

2015年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 17 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) · 六级

Part III Section B

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

Inequality Is Not Inevitable

A) A dangerous trend has developed over this past third of a century. A country that experienced shared growth after World War II began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007, one could no longer ignore the division that had come to define the American economic landscape. How did this "shining city on a hill" become the advanced country with the greatest level of inequality?

在过去的三分之一世纪里,一种危险的趋势已经形成。一个在二战后经历了共同增长的国家开始崩离析,以至于当2007年末大衰退来袭时,人们再也无法忽视那种已经开始定义美国经济格局的分裂。这座"山巅之城"是如何成为不平等程度最高的发达国家的?

B) Over the past year and a half, The Great Divide, a series in The New York Times, has presented a wide range of examples that undermine the notion that there are any truly fundamental laws of capitalism. The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st. We don't need to have this much inequality in America.

在过去的一年半里,《纽约时报》的系列报道《巨大的鸿沟》展示了大量实例,这些实例削弱了关于资本主义存在任何真正基本规律的观念。19世纪帝国资本主义的动态机制不必适用于21世纪的民主国家。我们不需要在美国有这么严重的不平等。

C) Our current brand of capitalism is a fake capitalism. For proof of this go back to our response to the Great Recession, where we socialized losses, even as we privatized gains. Perfect competition should drive profits to zero, at least theoretically, but we have monopolies making persistently high profits.

C.E.O.s enjoy incomes that are on average 295 times that of the typical worker, a much higher ratio than in the past, without any evidence of a proportionate increase in productivity.

我们目前这种类型的资本主义是一种虚假的资本主义。要证明这一点,可以回顾我们对大衰退的应对,在那场危机中我们将损失社会化,同时却将收益私有化。完全竞争理论上应该使利润降至零,但我们却有垄断企业持续获得高额利润。首席执行官们享受的收入平均是普通工人的295倍,这一比率远高于过去,却没有任何证据表明生产率有相应的提高。

- D) If it is not the cruel laws of economics that have led to America's great divide, what is it? The straightforward answer: our policies and our politics! People get tired of hearing about Scandinavian success stories, but the fact of the matter is that Sweden, Finland and Norway have all succeeded in having about as much or faster growth in per capita(人均的) incomes than the United States and with far greater equality.

如果不是残酷的经济规律导致了美国的巨大鸿沟,那是什么呢?直截了当的答案是:我们的政策和我们的政治!人们厌倦了听到关于斯堪的纳维亚成功故事的说法,但事实是瑞典、芬兰和挪威在人均收入增长方面都达到了与美国相当或更快的速度,而且平等程度要高得多。

- E) So why has America chosen these inequality-enhancing policies? Part of the answer is that as World War II faded into memory, so too did the solidarity it had created. As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model. Without this international competition, we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens.

那么为什么美国选择了这些加剧不平等的政策呢?部分答案是,随着二战在记忆中逐渐淡去,它所创造的团结也随之消散。当美国在冷战中获胜时,似乎不再有对我们经济模式的真正竞争者。没有了这种国际竞争,我们不再需要证明我们的制度能够为大多数公民带来好处。

- F) Ideology and interests combined viciously. Some drew the wrong lesson from the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991. The pendulum swung from much too much government there to much too little here. Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.

意识形态和利益恶性结合。有些人从1991年苏联体制的崩溃中吸取了错误的教训。钟摆从那里的政府管得太多摆向了这里的政府管得太少。企业利益集团主张取消监管,即使这些监管在保护和改善我们的环境、安全、健康以及经济本身方面做出了如此大的贡献。

- G) But this ideology was hypocritical(虚伪的). The bankers, among the strongest advocates of laissez-faire(自由放任的) economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs that have been a recurring feature of the global economy since the beginning of the Thatcher-Reagan era of "free" markets and deregulation.

但这种意识形态是虚伪的。银行家们作为自由放任经济学最强有力的拥护者之一,却非常乐意接受政府数千亿美元的援助,这些援助计划自Thatcher-Reagan时代的"自由"市场和放松管制开始以来就一直是全球经济的常见特征。

- H) The American political system is overrun by money. Economic inequality translates into political inequality, and political inequality yields increasing economic inequality. So corporate welfare increases as we reduce welfare for the poor. Congress maintains subsidies for rich farmers as we cut back on nutritional support for the needy. Drug companies have been given hundreds of billions of dollars as we limit Medicaid benefits. The banks that brought on the global financial crisis got billions while a tiny bit went to the homeowners and victims of the same banks' predatory(掠夺性的)

lending practices. This last decision was particularly foolish. There were alternatives to throwing money at the banks and hoping it would circulate through increased lending.

美国的政治体系被金钱主导。经济不平等转化为政治不平等,而政治不平等又产生日益加剧的经济不平等。因此,在我们削减对穷人的福利时,企业福利却在增加。国会在削减对贫困者营养支持的同时,为富裕农民保留补贴。在我们限制Medicaid福利的同时,制药公司已经获得了数千亿美元。引发全球金融危机的银行获得了数十亿美元,而只有极少一部分流向了房主和这些银行掠夺性贷款行为的受害者。最后这个决定尤其愚蠢。除了向银行投钱并寄希望于通过增加贷款来流通资金之外,还有其他选择。

- I) Our divisions are deep. Economic and geographic segregation has immunized those at the top from the problems of those down below. Like the kings of ancient times, they have come to perceive their privileged positions essentially as a natural right.

我们的分裂很深。经济和地理上的隔离使那些位于顶层的人对底层人们的问题免疫。就像古代的国王一样,他们已经开始将自己的特权地位本质上视为一种自然权利。

- J) Our economy, our democracy and our society have paid for these gross inequalities. The true test of an economy is not how much wealth its princes can accumulate in tax havens(庇护所), but how well off the typical citizen is. But average incomes are lower than they were a quarter-century ago. Growth has gone to the very, very top, whose share has almost increased four times since 1980. Money that was meant to have trickled(流淌) down has instead evaporated in the agreeable climate of the Cayman Islands.

我们的经济、民主和社会都为这些严重的不平等付出了代价。检验一个经济体的真正标准不是其王公贵族能在避税天堂积累多少财富,而是普通公民的生活水平如何。但平均收入低于25年前的水平。增长流向了最顶层的极少数人,他们的份额自1980年以来几乎增加了四倍。本应向下流淌的资金却在开曼群岛宜人的气候中蒸发了。

- K) With almost a quarter of American children younger than 5 living in poverty, and with America doing so little for its poor, the deprivations of one generation are being visited upon the next. Of course, no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity. But why is America one of the advanced countries where the life prospects of the young are most sharply determined by the income and education of their parents?

美国近四分之一的5岁以下儿童生活在贫困中,而美国为其穷人所做的如此之少,一代人的贫困正在延续到下一代。当然,没有哪个国家曾经接近提供完全的机会平等。但为什么美国是发达国家中年轻人的生活前景最受其父母收入和教育水平严重决定的国家之一?

- L) Among the most bitter stories in The Great Divide were those that portrayed the frustrations of the young, who long to enter our shrinking middle class. Soaring tuitions and declining incomes have resulted in larger debt burdens. Those with only a high school diploma have seen their incomes decline by 13 percent over the past 35 years.

《巨大的鸿沟》中最令人痛心的故事是那些描绘年轻人挫折感的故事,他们渴望进入我们不断萎缩的中产阶级。飙升的学费和下降的收入导致了更大的债务负担。那些只有高中文凭的人在过去35年里收入下降了13%。

- M) Where justice is concerned, there is also a huge divide. In the eyes of the rest of the world and a significant part of its own population, mass imprisonment has come to define America—a country, it

bears repeating, with about 5 percent of the world's population but around a fourth of the world's prisoners.

在司法方面,也存在巨大的鸿沟。在世界其他地区和美国相当一部分本国民众眼中,大规模监禁已经成为美国的标志——值得重申的是,这个国家拥有世界约5%的人口,却拥有世界约四分之一的囚犯。

- N) Justice has become a commodity, affordable to only a few. While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to foreclose(取消赎回权) on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.

司法已经成为一种商品,只有少数人能够负担得起。当华尔街高管们利用他们昂贵的律师确保自己的队伍不必为2008年危机如此明显揭示的不当行为负责时,银行却滥用我们的法律体系来取消抵押品赎回权并驱逐租户,其中一些人甚至并不欠钱。

- O) More than a half-century ago, America led the way in advocating for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Today, access to health care is among the most universally accepted rights, at least in the advanced countries. America, despite the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, is the exception. In the relief that many felt when the Supreme Court did not overturn the Affordable Care Act, the implications of the decision for Medicaid were not fully appreciated. Obamacare's objective—to ensure that all Americans have access to health care—has been blocked: 24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program, which was the means by which Obamacare was supposed to deliver on its promise to some of the poorest.

半个多世纪前,美国在倡导1948年联合国通过的《世界人权宣言》方面发挥了带头作用。今天,获得医疗保健的权利是最普遍被接受的权利之一,至少在发达国家是这样。尽管实施了《平价医疗法案》,美国仍是例外。在许多因最高法院没有推翻《平价医疗法案》而感到宽慰时,该判决对Medicaid的影响并未得到充分理解。Obamacare的目标——确保所有美国人都能获得医疗保健——已被阻挡:24个州尚未实施扩大的Medicaid计划,而这正是Obamacare本应向一些最贫困人群兑现其承诺的手段。

- P) We need not just a new war on poverty but a war to protect the middle class. Solutions to these problems do not have to be novel. Far from it. Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start. We must end the rent-seeking society we have gravitated toward, in which the wealthy obtain profits by manipulating the system.

我们不仅需要一场新的扶贫战争,还需要一场保护中产阶级的战争。解决这些问题的方案不必是新颖的。远非如此。让市场像市场一样运作将是一个好的起点。我们必须终结我们已经倾向的寻租社会,在这种社会中,富人通过操纵体系来获取利润。

- Q) The problem of inequality is not so much a matter of technical economics. It's really a problem of practical politics. Inequality is not just about the top marginal tax rate but also about our children's access to food and the right to justice for all. If we spent more on education, health and infrastructure(基础设施), we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

不平等与其说是技术经济学的问题,不如说是实际政治的问题。不平等不仅仅关乎最高边际税率,还关乎我们孩子获得食物的机会以及所有人的司法权利。如果我们在教育、健康和基础设施上投入更多,我们将增强我们的经济,无论是现在还是未来。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. In theory, free competition is supposed to reduce the margin of profits to the minimum.

理论上,自由竞争应该将利润率降低到最低水平。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 完美竞争与利润趋零

【定位】 Perfect competition should drive profits to zero, at least theoretically, but we have monopolies making persistently high profits.

至少在理论上,完美竞争应当把利润压到零,但我们这里却有垄断在持续赚取高额利润。

【改写】 In theory ↔ **at least theoretically**

状语同义

free competition ↔ **Perfect competition**

术语近义

reduce the margin of profits to the minimum ↔ **drive profits to zero**

程度降级

37. The United States is now characterized by a great division between the rich and the poor.

美国现在的特点是贫富之间存在巨大分化。

【答案】 A 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 美国贫富大分裂的现状描述

【定位】 A country that experienced shared growth after World War II began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007, one could no longer ignore the division that had come to define the American economic landscape.

一个二战后曾共享增长的国家开始撕裂,撕裂到当 2007 年末大衰退来临时,人们再也无法忽视那条已经定义了美国经济版图的分裂线。

【改写】 The United States is now characterized by a great division between the rich and the poor ↔

the division that had come to define the American economic landscape

define 与 be characterized by 互换

【辨邻】 I I段说Our divisions are deep, 看似贴近"贫富大分裂",但它只从顶层一侧讲分化(顶层免疫于底层困境、把特权当自然权利),并未做"美国整体被分裂所定义"的总览陈述,覆盖范围只是"分裂之深"的一面。

Our divisions are deep. Economic and geographic segregation has immunized those at the top from the problems of those down below.

38. America lacked the incentive to care for the majority of its citizens as it found no rival for its economic model.

美国缺乏关心其大多数公民的动力,因为它发现自己的经济模式没有竞争对手。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无对手便无照顾多数人的动力

【定位】 As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model. Without this international competition, we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens.

随着美国在冷战中获胜，似乎没有了与我们经济模式真正竞争的对手。没有了这种国际竞争，我们也就不再需要证明这套制度能让大多数公民受益。

【改写】 found no rival for its economic model ↔

there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model

rival 同义 competitor

lacked the incentive to care for the majority of its citizens ↔

we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens

失去动力 ↔ 不再需要证明

39. The wealthy top have come to take privileges for granted.

富裕的上层阶级已经开始将特权视为理所当然。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 顶层把特权当理所当然

【定位】 Like the kings of ancient times, they have come to perceive their privileged positions essentially as a natural right.

如同古代的国王，他们已经把自己的优越地位本质上视作一种天然的权利。

【改写】 The wealthy top ↔ **those at the top**

省略与显化

take privileges for granted ↔ **perceive their privileged positions essentially as a natural right**

习语 ↔ 展开义

【辨邻】 J 段也讲顶层富人，但落点是“财富在避税天堂积累”“增长流向塔尖”这种行为与数据，并没有出现“把特权视为天然/理所当然”的心态描写。

The true test of an economy is not how much wealth its princes can accumulate in tax havens, but how well off the typical citizen is.

40. Many examples show the basic laws of imperial capitalism no longer apply in present-day America.

许多例子表明帝国资本主义的基本规律不再适用于当今的美国。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 帝国资本主义规律不再适用

【定位】 The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st.

19 世纪帝国资本主义的那套运行规律，未必适用于 21 世纪的民主国家。

【改写】 Many examples show ↔ **has presented a wide range of examples**

many ↔ a wide range of

the basic laws of imperial capitalism no longer apply in present-day America ↔

The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st

dynamics ↔ basic laws

41. The author suggests a return to the true spirit of the market.

作者建议回归市场的真正精神。

【答案】 **P** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 回归真正的市场精神

【定位】 Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start.

让市场真的发挥市场的作用，将是一个好的开始。

【改写】 The author suggests a return to the true spirit of the market ↔

Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start

act like markets ↔ true spirit of the market

【辨邻】 **Q** Q段也是作者给建议的段，但落点是If we spent more on education, health and infrastructure，讲的是公共投入而不是"让市场像市场"，与陈述句的市场主张落点不同。

If we spent more on education, health and infrastructure, we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

42. A quarter of the world's prisoner population is in America.

世界上四分之一的囚犯人口在美国。

【答案】 **M** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 四分之一世界囚犯在美国

【定位】 In the eyes of the rest of the world and a significant part of its own population, mass imprisonment has come to define America—a country, it bears repeating, with about 5 percent of the world's population but around a fourth of the world's prisoners.

在世界其他国家以及美国相当一部分本国民众眼中，大规模监禁已经成为美国的标签——这个国家，值得反复强调，拥有世界约 5% 的人口，却占据世界约四分之一的囚犯。

【改写】 A quarter of the world's prisoner population is in America ↔

about 5 percent of the world's population but around a fourth of the world's prisoners

quarter 与 a fourth 同值

43. Government regulation in America went from one extreme to the other in the past two decades.

在过去二十年里,美国的政府监管从一个极端走向了另一个极端。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 政府监管从一极荡到另一极

【定位】 The pendulum swung from much too much government there to much too little here.

Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.

钟摆从那边过多政府的一端, 荡到了这边政府过少的一端。企业利益主张取消各种监管, 哪怕这些监管曾大力保护并改善了我们的环境、安全、健康乃至经济本身。

【改写】 Government regulation in America ↔ Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations regulation 直接对应

from one extreme to the other ↔ from much too much government there to much too little here

钟摆比喻 ↔ 极端抽象

【辨邻】 G 段讲bankers, among the strongest advocates of laissez-faire economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government, 强调的是嘴上自由放任、实际接受政府救助的虚伪, 并未给出"从过度管到过度放任"这种两极摆动描写。

The bankers, among the strongest advocates of laissez-faire economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs

44. Justice has become so expensive that only a small number of people like corporate executives can afford it.

司法已经变得如此昂贵,以至于只有少数像企业高管这样的人才负担得起。

【答案】 N 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 正义昂贵到只有企业高管买得起

【定位】 Justice has become a commodity, affordable to only a few. While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to foreclose on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.

正义已经变成一种商品, 只有少数人买得起。华尔街高管用他们昂贵的律师确保自己不必为2008年金融危机中暴露的劣行担责, 而银行则滥用法律体系强行收回房贷、驱赶租户, 其中有些人甚至并不欠款。

【改写】 Justice has become so expensive that only a small number of people ↔

Justice has become a commodity, affordable to only a few

商品 ↔ 贵到只有少数人买得起

corporate executives ↔ Wall Street executives

上位词替换

45. No country in the world so far has been able to provide completely equal opportunities for all.

迄今为止,世界上没有任何国家能够为所有人提供完全平等的机会。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无任何国家做到完全机会平等

【定位】 Of course, no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity.

当然, 没有任何一个国家曾接近做到完全的机会平等。

【改写】 No country in the world so far has been able to provide completely equal opportunities for all ↔

no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity

全称否定逐项对应

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

17 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」, 是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇定调: 过去三十多年里, 二战后曾共享增长的美国走向撕裂, 到the Great Recession爆发时, 分化已经定义美国经济版图; 并以反问点题——美国为何成了不平等程度最高的发达国家。

信息指纹 山巅之城反差

B 用The Great Divide这一系列报道为引, 论证所谓资本主义的根本规律并非铁律: The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st, 美国不必有这么高的不平等。

信息指纹 帝国资本主义旧律失效

C 指出当下是a fake capitalism：本应使利润趋零的完全竞争被垄断打破，CEO 收入是普通工人的295 times，且看不到生产率的相应提升。

信息指纹 完美竞争理论与垄断现实

D 回答上一段的反问：把美国的撕裂归因于our policies and our politics，并以Sweden, Finland and Norway为例反证——它们人均收入增速不输甚至超过美国，却平等得多。

信息指纹 北欧反例

E 解释美国为何选择了加剧不平等的政策：随着二战的团结记忆淡去、冷战中美国胜出后there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model，于是不再有压力去让经济模式惠及大多数公民。

信息指纹 失去对手便失去动力

F 讲意识形态与利益合流：the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991后，钟摆从苏联式过度政府荡到美国式过度放任，Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations，连保护环境、安全、健康的规制也被一并抛弃。

信息指纹 钟摆从一端荡向另一端

G 揭这套意识形态的虚伪：标榜laissez-faire的银行家，在金融救助中乐于接受政府数千亿美元援助，这套救助自the Thatcher-Reagan era of "free" markets and deregulation起反复上演。

信息指纹 自由放任口号下的政府救助

H 讲金钱对政治的渗透：经济不平等转化为政治不平等，政治不平等再加剧经济不平等；企业福利上升而穷人福利被削减，药企、银行受惠，普通房主与受害者仅得点滴。

信息指纹 钱政互转的恶性循环

I 讲分化之深：经济与地理隔离让顶层免疫于底层的困境，他们像the kings of ancient times那样，把特权视作a natural right。

信息指纹 古代国王般的天然特权感

J 用经济检验标准抨击不平等：真正的检验不是富豪在tax havens里能积累多少财富，而是普通公民的处境；平均收入比四分之一世纪前还低，增长流向了塔尖，财富在the Cayman Islands的宜人气候里蒸发。

信息指纹 财富在避税天堂蒸发

K 讲机会不平等的代际传递：近四分之一美国 5 岁以下儿童处于贫困，且承认no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity，但为何美国年轻人前途如此被父母收入与教育决定。

信息指纹 完全机会平等无国能达

L 讲年轻人困境：在缩小的中产阶级前挣扎，Soaring tuitions and declining incomes造成更重的债务负担；仅有高中学历者过去 35 年间收入下降了 13%。

信息指纹 学费飞涨与收入下滑

M 讲司法层面的撕裂：mass imprisonment已成为美国在世界眼中的标签——人口占世界约 5%，囚犯却占世界约四分之一。

信息指纹 5%人口对四分之一囚犯

N 讲司法成了商品：只有少数人买得起；Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers逃避 2008 年危机的追责，而银行却滥用法律对房贷者foreclose甚至赶走并不欠款的租户。

信息指纹 司法作为可购商品

O 讲医疗权：美国曾领衔倡议the Universal Declaration of Human Rights，但在医疗这项普遍接受的权利上却成了例外；最高法院未推翻平价医疗法案后，对 Medicaid 的影响被忽视，24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program，使其无法覆盖最贫困人群。

信息指纹 医保权与扩面落空

P 给出解决方向：不仅要重启反贫困战争，还要保卫中产；办法不必新，Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start，必须终结靠操纵体系牟利的rent-seeking society。

信息指纹 让市场像市场

Q 升华收尾：不平等不只是技术经济问题，更是实际政治问题；不只关边际税率，也关孩子的食物与人人享有正义的权利；加大教育、健康、基建投入将强化当下与未来的经济。

信息指纹 不平等是政治问题

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

19 句真题句逐层精讲

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

A country that experienced shared growth after World WarII began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007, one could no longer ignore the division that had come to define the American economic landscape.

A段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研真题中的高频句式：主句带定语从句修饰主语、so...that 结果状语从句、when 时间状语从句嵌套、定语从句修饰抽象名词。这些结构在历史、经济、社会类长难句中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用，典型性很强。

For proof of this go back to our response to the Great Recession, where we socialized losses, even as we privatized gains.

C段，第2句

非限制性定语从句加嵌套状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是用 "where" 引导的定语从句和 "even as" 引导的对比状语从句，都是高频考点。掌握这类结构后，学生能够迁移到大量类似句子的分析中，实用性强。

If it is not the cruel laws of economics that have led to America's great divide, what is it?

D段，第1句

本句综合考查强调句识别、定语从句的主语功能、疑问句的倒装结构、主系表与主谓宾的区分。尤其强调句 "It is... that..." 结构易与其他句型混淆，是高频易错点，训练价值高。

As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model.

E段，第3句

As引导的时间或原因状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，there seem to be结构也时有出现。整体句式具有一定代表性，学生掌握后可迁移到类似的状语从句 + 主句结构以及there be变体的识别，但句子本身复杂度不高，典型性中等偏上。

Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.

F段，第4句

主句加让步状语从句的结构（尤其是 "even when" 引导的让步从句）在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，体现了对比或转折逻辑的典型表达方式。主句使用 "argue for + 动名词" 的搭配、从句使用过去完成时强调时间先后，均为考试中的高频句式。学习者掌握此类结构后可迁移至大量类似句型，具备较高的典型性和复用价值。

The bankers, among the strongest advocates of laissez-faire(自由放任的) economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs that have been a recurring feature of the global economy since the beginning of the Thatcher-Reagan era of "free" markets and deregulation.

G段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中具有高度代表性。主句主干 + 插入性修饰成分 + 多个介词短语 + 限制性定语从句，这种组合是学术文章和新闻报道的常见句式。定语从句使用 that 引导修饰名词、现在完成时搭配 since 时间状语，都是考试高频考点。句子整体呈现出典型的书面语长句特征，学生掌握这类句式后可以迁移到大量类似结构的真题句子中。

Economic inequality translates into political inequality, and political inequality yields increasing economic inequality.

H段，第2句

并列复合句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句通过 "and" 连接两个结构对称的主句，体现了典型的并列逻辑。但句子整体较短、结构简单，缺少从句嵌套等更高频的复杂句式特征，代表性中等。

Growth has gone to the very, very top, whose share has almost increased four times since 1980.

J段，第4句

主句 + 非限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。"whose" 引导的定语从句表示所属关系，是高频考点。现在完成时配合 "since" 的用法也是典型句式。掌握本句结构后，学习者可以轻松迁移到大量类似句子中。

Money that was meant to have trickled(流淌) down has instead evaporated in the agreeable climate of the Cayman Islands.

J段，第5句

这句结构不算过分庞杂，但同时覆盖主干定位、定语从句识别和时态层次辨认，训练收益高。对结构与时态的综合练习来说，属于值得优先处理的一类句子。

With almost a quarter of American children younger than 5 living in poverty, and with America doing so little for its poor, the deprivations of one generation are being visited upon the next.

K段，第1句

句中涵盖 with 复合结构作状语、后置定语、现在分词、介词短语等多种成分，且主语较长易误判，谓语形式复杂，作为成分划分练习句收益高。

But why is America one of the advanced countries where the life prospects of the young are most sharply determined by the income and education of their parents?

K段，第3句

本句的疑问句结构、嵌入定语从句的复杂表语、被动语态的使用，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。关系副词 where 引导定语从句修饰抽象名词的用法也是常考点，结构具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to foreclose(取消赎回权) on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.

N段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明:主句包含主谓宾和目的状语;状语从句包含主谓宾和目的状语并嵌套宾语从句;宾语从句包含主谓补和原因状语;两个定语从句分别展示限制性和非限制性的区别。涵盖了多种状语类型、定语从句、宾语从句、被动语态中的主语补足语等,是练习成分划分的优质材料。

Obamacare's objective—to ensure that all Americans have access to health care—has been blocked: 24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program, which was the means by which Obamacare was supposed to deliver on its promise to some of the poorest.

O段，第5句

句中覆盖同位语、宾语从句、双层嵌套定语从句、方式状语等多种成分;破折号打断主干、定语从句层层嵌套、“be supposed to”结构的谓语识别都是典型易错点,成分划分训练收益高。

We need not just a new war on poverty but a war to protect the middle class.

P段，第1句

简单句主谓宾结构配并列宾语是常考句式，“not just ... but ...”关联词组在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性和复用价值

The problem of inequality is not so much a matter of technical economics.

Q段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中常见，用于表达定义、判断或描述性观点。本句的“not so much ... as ...”（虽然本句未完整出现 as 部分）是常见的比较或强调结构，具有一定代表性。但简单句本身在长难句训练中不算核心句式，且本句无从句嵌套、无复杂修饰，作为典型真题句式的代表性中等偏下。

Inequality is not just about the top marginal tax rate but also about our children's access to food and the right to justice for all.

Q段，第3句

主系表结构配合 "not just... but also..." 并列是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的表达模式，用于阐述概念的多维内涵或对比。这种句式具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他类似的定义或观点陈述句。

If we spent more on education, health and infrastructure(基础设施), we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

Q段，第4句

虚拟条件句(与现在事实相反)是四六级和考研英语的高频考点,本句是该句型的标准范例:"If + 主语 + 一般过去时,主语 + would + 动词原形"。这种结构在阅读理解和翻译题中反复出现,且句式可迁移性强,掌握后可应用到大量类似句子。

The wealthy top have come to take privileges for granted.

第39题 题干

"have come to do" 结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较常见，表示“逐渐达到某种状态”的表达具有代表性，学习者掌握后可迁移到类似句式。

Justice has become so expensive that only a small number of people like corporate executives can afford it.

第44题 题干

「so ... that ...」结果状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,主句采用现在完成时表达状态变化也是常见表达方式。本句结构典型,学生掌握后可直接应用于理解和分析大量类似真题句子,迁移价值高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 153 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是 **英语六级** 历年真题的高频词（在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8）。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频，点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇10次·真题 50 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇6次·真题 167 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇6次·真题 94 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇5次·真题 176 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇5次·真题 102 句

capitalism C1

n. 资本主义(经济制度)

本篇5次·真题 8 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇4次·真题 33 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇4次·真题 11 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次·真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次·真题 101 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇3次·真题 97 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇3次·真题 74 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇3次·真题 59 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇3次·真题 41 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇3次·真题 31 句

regulation

B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

affordable

B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

economics

B2

n. 经济学

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

corporate

B2

adj. 公司的

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

division

B1

n. 分开

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 140 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 138 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇2次 · 真题 115 句

average

A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

policy

B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

least

A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

states

A1

n. 国家

本篇2次 · 真题 80 句

apply

A2

v. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

crisis

B2

n. 危机

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇2次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题 55 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次·真题 44 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇2次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次·真题 37 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇2次·真题 32 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇2次·真题 23 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇2次·真题 21 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

recession C1

n. 经济衰退

本篇2次·真题 14 句

ideology C1

n. 意识形态

本篇2次·真题 10 句

equality B2

n. 平等

本篇2次·真题 9 句

lending B1

n. 借出

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 160 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

decade

B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

evidence

B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

despite

B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

nation

B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其，特别（强调某事物）

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

majority B2

n. 大多数，大部分

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

novel B1

n. 小说

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

aid

B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

court

A2

n. 法院

本篇1次·真题 31 句

era

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

obtain

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 29 句

implement

B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇1次·真题 27 句

willing

B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

beginning

A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

equal

A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

legal

B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

technical

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

apart

B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

universal

B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

portray

B2

v. 描绘

本篇1次·真题 20 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

solidarity C1

n. 团结一致

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

supposed B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

characterize C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

tuition B2

n. 学费

本篇1次·真题 14 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次·真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 12 句

frustration B2

n. 挫败感

本篇1次·真题 12 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

block A2

n. 街区

本篇1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

privileged C1

adj. 有特权的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

rival B2

n. 竞争对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

victim B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

commodity C1

n. 商品

本篇1次·真题 10 句

granted B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 10 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇1次·真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exception B2

n. 例外

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

mortgage B2

n. 抵押贷款

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

needy B2

adj. 贫困的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dynamic B2

adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

proof B2

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

subsidy C1

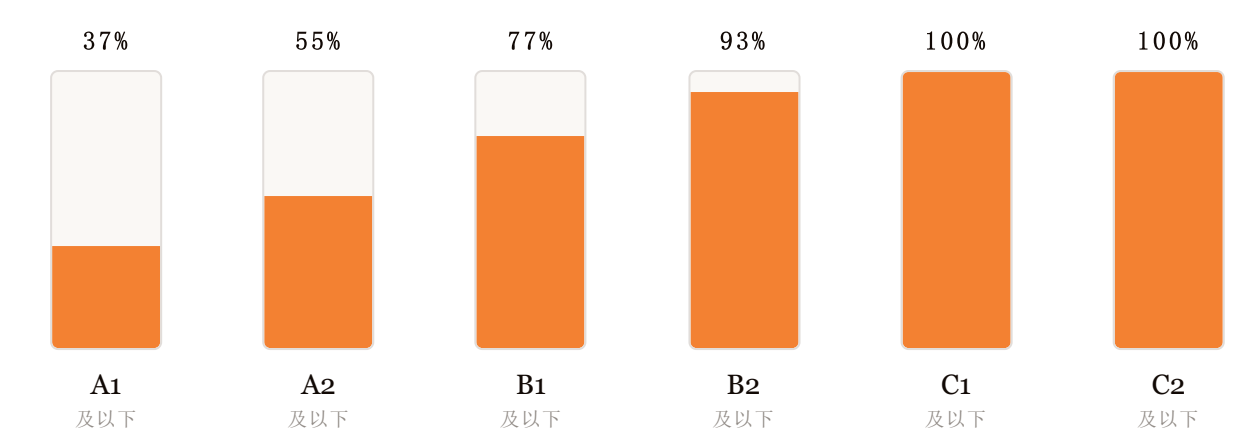
n. 补贴

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

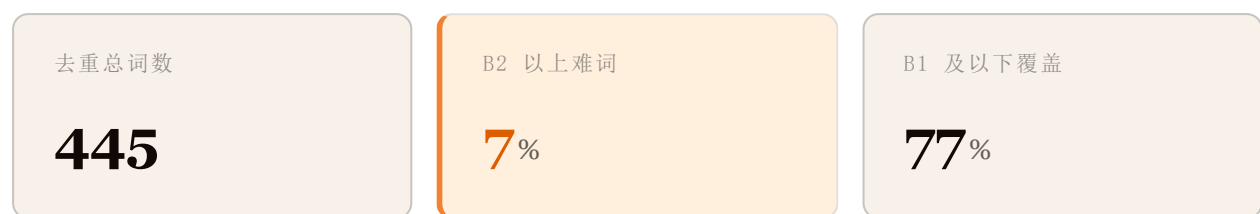
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 445 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **445** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 30 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 445 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →