

2016年12月大学英语

六级阅读真题解析

William-王博

William-王博老师

- 北师大硕士
- 学渣拯救者
- 四六级英语“重症患者”解决方案提供者
- 省部级机关同声传译经历
- 音乐、健身、书法、诗歌
- 套路小王子

WeChat: 18101296697

微博: William老师考研





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第一章

大学英语六级考试阅读理解部分 大纲解读及命题分析

一、题型介绍

①阅读理解部分包括1篇长篇阅读、2篇仔细阅读和1篇选词填空。

②测试能力包括：理解篇章或段落的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的能力。

③阅读理解所占分值比例35%，其中长篇阅读占10%，仔细阅读和选词填空占25%。

④考试时间40分钟。

一、题型介绍

（一）长篇阅读

总长度1000词左右。篇章后附有10个句子。

每句所含信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。

一、题型介绍

（二）仔细阅读

2篇短文理解测试， 每篇长度300-350词。 每篇篇后5道题， 共10道题。 要求考生根据对文章的理解， 从每题的四个选项中选择唯一正确答案。

一、题型介绍

（三）选词填空

1篇长度约为200-250词的短文。要求考生阅读删去若干词汇的一篇短文，然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空，将短文补充完整。

二、考核要求

大学英语六级考试阅读理解部分大纲要求与规定：

“能读懂一般性题材的英文文章，阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时，阅读速度达到每分钟100词。能基本都懂国内英文报刊，掌握中心思想，理解主要事实和有关细节。能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。”

二、考核要求

阅读理解考察诸如主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义以及判断作者观点、态度等能力。

主要考核以下技能：

A. 辨别和理解中心思想和重要细节

1. 理解明确表达的概念或细节
2. 理解隐含表达的概念或细节（如总结、判断、推论等）；通过判断句子的交际功能（如请求、拒绝、命令等）来理解文章意思
3. 理解文章中心思想（能概括全文要点等）
4. 理解作者的观点与态度

二、考核要求

B. 运用语言技能理解文章

5. 理解词语的语境含义（根据上下文猜测单词或短语的含义）

6. 理解句间关系（如原因、结果、目的、比较等）

7. 理解篇章结构及逻辑关系（如运用词汇及语法承接手段理解篇章各部分之间的关系）

二、考核要求

C. 运用专门的阅读技能

8. 略读文章，获取文章大意

9. 查读文章，获取特定信息

三、命题分析

(一) 选词填空

1. 选词填空要求考生从提供的15个备选词汇中选出10个填入原文，并符合原文的语法、时态、语义和逻辑关系等。
2. 比较注重实际应用，对考生的整体英语水平要求较高。

三、命题分析

(二) 长篇阅读

1. 又称为“段落信息匹配题”
2. 考察考生快速检索信息、定位并进行信息匹配的能力。
3. 要求考生快速通过阅读题干锁定关键词或关键信息，再回到原文定位识别与之相匹配的信息。
4. 题目信息与原文之间往往存在同义改写、正话反说、反话正说等关系。

三、命题分析

5. 可能会出现题目是对原文几点信息的概括等情况。

6. 题目顺序与原文段落顺序是错乱的，有的段落可能对应不止一道题，有的段落可能不对应任何一道题。

三、命题分析

(三) 仔细阅读

1. 两篇文章，10道选择题。
2. 题材涉及广泛，包括文化、教育、医疗、读书、职业、科学研究等。

三、命题分析

3. 常设置以下几种题型：

- A. 细节题（如：时间、地点、原因、数字、事例等）
- B. 推断题（要求考生根据原文信息推断出隐含的深层意思）
- C. 主旨题（要求考生归纳全文主旨、给出全文标题或描述作者的写作意图等）
- D. 态度题（考察作者或文中某一人物对特定事物或问题的态度）

第二章

2016年12月大学英语六级考 试选词填空真题解析

内容提要

第一部分：选词填空高分技巧

第二部分：2016年12月大学英语六真题选

词填空解析

一、选词填空高分技巧

- ✧1. 通读全文，了解文章大意。（排除个别不符合整体文章语义和逻辑关系的选项）
- ✧2. 把15个选项分类，根据原文各空格处应填入词的词性，进一步缩小选择范围。
- ✧3. 根据原文空格前后所呈现的并列、转折、因果、递进等逻辑关系，结合时态、语义和固定搭配等条件综合选择。
- ✧4. 填空完成后，再通读一遍全文，检查核对不符合全文语境的个别选项，避免失分。

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

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

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

A. Arena

B. contextual

C. Convincing

D. devoted

E. Digits

F. hasten

G. Hypotheses

H. impairing

I. Incorporate

J. indefinite

K. Indulge

L. inertia

M. Pride

N. reaping

O. Warrant

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

A. Arena

B. contextual

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H. impairing

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L. inertia

M. Pride

N. reaping

O. Warrant

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of discretionary (可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33 This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

A. Arena

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L. inertia

M. Pride

N. reaping

O. Warrant

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

二、2016年12月六级真题选词填空

A. Arena

B. contextual

C. Convincing

D. devoted

E. Digits

F. hasten

G. Hypotheses

H. impairing

I. Incorporate

J. indefinite

K. Indulge

L. inertia

M. Pride

N. reaping

O. Warrant

第三章

2016年12月大学英语六级考 试长篇阅读真题解析

内容提要

第一部分：长篇阅读高分技巧

第二部分：2016年12月大学英语六真题长
篇阅读解析

一、长篇阅读高分技巧

1. 缩小寻找范围。

首先要读懂所给的10个句子。找到句子的关键词，带着关键词去浏览全篇文章，定位找到涉及的相关内容。再研读细节，最终确定此句是否和该段匹配。

一、长篇阅读高分技巧

2. 注意字句的形式变化。

需要注意三种变化形式：

- 1) 题干对原文个别单词或短语进行同义转述或替换；
- 2) 题干对原文整句话进行同义转述或改写；
- 3) 题干对原文几句话或整段内容进行综合概括或推断。

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

Section B

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

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

36. Consumers are often **hesitant to try smart-home devices** because they are worried about **compatibility problems**.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[D] ①For instance, new technologies that are building upon existing technology have not found their footing well enough to appeal to a mass audience, because, in many cases, they need to work effectively with other devices to realize their full appeal. ②Take the evolution of the smart home, for example. ③Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to **dip a toe in the water** for the average consumer, because there are so many **compatibility issues** to think about. ④No average person wants to figure out whether their favorite calendar software works with their fridge or whether their washing machine and tablet get along. ⑤Having to install a different app for each smart appliance in your home is annoying; it would be nicer if you could manage everything together. ⑥And while you may forgive your smartphone an occasional fault, you probably have less patience for error messages from your door lock.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

37. This year's electronics show featured the presence of many officials from the federal government.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[K] ①That, too, explains the heavy Washington presence at this year's show, as these new technologies intrude upon heavily regulated areas. ② In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions, this year's list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administration Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

38. The **market demand** for electronic devices is now **either declining or not growing as fast as before**.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[B] ①In some ways, the answer is yes. ②For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation. ③But now these segments are looking at **slower growth curves**--or **shrinking** markets in some cases--as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets. ④Meanwhile, emerging technologies--the drones, 3D printers and smart-home devices of the world--now seem a bit too old to be called "the next big thing."

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

39. One analyst suggests it is **necessary** to accept **both the positive and negative aspects** of innovative products.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[L] ①Curran, the Accenture analyst, said that increased government interest in the show makes sense as technology becomes a larger part of our lives. ②"There is an incompatibility in the rate at which these are advancing relative to the way we're digesting it," he said. ③"Technology is becoming bigger and more aspirational, and penetrating almost every aspect of our lives. ④We have to understand and think about the implications, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them. "

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to **focus more on the practical value** than the **showiness** of electronic devices.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[F] ①"So much of what CES has been about is the cool. ②It is about the flashiness and the gadgets," said John Curran, managing director of research at Accenture. ③"But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer's life." ④Even the technology press conferences, which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different bent to them. ⑤Rather than just dazzling with a high cool factor, there is a focus on the practical. ⑥Fitbit, for example, released its first smartwatch Monday, selling with a clear purpose--to improve your fitness--and promoting it as a "tool, not a toy." ⑦Not only that, it supports a number of platforms: Apple's iOS, Google's Android and Microsoft's Windows phone.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

41. **Fewer innovative products** were found at
this year's electronic products show.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[A] ①Scan the highlights of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. ②Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year--or the year before, even. ③The booths are still exciting, and the demos are still just as crazy. ④It is still easy to be dazzled by the display of drones (无人机), 3D printers, virtual reality goggles (眼镜) and more "smart" devices than you could ever hope to catalog. ⑤Upon reflection, however, it is equally easy to feel like you have seen it all before. And it is hard not to think: Are we in an innovation lull (间歇期) ?

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

42. Consumers are **becoming more worried** about giving personal information to tech companies to **get customized products and services**.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[H] ①And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services. ② That could be another explanation for why companies seem to be strengthening their talk of the practicality of their devices.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

43. The **Consumer Technology Association** is the **sponsor** of the annual Consumer Electronics Show.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[E] ①Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new. ②Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems instead to give consumers practical solutions to their everyday problems. ③“The dialogue is changing from what is technologically possible to what is technologically meaningful,” said economist Shawn DuBravac. ④DuBravac works for CTA-- which puts on the show each year--and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

44. Many consumers **wonder about the necessity** of having their **fitness monitored**.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[I] ①Companies have already won part of the battle, having driven tech into every part of our lives, tracking our steps and our very heartbeats. ②Yet the persistent question of "Why do I need that?"--or, perhaps more tellingly, "Why do you need to know that?"--dogs the steps of many new ventures. ③Only 13 percent of respondents said that they were interested in buying a smartwatch in 2016, for example--an increase of just one percent from the previous year despite a year of high-profile launches. ④That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for maturing smartphone and tablet markets. ⑤And the survey found flat demand for fitness monitors, smart thermostats (恒温器) and connected home cameras, as well.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

45. The electronic industry is **maturing** even though **no wonder products** hit the market.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题长篇阅读解析

[C] ①Basically the tech industry seems to be in an awkward period now. ②"There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one for years to come," said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). ③In his eyes, however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. ④It has just grown up a little. ⑤"Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents," Shapiro said.

第四章

2016年12月大学英语六级考

试仔细阅读真题解析

内容提要

第一部分：仔细阅读高分技巧

第二部分：2016年12月大学英语六级真题

仔细阅读解析

一、仔细阅读高分技巧

1. 设题顺序一般和原文顺序一致。考生可先看题干和选项设置，然后带着问题去阅读全文。细节题和推断题一般均匀分布于各段，主旨题和态度题一般设置在文章的开篇和结尾处。

2. 正确选项设置一般不会跟原文一模一样，会进行同义转述或改写。

3. 选项中含有“must, never, always, merely, only”等绝对语气词时，语义过于绝对化，一般不是正确选项。

4. 要关注出现频率高的词汇，这些词汇可能就是文章的主题词或核心词，容易成为主旨题的设题点。

一、仔细阅读高分技巧

5. 原文中复杂句或长难句处多设题，考察考生的综合句法分析与语义理解能力。应多关注这种句子。

6. 通常说明性的文章，作者的态度多客观中立；议论性的文章，作者态度要根据全文基调来判断。

7. 一篇文章中可能出现多个问题，多个人物的观点及态度。要分清题目问的是哪个人物对哪个问题的态度。

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Text 1

语篇分析

本文是一篇论说文，主题是：巴黎气候协议对于全球气候行动具有重大意义，然而它反映出了发达国家和发展中国家间在承担温室气体减排责任上的不公平性。

第一段：巴黎气候协定宣告了气候行动新纪元的来临。

第二至四段：研究揭示，在气候变化问题以及承担减排责任上，发达国家和发展中国家间存在严重的不公平性。

第五段：巴黎气候协议受到广泛好评，具有积极的意义。

第六至七段：协议中的减排承诺并不公平，也未能明确各方责任。

第八至九段：呼吁各国领导人真正承担起责任，实施协议所制定的方针刻不容缓。

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

46. The author is **critical** of the **Paris climate agreement** because _____.

- A. it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations
- B. it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only
- C. it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries
- D. it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Para 2-S1; S2

①This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. ②In a study published in Nature Scientific Reports, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

47. Why does the author call some developed countries **climate 'free-riders'**?

A. They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.

B. They are better able to cope with the global climate change.

C. They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.

D. They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting 'forced riders'.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Para 3-S1

①Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. ②In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

48. Why does the author compare the **'forced riders'** to **second-hand smokers**?

A. They have little responsibility for public health problems.

B. They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.

C. They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.

D. They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Para 4-S3:

①On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. ②Many of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. ③This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

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49. What does the author say about the **\$100 billion funding**?

A. It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.

B. There is no final agreement on where it will come from.

C. There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.

D. It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.

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Para 7-S1:

①More than \$100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. ②However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. ③There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. ④Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate-vulnerable countries.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

50. what **urgent action** must be taken to realize the Paris climate agreement?

A. Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.

B. Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.

C. Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.

D. Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.

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Para 8:

①The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most.

②There must urgently be a meaningful mobilization of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Text 2

语篇分析

本文是一篇论说文，主题是：一项新的研究发现，如果青少年同时具备“大量使用媒体、睡眠不足、缺乏锻炼”这三种行为时，则更容易产生心理健康问题，而这些行为通常不被人们看成是危险信号。

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

第一段：青少年过量饮酒、使用非法药物、吸烟和逃课等危险行为更容易引起父母和老师的警惕。

第二至三段：一项研究发现，青少年大量使用媒体、睡眠不足、缺乏锻炼，会有抑郁、焦虑和自杀风险，此类青少年被研究者称为“隐形风险”群体。

第四段：研究人员指出“隐形风险”群体的危险行为很容易被人们忽视。

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

第五段：研究人员分析了九项危险行为，以确定危险行为和青少年心理健康问题之间的关系。

第六至七段：研究表明“隐形风险”群体在三项风险行为上得分尤其高，且出现抑郁症状的概率和高风险群体相差不大。

第八至九段：研究结果引起研究员的警惕，也为父母、老师和心理保障人员提供了新的预警信号。

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

51. What does the author mean by saying "**Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign**" (Lines 1 - 2, Para.1) ?

A. Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.

B. Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.

C. Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.

D. Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Para 1-S1:

①Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon (霓虹灯)sign. ② Their risky behaviors--drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school--can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

52. What is the **finding** of the **new study**?

A. Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.

B. Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.

C. Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.

D. Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

Para 2:

①But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary (不爱活动的) lifestyle.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "**invisible risk**" group?

- A. Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.
- B. Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.
- C. Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.
- D. Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.

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Para 3-S3:

①Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. ②But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. ③Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

54. What does the new study **find about the invisible group**?

A. They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.

B. They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.

C. They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.

D. They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.

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Para7-S2:

①The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. ②But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

二、2016年12月大学英语六级真题仔细阅读解析

55. What is the **significance** of **Vladimir Carli's study**?
- A. It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.
 - B. It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.
 - C. It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.
 - D. It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

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Para 9-S1:

①Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. ②And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.