



## 六级攻略·方法篇

摘要：

一篇关于攻略英语六级方法论的介绍~

MADE BY: 秦涵

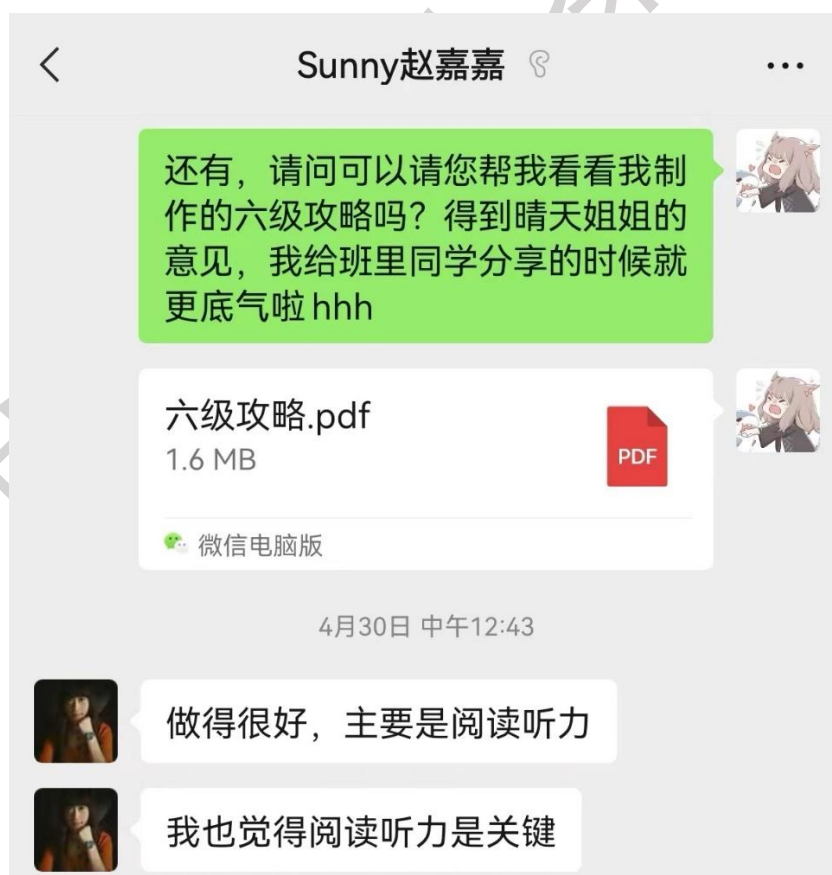
# 目录

前言 .....	2
听力篇 .....	5
核心逻辑：盲听 .....	5
应试技巧： .....	5
真题解析 长对话 .....	8
真题解析 小短篇 .....	12
真题解析 长篇幅 .....	15
阅读篇 .....	18
Section A 选词填空 .....	18
应试技巧： .....	18
Section B：匹配题 .....	19
应试技巧： .....	19
Section C：长篇阅读 .....	20
应试技巧： .....	20
匹配题真题解析 .....	21
长篇阅读真题解析 .....	22
参考资料整理 .....	25
来自 Roy 大表哥(可在 B 站关注) .....	25
我的资料——对于六级有用的雅思资料 .....	25
我在备考时做的笔记 .....	26

# 前言

## 声明：

- 1、本攻略是基于我看过比较优秀的攻略视频，加入自己经验，整理出的文字稿。并非全部原创的原因是：在动笔前我学习了这些视频，发现它们的思路更加清晰。
- 2、本攻略的优势在于：视频攻略通常比较长。而本攻略采用文字稿的形式，便于没有耐心的小伙伴直接定位自己的问题，也可以反复查看，更加方便。
- 3、本攻略是在我高分通过六级后整理的，且得到了我校英语老师赵嘉嘉的认可，自认为可放心食用。
- 4、前后费时一个月，希望观众老爷看的开心。
- 5、大家看完有什么意见也可以私戳我！
- 6、本攻略目的不是商用，只是希望能在六级的备考上能帮到大家，希望不会被举报呜呜



## 综述：

全国大学英语六级考试(CET6)成绩详情		
姓 名	秦涵	
证件号码		
学 校		
成绩报告单编号		
笔试成绩		
准考证号	<div></div>	
总 分	651	
听 力	249	
阅 读	229	
写作和翻译	173	

### 先附上我的成绩单

可以看出，我取得好成绩的关键是听力和阅读，而不是翻译写作  
因此，六级过关的核心在于：听力>阅读>翻译和写作。

从技巧层面来说，听力阅读应试技巧性强，比较容易速成。而翻译写作则需要较多积累，不是一朝一夕可以锻炼出来的。我当时就是把刷分的重心放在了听力、阅读的训练上，对翻译和写作就随缘了。因此，鉴于翻译写作备战范围广、不好练、所占分值小，本攻略也会弱化对翻译写作的介绍。感兴趣的同学可以去某站或某书等平台自行查找相关资源。

## 体会：

其实六级出题思路在向雅思靠拢，如果想提升自身能力而非单纯应试技巧，建议可以去学一下雅思的答题思路。学完雅思，会更容易理解本攻略。听力推荐何琼老师的网课，阅读推荐刘洪波的网课（最后有）。其他关于雅思的资料，大家如果有需要可以找我要。

## 注意：

攻略比较抽象和提纲挈领，只有通过做题才会有感觉。比如关键词的选取，我说的规则都是抽象的，但题做多了自然而然就能知道什么是关键词了。

**所以一定要多刷题！**

当然刷题也有讲究：

## Part1: 真题划分

A Better You, a Bigger World

Roy大表哥 bilibili

最新：2021年6月

考前模考

(2017年 ~ 2020年) 改革后 ABC卷

刷题提升

2013年 ~ 2016年：改革前

结论：背单词 + 每周研究一套，2017~2020

BV1J94y1d7aq 00:47:05:41

关于单词：

**必背：**卷子中出现过的生词（尤其是在题干和选项中的）——可以一边做一边记录，时不时背背。我分享的高频单词（来自 ROY 大表哥）

**一定要背背背！**

随缘：六级考纲词汇（能背最好，但我自己也背不完 hhh）

# 听力篇

核心逻辑：**盲听**

**盲听，而不是根据问题找答案**

六级这种不给问题只给选项的题型，要**通过匹配听力文本与选项来做**。

选项的作用：提供关键词，以匹配听力文本/通过选项推测问题可能是什么，有针对性地听听力

题目的作用：当原文提到的信息在多个选项中出现时，再提供一轮筛选依据。

应试技巧：

**STEP0：考前可以听一篇听力，磨磨耳朵**

考场上可以快速进入状态。听力时注意力必须高度集中。但别对答案了，万一心态崩了就坏了。

**STEP1：仔细阅读卷子上的选项，做以下两件事**

①圈画关键词<sup>[1]</sup>与定位词<sup>[2]</sup>

②反复默读圈画词/猜测生词怪词读音——对这些词的发音有印象，在听到时才能快速反应

[1]关键词：原文中可能提到的信息。要组合记忆（圈画组合如：adj.+n. / n.+n. / v.+n.）

[2]定位词：多个选项中重复出现的词。当听力读到这个词时，这道题的答案马上就要出现了

**STEP2：听听力，做下面这件事**

①眼睛来回扫视选项，听到提及选项关键词或同义替换词马上打勾，并做笔记，记下相关信息

这里已经可以出一部分答案了，比较原则如下：

如果只有一个选项有关键词被提及，就是正确答案

如果有多个选项被提及，被提及信息最多的是正确答案

如果多个选项被提及的信息一样多，看搭配是否正确/有没有没提到的信息或错误信息

如果无法判断，那就进入第三步，使用问题最终判断

**STEP3：听问题**

通过问题，结合你做过的笔记，得出最终答案。

### 正确选项与错误选项的特点：

正确选项的标准：选项中包括的所有信息都有提及，且搭配正确

常见的选项模式是：原词+**同义替换**<sup>[3]</sup>，较难的题是全部同义替换

错误选项的错因：被否定/反义表述/部分信息未提及/选项杂糅（搭配不当，或部分正确部分错误）/选项表述过于极端

**常见错因：没全部听清，只听到个别关键词，马上就选对应的选项**

### [3]同义替换常见形式

① 同根词（词性转换）：excited-excitement      sad-sadness  
agree-agreement

② 同义词：big-large-massive    change-alter-shift-modify

③ 同义短语：pull down-knock down    sth. deserted-sth. had not been in use

④ 抽象到具体（必须是原文具体选项抽象才对）：food-tomatoes

**听力时听重点：（这些内容常与答案有关）——后面我会通过真题解释这一点**

① 强调句（意味着要说重点了）

② 否定句（否定有强调的作用）

③ 疑问句（意味着换下一题）

④ 逻辑词（意味着要说重点了）

**听到这些词掐自己一下，因为它们真的真的真的真的很重要**



## 引导答案的逻辑信号

2.xxxxxxx

### 因果:

原因: Because, since, as, for, from, thanks to, due to, owing to, as a result of

结果: so, therefore, hence, thus, as a result, thereby, make

### 转折:

虽然: while, though, although, even, even though, despite, in spite of

但是: but, yet, however, or

### 强调:

in fact, actually, indeed, especially, in particular, only, if you

That is; that's to say

Do / does / did + v

The most ... is ...

What ... is ...

### 举例:

For example

### 感情色彩:

赞同: right, yes, of course, I agree, thanks

否定: no, I'm afraid, I'll check

强调个人观点: oh!, I think, I suppose, in my opinion, I mean, if possible

迟疑犹豫: um, well, maybe, probably

### 疑问:

Sit1: 问: .....? 答: Yes, .....

## 听力单词的掌握程度

①选项中出现的陌生词——必须掌握，看到一个学一个

②答案句中没听清/不会的词必须掌握

其他词可以 let them go

PS: 六级出题有题库，就那几个词翻来覆去考。

## 常见问题:

①知道答案要来了，但听不清——练习精听，反复听答案句，直到能听清楚每一个单词

②对于要记忆的关键词，读到了也反应不过来——在圈画时反复默念，记住读音；听力时注意力高度集中，来回扫视答案

③在大段叙述中迷失了，不知道到哪一题了——这种问题一般出现在 long passage。保持镇定，不断扫视答案寻找定位词。就算发现有题漏了，先做个标记，然后赶紧下一题。把心态稳住！

④方法没法付诸实践——多练呗，还能弃疗咋滴 hhh

## 推荐课程:

何琼雅思听力课

B 站 烤鸭 TV



## 真题解析 长对话

### ATTENTION:

- 1、什么时候该看下一题：一般一道题对应一个问答回合——男人提出下一个问题时，不论上题听没听清，都该换下一题了
- 2、听力重点：同义替换和逻辑词

### STEP1: 观察答案画出**关键词/定位词**（多个选项中出现的）/**限定词**

1.

- 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**.

**限定词**——注意听男士的问题+女士的回答

**关键信息**——听到要勾画，可能原文可能出现原词/替换词

2.

- 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**.

3.

- 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**.

4. (问的是一个什么方法)

- 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**.

### STEP2: 听原文：选择性精听，间歇性摸鱼

M: You are a professor of Physics at the University of Oxford. You are a senior advisor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research. You also seem to tour the globe tirelessly, giving talks. (介绍，无用) In addition, you have your own **weekly TV show** On Science. **Where do you get the energy?** (问题)

W: Oh, well. (逻辑词) I just love what I do. I am extremely fortunate to have this life, **doing (pursuing)** what I **love (passion)** doing.

M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of these? (通过提问, 进入下一题环节)

W: well, as you said, I do have different things going on. But (转折逻辑-出重点了) these I think can be divided into two groups: the education of science (同替: science education), and the further understanding (同替: research) of science (同替: scientific).

M: Don't these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean is (逻辑词), doesn't giving lectures take time away from the lab? (看下一题了)

W: Not really, no. I love teaching, and I don't mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. Also, (重点后置) what I will say is (强调句式), that teaching a subject helps me comprehend (同替: understand) it better (原词出现) myself. (本句是观点句, 下面展开的阐述不是重点, 听不清也没关系) I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, when I have to aid others 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? (下一题了) A significant discovery or invention we can expect soon.

W: The world is always conducting science. And there're constantly new things being discovered. In fact (强调词) right now, we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, (后面是解释, 废话) we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. We have them, yet (转折逻辑) nobody has had time to look at them (对应 data) with their own eyes, let alone analyze them. (imply 的意思就是: 我们要多利用已有的数据)

### STEP3: 选出答案

问题一: Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

答案句:

M: Where do you get the energy (同替: energetic) ?

W: Oh, well. (逻辑词) I just love what I do. I am extremely fortunate to have this life, doing (同替: pursuing) what I love (同替: passion) doing.

选项:

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

选择理由 A: 原词出现+同义转换

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

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

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

错因：迷惑选项，只有部分信息被提及（在原文中出现）

正确答案必须：关键词全部提及+搭配正确

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

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

**问题二： What has the woman been engaged in?**

答案句：

M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of these? (通过提问，进入下一题)

W: well, as you said, I do have different things going on. But (转折逻辑-出重点了) these I think can be divided into two groups: the education of science (同替： science education), and the further understanding (同替： research) of science (同替： scientific).

选项：

A) Provision of guidance for nuclear labs in Europe.

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

B) Touring the globe to attend science TV shows.

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

C) Overseeing two research groups at Oxford.

错因：典型干扰项，有原词 (two 但搭配错误——是干扰) + 有没有提及的信息 (Oxford)

D) Science education and scientific research.

选择理由 D：原词出现+同义转换

**问题三： What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?**

注意：本题答案范围较长——如何记笔记：重点听否定词和开头结尾；创造自己的简化符号

答案句：Also, (重点后置) what I will say is (强调句式), that teaching a subject helps me comprehend (同替： understand) it better (原词出现) myself.

选项：

A) A better understanding of a subject.

选择理由 A：原词出现+同义转换

B) A stronger will to meet challenges.

错因：干扰项，原文中的 stimulating（刺激的）是 challenges 的同替，但没提到 strong will，整句意思不准确

C) A broader knowledge of related fields.

错因：干扰项，fields 在原文中出现了，但没提到 broader knowledge

D) A closer relationship with young people.

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

**问题四：How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?**

答案：

**In fact** (强调词) right now, we have too much **data** sitting in computers. For example, (后面是解释, 废话) ~~we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen.~~ We have them, **yet** (转折逻辑) **nobody** has had time to look at them (对应 data) with their own eyes, let alone analyze them. (imply 的意思就是：我们要多利用已有的数据)

选项：

A) By applying the latest research methods.

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

B) By **making full use of the existing data.**

选择理由 B：原词出现+同义转换+引申意（比较难）

C) By building upon previous discoveries.

错因：无关选项，根本没提到

D) By utilizing more powerful computers.

错因：干扰项，有原词 computer 出现，但整句意思不对

## 真题解析 小短篇

### ATTENTION:

#### 单人叙述通过定位词/疑问句定位

**STEP1: 看答案, 画出关键词/定位词 (多个选项中出现的) / 限定词**

9. (问的是 sth.)

- A) Radio waves.
- C) Robots.
- B) Sound waves.
- D) Satellites.

10. (问的是是一个状态/特性)

- A) It may be **freezing fast beneath the glacier**.
- C) It may have **certain rare minerals** in it.
- B) It may have **micro-organisms** living in it.
- D) It may be as **deep** as **four kilometers**.

11. (问的是作用)

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

**STEP2: 听原文: 选择性精听, 间歇性摸鱼**

While some scientists explore the surface of Antarctica, others are learning more about a giant body of water four kilometers beneath the ice pack. Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using **radio waves** (原词) that penetrate the ice. Since then they have used **sound waves** (原词) and even satellites to map this massive body of water. **How does the water in Lake Vostok remain liquid beneath an ice sheet?** (疑问句——下一题了) **The thick glacier** (原词) above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from **freezing** (原词), says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the University of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the Earth may warm the hidden lake. The scientists suspect that **micro-organisms** (原词) may be **living in** (原词) Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than two million years. Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the Earth, says Siegert. Scientists are trying to find a way to drill into the ice and draw water samples without causing contamination. Again, robots might be the solution. If all goes as planned, a drill-shaped robot will melt through the surface ice. When it reaches the lake, it will release another robot that can swim in the lake, take pictures and look for signs of life.

The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space which might (同替: possible) exist in similar dark and airless conditions. Recently, close-up pictures of Jupiter's moon Europa showed signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, robots could be sent to Europa to search for life there, too.

### STEP3: 选出答案

问题九: What did scientists first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?

原文:

Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s (原词) by using radio waves (原词) that penetrate the ice. Since then they have used sound waves (原词) and even satellites to map this massive body of water.

选项:

A) Radio waves.

C) Robots.

B) Sound waves.

错误原因: 超级 ex 的干扰项。First---radio waves / Then---sound waves, 题目问的是 First

D) Satellites.

选择理由 A: 原词出现

问题十: What do scientists think about Lake Vostok?

本题比较难, 有一个很屑的迷惑选项 (A)

原文: The thick glacier (原词) above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing (原词), says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the University of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the Earth may warm the hidden lake.

The scientists suspect that micro-organisms (原词) may be living in (原词) Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than two million years.

选项:

A) It may be freezing fast beneath the glacier.

错误原因: 干扰项, 选项信息在原文中部分出现, 但搭配不当

B) It may have certain rare minerals in it.

错误原因: 无关项

C) It may have micro-organisms living in it.

选择 C 理由: 试听一致, 所有信息以正确的搭配关系存在

D) It may be as deep as four kilometers.

错误原因：无关项

**问题十一：What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?**

原文：The scientists hope their discoveries will **shed light** on **life** in **outer space** which might (同替：**possible**) exist in similar dark and airless conditions.

选项：

A) Help **understand life** in **freezing conditions**.

错误原因：无关项

B) **Provide information** about **other planets**.

错误原因：无关项

C) Help find **new sources** of **fresh water**.

错误原因：无关项

D) Shed light on **possible life** in **outer space**.

选择 D 理由：试听一致，所有信息以正确的搭配关系存在



## 真题解析 长篇幅

**ATTENTION:** 来回扫视，反复观察有没有关键词定位词出现（出现了说明是下一题要来了，一定要用心听）/这一部分**废话比较多**，要能从大量无关信息中听到最重要的信息

**STEP1:** 观察答案，画出**关键词/定位词**（多个选项中出现的）/**限定词**，猜测问题会问什么，便于定位

16. 什么东西对一个群体的感受/表现产生的影响

- A) They tend to be **silenced** into **submission**.
- B) They find it **hard** to **defend themselves**.
- C) They will feel **proud** of **being pioneers**.
- D) They will feel somewhat **encouraged**.

17. 让你选人的某种特征

- A) One who **advocates violence in effecting change**.
- B) One who **craves for relentless transformations**.
- C) One who **acts in the interests of the oppressed**.
- D) One who **rebels against the existing social order**.

18. 一个群体干了什么

- A) They **tried to effect social change by force**.
- B) They **disrupted** the nation's **social stability**.
- C) They served as a **driving force** for progress.
- D) They **did more harm than good** to **humanity**.

**STEP2:** 听原文：选择性精听，间歇性摸鱼

What is a **radical**? (本篇 topic: radical) It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to **silence them into submission** (原词), thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and, more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in Western society.

**Feminism** (topic: 女权主义) is a perfect example of this phenomenon. The women's movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media and accusations of man-hating and radicalism, when the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal rights in all facets of life. When faced with a threat of being labelled radical, women back down from their worthy cause and consequently participate in their own oppression. It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of the stigma attached to the word. If people refuse to be controlled and

intimidated by stigmas, the stigmas lose all their power. Without fear on which they feed, such stigmas can only die. (本段都在阐释女权主义, 没怎么提到人的特质, 不重要)

To me, a radical is simply **someone who rebels against** (原词) the **norm** (同替: **existing social order**) while **advocates** a change in the **existing** state of affairs. On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly evolving and therefore is not a constant entity. **So why** (通过疑问句进行话题转换) then is deviation from the present situation such a threat when the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation? It all goes back to maintaining the power of those who have it and preventing the rights of those who don't. **In fact** (强调), when we look at the word "radical" in a historical context, nearly ever figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical in his or her time. **Radicals are people who effect change.** (强调句) They are the people about whom history is written.

Abolitionists were radicals; civil rights activists were radicals; **even the founders of our country** (这个可以推断出是 **radicals in American history**) **in their fight to win independence from England were radicals.** Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed. Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity. But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride.

(通过这一段可以理解出作者对 radicals 的积极态度)

What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society.

### **STEP3: 选出答案**

**问题 16: What usually happens when people are accused of being radical?**

原文: Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to **silence them into submission** (原词), thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs...

选项:

A) They tend to be **silenced into submission.**

- B) They find it hard to defend themselves.
- C) They will feel proud of being pioneers.
- D) They will feel somewhat encouraged.

BCD 都是无关选项

### 问题 17: What is the speaker's definition of a radical?

原文: To me, a radical is simply **someone who rebels against** (原词) the **norm** (同替: **existing social order**) while **advocates** a change in the **existing** state of affairs.

选项:

- A) One who **advocates** violence in effecting change.

错误原因: 迷惑项, 部分信息出现在原文中, 但搭配不当

- B) One who craves for relentless transformations.

- C) One who acts in the interests of the oppressed.

- D) One who **rebels against** the **existing social order**.

正确选项 D: 视觉听一致+同义替换

### 问题 18: What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?

本题很难, 正确答案 C 属于同义转换, 没有原词出现, 而干扰项出现了原词。

最常见的错因就是没听清, 但选项中有听到的原词, 不看意思开冲但这种属于难度较大的, 这几分不要也罢!

原文:

- A) They tried to **effect** social **change** by force.

干扰项, 有原词但意思不对

- B) They disrupted the nation's social stability.

本项对 hero 是贬义态度, 但听力中作者对于 hero 持肯定态度 (语气中听出来的)

- C) They served as a driving force for progress.

正确选项: 同义替换, 意思是对的

- D) They did more harm than good to humanity.

本项对 hero 是贬义态度, 而作者持肯定态度 (语气中听出来的)

# 阅读篇

## Section A 选词填空

**考察点：**词汇量/语法（给出选项的词性/句子的结构/内容搭配）

核心就是词汇量，单词不认识，什么套路都没用

**方法：**多背单词——至少把历年卷中出现过的生词背下

**做题方法：**

①根据内容选：阅读空格当句内容，

②根据词性/词组搭配选：选择词性正确，搭配得当的词语

**应试技巧：**

①通读并记住选项

②第一遍通读，把能确定的选掉

③第二遍就根据词性/词组搭配猜一波

④剩下的就随缘了 hhh

因为选词填空也没什么万能套路，因此这里我就不写整体解析啦

**注意：**这个 section 分值最少，耗时较长——放在最后一个做，先把能保证正确率的匹配题和长篇阅读做了。这个来不及就蒙吧，说不定正确率还比认真做高（bushi

## Section B: 匹配题

考察点：大长篇怎么给它看下来 / 匹配题的方法：扫读，略读

**不可采用全文精读!!!**

应试技巧：

①浏览题干，读懂意思+选取定位词<sup>[1]</sup>（第一步一定是去看题干！**花些时间仔细看**，并默念记住定位词）

②第一遍通读，**能确定的**段落先选掉，不确定或不会的**跳过**（不确定就一定不要选，不然会为后面的排除法增添阻碍）

③剩下的题目优先查找未出题段落（本部分中，一段可能会被重选，但最多一段也就会被选两次）

④若该段包含题目中两个及以上原词或同义转换，则改段即为答案

**[1]定位词：专有信息>名词>形容词+动词的组合**

注意：

①若两个题目定位在同一段落，可以额外划定位词校验

②段落可能会被复选，但最多只有一段会被复选一次

**扫读：（快速阅读的能力）——雅思阅读中尤为重要能力**

①眼睛离试卷一定距离，让眼睛一次能看到的東西变多一点

②可以用手指辅助。手指指在文字上，快速移动，这样能帮助加速阅读

## Section C: 长篇阅读

考察点：仔细阅读——精读，对比细节

应试技巧：

①理解题干大意并选取定位词

②注意题干暗示——要让我们找什么样的答案——可以更有针对性地找到答案

例如：Why—答案应该以因果逻辑词开头 (because/since/due to...)

What does the author imply—找观点句

③在文中找到定位段，理解原文，先得到自己理想的答案，然后选可以和自己答案匹配成功的选项

④对于不好定位的题目使用“夹 B 原则”（阅读单选是**顺序出题**）

例如：第 4 题找不到，但做出第 3、5 题，第 4 题答案一定在 3、5 答案句之间

**大注意！**

不要先浏览选项，然后根据**选项的关键词**回文章定位。这样很容易踩坑

这是长篇阅读和听力以及文章匹配题的区别：

**听力以及文章匹配题**就是根据选项匹配答案

**长篇阅读**是自己先有个大概答案，回去匹配选项

逻辑词（常在答案前后出现）

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

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

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

【强调】 furthermore, what's more, moreover



## 匹配题真题解析

文章背景信息筛除演示 2019年6月真题 (一)

关键词选取的原则

烤鸭TV

- 有专有先挑专有信息定位
- 没有专有挑名词 (不可以是文章背景信息)
- 实在没有名词再考虑形容词和动词的组合

### The best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

36. Although online retailing has existed for some **twenty years**, nearly **half** of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a **recent survey**.

37. **Innovative** retailers integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models.

38. Despite what the **Census data** suggest, the value of physical retail's **stocks** has been **dropping**.

39. **Internet-driven** changes in the retail industry **didn't** take place as quickly as widely anticipated.

40. **Statistics** indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the **lion's share** of the retail business.

41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big **concern** for **traditional retailers**.

42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when **the dot.com** bubble burst.

43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to **stay for quite some time**.

44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are like to suffer the same fate as the **yellow pages**.

45. The wide use of **smartphone** has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.

红色就是  
关键词



仔细阅读 匹配题真题演示 2019年6月真题 (一)

### The best Retailers Combine Bricks and Clicks

- A) Retail profits are falling sharply. Stores are closing. Malls are emptying. The depressing stories just keep coming. Reading the earnings announcements of large retail stores like Macy's, Nordstrom, and Target is about as uplifting as a tour of an intensive care unit. The internet is apparently taking down yet another industry. Brick and mortar stores (实体店) seem to be going the way of the **yellow pages**. Sure enough, the Census Bureau just released data showing that online retail sales surged 15.2 percent between the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.
- B) But before you dump all of your retail stocks, there are more facts you should consider. Looking only at that 15.2 percent "surge" would be misleading. It was an increase that was on a small base of 6.9 percent. Even when a tiny number grows by a large percentage terms, it is often still tiny.
- C) More than 20 years after the internet was opened to commerce, the Census Bureau tells us that brick and mortar sales accounted for **92.3 percent** of retail sales in the first quarter of 2016. Their data show that only **0.8 percent** of retail sales shifted from offline to online between the beginning of 2015 and 2016.
- D) So, despite all the talk about drone (无人机) deliveries to your doorstep, all the retail executives expressing anxiety over consumers going online, and even a Presidential candidate exclaiming that Amazon has a "huge antitrust problem," the **Census data** suggest that physical retail is thriving. Of course, the closed stores, depressed executives, and sinking stocks suggest otherwise. What's the real story?
- E) Many firms operating brick and mortar stores are in trouble. The retail industry is getting "reinvented," as we describe in our new book Match markers. It's standing in the path of what Schumpeter called a gale (大风) of creative destruction. That storm has been brewing for some time, and as it has reached gale force, most large retailers are searching for a response. As the CFO of Macy's put it recently, "We're frankly scratching our heads."
- F) But it's not happening as experts predicted. In the peak of the dot.com bubble, brick and mortar retail was one of these industries the internet was going to kill—and quickly. **The dot.com** bust discredited most predictions of that sort and in the years that followed, conventional retailers' confidence in the future increased as Census continued to report weak online sales. And then the gale hit.
- G) It is becoming increasingly clear that retail reinvention isn't a simple battle to the death between bricks and clicks. It is about devising retail models that work for people who are making increasing use of a growing array of internet-connected tools to change how they search, shop, and buy. Creative retailers are using the new technologies to innovate just about everything stores do from managing inventory, to marketing, to getting paid.
- H) More than drones dropping a new supply of underwear on your doorstep, Apple's massively successful brick-and-mortar-and-glass retail stores and Amazon's small steps in the same direction are what should keep old-fashioned retailers awake at night. Not to mention the large number of creative new retailers, like Bonobos, that are blending online and off line experiences in creative ways.
- I) Retail reinvention is not a simple process, and it's also not happening on what used to be called "Internet Time." Some internet-driven changes have happened quickly, of course. Craigslist quickly overtook newspaper classified ads and turned newspaper economics upside down. But many widely anticipated changes **weren't quick**, and some haven't really started. With the benefit of hindsight (后见之明), it looks like the internet will **transform** the way at something like the pace of other great inventions like electricity. B2B commerce, for example, didn't really take off until 2005 as many had predicted in 2000, nor even by 2016, but that doesn't mean it won't do so over the next few decades.

- J) But the gale is still blowing. The sudden decline in foot traffic in recent years, even though it hasn't been accompanied by a massive decline in physical sales, is a critical warning. People can shop more efficiently online and therefore don't need to go to as many stores to find what they want. There's a surplus of physical shopping space for the crowds, which is one reason why stores are downsizing and closing.
- K) The rise of the mobile phone has recently added a new level of complexity to the process of retail reinvention. Even five years ago most people faced a choice. Sit at your computer, probably at home or at the office, search and browse, and buy. Or head out to the mall, or Main Street, look and shop, and buy. Now, just about everyone has a smartphone, connected to the internet almost everywhere almost all the time. Even when a retailer gets a customer to walk in the store, she can easily see if there's a better deal online or at another store nearby.
- L) So far, the main thing many large retailers have done in response to all this is to open online stores, so people will come to them directly rather than to Amazon and its smaller online rivals. Many are having the same problem that newspapers have had. Even if they get online traffic, they struggle to make enough money online to compensate for what they are losing offline.
- M) A few seem to be making this work. Among large traditional retailers, Walmart recently reported the best results, leading its stock price to surge, while Macy's, Target, and Nordstrom's dropped. Yet Walmart's year-over-year online sales only grew 7 percent, leading its CEO to lament (哀叹), "Growth here is so slow." Part of the problem is that almost two decades after Amazon filed the one-click patent, the online retail shopping and buying experience is filled with frictions. A recent study graded more than 600 internet retailers on how easy it was for consumers to shop, buy, and pay. Almost half of the sites didn't get a passing grade and only 18 percent got an A or B.
- N) The turmoil on the ground in physical retail is hard to square with the Census data. Unfortunately, part of the explanation is that the Census retail data are unreliable. Our deep look into those data and their preparation revealed serious problems. It seems likely that Census simply misclassifies a large chunk of online sales. It is certain that the Census procedures, which lump the online sales of major traditional retailers like Walmart with "non-store retailers" like food trucks, can mask major changes in individual retail categories. The bureau could easily present their data in more useful ways, but they have chosen not to.
- O) Despite the turmoil, brick and mortar won't disappear any time soon. The big questions are which, if any, of the large traditional retailers will still be on the scene in a decade or two because they have successfully reinvented themselves, which new players will operate busy stores on Main Streets and maybe even in shopping malls, and how the shopping and buying experience will have changed in each retail category. Investors shouldn't write off brick and mortar. Whether they should bet on the traditional players who run those stores now is another matter.

M  
G  
I  
D  
I  
C  
H  
T  
O  
A  
K

36. Although online retailing has existed for some **twenty years**, nearly **half** of the internet retailers still fail to receive satisfactory feedback from consumers, according to a **recent survey**.
37. **Innovative** retailers integrate internet technologies with conventional retailing to create new retail models.
38. Despite what the **Census data** suggest, the value of physical retail's **stocks** has been **dropping**.
39. **Internet-driven** changes in the retail industry **didn't** take place as quickly as widely anticipated.
40. **Statistics** indicate that brick and mortar sales still made up the **lion's share** of the retail business.
41. Companies that successfully combine online and offline business models may prove to be a big **concern** for **traditional retailers**.
42. Brick and mortar retailers' faith in their business was strengthened when **the dot.com** bubble burst.
43. Despite the tremendous challenges from online retailing, traditional retailing will be here to **stay for quite some time**.
44. With the rise of online commerce, physical retail stores are like to suffer the same fate as the **yellow pages**.
45. The wide use of **smartphone** has made it more complex for traditional retailers to reinvent their business.

可以通过关键词很容易选出来的题目有：36、38、39、40、42、44  
(粉色荧光笔画出的是原词 / 同义转换)。

剩下的段落和选项也不多了，可以通过阅读段落，匹配意思来做。



## 长篇阅读真题解析

It is not controversial to say that an unhealthy diet causes bad health. Nor are the basic elements of healthy eating disputed. Obesity raises susceptibility to cancer, and Britain is the sixth most obese country on Earth. That is a public health emergency. But naming the problem is the easy part. No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.<sup>(1)</sup>

Historical precedent (past experience 的同义转换)<sup>(2)</sup> suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison **but** it takes time, and success often starts small. So it is heartening to note that a programme in Leeds has achieved a reduction in childhood obesity, becoming the first UK city to reverse a fattening trend. The best results were among younger children and in more deprived areas. When 28% of English children aged two to 15 are obese, a national shift on the scale achieved by Leeds would lengthen hundreds of thousands of lives. A significant factor in the Leeds experience appears to be a scheme called HENRY, which helps parents reward behaviours that prevent obesity in children.

Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy, since it involves a "sugar tax" and a ban on the sale of energy drinks to under-16s. Bans and taxes<sup>(3)</sup> can be blunt instruments, **but** their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics<sup>(3)</sup> just oppose regulation itself.

The relationship between poor health and inequality<sup>(4)</sup> is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention. People living in the most deprived areas are four times more prone to die from avoidable causes than counterparts in more affluent places. As the structural nature of public health problems becomes harder to ignore, the complaint about overprotective government loses potency.

In fact, the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago. Government action works<sup>(5)</sup> when individuals are motivated to respond. Individuals need governments that expand access to good choices. The HENRY programme was delivered in part through children's centres. Closing such centres and cutting council

budgets doesn't magically increase reserves of individual self-reliance. The function of a well-designed state intervention is not to deprive people of liberty but to build social capacity and infrastructure that helps people take responsibility for their wellbeing. The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology—but experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously.

46. Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve?

这道题定位词比较难找，通过夹逼法发现答案理论上在第一段，于是就通读第一段。

答案句：..... but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.<sup>(1)</sup>

A) Government health budgets are depleted.——这里同义替换是干扰项

B) People disagree as to who should do what.——答案句 (the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice) 的意思转化，但确实有点难理解

C) Individuals are not ready to take their responsibilities.——没提到

D) Industry lobbying makes it hard to get healthy foods.——这里原词是干扰项，后面意思不对。

47. What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?

答案句：Historical precedent (past experience 的同义转换)<sup>(2)</sup> suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison but it takes time, and success often starts small.

A) Governments have a role to play. A 是通过排除 BCD 得到的，不是直接得出的，这题难。

B) Public health is a scientific issue.——scientific 是干扰项

C) Priority should be given to deprived regions.——没提到

D) Businesses' responsibility should be stressed.——没提到

48. What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?

答案句：Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics just oppose regulation

itself.

- A) They are not aware of the consequences of obesity. ——没提到
- B) They have not come up with anything more **constructive**( 对应 better).——意思正确, 选 B
- C) They are uncomfortable with parliament's anti-obesity debate. ——没提到
- D) They have their own motives in opposing government regulation. ——没提到

49. **Why** does the author stress the **relationship** between **poor health and inequality**?

答案句: The relationship between poor health and inequality<sup>(4)</sup> is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention.

- A) To demonstrate the dilemma of people living in deprived areas.
- B) To bring to light the root cause of widespread obesity in Britain.
- C) To highlight the area deserving the most attention from the public.
- D) To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem.——找到答案句后通过理解得出 D

50. **When** will **government action** be effective?

答案句: Government action works<sup>(5)</sup> when individuals are motivated to respond.

- A) When the polarised debate is abandoned.
- B) When ideological differences are resolved.
- C) When **individuals** have the **incentive**(motivated 的同义转换) to **act accordingly** (respond 同义转换) .——不选 C 都不行
- D) When the private sector realises the severity of the crisis.

## 参考资料整理

来自 Roy 大表哥(可在 B 站关注)

1· 四六级真题 (2013-2021): 请勿商用和外传

链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/12cO1NAqFxeK5aekRbUwvPg>

提取码: 8zpt

←

2· 大表哥独家 82 组高级替换词 + 外刊表达归类: 【阿里云】

<https://www.aliyundrive.com/s/4ubwR6QKWhi> 提取码: 8z9b

←

3· 大表哥六级 674 个性化写作模板:

<https://www.aliyundrive.com/s/yGMJxVQyBBa>

←

4· 四六级官方单词表+考纲:

<https://www.aliyundrive.com/s/Mu6ivM1BcbY>

←

5· 翻译相关:

<https://www.aliyundrive.com/s/k5FwVwhZdUo> 提取码: 18e8

←

我的资料——对于六级有用的雅思资料

何琼的听力技巧班对听力帮助很大

雅思教父刘洪波阅读对六级阅读也有可借鉴的地方

想冲高分的同学可以了解下, 能更理解本攻略的方法

雅思其他的资料如果有需要可以私戳我 hhh

**何琼听力技巧班:**

链接: [https://pan.baidu.com/s/1Zz\\_wX3tLzFP6ONrsf01gxA](https://pan.baidu.com/s/1Zz_wX3tLzFP6ONrsf01gxA)

提取码: sri0

**刘洪波阅读:**

链接: <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1r5ylSZo65JGze-zCrXDyeQ>

提取码: v8lo

## 我在备考时做的笔记

内容包括：

- 1、 五套近年真题的生词整理 (P4-P27)
- 2、 翻译注意点 (P29)
- 3、 写作模板总结+简单词汇的高级同义替换 (P31-P40)
- 4、 看 ROY 大表哥 视频整理的翻译热词 (P42-P56)

电气4班王黎涵