau bridge, spanning 55 kilometers, is an exceptional engineering project in our country.

例2

This reinforced concrete bridge with a huge span fully proves that China has the ability to build the record-breaking massive construction.

例3

The construction of the bridge is crucial for China to develop its overall plan for the Great Bay Area.

例4

China hopes to build the Greater Bay Area into a region that is comparable with the bay areas of San Francisco, New York, and Tokyo in terms of technological innovation and economic prosperity.

例5

The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the world's longest plateau railway at the highest attitude.



例6

The Qinghai-Tibet Railway has greatly shortened the travel time between the other parts of China and Tibet.

例7

The novel depicts the tough journey of the renowned monk Xuanzang, who, accompanied by his three disciples, walked through the west part of China to India to bring the Buddhist scripture.

例8

Qinghai province is also particular famous for its abundant water resources. It is the birthplace of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, and thus plays an important role in China's water ecology.

例9

The novel depicts in detail the rise and fall of four aristocratic families, reflecting all kinds of crisis and complicated social conflicts hidden in the feudal society.

例10



China has made remarkable progress in poverty alleviation and it has made unremitting efforts in promoting economic growth. This will encourage other poor countries to cope with their own development challenges.



翻译课时二 逗号的处理方法

汉语中一句话的逗号可以并列多个动词，这在中文里面称为“流水句”；英语一句话当中，除用连词外，只能有一个谓语动词。剩下的动词要么在从句里，要么以非谓语动词的形式呈现。

一、对等移植（译文符合英文语法规则）

例 1

事实上，这部小说的影响已经远远超出了国界。

例 2

虽然故事的主题基于佛教，但这部小说采用了大量中国民间故事和神话素材。

二、逗号变为 **and, because** 等连词或者 **so...that, too...to** 等句式：在某些汉语句子里，句子中逻辑关系并没有通过确切的关系连词表达，需要进行语义判断。

例 3

他孤独的感觉时起时落，他有时会对自已，对宠物，对电视机唠叨不休。

例 4

《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义，具有很强的艺术感染力。

三、逗号变成动词不定式：一是在句子中充当目的状语，其次是 **it** 做形式主语。

例 5



有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎。

例 6

虽然故事的主题基于佛教，但这部小说采用了大量中国民间故事和神话素材，创造了各种栩栩如生的人物和动物形象。

四、逗号处理成关系词或引导词：在选择合适的关系连词、副词或引导词之前，要意识到逗号前面或者后面出现的句子可以用从句的形式表达。

例 7

这座桥是以一位英雄的名字命名，这位英雄为人民的事业献出了生命。

例 8

这组由七个人组成，他们经常见面，分享彼此的信息。

五、逗号处理成为介词短语：逗号如果表示做某事的方法，可以处理为介词 by 的短语形式。

例 9

这所学校把为学生做好准备当作其职责，办法是创造一套能使学生受益的道德标准。

例 10

他可以编造一个故事，说自己被窃贼打昏，所有的钱都没了。



翻译课时二 逗号的处理方法答案

例 1

In fact, the influence of the book has reached far beyond the national boundary.

例 2

Although the book's theme is based on Buddhism, it also adopts elements from folk tales and mythologies.

例 3

His sense of loneliness rose and fell and he sometimes would talk at length to himself and his pets and the television.

例 4

Dream of the Red Chamber integrates realism and romanticism, and generates a strong artistic appeal.

例 5

It is a great pleasure to meet friends from afar.

例 6

Although the book's theme is based on Buddhism, it also adopts elements from folk tales and mythologies to create vivid figures of human and animals.

例 7

The bridge was named after the hero who gave his life for the cause of people.

例 8



The team consisted of seven people who met on a regular basis to share their information with others.

例 9

The school sees its job as preparing its students for life by cultivating a comprehensive set of principles that can benefit all of them.

例 10

He could make up a story by saying that he was knocked unconscious by thieves and that all her money was gone.



翻译课时三 定语和状语的处理方式

一、带有定语意思的结构

1) 名词修饰名词、形容词修饰名词:

- ① 名词修饰名词: 表示被修饰物的材料、用途、时间、地点、内容、类别。 例如: paper bag, meeting room, body movement, story books, adult education.....
- ② 形容词修饰名词: famous scientist, beautiful flowers.....

2) A of B----B的A (“的”字的左右都是名词)

例如: 国家的首都——the capital of country; 机场的设计——the design of airport

3) 名词所有格: n's

- ① 有生命的或自然界独一无二的事物: people's life
- ② 表示时间、距离、金额、国家或城市的所属: 30 minutes' drive, China's economy

4) 名词后面加介词:

- ① 跨度巨大的钢筋混凝土大桥
- ② 反对不健康饮食习惯的观点
- ③ 海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛。
- ④ 云南是位于中国西南的一个省, 平均海拔 1,500 米。



5) 定语从句修饰名词 (that, when, where, which, who, among which)

- ① 中国希望将大湾区建成在技术创新和经济繁荣上能与旧金山、纽约和东京的湾区相媲美的地区。
- ② 南京市已将梅花定位市花, 每年举办梅花节, 成千上万的人冒着严寒到梅花山踏雪赏梅。
- ③ 荷花盛开的地方也是许多摄影爱好者经常光顾之地。
- ④ 云南还有多种矿藏和充足的水资源, 为全省经济的可持续发展提供了有力条件。
- ⑤ 这部小说创造了各种栩栩如生的人物和动物形象, 其中最著名的就是孙悟空。

6) 分词修饰 (n. +Ving/Ved):

- ① 青藏铁路是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。

二、带有状语意义的结构

1) 时间状语 (在……时候):

- ◆ 在……时候: in 用于时间段; on 用于具体的天; at 用于某天的某个时间段
- ◆ 当……的时候 (时间状语从句): when/whenever..., after/before..., by the time,



as soon as..., as..., not...until..., since...

① 《红楼梦》是 18 世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。

② 铁路开通后,愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏,这样还有机会欣赏沿线的风景。

③ 自面世以来,这部小说不断吸引着一代又一代的读者。

2) 地点状语(在……地方):

◆ 在哪里: at school, at supermarket / in China, in a room/ on the shelf, on an island

◆ where/ wherever (状语从句): where there is a will, there is a way. / They can survive where there are air and water.

① 港珠澳大桥全长 55 公里,是我国一项不同寻常的工程壮举。

② 这部文学作品,以三国时期的历史为背景,描写了从公元二世纪下半页到公元三世纪魏、蜀、吴三国之间的战争。

3) 原因/结果/目的状语

◆ 后接名词: due to, owing to, thanks to, because of, for

◆ 后接句子: because, since, as, now that, given that, considering that, in order



to, so that, so...that...

- ① 由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统,在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施,以确保其成为一条“绿色铁路”。
- ② 铁路开通后,越来越多的人选择乘火车前往西藏,这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。

4) 让步状语

◆ 后接句子: while, although, even though, despite the fact that..., regardless of, but, however

- ① 虽然故事的主题基于佛教,但这部小说采用了大量中国民间故事和神话题材,创造了各种栩栩如生的人物和动物形象。
- ② 中国已是全球最大的二氧化碳排放国,尽管其经济规模仅为美国的一半左右。

5) 伴随状语(伴随主句发生的状态)

◆ 分词结构

- ① 小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。
- ② 云南独特的自然景色和丰富的民族文化使其成为中国最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一,每年都吸引着大批国内外游客前往观光旅游。



◆ with 的独立主格结构

① with+ n.+ Ving:

荷花色彩鲜艳,夏日清晨绽放,夜晚闭合,花期长达两三个月,吸引来自各地的游客前往观赏。

② with+ n.+ Ved:

他什么都没有完成,受到了惩罚。

③ with+ n.+ 介词短语:

他双手抱着头,坐在那儿沉思。

④ with+ n. + 不定式:

还有 10 分钟,你最好快一点。

有你领导我们,我们组肯定成功。

⑤ with+ n. + 形容词:

他张大嘴巴凝视着他的朋友。

⑥ with+ n.+ 副词

产量上升了 60%,公司又是一个好年景。



翻译课时三 定语和状语的处理方式答案

4) 名词后面加介词:

- ① The reinforced concrete bridge with a huge span.
- ② views against unhealthy eating habits
- ③ Hainan is China's second largest island after Taiwan.
- ④ Yunnan is a province located in the southwest of China with an average attitude of 1,500 meters.

5) 定语从句修饰名词 (that, when, where, which, who, among which)

- ① China hopes to build the Greater Bay Area into a region that is comparable with the bay areas of San Francisco, New York, and Tokyo in terms of technological innovation and economic prosperity.
- ② The city of Nanjing has designated plum blossom as the city flower and holds the flower festival every year, when tens of thousands of people braved the bitter cold to walk in the snow and appreciate the flower.
- ③ The place where lotus blossom turns out to be the resort of many photography enthusiasts.
- ④ Yunnan is also rich in numerous mineral deposits and water resources, which provides favorable conditions for the sustainable development of its economy.
- ⑤ The book creates various vivid images of characters and animals, among which the most famous is Monkey King.
- ⑥ Qinghai-Tibet is the first railway connecting Tibet with other regions of



China.

二、带有状语意义的结构

1) 时间状语（在……时候）：

- ① *Dream of the Red Chamber* is a novel composed by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century.
- ② After opening the railway, a growing number of people choose to go to Tibet by train, which makes them also have the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the line.
- ③ Since its birth, this novel has continuously attracted readers from generation to generation.

2) 地点状语（在……地方）：

- ① The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, spanning 55kilometers, is an exceptional engineering project in our country.
- ② Against the backdrop of the Three Kingdom periods, it describes the wars among three states of Wei, Shu and Wu from the second half of the second century AD to the third century AD.

3) 原因/结果/目的状语

- ① As the railway crosses the most valuable ecosystem in the world, ecological protection measures were taken during and after the construction to ensure that it is a



“Green Railway”.

② After the construction of the railway, the increasing number of people choose to take the train to Tibet, so that they can have the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful sceneries along the way.

4) 让步状语

① Although the book's theme is based on Buddhism, it also adopts elements from folk tales and mythologies to create vivid figures of human and animals.

② China has already been the biggest carbon dioxide emission country, despite the fact that its economic scale is only about half of the US.

5) 伴随状语 (伴随主句发生的状态)

◆ 分词结构

① The novel depicts in detail the rise and fall of four aristocratic families, reflecting all kinds of crises and complicated social conflicts hidden in the feudal society.

② Yunnan's unique landscape and rich ethnic culture have made it one of the most popular tourist destinations in China, attracting the large numbers of domestic and foreign tourists every year.

◆ with 的独立主格结构

① with+ n.+ Ving:

In summer, lotus blossoms in early morning in bright color, and closes during dark hours. With florescence lasting for up to two or three months, lotus attracts



tourists from and wide.

② with+ n.+ Ved:

He was punished with nothing finished.

③ with+ n.+ 介词短语:

He sat there thinking, with his head in his hand.

④ with+ n. + 不定式:

With 10 minutes to go, you'd better hurry.

With you to lead us, our group is sure to succeed.

⑤ with+ n. + 形容词:

He stared at his friend with his mouth wide open.

⑥ with+ n.+ 副词

With production up by 60%, the company has had other excellent year.



翻译课时四 增补法和省略法

一. 增补

1. 增补泛指的主语的人称代词

(1) 增补主语

① 子曰：“学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。”

② 没有调查就没有发言权

(2) 增补复指的主语的人称代词

① 他上学的时候只靠水和面包为生。

② 计算机能够提供正确的数据，但在未加判断之前可能是无关的数字。

注：在主语不明的情况下，优先选择被动语态，而不是增添主语。

(3) 增补作宾语的代词

① 在他们看来，如果一样东西没法计量，又不能当酒喝，又不能当烟抽，也不能当钱花，那就没有价值。

② 这部小说基于历史人物宋江及其伙伴反抗封建帝王的故事，数百年来一直深受中国读者的喜爱。

2. 增补物主代词



- ① 请把练习交上来。
- ② 童年时代，我了解了很多关于非洲的情况。

3.增补从属连词：引导的是整个语段中不能构成单独构成一个完整句子的成分，这种句子成分不能独立存在，需要与独立主句相连才能表达完整的逻辑概念。

- ① 只许州官放火，不许百姓点灯。
- ② 留得青山在，不怕没柴烧。
- ③ 从此我更要奋斗，为了自己也为了千千万万和我同样在饥饿线上挣扎着的青年男女。
- ④ 人不犯我，我不犯人。

4.增补冠词

- ① 马是有益的动物。
- ② 决策是在现有的可选做法中做出的选择。

5. 增补介词

- ① 我们车站见吧。
- ② 午饭我从来什么都不吃。



③ 我们应当逐步消灭城乡差别。

6.增补谓语动词

① 你今天气色不太好。

② 这条河宽 50 米。

7.增补解释性词语

① 三个臭皮匠，顶个诸葛亮。

② 班门弄斧

8.增补原文无其词但有其意的词

① 要提倡顾全大局。

② 这真是俗话说说的，“旁观者清”。

二.省略

1. 省略原文中重复出现的名词

① 人们利用科学去了解自然，改造自然。

② 由此可见，市场经济本身是一个长期发展过程的产物，是生产方式和交换方式一系列变革的产物。



2. 省略原文中重复出现的动词

- ① 在英国人们不反对喝酒,但反对醉酒。
- ② 他们说即使他们不研究激光武器,别人也会研究的。

3. 汉语在内容上重复而不是形式上重复,亦可用省略法

- ① 她既能工画,又长袖善舞。
- ② 人们着装可能不拘礼仪,说话也可能很随便,表明他们很放松。

4. 省略表示具体意思的汉语动词

- ① 主席在出席会议之前还有很多工作要做。
- ② 科学需要人们为其付出巨大的努力和全身心的奉献。

5. 省略某些表达时态的词:汉语动词没有词形变化,表达时往往要靠增加汉语特有的时态助词,如表示完成状态的“曾”、“已经”、“过”、“了”,表进行状态的“在”、“正在”、“着”,表将来时的“将”、“就”、“要”、“会”等等,但英语动词的时态只需靠动词形式变化或加助动词来表达。因此翻译时往往可以省略汉语中某些表达时态的词。

- ① 中国今非昔比了。



② 你应该回顾一下你原来所在的位置, 以及还有哪些步骤没有完成。

6. 省略语气助词: 汉语有很多语气助词, 如“啊”、“吧”、“呢”、“呀”、“哪”、“哇”、“嘛”、“吗”、“啦”、“了”、“罢了”、“而已”等等, 而英语几乎没有, 所以在翻译时往往省略。

① 不要当真嘛! 我不过开个玩笑而已。

② 我们索性在这里过夜吧!

7. 省略承上启下的词

① 由于人手不够, 我们完成任务有很大困难。

② 斯蒂芬急于赶上班上的其他同学, 所以每天晚上都学到很晚。

8. 省略表示范畴的虚指词或复指词: 汉语里有一些名词, 如“任务”、“工作”、“情况”、“状态”、“问题”、“事业”、“关系”、“现象”、“局面”、“制度”等等通常有具体的所指, 自然应该直译, 但当它们用来表示范畴时, 则失去了具体含义, 一般可以省略不译。

① 不诚实的现象越来越普遍。

② 这些都是人民内部矛盾问题。 All this are contradictions among people.



翻译课时四 增补法和省略法答案

一. 增补

1. 增补泛指的主语的人称代词

(1) 增补主语

① Confucius said: "He who learns without thinking is lost. He who thinks without learning remains puzzled."

② He who makes no investigation has no right to speak.

(2) 增补复指的主语的人称代词

① When he was a student, he lived on only water and bread.

② The computer can provide correct data, but it may be an irrelevant number until judgement is pronounced.

(3) 增补作宾语的代词

① In their view, if a thing won't be computed and you can't drink it, smoke it or spend it, then it holds little value.

② The novel is based on the story of Song Jiang, a historical figure, who revolted against the feudal emperor with his companies. It is a book that has been loved by Chinese readers for hundreds of years.

2. 增补物主代词

① Hand your exercise, please.

② In my childhood, I learned a great deal about Africa.



3. 增补从属连词

- ① The magistrates are free to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden even to light lamps.
- ② As long as the green hills last, there will be wood to burn.
- ③ From now on, I'm going to redouble my efforts to struggle not only for myself, but also for thousands upon thousands of young men and women, who, like me, are on the brink of starvation.
- ④ We will not attack unless we are attacked.

4. 增补冠词

- ① A horse is a useful animal
- ② A decision is a choice made from among alternative courses of action that are available.

5. 增补介词

- ① Let's meet at the station.
- ② eat anything for lunch.
- ③ We should gradually eliminate the difference between town and country.

6. 增补谓语动词

- ① You don't look fine today.
- ② This river is 50 meters wide.



7. 增补解释性词语

- ① Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Zhuge Liang, the master mind.
- ② Showing off one's proficiency with the ax before Lu Ban, the master carpenter.

8. 增补原文无其词但有其意的词

- ① We should advocate the spirit of taking the whole situation into consideration.
- ② Just as the proverb goes, "The onlooker sees most of the game."

二. 省略

1. 省略原文中重复出现的名词

- ① People use science to understand and change nature.
- ② We see that the market economy is itself the product of a long course of development, of a series of revolutions in the modes of production and of exchange.

2. 省略原文中重复出现的动词

- ① Drinking alcohol is not frowned upon in Britain though getting drunk is.
- ② They argue that if they do not develop laser weapons, someone else will.



3. 汉语在内容上重复而不是形式上重复,亦可用省略法

- ① She was proficient both as a painter and as a dancer.
- ② People may dress and speak casually, which signals that they are relaxed.

4. 省略表示具体意思的汉语动词

- ① The chairman had a lot work to do before the meeting.
- ② Science demands great efforts and complete devotion of men.

5. 省略某些表达时态的词

- ① China is no longer what it was.
- ② You should review where you were and what steps were left for you to finish.

6. 省略语气助词

- ① Don't take it seriously! I'm just making fun.
- ② We might just as well stay here over night!

7. 省略承上启下的词

- ① Not having got enough hands, we had great difficulty in carrying out the task.
- ② Eager to catch up with his classmates, Steven stayed up late and studied every night.



8. 省略表示范畴的虚指词或复指词

- ① Dishonesty is becoming more and more widespread.
- ② All this are contradictions among people.



翻译课时五 语态转换法

1. 无标志词的汉语被动句译成英语的被动句

- ① 村子里很多房子都修缮的很漂亮。
- ② 佣人们经常不允许外出，也拿不到任何工钱。
- ③ 电脑模型可以用来演示细胞的工作方式。

2. 汉语无主句译成英语的被动句

- ① 必须立即采取有效措施消除沙尘暴。
- ② 现在还不知道机器人有一天是否能拥有像人一样的视力。
- ③ 对多数人而言，是经过至少六个月的认真计划才做出出国留学的决定的。

3. 汉语泛指人称主语句译成英语被动句：汉语在不需要或不能说出动作发出者时可以用“有人”、“人们”、“我们”等泛指代词作主语,而英语喜欢用被动语态。

- ① 有人看见一个贼闯进了那栋房子。
- ② 人们可能还不太了解，即使有了存储的脂肪，野生动物在冬天耗费的能量也比夏天少。



③ 曾有人说,失业不光带来经济压力,而且还导致极大的心理问题。

4. 汉语的“是…的”结构译成英语的被动句

① 这本书是鲁迅 1921 年写的。

② 知识产权的问题是在这一基础上提出来的。

③ 这些产品是中国制造的。

5. 汉语的某些主动句译为英语的被动句

① 我有理由接受他们关于地球形状的这种说法。

② 组织者宣布,所有工人都有权得到每小时 5 美元的报酬。

③ 一些人误以为人们喜欢积蓄能量,喜欢休息,喜欢多一事不如少一事。



翻译课时五 语态转换法答案

1. 无标志词的汉语被动句译成英语的被动句

- ① A lot of houses in the village have been beautifully restored.
- ② Often the servants are not allowed to go out, and they do not receive any payment.
- ③ Computer mode can be used to demonstrate the way that cells work.

2. 汉语无主句译成英语的被动句

- ① Effective measures must be taken immediately to eliminate sand storms.
- ② It is not yet known whether robots will one day have vision as good as human vision.
- ③ For the majority, the decision to study abroad is taken only after a period of at least six months of careful planning.

3. 汉语泛指人称主语句译成英语被动句

- ① A burglar was seen to break into the house.
- ② It is probably less well known that even with their stored fat, wild animals spend less energy to live in winter than in summer.
- ③ It has been observed that unemployment, quite aside from exerting financial pressure, brings enormous psychological troubles.



4. 汉语的“是…的”结构译成英语的被动句

- ① This book was written by Luxun in 1921.
- ② On such a basis has the question of intelligence property rights been raised.
- ③ These products were made in China.

5. 汉语的某些主动句译为英语的被动句

- ① I am justified in accepting their say-so about the shape of the earth.
- ② The organizer had declared that all the workers were entitled to \$5 per hour.
- ③ Some people are deceived into thinking that people like to store up energy, to rest and save themselves as much as possible.



翻译课时六 代词的处理及词类转译法

一、代词的处理

1. it作形式主语

(1) It is + 形容词 + that...

① 他将出席会议是无疑的。

② 我们努力学习是很重要的。

(2) It is + 名词 + that (a pity, an honor, a good thing, a fact, a surprise, a question, a shame)

① 你错过这个机会太可惜了。

② 事实上汉语已经被作为一门国际语言接受了。

(3) It seems/ appears/ looks that.....

① 他似乎什么事都知道了。

② 他好像病了。

2. it 作形式宾语: (feel/ find/ consider/ make/ regard/ think... it+ 形容词/名词+不定式)

① 和他共事我感觉很愉快。



② 她认为帮助我们是她的责任。

③ 这些所有的噪音不可能让我继续我的工作。

3. 强调句型 (It+ be+ 被强调成分+that/ who+其他成分)

① 他昨天是在公园见老朋友的。

② 正是皮特在期末考试中得了第一名。

③ 昨天午夜我才到家。

二、词类转译法

翻译既要忠实于原文,又要符合译文的表达习惯,而不能逐词硬译。有些时候需要适当改变一些词的词类,使译文通顺流畅,符合英语特点。

1. 汉语动词转换成英语的名词

(1) 汉语的动词转换成英语中由动词派生的名词

① 医生迅速到达,并非常仔细地检查了病人,因此病人很快就康复了。

② 过了几个晚上,在一次聚会上,她走过来央求我给他引荐一位魅力十足的男性。



(2) 汉语的动词转换成含有动作意义的英语名词

- ① 看见那棵大树,总让我想起童年。
- ② 人们对带薪休假的重视和大众娱乐服务的快速发展标志着人们对这一问题的日益关注。

(3) 汉语动词转译成英语加后缀-or 或-er 的名词

- ① 他能吃能睡。
- ② 成功的语言学习者善于猜测,能够寻找线索,形成自己的结论。

2. 汉语动词转译成英语介词

- ① 他们立即出动,追击敌人。
- ② 新一代领导人赞成市场经济,摒弃了一切关于经济帝国主义的想法。

3. 汉语的名词转译成英语的动词

- ① 骆驼的特点是能够几天不喝水。
- ② 随着比赛的进行,他成了他们胜利的象征,成了一切美德的化身。



4. 形容词与副词的互相转换

- ① 中朝两国人民一直保持着传统的友好关系。
- ② 在这期间，他受到了美国新闻界和政界极不公正的对待，由于他的观点，他受到了迫害。



翻译课时六 代词的处理及词类转译法答案

一、代词的处理

1. it作形式主语

(1) It is + 形容词 + that...

① It is quite certain that he will be at the meeting.

② It is very important that we (should) study hard.

(2) It is + 名词 + that

① It is a pity that you missed the opportunity.

② It is a fact that Chinese is being accepted as an international language.

(3) It seems/ appears/ looks that.....

① It seems that he has known everything.

② It appears that he is ill.

2. it 作形式宾语:

① I find it pleasant to work with him.

② She thinks it her duty to help us.

③ All these noises made me impossible to go on with the work.

3. 强调句型 (It+ be+被强调成分+that/ who+其他成分)

① It was in the park that he met an old friend yesterday.

② It was Peter who / that got the first place in the final exam.

③ It was at midnight that I got home yesterday.



二、词类转译法

1. 汉语动词转换成英语的名词

(1) 汉语的动词转换成英语中由动词派生的名词

① The doctor's extremely quick arrival and uncommonly careful examination of the patient brought about his very quick recovery.

② Several evenings later, she came up to me at a party, pressing for an introduction to a very impressive man.

(2) 汉语的动词转换成含有动作意义的英语名词

① The sight of the big tree always brings my childhood to my mind.

② The importance people attach to paid holidays and the rapid development of services for mass entertainment and recreation are signs of this increasing concern.

(3) 汉语动词转译成英语加后缀-or 或-er 的名词

① He is a good eater and sleeper.

② Successful language learners are good guessers who look for clues and form their conclusions.

2. 汉语动词转译成英语介词

① They set out immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

② The new leadership has abandoned all talk of economic imperialism in favor of market economy.



3. 汉语的名词转译成英语的动词

- ① The camel is characterized by an ability to go for days without water.
- ② As the match progressed, he would symbolize their victory and become the embodiment of all merits.

4. 形容词与副词的互相转换

- ① Traditionally, there have always been good relations between Chinese and Korean people.
- ② He was treated very shabbily by the U.S. press and officialdom during this period, victimized for his views.



翻译课时七

六级翻译分类词汇

一、历史、文化类

中华文明 Chinese civilization

文明摇篮 cradle of civilization

华夏祖先 the Chinese ancestors

秦始皇帝 First Emperor, Emperor Chin

皇太后 Empress Dowager

成吉思汗 Genghis Khan

汉高祖刘邦 founder of the Han Dynasty(206BC-220AD)

夏朝 the Xia Dynasty

明清两代 the Ming and Qing Dynasties

四川 Sichuan, Szechwan, Szechuan

陕西 Shaanxi

四大发明 the four great inventions of ancient China

火药 gunpowder

印刷术 printing

造纸术 paper-making

指南针 the compass

汉字 Chinese character

单音节 single syllable

四书 the Four Books

《书经》/《尚书》 The Book of History



《大学》 The Great Learning

《中庸》 The Doctrine of the Mean

《论语》 The Analects of Confucius

《孟子》 The Mencius

《春秋》 the Spring and Autumn Annals

《史记》 Historical Records

《诗经》 The Book of Songs; The Book of Odes

《易经》 I Ching; The Book of Changes

《礼记》 The Book of Rites

《孝经》 Book of Filial Piety

《孙子兵法》 The Art of War

《三字经》 The Three-Character Scripture; The Three-Word Chant

《三国演义》 Three Kingdoms

《红楼梦》 Dream of the Red Mansions

《西游记》 Journey to the West; Pilgrimage to the West

《山海经》 The Classic of Mountains and Rivers

《资治通鉴》 History as a Mirror; Comprehensive History Retold as a Mirror for

Rulers

《西厢记》 The Romance of West Chamber

《水浒传》 Heroes of the Marshes; Tales of the Water Margin

《聊斋志异》 Strange Tales of a Lonely Studio; Strange Tales from Make-Do

Studio



《围城》 Fortress Besieged

《阿 Q 正传》 The True Story of Ah Q

五言绝句 five-character quatrain

七言律诗 seven-character octave

八股文 eight-part essay; stereotyped writing

重要文化遗产 major cultural heritage

优秀民间艺术 outstanding folk arts

文物 cultural relic

书法 calligraphy

中国画 traditional Chinese painting

水墨画 Chinese brush painting; ink and wash painting

工笔 traditional Chinese realistic painting

中国结 Chinese knot

旗袍 Cheongsam

中山装 Chinese tunic suit

唐装 traditional Chinese garments(clothing); Tang suit

朝廷使者 royal court envoy

文人 men of letters

雅士 refined scholars

表演艺术 performing art

流行艺术 popular art; pop art

高雅艺术 high art



电影艺术 cinematographic art

踩高跷 stilt walk

哑剧 pantomime; mime

哑剧演员 pantomimist

戏剧小品 skit

马戏 circus show

单口相声 monologue comic talk; standup comedy

特技表演 stunt

相声 witty dialogue comedy; comic crosstalk

杂技 acrobatics

京韵大鼓 the traditional story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment

戏剧艺术 theatrical art

才子佳人 gifted scholars and beautiful ladies

滑稽短剧 skit

京剧人物脸谱 Peking Opera Mask

皮影戏 shadow play; leather-silhouette show

说书 story-telling

叠罗汉 make a human pyramid

折子戏 opera highlights

秦腔 Shaanxi opera

武术 martial art



功夫 kung fu

武术门派 styles or schools of martial art

习武健身 practice martial art for fitness

气功 qigong; deep breathing exercises

拳击 boxing

篆刻 seal cutting

工艺,手艺 workmanship; craftsmanship

卷轴 scroll

蜡染 batik

泥人 clay figure

漆画 lacquer painting

唐三彩 trio-colored glazed pottery of the tang Dynasty

景泰蓝 cloisonné

文房四宝 the four stationery treasures of the Chinese study—a writing brush, an ink stick, an ink stone and paper

民间传说 folklores

寓言 fable

传说 legend

神话 mythology

赋诗 inscribe a poem

对对联 matching an antithetical couplet

阳历 solar calendar



公历 Gregorian calendar

阴历 lunar calendar

天干 heavenly stem

地支 earthly branch

闰年 leap year

二十四节气 the twenty-four solar terms

十二生肖 the twelve Chinese zodiac signs

本命年 one's year of birth considered in relation to the 12 Terrestrial Branches

传统节日 traditional holidays

春节 the Spring Festival

元宵节 the Lantern Festival (15th day of the first lunar month)

清明节 the Tomb-sweeping Day (April the 5th)

端午节 the Dragon Boat Festival (5th of the fifth lunar month)

中秋节 the Mid-Autumn Day (15th of the eight lunar month)

重阳节 the Double Ninth Day; the Aged Day

古文明研究中心 Research Center for Ancient Civilizations

中外学者 Chinese and overseas scholars

考古学家 archaeologists

人类学家 anthropologist

历史学家 historian

地理学家 geographer



二、经济类

不景气 slump

牛市 bull market

第一产业(农业) agriculture (primary industry)

第二产业(工业) manufacturing industry (secondary industry)

第三产业(服务业) service industry (tertiary industry)

主要经济指标 major economic indicators

国内生产总值 GDP gross domestic product

国民生产总值 GNP gross national product

人均国内生产总值 GDP per capita

宏观经济 macro economy

扩大内需 expand domestic demand

长期国债 long-term treasury bonds

改善居民心理预期 inspire the general public's confidence in the future needs

支付国债利息 to service treasury bonds

财政赤字和债务 deficits and the national debt

按不变价格计算 calculate at constant price

按可比价格计算 calculate at comparable price

开办人民币业务 engage in Renminbi(RMB)business

分期付款 pay by installment

抵押贷款 collateral loans

住房抵押贷款 residential mortgage loan



计划经济 planned economy

指令性计划 mandatory plan

技术密集型 technology intensive

大规模生产 mass production

经济林 cash tree

配套政策 supporting policies

中国银行 Bank of China

中国人民银行(中央银行) The People's Bank of China(central bank)

四大国有商业银行 4 major state-owned commercial banks

中国工商银行 Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

中国建设银行 Construction Bank of China

中国农业银行 Agricultural Bank of China

招商银行 China Merchants Bank

疲软股票 soft stock

实际增长率 growth rate in real terms

年均增长率 average growth rate per annum

投资回报率 rate of return on investment

外贸进出口总额 total foreign trade value

实际利用外资 incoming overseas capital(investment)in place

消费价格指数 consumer price index (CPI)

零售价格指数 retail price index(RPI)

生活费用 income available for living expenses



扣除物价因素 in real terms; on inflation-adjusted basis

居民储蓄存款 residents' bank savings deposit

片面追求发展速度 excessive pursuit of growth

泡沫经济 bubble economy

经济过热 overheating of economy

通货膨胀 inflation

实体经济 the real economy

经济规律 laws of economics

市场调节 market regulation

优化资源配置 optimize allocation of resources

规模经营优势 advantage of economies of scale

劳动密集型 labor intensive

市场风险 market risk

收紧银根 tighten up monetary policy

适度从紧的财政政策 moderately tight fiscal policy

信用紧缩 credit crunch

启动民间投资 attract investment from the private sector

适销对路的产品 the right products; readily marketable products

国有企业 state-owned enterprises(SOEs)

集体企业 collectively-owned(partnership)enterprises

私营企业 private businesses

民营企业 privately-run businesses



中小企业 small-and-medium-sized enterprises

存款保证金 guaranty money for deposits

货币回笼 withdrawal of currency from circulation

进一步规范和发展证券市场 further standardize and develop the securities market

完善股票发行上市制度 improve the system for IPO and listing on stock markets

中国证监会 China Securities Regulatory Commission(CSRC)

深圳证券交易所 Shenzhen Stock Exchange

上海证券交易所 Shanghai Stock Exchange

综合指数 composite index

纳斯达克(高技术企业板) NASDAQ(National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation)

主板市场 the main board

通货紧缩 deflation

与世界经济的联系将更加紧密 be more closely linked to the world economy

法律法规体系还不够健全 The regulatory and legal system is not well established

经济管理体制 the economic management system

立足中国国情 proceed from national conditions in China

发挥自身优势 bring our advantages into play

扬长避短,趋利避害 foster strengths and circumvent weaknesses

迎接经济全球化的挑战 rise to the challenge of economic globalization



瓶颈制约 bottleneck constraints

深化改革 intensify reform; deepen one's commitment to reform

配套改革 supporting (concomitant) reforms

配套资金 counterpart funds; local funding

提高经济效益 improve economic performance; increase economic returns

讲求社会效益 value contribution to society; pay attention to social effect

加速国民经济信息化 develop information-based economy; accelerate IT application in economy

拉动经济增长 fuel economic growth

朝阳产业 sunrise industry

充分发挥货币政策的作用 give full play to the role of monetary policy

实施积极的财政政策 follow a pro-active fiscal policy

信息经济 IT economy

外向型经济 export-oriented economy

信息时代 information age

全球化 globalization (全球性 globality)

信誉风险 reputational risk

资不抵债 insolvency; be insolvent

亚洲金融危机 Asian financial crisis(1997-1998)

投资(贷款)组合 investment(loan)portfolio

外汇储备充足 sufficient foreign exchange reserves

中国金融业问题 problems with financial sector in China



不良贷款 non-performing loans

风险意识 consciousness of risk prevention

自动存取机 a banding machine

存款 deposit

信用卡 credit card

透支 overdraft; overdraw

兑现 to cash

支票 check

银行家 banker

行长 president (of a bank)

投资 investment

储蓄银行 savings bank

坏账 bad debts

经济周期 economic cycle

结余 surplus

游资 idle capital

经济繁荣 economic boom

经济衰退 economic recession

经济萧条 economic depression

经济危机 economic crisis

经济复苏 economic recovery

通货收缩 deflation



货币贬值 devaluation

货币增值 revaluation

国际收支 international balance of payment

顺差 favorable balance

逆差 adverse balance

硬通货 hard currency

软通货 soft currency

国际货币制度 international monetary system

货币购买力 the purchasing power of money

货币流通量 money in circulation

纸币发行量 note issue

国家预算 national budget

公债 public bond

股票 stock, share

债券 debenture

国库券 treasury bill

债务链 debt chain

外汇储备 foreign currency(exchange)reserve

外汇波动 foreign exchange fluctuation

外汇危机 foreign exchange crisis

黄金储备 gold reserve

金融市场 money(financial)market



股票交易所 stock exchange

经纪人 broker

股票,股权 share; equity; stock

国库券,政府债券 treasury; government bond

市值 market capitalization

机构投资者 institutional investor

证券 securities

资本市场 capital market

流通性 liquidity

路演 road show

评级机构 rating agency

信用交易 credit trading

债券 bond; debenture; debts

企业债券 corporate bond

红利,股息 dividend

个人投资者,散户 retail/private investor

三、社会类

安居工程 housing project for low-income families

安居小区 a neighborhood for low-income families

保障妇女就业权利 to guarantee women's right to employment

城镇居民最低生活保障 guarantee of subsistence allowances for urban residents



城镇社会保障体系 the social security system in urban areas

城镇职工基本医疗保险制度 the basic medical insurance system for urban employees

大家庭 extended family

待业人员 job seekers

大专文凭 associate degree(conferred to junior college students)

待遇优厚的工作 a well-paid job

单亲家庭 single parent family

定向培训 training for specific posts

独生子女 the only child

反对迷信 be against superstition

工伤保险制度 the on-job injury insurance system

工资收入分配制度 the wage and income distribution system

关心老龄人 care for senior citizens

贵族学校 exclusive school(美);select school(英)

国企下岗职工基本生活保障 guarantee of basic cost of living allowances for workers laid off from state-owned enterprises

过紧日子 tighten one's belt

过温饱生活 live a life at a subsistent level

基本养老金 basic pensions

加强计划生育工作 further improve family planning

加强舆论监督 ensure that the correct orientation is maintained in public



opinion

家庭美德 family virtues

建立新型的劳动关系 to establish a new type of labor relations

建设一个富强、民主、文明的国家 build a prosperous, strong, democratic and culturally advanced country

戒毒所 drug rehabilitation center

扩大就业和再就业 to expand employment and reemployment

劳动保障监察制度 the labor security supervision system

劳动标准体系 labor standard system

劳动争议处理体制 the system of handling labor disputes

面临困境 face adverse conditions

培养创新精神和实践能力 develop practical abilities and a spirit of innovation

破案率 rate of solved criminal cases

强制性普及方案 universally compulsory program

人口出生率 birth rate

人口老龄化 aging of population

人口增长的高峰期 baby boom

人民生活水平 quality of life; the living standards

弱势群体 disadvantaged groups

扫除青壮年文盲 eliminate illiteracy among young and middle-aged people

伤残保险 disability insurance

社会保障 social security



社会公德 social morality

社会互助制度 the social mutual help system

生活待遇 material amenities

生活费收入 income available for cost of living

生活费用 cost of living; income maintenance; subsistence cost

生育保险制度 the childbirth insurance system

失学儿童 dropouts

失业保险 unemployment insurance

失业保险制度 the unemployment insurance system

失业率 rate of unemployment

退休基金 pension fund

脱贫 lift off poverty; cast off poverty

小家庭 nuclear family

小康生活 be moderately better off

养老保险 retirement insurance

医疗保险 medical insurance

招生就业指导 enrolment and vocation guidance

政府主导计划 government-sponsored programs

职业道德 ethics of profession

自然增长率 natural growth rate

最低生活保障制度 the minimum living standard security system



英语六级写作导学

一、考试概述

作文题的提示形式包括提纲、情景、图画或图表等，每次考试采用其中的一种形式。要求考生根据所规定的题目及所给出的提示写出一篇短文，长度不少于 150 词。写作部分的分值比例为 15%。考试时间 30 分钟。

测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例
写作	短文写作	1 题	15%

二、评分方法

四级和六级的作文评分均采用整体印象评分方式。作文满分为 15 分，分为 5 个档次：14 分档（13-15 分）、11 分档（10-12 分）、8 分档（7-9 分）、5 分档（4-6 分）和 2 分档（1-3 分）。四级和六级采用相同的档次描述。每次阅卷时参照档次描述分别确定当次考试四级和六级各档次的评分样卷。阅卷员经过培训后参照评分样卷对考生的作文答卷进行评分。

三、评分标准

四级和六级的写作测试难度不同，考核要求不同。相同档次的四级评分样卷和六级评分样卷具有级别上的差异。各档次描述如下：



档次	档次描述
14 分档	切题。表达思想清楚,文字通顺、连贯,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。
11 分档	切题。表达思想清楚,文字连贯,但有少量语言错误。
8 分档	基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚,文字勉强连贯,语言错误相当多,其中有一些是严重错误。
5 分档	基本切题。表达思想不清楚,连贯性差,有较多的严重语言错误。
2 分档	条理不清,思路紊乱,语言支离破碎,或大部分句子均有错误,且多数为严重错误。

四、写作课程安排

课时	内容
一	对立观点型
二	解决问题型
三	谚语警句型
四	图表图画型
五	书信应用型



课时一 功能段（一）：对立观点型

一、第一段框架构造

1. 首句：引出话题

（1）不容否认：

There is no denying the fact that..... / There's no doubt in saying that..... /

There's no exaggeration in saying that...../ It is undeniable that.....

（2）众所周知：

It's known to us all that...../ It's universally acknowledged that...../ It's commonly agreed that...../ It's widely believed that.....

（3）明显的、可想而知的

It's conceivable that...../ It's obvious that..... / It's apparent that...../ It's unquestionable that.....

（4）成为热烈讨论的话题：

sth has been a hotly debated topic. / sth (has been) a heated discussion/ sth. has been brought into public focus. / There has been much controversy over the issue of.....

（5）成为流行趋势: a popular / prevailing trend 变得越来越流行: gain increasing popularity

（6）引起广泛关注: draws / arouses wide public focus / attention

例1: On TV Programs of Dating

①There is no denying the fact that_____



.
②Recently, it is undeniable that _____

.
③Recently, it is universally acknowledged that _____

.
2. 次句：人们对此看法不一

People's opinions differ sharply on this issue. / People rarely reach an absolute consensus on such a controversial issue. / Attitudes towards the issue differ from person to person.

3. 第三句

Some hold the positive view. To begin with, they argue that..... Furthermore, they (also) claim / say that..... Last but not least, they deem that...../ they are in favor of.....

***对立观点中的三点论：**

首先：To begin with/ In the first place/ Initially/ First and foremost

其次：Furthermore/ In the second place/What's more/Moreover

最后：Last but not least/In addition/Finally

两点论：On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ... For one thing..., For another...

***我认为**I argue/claim/maintain/say/deem/think/believe + that/ hold the view/opinion



+that/take the attitude/ harbor the idea/ point out + that

例2: On TV Programs of Dating

Some hold the positive view. First and foremost, they believe that _____

_____.

Furthermore, they also claim that _____

_____.

例3: Should Firecrackers Be Banned?

Some hold the positive view. To begin with, they argue that _____

_____.

Furthermore, they also claim that _____

_____.

Those who are in favor of _____ claim that _____

_____.

They also argue

that _____

_____.

.

二、第二段框架构造

(1) Others, however, hold the opposite view / have different opinions. First and



foremost, they maintain that..... (2) What's more, they also argue that..... (3)

Finally, they claim that.....

例4: On TV Programs of Dating

Others, however, have different opinions. To begin with, they consider_____

What's more,

三、第三段框架构造

1. 第一类: 两手抓, 从两个点总结归纳, 提出看法

① Personally, I believe that we should not go to extremes.

② As far as I am concerned/ From my own perspective, all the above opinions make sense. / there are probably some truths in both arguments. / there is truth in the arguments of these two parts.

③ Here I would like to have a balanced view. Here I would like to take a more balanced position.

一方面, 肯定 A On the one hand, ... / For one thing...

一方面, 也肯定 B On the other hand, ... / For another...



例 5: Should Firecrackers Be Banned?

Personally, I believe that we should not go to extremes. On the one hand,

on the other hand,

. In addition,

1

2. 一边倒：从一个点总结归纳,提出看法

① Taking into consideration of both sides / Taking both sides of the issue into consideration, I tend to favor/side with /support the latter/former view.

② Weighing the arguments of both sides, I am inclined to agree with the latter.

③ Both sides have something right. But from my point of view, it is suggested that the advantages of _____ outweigh its disadvantages.

例6: On TV Programs of Dating

Taking into consideration of both sides, I tend to favor/side with/support the former view. In my personal opinion,

1



课时一 功能段（一）：对立观点型答案

例1

There is no denying the fact that TV Programs of Dating has been a hotly debated topic in China, which draws wide public attention. / Recently, it is undeniable that there has been much controversy over the issue of TV programs of dating, which arouses wide public concern. / Recently, it is universally acknowledged that the issue of TV programs of dating has been brought into public focus.

例2

Some hold the positive view. First and foremost, they believe that it has provided an open platform for the young people to get access to know different kinds of girls or boys. Furthermore, they also claim that TV program of Dating gives them a chance to show up and pursue their beloved ones.

例3

Some hold the positive view. To begin with, they argue that it is an ancient Chinese custom which should be preserved. Furthermore, they also claim that firecrackers make festivals and holiday occasions more colorful and entertaining for both adults and children. Without firecrackers, festivals would become dull and cheerless. / Those who are in favor of setting off firecrackers claim that it is an ancient Chinese custom that should be preserved. They also argue that firecrackers make festivals and holiday occasions more colorful and entertaining for both adults



and children. Without firecrackers, festivals would become cold and cheerless.

例4

Others, however, have different opinions. To begin with, they consider dating or pursuing love is a private thing, which shouldn't be carried out in public. What's more, it has a bad influence on the young people, because sometimes the guests on TV dating programs show many bad morals, like attaching much importance to appearance or wealth.

例5

Personally, I believe that we should not go to extremes. On the one hand, we should preserve the old custom of setting off firecrackers; on the other hand, we should make it harmless. This can be done by banning firecrackers from public places. In addition, the setting off of firecrackers should be restricted to festival days.

例6

Taking into consideration of both sides, I tend to favor/side with/support the former view. In my personal opinion, TV dating should not be prohibited. As long as this kind of programs are guided and supervised properly, they will function well in providing chances for the single and entertainment for the audience.



课时二 功能段（二）：解决问题型

一、第一段框架构造

1. 首句：引出话题

(1) 不容否认：

There is no denying the fact that.../ No one can have failed to notice that...

(2) 某事成为一个显著的问题：

Sth has become a grave/marked problem with which sb. is/ are confronted with.

Sth is/ are becoming increasingly grave/ serious in our current society.

2. 举例说明：两种写法

(1) 写法1: Taking a look around, we can find examples too numerous to list/ to many to enumerate.

例1 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese

No one can have failed to notice the fact that_____.

Taking a look around, we can find examples too many to enumerate:

_____.

(2) 写法2: Reports are often heard upon...The most striking instances /ones might be that...

例2 Topic: Food Safety

Reports are often heard

upon_____.

The most striking instances might



be _____

.

3.再次强调中心（可有可无）

Actually, the problem has become so widespread that it has severely affected sb's life and hindered the development of...

例3 Topic: College Students' Mental Health

There is no denying the fact that

_____（背景交代）. Taking a look around, we can find examples too numerous to list. The most striking ones might be that

_____. Typical examples include _____（举例论证）.

二、第二段框架构造（原因分析段）

1.中心句：有很多原因导致/来解释这个现象/问题，但主要有以下几个原因：

（1）A number of factors can account for this/such social phenomenon/issue, but the following might be/ are the most critical ones.

（2）There are several reasons for this social phenomenon/issue, but in general, they come down to three major ones.



(3) A variety of factors contribute to this social phenomenon/issue, but...might be the leading reasons.

2. 解释具体原因:

(1) To begin with, ... Furthermore, ... Last but not least, ...

(2) For one thing ...For another .../ On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ...

例4 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese

_____. For one thing, _____

_____. For another,

三、第三段框架构造（后果描述段）

(一) 写法1: The problem mentioned above is bound to/is sure to generate severe/unfavorable consequences if we keep turning a blind eye to /continue to losing sight of it. In the first place... what is worse...

例5 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese.

The problem mentioned above is bound to generate severe/unfavorable consequences if we keep turning a blind eye to it. In the first place,

_____.



What's worse,

_____.

写法2:

As a result, ... / Consequently, ...

Meanwhile, ... / At the same time, ...

例6 Topic: Say No to Pirated Products

As a result, _____.

_____. Meanwhile, _____

_____.

四、第四段框架构造

1.中心句:

(1) To cope with the problem, effective and immediate measures are supposed to be taken into serious account/consideration.

(2) In view of / Considering / In terms of / Given the seriousness of the issue, effective measures/steps must be taken before things get worse.

2.提出具体建议措施:

(1) First and foremost, ... Moreover, ... In addition, ...

(2) For one thing ... For another...

(3) In the first place ... In the second place ...

3.总结与展望: (结尾加分亮点)



(1) Only with these measures taken can we expect a bright/promising future (of this nation).

(2) With these measures taken, it is reasonable for us to believe that the problem will be solved in the near future.

例7 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese.

In view of _____, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. In the first place, _____.

In the second place, _____.

Only with these measures taken can we expect _____.

五、*具体建议措施（供参考）：

1.政府：

（1）制定法律法规

It is high time that relevant laws and regulations were/ should be worked out/established and rigidly enforced/implemented by authorities to limit (限制) / ban (禁止) ...

The government should pay more attention to the establishment of relevant laws and regulations, which can be used to standardize people's behavior.

（2）加强管制，处罚违规者



The government should strengthen control and severely punish those who break the law.

2. 学校: 加强.....的教育

It is essential that the school attach more importance to the teaching of ...

Lectures on..... should be frequently given to students to prevent problems from happening/ to foster sb' interests on...

3. 个人: 提高.....意识

It is also essential that a deep-going, widespread and ever-lasting campaign should be launched to enhance people's awareness of

例8 Topic: Fire Accidents in Big Cities

In view of the seriousness of this problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. First and foremost, it is essential that

_____. Furthermore, _____
_____.
.

Only with these measures taken can we expect a promising future of this nation.

例9 Topic: College Students' Job Hunting

In view of the seriousness of the problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. For one thing,

_____. For another _____



_____.

With these measures taken, we have reasons to believe that the problem can be solved in the near future.

例10 Topic: College Students' Mental Health

In view of the seriousness of the situation, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. Therefore, _____

_____.
First and foremost, _____
_____. Secondly,

_____.
Besides,

_____.
Only with these measures taken can we expect sound growth of college students. (展望)



课时二 功能段（二）：解决问题型答案

例1 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese

No one can have failed to notice the fact that a number of students paying little attention to the study of Chinese nowadays. Taking a look around, we can find examples too many to enumerate: some play truant from Chinese classes, some read few Chinese classics and some rarely write articles in Chinese.

例2 Topic: food safety

Reports are often heard upon food products of bad quality. The most striking instances might be the San Lu milk powder, swill-cooked dirty oil and the so-called “lean meat powder”.

例3 Topic: College Students' Mental Health

There is no denying the fact that mental health is of great importance to college students. Nowadays, many students in college suffer from mental illness, which



severely affects their life and study. (背景交代) Taking a look around, we can find examples too numerous to list. The most striking ones might be that some students committed suicide or murdered their roommates. Typical examples include the case of Ma Jiajue and that of a girl stabbing her schoolmates. (举例论证)

例4 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese

A number of factors can account for such phenomenon, but the following might be the critical ones. For one thing, the craze for learning English, to some degree, affect students' passion for the study of their native language. For another, the increasing emphasis on some so-called "practical subjects" closely related to job hunting also cut into students' time and energy spent on the study of Chinese.

例5 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese.

The problem mentioned above is bound to generate severe/unfavorable consequences if we keep turning a blind eye to it. In the first place, students' weakness in Chinese would give rise to their ignorance of Chinese culture. What's worse, their problems with Chinese would also hamper their study of other subjects.

例6 Topic: Say No to Pirated Products

As a result, intellectual property rights are severely infringed upon. Honest producers will lose the motivation to develop new products. Meanwhile, pirated products are often of low quality, thus damaging the interest of buyers.



例7 Topic: Due Attention Should Be Given to the Study of Chinese.

In view of the seriousness of the problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. In the first place, it is essential that the school attach more importance to the teaching of Chinese. In the second place, students should enhance their awareness of the importance of mastering their mother tongue. Only with these measures taken can we expect the all-sided development of students.

例8 Topic: Fire Accidents in Big Cities

In view of the seriousness of this problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. First and foremost, it is essential that laws and regulations be worked out and enforced to ban behaviors leading to fires. Furthermore, the public should enhance their awareness of preventing fires and protecting themselves. Only with these measures taken can we expect a promising future of this nation.

例9 Topic: College Students' Job Hunting

In view of the seriousness of the problem, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. For one thing, it is essential that the government create more job opportunities by all means. For another, graduates should change their attitude towards employment and go to work in small cities and the country. With these measures taken, we have reasons to believe that the problem can be solved in



the near future.

例10 Topic: College Students' Mental Health

In view of the seriousness of the situation, effective measures must be taken before things get worse. Therefore, due attention has to be paid by colleges to students' mental health. First and foremost, lectures on psychological health should be frequently given to students to prevent problems from happening. Secondly, psychological clinics should be set up to provide troubled students with timely help. As to students, we should keep the channel of communication open among ourselves and between us and our teachers and parents. Besides, in case of mental illness, we should not hesitate to go to psychological counselors for help. Only with these measures taken can we expect sound growth of college students.



课时三 功能段（三）：谚语警句型

一、谚语警句类作文功能段模板1

The well-known proverb _____ has long been accepted by all of us. It tells us that _____... Let's take _____ as an example _____...

Another good case in point is _____...

Judging from the examples given above, we may safely come to the conclusion that _____... So why not...

例1 Comment on the saying "Practice makes perfect".

二、谚语警句类作文功能段模板2

As an old saying goes: _____. For us college students, it has an increasingly important significance: _____. (解释含义) The following reasons can account for this issue.

In the first place, there is no doubt that _____. Based on big data, most of _____ admitted that _____. Moreover, no one can deny that _____. Where there is / are _____, there is / are _____. Last but not least, I firmly believe that _____

_____. The more responsibilities you have, the more repay you will get. (越...越...)

In conclusion, _____. If we spare no efforts to _____, the future of _____ will be both hopeful and rosy.



例2 Comment on the saying “Respect others and you will be respected”.

课时三 功能段（三）：谚语警句型答案

例1 Comment on the saying “Practice makes perfect”.

The well-known proverb “Practice makes perfect” has long been accepted by all of us. It tells us that we have to practice again and again whenever we want to be an expert in a special field. Let’s take English study as an example. If you want to enlarge your vocabulary, you have to understand English words in the context and then learn them by heart. It is also true with English writing. Listening to teachers attentively in class and reciting sample articles are necessary. You should practice writing every week and then ask teachers to go over it.

Another good case in point is skating. Nobody is born a good skater, and one can only become a skilled skater after countless falls and injuries. Every Chinese was excited when Yang Yang won the first Olympic gold medal in Salt Lake City, but who knew what difficulties and hardships the girl had been through?

Judging from the examples given above, we may safely come to the conclusion that practice makes perfect. So why not put what you are learning into practice? I am sure you will become experienced and skillful if you keep on doing it.

例2 Comment on the saying “Respect others and you will be respected”.

As an old saying goes: Respect others and you will be respected. For us college students, it has an increasingly important significance: a good manner is needed when dealing with people. The following reasons can account for this issue. In the



first place, there is no doubt that politeness is important to one's success (We cannot divorce from the reality that politeness plays a crucial role in one's success.). Based on big data, most successful social elites admitted that they've spent 2/3 of their time in handling with people. Moreover, no one can deny that courtesy makes us stronger. Where there is good manner, there is respect. Last but not least, I firmly believe that respect should be mutual. The more polite you are, the more respect you will get.

In conclusion, respecting others is essential to one's success. If we spare no efforts to cultivate a good manner, the future of life will be both promising and rosy.



课时四 功能段（四）：图表图画型

一、第一段框架构造：图表描述段

The chart gives us an overall picture of the _____（主题）. As can be clearly seen from it, _____（年份区间）has witnessed a dramatic _____（上升或下降范围） in _____（上升或下降的对象）. As a result, one obvious change is that _____（带来的结果）.

二、第二段框架构造：说明原因段

The reason for this phenomenon can be listed as follows. One is that _____. Another important reason lies in _____. Obviously _____（主题）incurs a lot of disturbing effects. What's worse, you can easily find numerous cases of that. Therefore, it is high time we took feasible actions to _____（采取措施的内容）. As for _____, they should effectively enforce _____. Meanwhile, _____（其他主体）should obtain the sense of _____.

三、第三段框架构造：说明方法段（观点总结段）

It is imperative for us to take drastic measures to put an end to _____. If we cannot take useful means, we may not control this trend, and some undesired result may come out unexpectedly, so what we should do

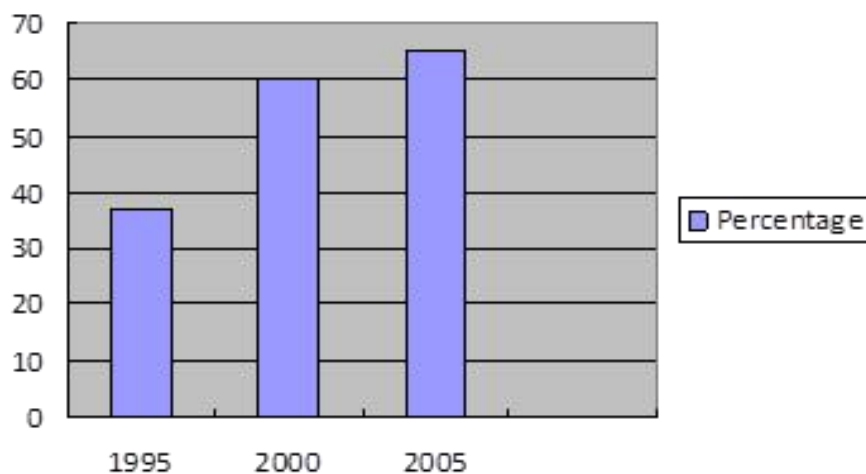


is _____. I believe _____.

例1**题目: Studying abroad**

You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given below.

- 1) 图所示为1995年、2000年、2005年中国学生出国留学的比例。
- 2) 说明发生这些变化的原因
- 3) 我对此事的看法

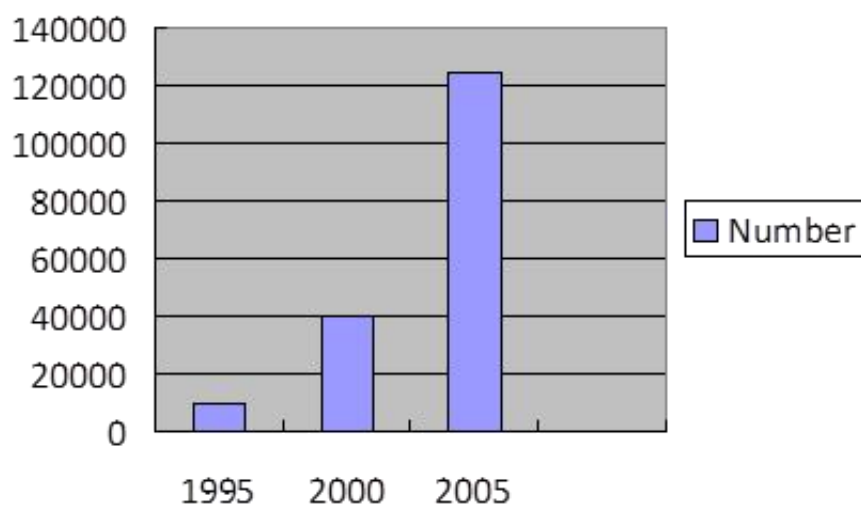


例2

题目: Travelling abroad

You should write at least 150 words, and base your composition on the outline given below.

- 1) 近十年来某城市越来越多的人选择出国旅游
- 2) 出现这种现象的原因
- 3) 这种现象可能产生的影响



课时四 功能段（四）：图表图画型答案

例1

The chart gives us an overall picture of the trend of studying abroad. As can be clearly seen from it, the year from 1995 to 2005 has witnessed a dramatic increase jumping from 37% to over 60 % in the number of students who choose to study abroad. As a result, one obvious change is that many excellent students lose interest in studying at universities at home.

The reason for this phenomenon can be listed as follows. One is that the universities overseas can provide better facilities for their study. Another important reason lies in their consideration for future. Obviously studying abroad incurs a lot of disturbing effects. What's worse, you can easily find numerous cases of that. Therefore, it is high time we took feasible actions to attract those who are talented to study at domestic universities. As for these universities, they should effectively enforce their teaching quality and facilities to guarantee the first-class education. Meanwhile, government should obtain the sense of responsibility.

It is imperative for us to take drastic measures to put an end to the rising trend of studying abroad. If we cannot take useful means, we may not control this trend, and some undesired result may come out unexpectedly, so what we should do is to strengthen the competitiveness of our universities. I believe more students will choose to study at domestic universities at that time.



例2

The chart gives us an overall picture of the trend of travelling abroad. As can be clearly seen from it, the year from 1995 to 2005 has witnessed a dramatic increase jumping from less than 20,000 to more than 120,000 in the number of people who travel abroad. As a result, one obvious change is that more and more people choose to spend their holiday travelling a foreign country, and the service quality of different travelling agencies is uneven.

The reasons for this phenomenon can be listed as follows. One is that more and more people become better off. Another important reason lies in the cause that individuals today are encouraged to go outside to widen their horizon and to face the real world of globalization. Obviously, more and more complaint about the service for travelling abroad incurs a lot of disturbing effects. What's worse, you can easily find numerous cases of that. Therefore, it is high time we took feasible actions to solve this problem. As for the travelling agencies, they should effectively enforce the management to satisfy the customer's requirement. Meanwhile, the travelers should obtain the sense of making sure of every term of the contract and their rights.

It is imperative for us to take drastic measures to put an end to the problem. If we cannot take useful means, we may not control this trend, and some undesired results may come out unexpectedly, so what we should do is to be more cautious when signing the contract. I believe the trend encouragingly and inevitably facilitates the cultural exchange between ours and the rest of the world.



课时五 功能段（五）：书信应用型

一、第一段框架构造：引入/说明写信原委【给出主题】

- ① I'm writing in response to...
- ② I'm writing at the suggestion of a friend who...
- ③ I'm writing to offer my opinions on.../ to apologize for.../ to complain about.../
to apply for/ to recommend to...
- ④ I would like to apply for ... (a job/ a position in your corporation)
- ⑤ I'm interested in...
- ⑥ I'm very glad/ pleased to know that...
- ⑦ knowing that...

二、第二段框架构造：此段为信的主体，有关建议、劝说、说明、申请、投诉、介绍、讨论、叙述、致谢、致歉

1. 此段要以“我”的口吻表述，因此要多用“I'm afraid, I would like to, I was pleased, I shall be glad, I expect, I wonder, I hope, I suggest/ propose/ advise/ want/ enjoy/guess/believe”等用语。或用些被动句式如：“We/ You are (It's) supposed/ assumed that...”。另外一个常用代词是写信对象“you”，例如：as you will notice, as you know...

三、第三段框架构造：此段表达愿望、希冀，进一步要求，祝愿...

- ① I'm looking forward to your early reply / learning from you/ your comments at your earliest convenience.



- ② Would you please let me know whether or not you would be willing to... I can be reached by phone /e-mail at...
- ③ I would be grateful if you could give me a favorable consideration of my application for a scholarship/ M.A degree/ the job...
- ④ I hope you will / I shall appreciate it if you could give any application due consideration/ consider
- ⑤ Please let me know if you need any further information.
- ⑥ I enclose... (certificates in duplicates). Enclosed are my resume and two reference letters... / documents
- ⑦ With my best/ kind regards/ wishes to you.

【建议信功能段】

_____ (标题)

Date

Dear _____ (称呼)

I am delighted to learn that _____ (写信的原因). It _____
_____ (引出作者的建议).

In my opinion, _____. On the one hand, _____
(提出建议的理由一). On the other hand, _____
(建议的理由二). As to the _____ (具体到
某一方面), I suggest _____ (建议内容).
If (供被建议人选择的条件) _____. It is



unnecessary for you to _____ (建议内容的另一方面) .

In addition, _____ (其它的建议) . I am sure

_____ (对建议内容的评价) . Please inform

me _____ (对建议内容所做出的承诺) . I am looking

forward to _____ (表达个人的愿望) .

Sincerely yours,

(Signature)

例1 【01年6月真题】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter. Suppose you are Zhang Ying. Write a letter to Xiao Wang, a schoolmate of yours who is going to visit you during the week-long holiday. You should write at least 120 words according to the suggestions given below in Chinese.*

1. 表示欢迎
2. 提出对度假安排的建议
3. 提醒应注意的事项

A Letter to a Schoolmate

June 23rd, 2001

Dear Xiao Wang,



Sincerely Yours,

Zhang Ying

【批评、抱怨、投诉信功能段】

Dear _____ (称呼),

My name is _____. I am _____ (表明写信人身份). I venture to write you a letter about

_____ (表达抱怨的内容).

The focus of the complaint is the _____

_____ (提出抱怨内容的核心点). For one thing, _____ (抱怨内容的一方面). For another, _____ (抱怨内容的另一方面). Besides, _____ (抱怨内容的第三方面).

All in all, _____ (总结说明所抱怨现象或事物还有很大改进空间). I do hope

_____ (表达本人的愿望).

Sincerely yours,

(Signature)



例2 【02年1月真题】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a letter to the school's president on canteen service. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.*

假设你是李明, 请你就本校食堂的状况给校长写一封信, 内容应涉及食堂的饭菜质量、价格、环境、服务等, 可以是表扬, 可以是批评建议, 也可以兼而有之。

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

Jan. 6th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

Sincerely yours,

Li



课时五 功能段（五）：书信应用型答案

例1 【01年6月真题】

A Letter to a Schoolmate

June 23rd, 2001

Dear Xiao Wang,

I am delighted to learn that you will visit me for a week during these national days. It has been several years since we departed last time, and I am looking forward to your visit.

In my opinion, Nanjing is your best choice for this holiday. On the one hand, there are many places of interest and historical sites in Nanjing. On the other hand, Nanjing is a cultural center with various artistic and musical performances. As to the famous sites, I suggest that you should visit the Confucius Temple and Dr. Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum. If you are interested in parks, the Xuanwu Lake Park will be your best choice. It is not necessary for you to bring anything except your sweaters since it is a little chill in the evening. In addition, as there will be many people at the railway station, you should not leave your belongings unattended!

I am sure you will enjoy your visit in Nanjing. Please inform me once you have made your decision.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely Yours,

Zhang Ying



例2 【02年1月真题】

A Letter to the University President about the Canteen Service on Campus

Jan. 6th, 2002

Dear Mr. President,

My name is Li Ming. I am a junior student of the civil engineering school in this university. I venture to write you a letter about the canteen service on campus, which has given rise to many complaints among students. The focus of the complaint is the poor quality of the food. For one thing, the rice is very hard, the steamed breads are usually sold cold and vegetables are often overcooked. For another, the prices of the foods are surprisingly high. Honestly speaking, the dining environment has been improved since last year. But there are still not enough space and seats for us to have our meals there. Besides, the attitude of the canteen staffs is not hospitable at all. All in all, there is still much room for improvement. I do hope we will not suffer another year. Thank you for your time and kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Li



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