

2015年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第2套(2015-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 Early decision—you apply to one school? and admission is binding—seems like a great choice for nervous applicants. Schools let in a higher percentage of early-decision applicants, which arguably means that you have a better chance of getting in. And if you do, you're done with the whole agonizing process by December. But what most students and parents don't realize is that schools have hidden motives for offering early decision.

提前决定录取——你只向一所学校申请,录取后具有约束力——对于紧张的申请者来说似乎是一个很好的选择。学校会录取更高比例的提前决定申请者,这可以说意味着你有更大的录取机会。而且如果你被录取了,你就能在十二月前结束整个令人痛苦的申请过程。但大多数学生和家长没有意识到的是,学校提供提前决定录取有其隐藏的动机。

P2 Early decision, since it's binding, allows schools to fill their classes with qualified students; it allows admissions committees to select the students that are in particular demand for their college and know those students will come. It also gives schools a higher yield rate, which is often used as one of the ways to measure college selectivity and popularity.

提前决定录取因为具有约束力,使学校能够用合格的学生填满他们的班级;它允许招生委员会选择学校特别需要的学生,并确保这些学生会入学。它还给学校带来更高的入学率,而入学率通常被用作衡量大学选拔性和受欢迎程度的方式之一。

P3 The problem is that this process effectively shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions of their lives up to that point. Under regular admissions, seniors

have until May 1 to choose which school to attend; early decision effectively steals six months from them, months that could be used to visit more schools, do more research, speak to current students and alumni(校友) and arguably make a more informed decision.

问题在于这个过程实际上缩短了学生做出他们人生中迄今为止最重要决定之一的时间窗口。在常规录取中,高三学生有到五月一日的时间内来选择就读哪所学校;提前决定录取实际上从他们那里剥夺了六个月,这些月份本可以用来访问更多学校、做更多研究、与在校学生和校友交流,并可以说做出一个更明智的决定。

P4 There are, frankly, an astonishing number of exceptional colleges in America, and for any given student, there are a number of schools that are a great fit. When students become too fixated(专注) on a particular school early in the admissions process, that fixation can lead to severe disappointment if they don't get in or, if they do, the possibility that they are now bound to go to a school that, given time for further reflection, may not actually be right for them.

坦率地说,美国有数量惊人的优秀大学,对于任何特定的学生来说,都有许多学校非常适合他们。当学生在招生过程早期过度专注于某一所特定学校时,如果他们没有被录取,这种专注可能会导致严重的失望,或者如果他们被录取了,他们现在被约束去一所学校,而经过进一步的反思,这所学校实际上可能并不适合他们。

P5 Insofar as early decision offers a genuine admissions edge, that advantage goes largely to students who already have numerous advantages. The students who use early decision tend to be those who have received higher-quality college guidance, usually a result of coming from a more privileged background. In this regard, there's an argument against early decision, as students from lower-income families are far less likely to have the admissions know-how to navigate the often confusing early deadlines.

就提前决定录取提供真正的录取优势而言,这种优势主要归于那些已经拥有众多优势的学生。使用提前决定录取的学生往往是那些获得了更高质量大学申请指导的学生,这通常是来自更优越背景的结果。在这方面,有反对提前决定录取的理由,因为来自低收入家庭的学生远不太可能拥有招生方面的知识来应对常常令人困惑的提前申请截止日期。

P6 Students who have done their research and are confident that there's one school they would be thrilled to get into should, under the current system, probably apply under early decision. But for students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely narrows the field of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options.

在当前体系下,那些已经做过研究并确信有一所学校能让他们非常兴奋地想进入的学生,可能应该通过提前决定录取申请。但对于那些还没有做足够研究,或者仍然不断改变自己最喜欢学校的学生来说,提前决定录取系统在学生应该向一系列令人兴奋的选择敞开自己的时候,不必要地、过早地缩小了可能性的范围。

题目与逐题解析

51. What are students obliged to do under early decision?

- A) Look into a lot of schools before they apply.
- B) Attend the school once they are admitted.
- C) Think twice before they accept the offer.
- D) Consult the current students and alumni.

学生在提前决定录取下有什么义务？

- A) 在申请前调查很多学校。 B) 一旦被录取就必须就读该校。 C) 在接受录取通知前三思而后行。
D) 咨询在校生和校友。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What are students obliged to do under early decision? 直接问规则条款里的硬性要求,属于事实细节而非推断或主旨。

【拆句】 What are students obliged to do under early decision? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句,under early decision 是状语,限定动作发生的制度背景;be obliged to do 意为"有义务做",属于义务情态结构,结构简单无陷阱。

【定位】 Early decision—you apply to one school? and admission is binding—seems like a great choice for nervous applicants.

提前录取——你只申请一所学校,而且一旦录取就具有约束力——对紧张的申请者来说似乎是个绝佳选择。

【选项】 A) **答非所问识别**

Look into a lot of schools before they apply. 描述申请前的考察动作;但原文要求的是"只申一所/录取必去",并未规定申请前必须考察众多学校。

B) **✓ 正确**

admission is binding ↔ **Attend the school once they are admitted.**

预判"录取后必须就读"与 Attend the school once they are admitted. 字面同义,选 B。

C) **无中生有识别**

Think twice before they accept the offer. 听似合理,但原文并未将"接受 offer 前再三考虑"列为 early decision 的硬性义务;相反,binding 恰恰意味着无再三斟酌的余地。

D) **张冠李戴识别**

Consult the current students and alumni. 与 speak to current students and alumni(校友)表面相似,但原文是说"常规录取下学生本可咨询",并非 early decision 下学生的义务。

52. Why do schools offer early decision?

- A) To make sure they get qualified students.
- B) To avoid competition with other colleges.
- C) To provide more opportunities for applicants.
- D) To save students the agony of choosing a school.

学校为什么提供提前决定录取?

- A) 为了确保招到合格的学生。 B) 为了避免与其他大学竞争。 C) 为了给申请者提供更多机会。
- D) 为了让学生免于择校的痛苦。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why do schools offer early decision? 询问的是原文明示的校方动机,不要求推断,属于细节题。

【拆句】 Why do schools offer early decision? 是 Why 引导的特殊疑问句,主语 schools、谓语 offer,结构简单;offer 此处意为"提供/开放(某项制度)",并非"赠送"。

【定位】 Early decision, since it's binding, allows schools to fill their classes with qualified students; it allows admissions committees to select the students that are in particular demand for their college and know those students will come.

提前录取因为具有约束力,使学校能用合格学生填满班级;它使招生委员会能选到本校特别需要的学生,且确知这些学生会来。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

fill their classes with qualified students ↔ **To make sure they get qualified students.**

预判"确保招到合格学生"与 To make sure they get qualified students. 字面同义,选 A。

B) 无中生有识别

To avoid competition with other colleges. 在原文中无对应表述;原文只说提高 yield rate 和挑选 in particular demand 的学生,从未提到"避免与其他学校竞争"。

C) 与原文相反识别

To provide more opportunities for applicants. 把校方动机误读为"为申请者提供更多机会";但原文整段在讲学校的好处,而第 1 段早已挑明 schools have hidden motives,提示 early decision 并非为申请者多设机会。

D) 张冠李戴识别

To save students the agony of choosing a school. 利用了 done with the whole agonizing process by December 这一表面信息,但原文是描述学生角度的"看似省事",并非校方设立 early decision 的动机。

53. What is said to be the problem with early decision for students?

- A) It makes their application process more complicated.
- B) It places too high a demand on their research ability.
- C) It allows them little time to make informed decisions.
- D) It exerts much more psychological pressure on them.

据说提前决定录取对学生有什么问题？

- A) 它使他们的申请过程更加复杂。 B) 它对他们的研究能力提出了过高的要求。
C) 它让他们几乎没有时间做出明智的决定。 D) 它给他们施加了更大的心理压力。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is said to be the problem with early decision for students? 用 is said to be,提示原文已明说,属于事实细节题。

【拆句】 What is said to be the problem with early decision for students? 是 What 引导的疑问句,is said to be 是被动语态,提示"被陈述的/原文中提到的",for students 限定弊端对象。

【定位】 The problem is that this process effectively shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions of their lives up to that point.

问题在于,这个流程实际上压缩了学生做出迄今人生中最重要决定之一的时间窗。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反识别

It makes their application process more complicated. 在原文无对应;相反,首段说 early decision 让人 done with the whole agonizing process by December,流程上更简单而非更复杂。

B) 偷换概念识别

It places too high a demand on their research ability. 在原文无对应;原文谈的是 "研究的时间" 被压缩,不是 "研究能力" 被要求过高。

C) ✓ 正确

shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions ↔

It allows them little time to make informed decisions.

make a more informed decision ↔ **make informed decisions**

预判"压缩深思熟虑时间"在 C 同时由 little time 与 informed decisions 两端承接,选 C。

D) 过度推断识别

It exerts much more psychological pressure on them. 利用首段 nervous applicants 制造干扰;但首段是说 early decision 反而看上去让人省心,原文未说弊端是"加大心理压力"。

54. Why are some people opposed to early decision?

- A) It interferes with students' learning in high school.
- B) It is biased against students at ordinary high schools.
- C) It causes unnecessary confusion among college applicants.
- D) It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage.

为什么有些人反对提前决定录取?

- A) 它干扰了学生在高中的学习。 B) 它对普通高中的学生不公平。
C) 它在大学申请者中造成不必要的混乱。 D) 它使低收入家庭的学生处于不利地位。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 Why are some people opposed to early decision? 询问原文已陈述的反对方理由,不需要推断,属细节题。

【拆句】 Why are some people opposed to early decision? Why 疑问句,be opposed to 是固定搭配,意为"反对";some people 为不定代词主语,弱化为引述他人立场的信号。

【定位】 In this regard, there's an argument against early decision, as students from lower-income families are far less likely to have the admissions know-how to navigate the often confusing early deadlines.

在这点上,存在反对提前录取的论点,因为来自低收入家庭的学生远不太可能掌握应对那些常令人困惑的提前申请截止日期的招生门道。

【选项】 A) 无中生有识别

It interferes with students' learning in high school. 在原文无任何对应表述;反对方理由聚焦于"申请门道",不涉及对在校学习的干扰。

B) 偷换概念识别

It is biased against students at ordinary high schools. 把原文 lower-income families(家庭收入)偷换成 ordinary high schools(普通高中),概念悄然偏移。

C) 以偏概全识别

It causes unnecessary confusion among college applicants. 利用了原文 often confusing early deadlines 中的 confusing,但原文是说截止日期对低收入家庭学生造成困惑,并非"在所有申请者中引发不必要的混乱"。

D) ✓ 正确

students from lower-income families are far less likely to have the admissions know-how ↔

It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage.

that advantage goes largely to students who already have numerous advantages ↔

at a disadvantage

预判"低收入家庭学生处不利"与 It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage. 字面同义,选 D。

55. What does the author advise college applicants to do?

- A) Refrain from competing with students from privileged families.
- B) Avoid choosing early decision unless they are fully prepared.
- C) Find sufficient information about their favorite schools.
- D) Look beyond the few supposedly thrilling options.

作者建议大学申请者做什么？

- A) 避免与特权家庭的学生竞争。 B) 除非做好充分准备,否则避免选择提前决定录取。
C) 找到关于他们心仪学校的充足信息。 D) 不要局限于少数几个所谓令人激动的选项。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author advise college applicants to do? 问作者给出的明确建议,通常对应末段总结性建议句,属细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author advise college applicants to do? What 引导的疑问句,advise sb to do 是固定搭配,意为"建议某人做某事",college applicants 是 advise 的宾语,to do 是不定式作宾补。

【定位】 But for students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely narrows the field of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options.

但对那些尚未做足研究、或心仪学校仍在不断变化的学生而言,提前录取制度在他们本应向各种激动人心的选择敞开自我的时刻,毫无必要且过早地收窄了可能性。

【选项】 A) 过度推断识别

Refrain from competing with students from privileged families. 利用了第 5 段关于 privileged students 的内容,但作者的态度是制度本身有问题,并未建议学生"避免与他们竞争"。

B) ✓ 正确

But for students who haven't yet done enough research ↔ **unless they are fully prepared** needlessly and prematurely narrows the field of possibility ↔ **Avoid choosing early decision** 预判"未充分准备别申早"在 B 由 Avoid choosing early decision 与 unless they are fully prepared 同时承接,选 B。

C) 答非所问识别

Find sufficient information about their favorite schools. 描述的是申请前的一般性行动,且 favorite schools 与原文 still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools 字面相似;但作者本题的具体建议是"研究不足时不要申 early",而非笼统地"去了解 favorite schools"。

D) 与原文相反识别

Look beyond the few supposedly thrilling options. 利用了 thrilling options 字眼,但原文是说学生本应 opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options ——"敞开拥抱大量精彩选项",而非"越过那些据说精彩的选项去找别的"。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

But for students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely narrows the field of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options.

第6段, 第2句

主句成分齐全(主谓宾+方式状语+时间状语), 时间状语内嵌套定语从句; 介词短语作状语内嵌套并列定语从句; 三个定语从句分别展示关系代词作主语、关系副词引导、情态动词加进行时等结构。成分种类丰富, 嵌套位置多样, 能训练介词短语归属、定语从句修饰对象判断、情态结构识别等多个易错点。

Look into a lot of schools before they apply.

第51题, A

祈使句带时间状语从句是常见的句式, 在应用文、建议类文章中经常出现。结构典型且实用, 掌握后可迁移到类似的祈使句和时间状语从句场景。

It places too high a demand on their research ability.

第53题, B

覆盖主谓宾及状语四种基本成分, 结构完整但种类常规。宾语 "too high a demand" 的程度副词前置词序 ("too + 形容词 + 冠词 + 名词") 是一个值得练习的语序特点, 对初学者有一定辨识训练价值, 但整体无复杂易错点。

What does the author advise college applicants to do?

第55题 题干

疑问句中"助动词+主语+动词原形+宾语+宾语补足语"结构在四六级阅读理解题干中较常见, 且 advise sb to do 是典型动词搭配, 具备一定代表性, 但句式本身并非高频难点句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

admission

B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)

本篇6次 · 真题 11 句

applicant

B2

n. 申请人

本篇5次 · 真题 16 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇4次 · 真题 126 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇3次 · 真题 72 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇3次·真题63句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇2次·真题176句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题92句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇2次·真题52句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇2次·真题48句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇2次·真题46句

effectively B2

adv. 有效地

本篇2次·真题43句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇2次·真题35句

given B1

prep. 考虑到

本篇2次·真题18句

privileged C1

adj. 有特权的

本篇2次·真题11句

alumnus C1

n. 男校友

本篇2次·真题10句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本篇2次·真题8句

informed B2

adj. 了解情况的

本篇2次·真题8句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本篇2次·真题8句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题568句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题273句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 128 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题 45 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

regular

B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

sufficient

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

complicated

B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

largely

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

unnecessary

B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

numerous

B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

ordinary

B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

prepared

A2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

select

B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

admit

B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

percentage

B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consult

B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

committee B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

confusion B2

n. 困惑

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

guidance B2

n. 指导

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

opposed B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

bound B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

genuine B2

adj. 真的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

motive B2

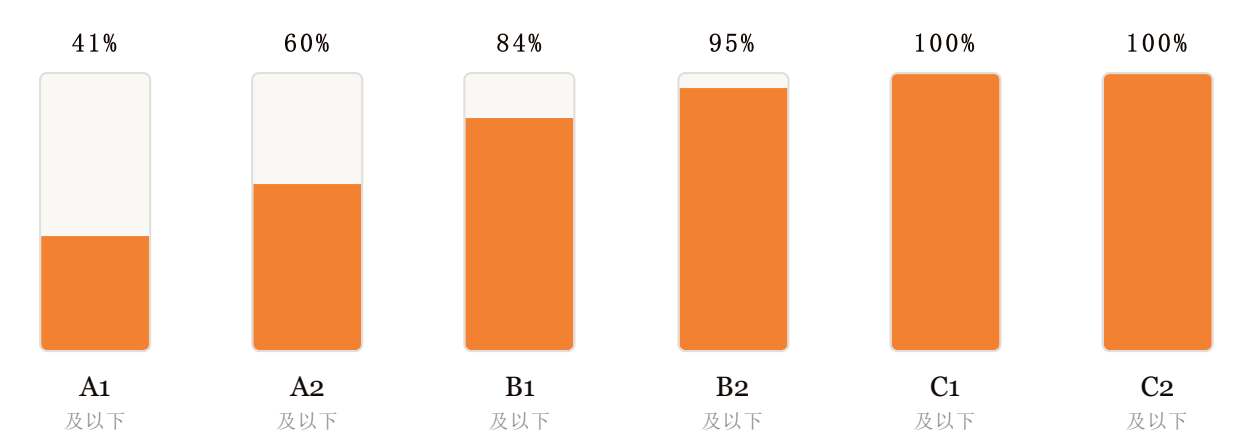
n. 动机

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 203 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **203** 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 10 个·约 5%。



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 203 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

203

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

84%

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）	题目解析 →
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）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →