

# 2016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2016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 12 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(2016-06) · 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**.

### The Changing Generation

A) It turns out today's teenagers aren't so scary after all. Results of USA WEEKEND's Teens & Parents survey reveal a generation of young people who get along well with their parents and approve of the way they're being raised. They think of their parents with affection and respect. They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem. Most feel that their parents understand them, and they believe their family is the No. 1 priority in their parents' lives. Many even think their parents are cool! Although more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, rarely is it anything more alarming than a diary or off-color(低俗的) book or CD.

事实证明,如今的青少年并没有那么可怕。USA WEEKEND的"青少年与父母"调查结果显示,这一代年轻人与父母相处融洽,并认可自己的成长方式。他们怀着喜爱和尊重之情看待父母。遇到问题时,他们会与母亲或父亲交谈。大多数人觉得父母理解自己,并且相信家庭是父母生活中的第一要务。许多人甚至认为自己的父母很酷!虽然超过三分之一的青少年房间里有不想让父母知道的物品,但很少有比日记或低俗书籍、CD更令人担忧的东西。

B) Such results may seem surprising against the background of shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young. In October 2000, the same month the survey was taken, the Washington-based Center for Media and Public Affairs wrote in its publication Media Monitor that, in a recent month of TV news coverage of American youth, just 2% of teens were shown at home, and just 1% were portrayed in a work setting. In contrast, the criminal justice system accounted for

nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds. No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.

在大众传媒描绘年轻人的那些骇人事件的背景下,这样的结果似乎令人惊讶。2000年10月,也就是调查进行的同一个月,总部位于华盛顿的媒体与公共事务中心在其出版物《媒体观察》中写道,在最近一个月关于美国青少年的电视新闻报道中,只有2%的青少年被展示在家中,只有1%被描绘在工作场景中。相比之下,刑事司法系统占据了近五分之一的视觉背景。难怪父母担心自己的孩子一旦进入动荡的青春期的就会失控。

- C) The overall facts ought to reassure us. The survey shows us that today's teens are affectionate, sensible and far happier than the angry and tortured souls that have been painted for us by stereotypes. From other sources, we also know teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline. We, of course, need to pay attention to youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility, but we should not allow these extreme cases to distort our view of most young people.

总体事实应该让我们安心。调查向我们表明,如今的青少年充满感情、通情达理,并且比刻板印象为我们描绘的那些愤怒和痛苦的灵魂要快乐得多。从其他来源我们也了解到,青少年犯罪、吸毒和婚前性行为总体上呈下降趋势。当然,我们需要关注那些充满不满和敌意的年轻人,但我们不应该让这些极端案例扭曲我们对大多数年轻人的看法。

- D) My own research at the Stanford Center on Adolescence uses in-depth interviews with small samples of youngsters rather than large-scale surveys. Still, in my studies and others I have read, I find the same patterns as in USA WEEKEND's survey. Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion. When we ask teens to choose a hero, they usually select an older family member rather than a remote public figure. Most teens say they enjoy the company of both parents and friends.

我自己在斯坦福大学青少年研究中心的研究采用对小样本年轻人的深度访谈,而非大规模调查。尽管如此,在我的研究和我读过的其他研究中,我发现了与USA WEEKEND调查相同的模式。如今的青少年钦佩父母,并欢迎父母在职业选择等重要事项上的指导——尽管在音乐或时尚等个人品味方面,他们肯定不会接受父母的建议。当我们让青少年选择一位英雄时,他们通常会选择年长的家庭成员,而非遥远的公众人物。大多数青少年表示,他们既喜欢与父母相处,也喜欢与朋友相处。

- E) Contrary to some stereotypes, most adolescents believe they must be tolerant of differences among individuals (though they do not always find this easy in the cliquish(拉帮结派的) environment of high school). Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people. One prevalent quality we have found in teens' statements about themselves, their friends and their families is a strikingly positive emotional tone. By and large, these are very nice kids, and as the band The Who used to sing, "The kids are alright."

与某些刻板印象相反,大多数青少年认为他们必须容忍个体之间的差异(尽管在拉帮结派的高中环境中,他们并不总能轻易做到这一点)。他们中的许多人为弱势群体提供社区服务志愿工作。我们在青少年关于自己、朋友和家庭的陈述中发现的一个普遍特质是显著积极的情感基调。总的来说,这些都是非常好的孩子,正如The Who乐队曾经唱的那样,"孩子们很好"。

- F) How much is today's spirit of harmony a change from our more turbulent past? A mere generation ago, parent-child relations were described as "the generation gap". Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic

values. Still, it is true that American families are growing closer at the dawn of this new millennium(千年). Perhaps there is less to fight about, with the country in a period of tranquility and the dangers of drug abuse and other unwholesome behavior well known. Perhaps in the face of impersonal and intimidating globalization, a young person's family feels more like a friendly haven than an oppressive trap. And perhaps parents are acting more like parents than in the recent past. Within just the past five years, I have noticed parents returning to a belief that teenagers need the guidance of elders rather than the liberal, "anything goes" mode of child-rearing that became popular in the second half of the 20th century.

今天的和谐氛围与我们更动荡的过去相比有多大变化?仅仅一代人之前,亲子关系还被描述为"代沟"。然而即使在那时,关于大范围青年叛逆的报道也被夸大了:20世纪60年代和70年代的大多数孩子与父母有着基本相同的价值观。不过,美国家庭确实在这个新千年的开端变得更加亲密。也许在国家处于平静时期、吸毒和其他不良行为的危险广为人知的情况下,可争吵的事情少了。也许面对冷漠和令人生畏的全球化,年轻人的家庭感觉更像是一个友好的避风港,而非压迫性的陷阱。也许父母比最近的过去更像父母了。就在过去五年里,我注意到父母们重新相信青少年需要长辈的指导,而非20世纪下半叶流行的那种自由放任的"随便怎样都行"的育儿模式。

- G) But missing from all these data is the sense that today's young care very much about their country, about the broader civic and political environment, or about the future of their society. They seem to be turning inward—generally in a pro-social manner, certainly with positive benefits for intimate relationships, but too often at the expense of a connection with the present and future world beyond, including the society they will one day inherit.

但所有这些数据中缺失的是,如今的年轻人非常关心自己的国家、更广泛的公民和政治环境,或者社会未来的感觉。他们似乎在转向内心——总体上以亲社会的方式,当然对亲密关系有积极益处,但往往以牺牲与当下和未来世界(包括他们有朝一日将继承的社会)的联系为代价。

- H) Recently, we examined more than 400 essays on the "laws of life" that teens from two communities had written as part of an educational program initiated by the John Templeton Foundation in Radnor, Pa. In those essays, and in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found lots of insight, positive feeling and inspirational thinking. But we also found little interest in civic life beyond the tight circles of their family and immediate friends.

最近,我们审查了来自两个社区的青少年撰写的400多篇关于"生活法则"的文章,这些文章是位于宾夕法尼亚州Radnor的John Templeton基金会发起的一项教育项目的一部分。在那些文章以及对部分青少年的后续访谈中,我们发现了许多洞察力、积极情感和鼓舞人心的思考。但我们也发现,他们对家庭和亲密朋友小圈子之外的公民生活兴趣寡淡。

- I) For example, only one boy said he would like to be president when he grows up. When I was in high school, dozens in my class alone would have answered differently. In fact, other recent studies have found there has never been a time in American history when so small a proportion of young people have sought or accepted leadership roles in local civic organizations. It is also troubling that voting rates among our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down: Little more than one in four now go to the polls, even in national elections, compared with almost twice that many when 18-year-olds were first given the vote.

例如,只有一个男孩说他长大后想当总统。我上高中时,仅我们班就有几十人会给出不同的答案。事实上,其他最近的研究发现,美国历史上从未有过如此小比例的年轻人在地方公民组织中寻求或接受领导职位。同样令人担忧的是,我们最年轻的合格选民——18至24岁的人——的投票率大幅下降:即使在全国

选举中,现在也只有略高于四分之一的人去投票,而当18岁的人首次获得投票权时,这一比例几乎是现在的两倍。

- J) In our interviews, many students viewed politics with suspicion and distaste. "Most politicians are kind of crooked(不诚实的)," one student declared. Another, discussing national politics, said, "I feel like one person can't do that much, and I get the impression most people don't think a group of people can do that much." Asked what they would like to change in the world, the students mentioned only personal concerns such as slowing down the pace of life, gaining good friends, becoming more spiritual, becoming either more materially successful or less materially oriented (depending on the student's values), and being more respectful of the Earth, animals and other people. One boy said, "I'd rather be concentrating on artistic efforts than saving the world or something."

在我们的访谈中,许多学生以怀疑和厌恶的态度看待政治。"大多数政客都有点不诚实,"一名学生声称。另一名学生在讨论国家政治时说,"我觉得一个人做不了多少事,而且我觉得大多数人认为一群人也做不了多少事。"当被问到他们想改变世界的什么时,学生们只提到了个人关切,如放慢生活节奏、获得好朋友、变得更有灵性、在物质上更成功或更不注重物质(取决于学生的价值观),以及更尊重地球、动物和他人。一个男孩说,"我宁愿专注于艺术创作,也不愿拯救世界或什么的。"

- K) It is fine and healthy for teens to cultivate their personal interests, and it is good news when young people enjoy harmonious relations with their family and friends. But there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes that include a dedication to the broader society, a love of country and an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions.

青少年培养个人兴趣是好事,也是健康的,年轻人与家人和朋友享有和谐关系也是好消息。但年轻人的生活中也应该有崇高的目标,包括对更广泛社会的奉献、对国家的热爱以及做出自己领导贡献的抱负。

- L) In the past, the young have eagerly participated in national service and civic affairs, often with lots of energy and idealism. If this is not happening today, we should ask why. Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens if it is to continue to thrive. We know the promise is there—this is a well-grounded, talented, warm-hearted group of youngsters. We have everything to gain by encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience and to prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world.

过去,年轻人热衷于参与国家服务和公民事务,往往充满活力和理想主义。如果今天没有发生这种情况,我们应该问为什么。我们的社会需要年轻公民的充分参与才能继续繁荣。我们知道潜力是存在的——这是一群基础扎实、才华横溢、热心肠的年轻人。我们鼓励他们探索眼前经验之外的世界,并为塑造那个世界的轮次做好准备,这样做我们将获益良多。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days.

如今没有多少有投票资格的年轻人对地方或全国选举感兴趣。

**【答案】** I 段(强锚点)

**【锚点】** 可投票年轻人 + 选举

【定位】 It is also troubling that voting rates among our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down: Little more than one in four now go to the polls, even in national elections, compared with almost twice that many when 18-year-olds were first given the vote.

同样令人不安的是，我们最年轻的有投票资格者——18 到 24 岁——的投票率严重下滑：哪怕在全国大选中，现在去投票的也只比四分之一多一点，约为 18 岁刚获选举权时的一半。

【改写】 Not many young people eligible for voting ↔

**our youngest eligible voters—18- to 24-year-olds—are way down**

数量极少 ↔ 投票率严重下滑

are interested in local or national elections ↔ **go to the polls, even in national elections**

感兴趣 ↔ 去投票 的行为化改写

【辨邻】 J J 段讲学生 viewed politics with suspicion and distaste，属于态度描写；题干要的是 选举参与度低 的事实数据，与 J 段不对应。

Most politicians are kind of crooked(不诚实的)

37. Parents are concerned that their children may get involved in criminal offences once they reach their teens.

父母担心他们的孩子一旦进入青少年时期可能会卷入刑事犯罪。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 父母担心孩子犯罪

【定位】 No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.

难怪父母会担心自家孩子一旦进入波涛汹涌的青春期的就会失控。

【改写】 Parents are concerned ↔ **parents worry**

concerned ↔ worry 同义词替换

their children may get involved in criminal offences ↔ **their own kids might spin out of control**

犯罪 ↔ 失控 的上下位改写

once they reach their teens ↔ **once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence**

进入青春期 ↔ 进入波涛汹涌的青春期

【辨邻】 C C 段说 teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline，落点是 趋势安抚，与题干 父母担心 正好相反。

teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline

38. Even during the turbulent years of last century, youth rebellion was often exaggerated in the media.

即使在上个世纪的动荡岁月里，青年叛逆也常常被媒体夸大。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 上世纪青年叛逆被夸大

【定位】 Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic values.

可即便在那时候，关于青年大规模叛逆的报道也是被过度渲染的：60、70 年代的大多数孩子其实认同父母的基本价值观。

【改写】 Even during the turbulent years of last century ↔ **Most kids in the '60s and '70s**

上世纪动荡岁月 ↔ 60、70 年代

youth rebellion ↔ **widespread youth rebellion**

原样复现

often exaggerated in the media ↔ **reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone**

exaggerated ↔ overdone + reports ↔ in the media

【辨邻】 **B** B 段聚焦 In October 2000 当下的媒体呈现，与题干所问的 上世纪叛逆是否被夸大 时段错位。

in a recent month of TV news coverage of American youth

39. Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice.

当今的青少年在职业选择等重要事项上常常向父母寻求建议。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 在择业等大事上找父母

【定位】 Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion.

今天的青少年钦佩父母，并欢迎父母在诸如择业之类重要事情上的指导——当然不是音乐、时尚等个人品味方面的意见。

【改写】 turn to their parents for advice ↔ **welcome parental guidance**

向父母求教 ↔ 欢迎父母指导

on such important matters as career choice ↔ **important matters such as career choice**

such ... as 与 such as 的近乎逐字重合

40. The incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing nowadays.

如今青少年犯罪和不当行为的发生率正在下降。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 青少年犯罪与不良行为下降

【定位】 From other sources, we also know teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline.

从其他来源我们也知道，青少年犯罪、吸毒和婚前性行为整体上在下降。

【改写】 teenage crime and misbehavior ↔ **teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex**  
misbehavior 概括 drug abuse 与 premarital sex  
is decreasing nowadays ↔ **are in general decline**  
在下降 的两种表达

【辨邻】 B B 段说 the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds, 是统计电视新闻画面, 与 青少年实际犯罪率下降 不是同一回事。

the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds

41. Young people should have lofty ideals in life and strive to be leaders.

年轻人应该有崇高的人生理想并努力成为领导者。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 崇高理想 + 立志为领袖

【定位】 But there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes that include a dedication to the broader society, a love of country and an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions.

但年轻人的生活里也应该有崇高的目标——包括对更广阔社会的奉献、对国家的热爱, 以及做出自身领导贡献的志向。

【改写】 lofty ideals in life ↔ **noble purposes**

lofty ↔ noble 同义词替换

strive to be leaders ↔ **an aspiration to make their own leadership contributions**

动词短语 ↔ 名词化短语

【辨邻】 L L 段强调 Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens, 落脚是参与社会、塑造未来; 题干 strive to be leaders 的直接出处仍在 K 段。

Our society needs the full participation of its younger citizens if it is to continue to thrive

42. Some young people like to keep something to themselves and don't want their parents to know about it.

有些年轻人喜欢对自己保留一些事情, 不想让父母知道。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 私藏不让父母知道的东西

【定位】 Although more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret from their parents, rarely is it anything more alarming than a diary or off-color(低俗的) book or CD.

尽管超过三分之一的青少年房间里有件不愿让父母知道的东西, 但很少比一本日记、一本低俗的书或 CD 更可怕。

【改写】 Some young people like to keep something to themselves ↔

**more than a third have an object in their rooms they would like to keep secret**

持有私物 = 留东西给自己

don't want their parents to know about it ↔ **keep secret from their parents**

对父母保密 ↔ 不想让父母知道

43. It is beneficial to encourage young people to explore the broader world and get ready to make it a better place.

鼓励年轻人探索更广阔的世界并准备好让它变得更美好是有益的。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 鼓励青年探索世界 + 让世界更好

【定位】 We have everything to gain by encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience and to prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world.

鼓励他们走出眼下经验、去探索更广阔的世界，并为自己塑造世界的那一天做好准备——我们将受益匪浅。

【改写】 It is beneficial ↔ **We have everything to gain by**

受益匪浅 ↔ 有益

encourage young people to explore the broader world ↔

**encouraging them to explore the world beyond their immediate experience**

广阔的世界 ↔ 眼前经验之外的世界

get ready to make it a better place ↔ **prepare themselves for their turn at shaping that world**

为更好地塑造 ↔ 让它更好

【辨邻】 K 段说 there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes, 是 该有的立论; 题干 It is beneficial to encourage ... 是 鼓励有益的呼吁, 与 L 段对位。

there is also a place in a young life for noble purposes

44. Many teenagers now offer to render service to the needy.

现在许多青少年主动为有需要的人提供服务。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 为弱势 / 有需要的人服务

【定位】 Many of them volunteer for community service with disadvantaged people.

他们中很多人自愿参与服务弱势群体的社区志愿活动。

【改写】 offer to render service ↔ **volunteer for community service**

主动提供服务 ↔ 自愿做社区服务

the needy ↔ **disadvantaged people**

the + 形容词 = 一类人

45. Interviews with students find many of them are only concerned about personal matters.

对学生的访谈发现他们中的许多人只关心个人事务。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 访谈中学生只关心个人事务

【定位】 Asked what they would like to change in the world, the students mentioned only personal concerns such as slowing down the pace of life, gaining good friends, becoming more spiritual, becoming either more materially successful or less materially oriented (depending on the student's values), and being more respectful of the Earth, animals and other people.

被问到想改变世界中的什么时，学生们只提到了个人层面的事，比如放慢生活节奏、交到好朋友、变得更有精神追求、变得更物质成功或更不物质化（视个人价值观而定），以及更尊重地球、动物和他人。

【改写】 Interviews with students ↔ **In our interviews**

介词短语 ↔ 名词化主语

many of them are only concerned about personal matters ↔

**the students mentioned only personal concerns**

concerned about ↔ personal concerns 名词化变体

【辨邻】 H 段说 in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found ... little interest in civic life，落脚是 缺乏公共兴趣，没有 学生只提个人事务 的集中呈现，故不是源头段。

in follow-up interviews with a few of the teenagers, we found lots of insight, positive feeling and inspirational thinking

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

## 12 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 总括开篇：USA WEEKEND 的青少年与父母调查显示，今天的青少年与父母关系融洽、对家庭教养方式认可；提到很多孩子房间里藏有不愿让父母知道的东西，但多半只是日记或低俗的书 / CD。

信息指纹 日记 / 低俗书或 CD 等私藏物

B 媒体对青少年的呈现严重失衡：电视新闻里几乎不出现青少年在家、工作的画面，反倒近五分之一画面与刑事司法相关；正因如此，父母才会担心自家孩子进入青春期会失控。

信息指纹 媒体画面与父母担心孩子失控

C 用事实安抚读者：今天的青少年比刻板印象中的形象更善良、理智、快乐；其他来源也显示青少年犯罪、吸毒和婚前性行为整体在下降。

信息指纹 青少年犯罪 / 吸毒 / 婚前性行为整体下降

D 作者用自己在 Stanford 青少年研究中心的访谈研究印证 USA WEEKEND 的结论：青少年钦佩父母、欢迎父母在重要事项（如择业）上的指导，但不接受父母对个人品味（音乐、时尚）的意见；选英雄时多选家中长辈。

信息指纹 在择业等重要事项上欢迎父母指导

E 多数青少年认为应宽容个体差异，许多人为弱势群体做志愿服务；他们关于自己、朋友和家人的描述总体呈现强烈正面情绪。

信息指纹 为弱势群体做志愿服务

F 回顾代际关系：一代人之前的代沟概念被夸大，60–70 年代的青少年其实大体认同父母价值观；如今家庭关系更紧密，可能因社会平稳、不良行为危害已知、全球化背景下家更像避风港，以及父母重新承担起指导角色。

信息指纹 上世纪青年叛逆被夸大

G 笔锋一转：这些数据里看不到今天的年轻人对国家、对更广阔的公民政治环境或社会未来的关心；他们倾向于内向化，对身边的亲密关系有益，却往往牺牲了与外部世界的联系。

信息指纹 青年向内转、忽视公共与未来社会

H John Templeton 基金会的生命法则征文项目中，作者团队分析了 400 多篇青少年文章及随后的访谈，发现孩子们有洞见和正能量，但对家人和密友之外的公民生活兴趣寥寥。

信息指纹 生命法则 征文与访谈

I 举例说明青年远离公共领域：只有一个男孩想当总统；当前 18–24 岁年轻选民投票率严重下滑，国家选举中仅四分之一多一点去投票，约为 18 岁刚获选举权时的一半。

信息指纹 18–24 岁年轻选民投票率骤降

J 访谈中许多学生对政治怀疑反感，称政客不诚实、个人无力改变；被问到想改变世界的什么时，他们只提个人层面的事（放慢生活节奏、交好友、追求精神 / 物质等），一个男孩甚至说宁愿专心搞艺术也不想拯救世界。

信息指纹 访谈中学生只关心个人议题

K 作者立论：培养个人兴趣和家庭友谊固然好，但年轻人的生活里也应有崇高目标——奉献社会、热爱祖国、立志承担领导贡献。

信息指纹 年轻人应有崇高目标、立志当领袖

L 结尾呼吁：过去青年积极参与国家服务和公民事务，今天若不再如此就要问为什么；社会需要年轻公民充分参与，鼓励他们走出自身经验、为塑造未来世界做好准备，我们将受益匪浅。

信息指纹 鼓励青年走出自身、塑造未来

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 13 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。

In contrast, the criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds.

B段，第3句

"account for + 比例/数量" 是学术写作和四六级阅读中的高频句式；"out of every five" 这类分数比例表达常见于统计类文章；句首对比状语 "In contrast" 是议论文和说明文的典型话语连接用法，可迁移性较强，具有一定代表性。

No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence.

B段，第4句

这是考研和四六级阅读中常见的复杂句式：主句后接省略引导词的宾语从句，宾语从句内嵌套状语从句。这种多层嵌套且省略连接词的结构在学术和新闻语体中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

We, of course, need to pay attention to youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility, but we should not allow these extreme cases to distort our view of most young people.

C段，第4句

并列复合句加定语从句是考试中的高频句式，allow sb to do和定语从句修饰宾语都是典型结构，but连接的转折逻辑也是常考模式。句式代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量真题句型。

Today's teenagers admire their parents and welcome parental guidance about important matters such as career choice—though certainly not Mom and Dad's advice on matters of personal taste, such as music or fashion.

D段，第3句

并列谓语、让步状语从句、谓语省略均是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是"肯定主句+though否定从句"的转折结构在议论文中极为常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

When we ask teens to choose a hero, they usually select an older family member rather than a remote public figure.

D段，第4句

"时间状语从句 + 主句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"When"引导从句也是最典型的时间从句标志之一。主句中"rather than"表示选择对比也是常考表达。掌握本句可以复用到大量类似结构的句子上。

Yet even then reports of widespread youth rebellion were overdone: Most kids in the '60s and '70s shared their parents' basic values.

F段，第3句

本句的"观点+论据"并列结构、被动语态表达、名词后置定语修饰等都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是用冒号连接解释说明关系的两个主句，以及"be + 过去分词"的被动表达，都是学术和议论文体中的典型用法。掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Still, it is true that American families are growing closer at the dawn of this new millennium(千年).

F段，第4句

"it is + 形容词 + that从句"的形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是非常典型的句式。主语从句的识别和现在进行时的运用也是常考点。掌握本句结构后,可以迁移到大量类似句型(如 it is clear/obvious/important that...),实用性很强。

Perhaps there is less to fight about, with the country in a period of tranquility and the dangers of drug abuse and other unwholesome behavior well known.

F段，第5句

there be存在句型和with独立主格结构都是四六级及考研阅读中的高频句式,特别是with短语作伴随或原因状语在长难句中常见,本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

They seem to be turning inward-generally in a pro-social manner, certainly with positive benefits for intimate relationships, but too often at the expense of a connection with the present and future world beyond, including the society they will one day inherit.

G段，第2句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 多个状语 + 嵌套定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。状语的递进和转折关系（generally... certainly... but too often...）也是学术和考试文章中常用的表达方式。省略关系代词的定语从句是高频考点。掌握这种句式后，可以轻松迁移到大量类似结构的句子。

In fact, other recent studies have found there has never been a time in American history when so small a proportion of young people have sought or accepted leadership roles in local civic organizations.

I段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的嵌套结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，there be 存在句和 when 引导的定语从句也是常考点。本句的结构组合非常典型，掌握后可直接应用于大量真题长难句的分析，迁移价值高。

One boy said, "I'd rather be concentrating on artistic efforts than saving the world or something."

J段，第5句

引述动词加宾语从句是四六级和考研中的高频结构，would rather 表偏好、than 引导比较也是常考句式。本句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days.

第36题 题干

涵盖主语（含否定量词"Not many"）、谓语（系表结构加固定搭配"be interested in"）、宾语、后置定语（分词短语"eligible for voting"）、时间状语，成分种类较丰富；后置定语和系表结构是易错点，适合练习成分划分和定语识别。

Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice.

第39题题干

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语五种基本成分，成分种类较全面。短语动词 "turn to" 和后置定语 "of today" 有一定辨识训练价值，但整体结构过于简单、无坑点，缺少易错的成分交织或特殊句式，训练收益一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 127 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。

**teen**

A2

n. 青少年

本篇9次 · 真题 41 句

**would**

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

**generation**

B2

n. 一代人

本篇4次 · 真题 60 句

**civic**

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

**positive**

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇3次 · 真题 144 句

**broad**

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

**youth**

A2

n. 青年时期

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

**youngster**

B1

n. 年轻人

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

**less**

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

**community**

B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 143 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

**career** B1

n. 职业

本篇2次·真题 106 句

**medium** B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇2次·真题 96 句

**media** B1

n. 大众传播媒介(报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇2次·真题 58 句

**explore** B1

v. 探索

本篇2次·真题 52 句

**certainly** A2

adv. 当然

本篇2次·真题 43 句

**concerned** B1

adj. 担心的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

**immediate** B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

**stereotype** C1

n. 刻板印象

本篇2次·真题 24 句

**politics** B1

n. 政治

本篇2次·真题 21 句

**portray** B2

v. 描绘

本篇2次·真题 20 句

**mom** A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次·真题 18 句

**essay** B1

n. 短文

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**leadership** B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**adolescence**

B2

n. 青春期

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

**guidance**

B2

n. 指导

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

**criminal**

B1

n. 罪犯

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**benefit**

B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

**data**

B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

**system**

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

**behavior**

B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 171 句

**relationship**

B1

n. 关系

本篇1次 · 真题 168 句

**individual**

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

**rate**

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

**quality**

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

**case**

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

**account**

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

**concern**

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

**decline**

B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

**belief**

B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

**recently** A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

**source** B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

**seek** B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

**thinking** A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**political** B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**gap** B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**reveal** B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**emotional** B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**fashion** B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**connection** B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**expense** B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**pattern** B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**educational** B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**mass** B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**citizen** B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**interested** A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 41 句

**priority** B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**ideal** B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

**adolescent** B2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**politician** B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**cultivate** B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**participate** B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**proportion** B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**rarely** B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**statement** B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**decrease** B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**strive** B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**thrive** B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**remote** B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**visual** B2

adj. 视觉的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**foundation** B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**manner** B1

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**beneficial** B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**contrast** B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**differently** A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**pace** B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**select** B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**widespread** B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**setting** B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**contribution** B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**impression** B1

n. 印象

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**involved** B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**sample** B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**surprising** A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**trap** B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**exaggerate** B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**insight** B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**mere** B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**declare** B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**contrary** B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**tone** B1

n. 语气, 口气

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**hostility** C1

n. 敌意

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**render** B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**artistic** B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**concentrate** B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**nowadays** B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**publication** B2

n. 出版物

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**liberal** C1

adj. 开明的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**participation** B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**vote** B1

n. 投票

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**affair** B2

n. 事务

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**poll** B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**prevalent** C1

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**sensible** B1

adj. 明智的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**coverage** B2

n. 新闻报道

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**initiate** C1

v. 开始

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**justice** B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**missing** A2

adj. 找不到的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**scary** A2

adj. 令人害怕的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**sex** A2

n. 性别

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**approve** B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**known** A2

v. 知道, 了解 (know 的过去分词)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**ought** B1

aux. 应该

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**dawn** B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**disadvantaged** B2

adj. 处于不利地位的;弱势的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**needy** B2

adj. 贫困的  
本篇1次·真题9句

**globalization** C1

n. 全球化（经济、文化等的全球一体化过程）  
本篇1次·真题8句

**incidence** C1

n. （不良事件的）发生率  
本篇1次·真题8句

**mode** B2

n. 方式  
本篇1次·真题8句

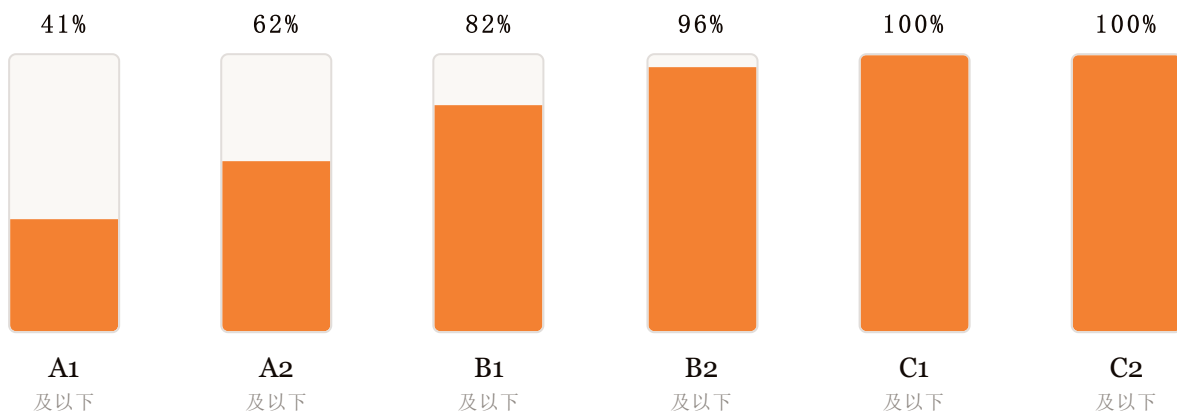
**parental** B2

adj. 父母的  
本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 449 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **449** 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 20 个·约 4%。



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 449 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

**449**

B2 以上难词

**4%**

B1 及以下覆盖

**82%**

英语六级 2016年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A        | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section B</b> | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part III Section C (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (2)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part IV                   | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |