

2024年6月六级真题（第三套）

答案解析-由学姐制作-仅供参考

Part I Writing

题目回顾：

Nowadays cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development.

写作思路：

- 开篇：**直接抄写给定句子，点明自主学习能力在个人发展中的重要性日益凸显。
- 主体：**可从自主学习对终身学习的影响（适应快速变化的世界）、对批判性思维的培养（独立思考、解决问题）、对个人成长的意义（自我管理、责任感）等角度展开，结合具体例子或个人经历。
- 结尾：**总结自主学习的核心价值，呼吁读者积极培养这一能力。

参考范文：

Nowadays cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development. In a rapidly changing world, the knowledge and skills we acquire in school can quickly become outdated, making the ability to learn independently a lifelong necessity. Independent learning empowers individuals to take charge of their own educational journey, seeking out resources and opportunities beyond the classroom. For instance, a student who learns how to research effectively and critically evaluate information will be better equipped to adapt to new challenges in their career. Moreover, independent learning fosters self-discipline and intrinsic motivation, qualities that are essential for personal and professional growth. It encourages curiosity and a proactive attitude towards problem-solving, which are highly valued in any field. In my own experience,

developing the habit of self-study has not only enhanced my academic performance but also given me the confidence to pursue interests outside my major. In conclusion, independent learning is not merely a skill but a mindset that enables individuals to thrive in an ever-evolving world. Therefore, we should prioritize its cultivation from an early age.

Part II Listening Comprehension

听力部分与第一套一致，未重复呈现，请参考第一套的听力答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A Banked Cloze

26	C	27	H	28	M	29	F	30	N	31	O
32	E	33	A	34	G	35	B				

26. C (dispersion) — “光的色散”，*dispersion* 表示“色散、散射”，与 *reflection*（反射）并列，共同描述彩虹的形成原理。

27. H (perceive) — “观察者可能感知到彩虹位于近处或远处”，*perceive* 表示“感知、察觉”。

28. M (relation) — “取决于观察者相对于光线方向的位置”，*in relation to* 表示“相对于”。

29. F (optical) — “彩虹是一种光学幻象”，*optical* 表示“光学的”。

30. N (spectrum) — “彩虹呈现一个由七种颜色组成的光谱”，*spectrum* 表示“光谱”。

31. O (stands) — “'Roy G. Biv' 代表红、橙、黄、绿、蓝、靛、紫”，*stands for* 表示“代表”。

32. E (hanging) — “光线穿过悬浮在大气中的水滴”，*hanging* 表示“悬浮的”。

33. A (bounces) — “反弹回相反方向”，*bounces* 表示“反弹、弹回”。

34. G (originates) — “光从它来的方向反弹回去”，*originates* 表示“起源、来自”。

35. B (completely) — “而非完全穿过水滴”，*completely* 表示“完全地”。

Section B Long Reading Matching

36 D 37 H 38 N 39 F 40 B 41 K
42 E 43 I 44 C 45 L

36. D — D段: “only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation”, 对应题干“直到最近才被认为值得进一步研究”。

37. H — H段: “Allen...published a study detailing the best ways...including a concise checklist of do's and don't's”, 对应题干“Mroz团队编制了应对MRS的注意事项清单”。

38. N — N段: “By reshaping the way they prioritise employees' time, companies can eliminate the very sources of MRS”, 对应题干“公司若优先考虑员工时间, 可消除MRS的根源”。

39. F — F段: “If we are already drained to dangerous levels, then making the mental switch to the next thing is extra tough”, 对应题干“员工精疲力竭到危险程度时, 难以转换到下一个任务”。

40. B — B段: “employees spend about six hours in meetings, while the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours”, 对应题干“美国员工花大量时间开会, 经理开会时间是员工的数倍”。

41. K — K段: “Hartman has taught herself many of the same tricks suggested in Mroz's study, and has come a long way”, 对应题干“Hartman自学了Mroz建议的方法, 成功摆脱了不必要的会议”。

42. E — E段: “Meetings drain vitality if they last too long, fail to engage employees or turn into one-sided lectures”, 对应题干“会议时间过长或不吸引员工时会消耗精力”。

43. I — I段: “Less time in meetings would ultimately lead to more employee engagement in the meetings they do attend”, 对应题干“减少会议时间会让员工更投入参与的会议”。

44. C — C段: “some employees view them as one of the most unnecessary parts of the workday”, 对应题干“一些员工认为会议是工作日中最不必要的一部分”。

45. L — L段: “If an organisation were to apply all 22 suggestions...the most noticeable difference would be a stark decrease in the total number of meetings”, 对应题干“如果采纳所有建议, 最明显的变化是会议数量锐减”。

Section C Reading Passages

Passage One — Sarcasm and Wit

46 A 47 B 48 B 49 C 50 D

- 46. A** — 第一段: “You know them when you hear them.” 即*听到时就能识别出来*, 这是讽刺和爵士乐的共同点。
- 47. B** — 第三段: “many people who receive sarcastic comments feel put down”, 即*感到被贬低和不尊重*。
- 48. B** — 第五段: “when a person consistently acts sarcastically it may only serve to heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity”, 即*感到越来越不安全且有敌意*。
- 49. C** — 第六段: “when a person stops voicing negative comments...they may soon start to feel happier...other people...benefit even more”, 即*不仅自己受益, 周围的人也会受益*。
- 50. D** — 第九段: “sarcasm is often hostility disguised as humor...witty statements...the intent is to untangle and clarify”, 即*意图不同*。

Passage Two — Variability and Learning

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

- 51. A** — 第四段: “infants will struggle to learn the category 'dog' if they are only exposed to Chihuahuas”, 即*会遇到困难*。
- 52. D** — 第八段: “These four kinds of variability have never been directly compared—which means that we currently don't know which is most effective for learning”, 即*哪一种最有利于学习尚待确定*。
- 53. A** — 第十二段: “greater variability leads to broader generalisations. This is because variability will represent the real world better”, 即*学习者将多变的训练视为现实世界的典型*。
- 54. D** — 第十四段: “face recognition is affected by whether people grew up in a small community or in a larger community”, 即*社区规模影响面部识别能力*。
- 55. C** — 末段: “We hope this work will spark people's curiosity and generate more work on the topic”, 即*激发人们对变异性的兴趣并促进更多研究*。

Part IV Translation

题目原文:

扇子自古以来就深受中国人喜爱, 但现在已不只是消暑纳凉的工具, 而更多地作为艺术品供人欣赏。许多扇子造型优美、做工精良, 并绘有山水、花鸟、人物等精美图案, 具有很高的艺术价值。中国许多著名画家和书法家喜欢在扇子上作诗

绘画，展示其艺术品味。扇子常作为礼物赠予他人，表达美好的祝福和真挚的情感。如今，扇子的实用功能已大为减弱，但作为一种文化符号和艺术形式，扇子仍然在中国传统文化中扮演着重要角色。

参考译文：

The fan has been beloved by the Chinese people since ancient times, but nowadays it is no longer merely a tool for cooling off in summer, but rather an artwork to be appreciated. Many fans feature elegant shapes, exquisite craftsmanship, and beautiful patterns of landscapes, flowers and birds, and figures, giving them high artistic value. Many famous Chinese painters and calligraphers enjoy composing poems and painting on fans to showcase their artistic taste. Fans are often given as gifts to express good wishes and sincere emotions. Today, the practical function of fans has greatly diminished, but as a cultural symbol and art form, fans still play an important role in traditional Chinese culture.

翻译要点：深受喜爱“beloved”；消暑纳凉“cooling off in summer”；艺术品供人欣赏“artwork to be appreciated”；造型优美“elegant shapes”；做工精良“exquisite craftsmanship”；艺术价值“artistic value”；展示艺术品味“showcase artistic taste”；真挚的情感“sincere emotions”；文化符号“cultural symbol”。