

## 六级·真题卷第3套·2016年6月

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *e-learning*. Try to imagine what will happen when more and more people study online instead of attending school. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

#### Section A

本部分与 2016年6月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

#### Section B

本部分与 2016年6月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

#### Section C

本部分与 2016年6月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

**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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear—man-made creations as smart and capable as we are but without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally 26 : Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot.

Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our health care, social welfare and standard of living. The 27 of computational power and engineering advances will 28 enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled, 29 use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents and countless home and service-industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation.

But there are 30 to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A drone(遥控飞行器) operator will 31 someone's privacy. A robotic lawn mower(割草机) will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries sympathetic to the 32 of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing 33 and damages. What should governments do to protect people while 34 space for innovation?

Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, 35 and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) arises      | I) manifesting |
| B) ascends     | J) penalties   |
| C) bound       | K) preserving  |
| D) combination | L) programmed  |
| E) definite    | M) proximately |
| F) eventually  | N) victims     |
| G) interfere   | O) widespread  |
| H) invade      |                |

## 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**.

### Reform and Medical Costs

- A) Americans are deeply concerned about the relentless rise in health care costs and health insurance premiums. They need to know if reform will help solve the problem. The answer is that no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs. The fundamental fix—reshaping how care is delivered and how doctors are paid in a wasteful, abnormal system—is likely to be achieved only through trial and error and incremental(渐进的) gains.
- B) The good news is that a bill just approved by the House and a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee would implement or test many reforms that should help slow the rise in medical costs over the long term. As a report in The New England Journal of Medicine concluded, "Pretty much every proposed innovation found in the health policy literature these days is contained in these measures."
- C) Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things: the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals, which often perform a lot more tests and treatments than a patient really needs.
- D) Here are some of the important proposals in the House and Senate bills to try to address those problems, and why it is hard to know how well they will work.
- E) Both bills would reduce the rate of growth in annual Medicare payments to hospitals, nursing homes and other providers by amounts comparable to the productivity savings routinely made in other industries with the help of new technologies and new ways to organize work. This proposal could save Medicare more than \$100 billion over the next decade. If private plans demanded similar productivity savings from providers, and refused to let providers shift additional costs to them, the savings could be much larger. Critics say Congress will give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers off the hook(放过). That is far less likely to happen if

Congress also adopts strong "pay-go" rules requiring that any increase in payments to providers be offset by new taxes or budget cuts.

- F) The Senate Finance bill would impose an excise tax(消费税) on health insurance plans that cost more than \$8,000 for an individual or \$21,000 for a family. It would most likely cause insurers to redesign plans to fall beneath the threshold. Enrollees would have to pay more money for many services out of their own pockets, and that would encourage them to think twice about whether an expensive or redundant test was worth it. Economists project that most employers would shift money from expensive health benefits into wages. The House bill has no similar tax. The final legislation should.
- G) Any doctor who has wrestled with multiple forms from different insurers, or patients who have tried to understand their own parade of statements, know that simplification ought to save money. When the health insurance industry was still cooperating in reform efforts, its trade group offered to provide standardized forms for automated processing. It estimated that step would save hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade. The bills would lock that pledge into law.
- H) The stimulus package provided money to convert the inefficient, paper-driven medical system to electronic records that can be easily viewed and transmitted. This requires open investments to help doctors convert. In time it should help restrain costs by eliminating redundant tests, preventing drug interactions, and helping doctors find the best treatments.
- I) Virtually all experts agree that the fee-for-service system—doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness—is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high. Most agree that the solution is to push doctors to accept fixed payments to care for a particular illness or for a patient's needs over a year. No one knows how to make that happen quickly. The bills in both houses would start pilot projects within Medicare. They include such measures as accountable care organizations to take charge of a patient's needs with an eye on both cost and quality, and chronic disease management to make sure the seriously ill, who are responsible for the bulk of all health care costs, are treated properly. For the most part, these experiments rely on incentive payments to get doctors to try them.
- J) Testing innovations do no good unless the good experiments are identified and expanded and the bad ones are dropped. The Senate bill would create an independent commission to monitor the pilot programs and recommend changes in Medicare's payment policies to urge providers to adopt reforms that work. The changes would have to be approved or rejected as a whole by Congress, making it hard for narrow-interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will.
- K) The bills in both chambers would create health insurance exchanges on which small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option. All the plans would have to provide standard benefit packages that would be easy to compare. To get access to millions of new customers, insurers would have a strong incentive to lower their prices, perhaps by accepting slimmer profit margins or demanding better deals from providers.
- L) The final legislation might throw a public plan into the competition, but thanks to the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics, it might not save much money. The one in the House bill would have to negotiate rates with providers, rather than using Medicare rates, as many reformers wanted.
- M) The president's stimulus package is pumping money into research to compare how well various treatments work. Is surgery, radiation or careful monitoring best for prostate(前列腺) cancer? Is the latest and most

expensive cholesterol-lowering drug any better than its common competitors? The pending bills would spend additional money to accelerate this effort.

- N) Critics have charged that this sensible idea would lead to rationing of care. (That would be true only if you believed that patients should have an unrestrained right to treatments proven to be inferior.) As a result, the bills do not require, as they should, that the results of these studies be used to set payment rates in Medicare.
- O) Congress needs to find the courage to allow Medicare to pay preferentially for treatments proven to be superior. Sometimes the best treatment might be the most expensive. But overall, we suspect that spending would come down through elimination of a lot of unnecessary or even dangerous tests and treatments.
- P) The House bill would authorize the secretary of health and human services to negotiate drug prices in Medicare and Medicaid. Some authoritative analysts doubt that the secretary would get better deals than private insurers already get. We believe negotiation could work. It does in other countries.
- Q) Missing from these bills is any serious attempt to rein in malpractice costs. Malpractice awards do drive up insurance premiums for doctors in high-risk specialties, and there is some evidence that doctors engage in "defensive medicine" by performing tests and treatments primarily to prove they are not negligent should they get sued.
36. With a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans, most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages.
37. Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole so that lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers.
38. It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in America.
39. Standardization of forms for automatic processing will save a lot of medical expenses.
40. Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan.
41. Conversion of paper to electronic medical records will help eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions.
42. The high cost of medical services and unnecessary tests and treatments have driven up medical expenses.
43. One main factor that has driven up medical expenses is that doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect.
44. Contrary to analysts' doubts, the author believes drug prices may be lowered through negotiation.
45. Fair competition might create a strong incentive for insurers to charge less.

## Section C

**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 One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Facing water shortages and escalating fertilizer costs, farmers in developing countries are using raw sewage(下水道污水) to irrigate and fertilize nearly 49 million acres of cropland, according to a new report—and it may not be a bad thing.

While the practice carries serious health risks for many, those dangers are outweighed by the social and economic gains for poor urban farmers and consumers who need affordable food.

"There is a large potential for wastewater agriculture to both help and hurt great numbers of urban consumers," said Liqa Raschid-Sally, who led the study.

The report focused on poor urban areas, where farms in or near cities supply relatively inexpensive food. Most of these operations draw irrigation water from local rivers or lakes. Unlike developed cities, however, these areas lack advanced water-treatment facilities, and rivers effectively become sewers(下水道).

When this water is used for agricultural irrigation, farmers risk absorbing disease-causing bacteria, as do consumers who eat the produce raw and unwashed. Nearly 2.2 million people die each year because of diarrhea-related(与腹泻相关的) diseases, according to WHO statistics. More than 80% of those cases can be attributed to contact with contaminated water and a lack of proper sanitation. But Pay Drechsel, an environmental scientist, argues that the social and economic benefits of using untreated human waste to grow food outweigh the health risks.

Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education, he said, while the free water and nutrients from human waste can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty.

Agriculture is a water-intensive business, accounting for nearly 70% of global fresh water consumption.

In poor, dry regions, untreated wastewater is the only viable irrigation source to keep farmers in business. In some cases, water is so scarce that farmers break open sewage pipes transporting waste to local rivers.

Irrigation is the primary agricultural use of human waste in the developing world. But frequently untreated human waste harvested from lavatories is delivered to farms and spread as fertilizer.

In most cases, the human waste is used on grain crops, which are eventually cooked, minimizing the risk of transmitting water-borne diseases. With fertilizer prices jumping nearly 50% per metric ton over the last year in some places, human waste is an attractive, and often necessary, alternative.

In cases where sewage mud is used, expensive chemical fertilizer use can be avoided. The mud contains the same critical nutrients.

"Overly strict standards often fail," James Bartram, a WHO water-health expert, said. "We need to accept that fact across much of the planet, so waste with little or no treatment will be used in agriculture for good reason."

46. What does the author say about the use of raw sewage for farming?

- A) Its risks cannot be overestimated.
- B) It should be forbidden altogether.
- C) Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.
- D) It is polluting millions of acres of cropland.

47. What is the main problem caused by the use of wastewater for irrigation?
- A) Rivers and lakes nearby will gradually become contaminated.
  - B) It will drive producers of chemical fertilizers out of business.
  - C) Farmers and consumers may be affected by harmful bacteria.
  - D) It will make the farm produce less competitive on the market.
48. What is environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's attitude towards the use of untreated human waste in agriculture?
- A) Favorable.
  - B) Skeptical.
  - C) Indifferent.
  - D) Responsible.
49. What does Pay Dreschsel think of the risks involved in using untreated human waste for farming?
- A) They have been somewhat exaggerated.
  - B) They can be dealt with through education.
  - C) They will be minimized with new technology.
  - D) They can be addressed by improved sanitation.
50. What do we learn about James Bartram's position on the use of human waste for farming?
- A) He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.
  - B) He challenges Liqa Raschid-Sally's conclusion
  - C) He thinks it the only way out of the current food crisis.
  - D) He deems it indispensable for combating global poverty.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high-cholesterol take-aways and microwaved ready-meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs. Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a "major" kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates Remodeling magazine, was a staggering \$54,000; even a "minor" improvement cost on average \$18,000.

Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, offers a Georgian-style one which would cost 145,000-155,000—excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world."

The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, and as far from living space as

possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them.

But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *American Woman's Home*, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order.

Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Christine Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, *Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home*, was based on detailed observation of a housewife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor.

Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

51. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?
- A) It is where housewives display their cooking skills.
  - B) It is where the family entertains important guests.
  - C) It has become something odd in a modern house.
  - D) It is regarded as the center of a modern home.
52. Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price?
- A) It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.
  - B) No duplicate is to be found in any other place.
  - C) It is manufactured by a famous British company.
  - D) No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.
53. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?
- A) Improved living conditions.
  - B) Women's elevated status.
  - C) Technological progress.
  - D) Social change.
54. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?
- A) A place where women could work more efficiently.
  - B) A place where high technology could be applied.
  - C) A place of interest to the educated people.
  - D) A place to experiment with new ideas.

55. What do we learn about today's kitchen?

- A) It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.
- B) Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.
- C) It has been transformed beyond recognition.
- D) Many of its functions have changed greatly.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前,深圳不过是一个渔村,仅有三万多人。20世纪80年代,中国政府创建了深圳经济特区,作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。如今,深圳的人口已经超过1,000万,整个城市发生了巨大的变化。到2014年,深圳的人均 (per-capita) GDP已达25,000美元,相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合经济实力而言,深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位,深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

# 2016年6月·第3套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

## 写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第3套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2016-06) • 六级

Part I

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *e-learning*. Try to imagine what will happen when more and more people study online instead of attending school. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·159词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

E-learning is quickly becoming a part of everyday life, and it is likely that in the near future many people will study entirely online rather than walk into a classroom. When that day comes, our idea of "going to school" will change dramatically.

On the bright side, learning will grow far more flexible and inclusive. We can foresee students attending live lectures from home, receiving AI-powered personalized tutoring, and running experiments in virtual laboratories, so quality education will reach even remote villages. Yet the picture will not be entirely rosy. Without face-to-face interaction, learners may feel isolated, self-discipline will matter more than ever, and the warm social life of campus, clubs, friendships and shared canteens, may gradually fade away.

In the long run, I believe online study will not fully replace schools but will merge with them. The wisest path is to enjoy the convenience technology offers while deliberately preserving the human connection that no screen can truly reproduce.

【参考译文】

在线学习正迅速成为日常生活的一部分，很可能在不远的将来，许多人将完全在线学习，而不再走进教室。当那一天到来时，我们对「上学」的理解将发生巨大改变。

从好的一面看，学习将变得更加灵活和普惠。我们可以预见：学生在家中收看直播课、接受人工智能驱动的个性化辅导、在虚拟实验室里做实验，于是优质教育将惠及偏远的乡村。然而，前景不会全然美好。缺少面对面的交流，学习者可能感到孤立，自律将比以往任何时候都更重要，而校园里温暖的社交生活——社团、友谊、共用的食堂——也可能渐渐消逝。

长远来看，我相信在线学习不会完全取代学校，而会与之融合。最明智的道路，是既享受技术带来的便利，又刻意守护那种任何屏幕都无法真正复制的人际联结。

**【第1段】趋势句 + 预测句起头。**首句「E-learning is quickly becoming a part of everyday life」点明趋势，紧接「it is likely that in the near future...will study entirely online」用预测性句式把镜头推向未来，一步锁定『想象未来』视角，落实了第一段『点明趋势 + 抛出预测』的功能。

**【第2段】正反画面用将来时对照。**「On the bright side」领出正面，用「attending live lectures from home, receiving AI-powered personalized tutoring, and running experiments in virtual laboratories」三个具体画面把预测落地；再用「Yet the picture will not be entirely rosy」转折，预测孤立、自律、社交淡化等隐忧，全程 will / may 保持将来语气，兑现了『用将来时铺展具体画面』。

**【第3段】权衡判断收尾。**「In the long run, I believe online study will not fully replace schools but will merge with them」把正反两面收成一句平衡判断，末句「The wisest path is to...」给出态度建议，回扣中心、干净收束，落实了第三段功能。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

## 这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

### 预测在线学习普及后的图景

本题的核心动作藏在 Try to imagine what will happen when more and more people study online instead of attending school 里——命令词是 imagine（想象）而非 discuss（讨论），对象是「更多人在线学习、不再到校后『会发生什么』」。所以要写的不是 e-learning 好不好，而是站在今天往未来看、预测那个场景里将出现的变化，全篇因此应大量落在一般将来时上。

读者 • 语域

### 面向阅卷人的正式议论文

题目只说 write a short essay on e-learning，没有指定收信人或身份，属于面向阅卷人的正式书面议论文。因此不需要称呼语、落款，也不必刻意口语化；用规范、连贯的书面英语，把「想象」讲得有条理即可，不要强行加戏写成书信或对话。

中心立意

## 在线学习将带来机遇也带来隐忧

本篇立场一句话钉死：当 more and more people study online instead of attending school 成为现实，学习会变得更灵活普惠，但面对面互动与校园生活的缺失也会带来新问题，未来是机遇与隐忧并存、而非单向的好或坏。

要展开的要点

### 1. 正面：更灵活、更普惠

预测学习将更灵活高效、优质资源更普惠——在家上直播课、AI 个性化辅导、虚拟实验室，让偏远地区也能享受好教育。

### 2. 反面：缺互动、弱社交

预测负面后果：没有面对面交流，学习者易感孤立，对自律要求更高，社团、友谊等校园社交生活可能淡化。

### 3. 权衡：融合而非取代

落到态度：长远看在线学习不会完全取代学校，而会与之融合；明智之举是享受技术便利、同时刻意守住屏幕替代不了的人际联结。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

## 怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

### 第 1 段 点明趋势 + 抛出预测

指出在线学习正成为日常趋势，顺势引出全篇预测：当 more and more people study online 时，『上学』的概念将大变。

### 第 2 段 分层铺开正反后果

主体段用让步对比结构，先预测正面（更灵活普惠、可想象的具体场景），再转折预测负面（缺互动、弱社交、要自律）。

### 第 3 段 权衡后给出态度

收尾给出平衡判断：在线学习将与学校融合而非取代，并提出应享受便利同时守住人际联结的态度。

### 第 1 段 在线学习成趋势，上学概念将变

落点：先说 e-learning 正快速融入日常，再预测在不远的将来许多人将完全在线学习、不再走进教室，我们对上学这件事的理解会随之巨变。

点明趋势 · \_\_\_\_ is quickly becoming a part of everyday life.

引出预测 · It is likely that in the near future many people will \_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_.

### 第 2 段 正面画面 + 反面隐忧对照

落点：正面预测在家上直播课、AI 个性化辅导、虚拟实验室让优质教育普惠偏远地区；转折后预测没有面对面交流会让学生孤立、更需自律、校园社交淡化。

亮正面预测 · On the bright side, learning will grow far more \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

举可想象画面 · We can foresee \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_, so \_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_.

让步转折到反面 · Yet the picture will not be entirely rosy; without \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ may \_\_\_\_.

### 第 3 段 融合而非取代 + 守住人际联结

落点：长远看在线学习不会完全取代学校而会与之融合；明智之举是享受技术便利、同时刻意保留屏幕无法真正复制的人际联结。

权衡下判断 · In the long run, I believe \_\_\_\_ will not \_\_\_\_ but will \_\_\_\_.

给出态度建议 · The wisest path is to \_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_.

## 本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

### 内容切题

#### 必须是预测、且正反兼顾

本题达标要点是紧扣 imagine what will happen when more and more people study online 的『预测』视角，且正反两类后果都写到；最易失分处是写成 e-learning 利弊议论或个人偏好，忘了『想象未来』。

### 结构连贯

#### 三段分明 + 让步转折清晰

本题要三段递进、主体段用让步对比把正反接上；易失分处是通篇并列短句、缺转折，或正反后果糊在一起没有『Yet』这样的信号词分隔。

### 语言准确

#### 将来时 + 预测性表达到位

本题达标要点是预测句稳用将来时，并点缀 It is likely that...、We can foresee...、In the long run... 等预测性表达；易失分处是该用将来时的地方用了现在时，削弱『想象未来』语气。

### 字数格式

#### 落在硬性区间、无多余格式

本题是硬性区间问题，at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于 150 或超过 200 都扣分；正文是议论短文，不要写称呼、落款等应用文格式。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

### 写成利弊议论

反面示例："E-learning has many advantages. It is convenient and cheap. But it also has some disadvantages." 这是在评论利弊、没有预测视角。改为："When most people study online, classrooms may fall silent, and learning will happen anywhere at any time." 用将来时把它拉回『想象未来』。

### 该将来时用了现在时

反面示例："When people study online, they feel lonely and they don't have friends at school." 时态是现在时，像在陈述现状。改为："When people study online, they may feel lonely, and campus friendships will become harder to build."

### 只谈一面

反面示例：全篇只写 "Online study will be cheaper, faster and more comfortable." 一味唱好。补上反面预测："Yet without face-to-face contact, students will need far stronger self-discipline, and campus life may fade." 才平衡。

### 空喊方便无场景

反面示例："In the future, online study will be very convenient and good for everyone." 太空。改为："In the future, a student in a remote village will join a live class and get AI tutoring at home." 画面一出，预测就立起来了。

## 英语六级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                                        |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | 本题                                     |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</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>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

## 选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2016年6月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、4 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(2016-06) · 六级

Part III Section A

**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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear—man-made creations as smart and capable as we are but without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally 26 : Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot.

机器人革命即将让人类直面一个古老的恐惧——人造的造物像我们一样聪明能干，却没有道德指南针。随着机器人承担越来越复杂的角色，一个问题自然而然地出现了：当它们做错事时，谁将负责？制造商？使用者？软件编写者？答案取决于机器人本身。

Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our health care, social welfare and standard of living. The 27 of computational power and engineering advances will 28 enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled, 29 use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents and countless home and service-industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation.

机器人已经为我们节省了时间、金钱和精力。在未来，它们将改善我们的医疗保健、社会福利和生活水平。计算能力和工程技术进步的结合，最终将实现为残疾人提供成本更低的居家护理，广泛使用可能减少酒驾和分心驾驶事故的无人驾驶汽车，以及机器人在家庭和服务行业的无数用途，从街道清洁到食品制备。

But there are 30 to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A drone(遥控飞行器) operator will 31 someone's privacy. A robotic lawn mower(割草机) will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries

sympathetic to the 32 of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing 33 and damages. What should governments do to protect people while 34 space for innovation?

但问题必然会出现。机器人汽车会发生碰撞。无人机操作员会侵犯他人隐私。机器人割草机会碾过邻居的猫。同情机器受害者的陪审团会用足以摧毁公司的罚款和赔偿来惩罚企业家。政府应该做些什么来保护人们，同时保留创新的空间？

Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, 35 and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

公共安全在很大程度上依赖的大型复杂系统，如无人驾驶汽车，应该由制造商建造、编程和销售，制造商负责确保安全并对事故承担责任。政府应该设定安全要求，然后让保险公司根据制造商的驾驶记录而非乘客的记录来为机器人的风险定价。

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) arises      | I) manifesting |
| B) ascends     | J) penalties   |
| C) bound       | K) preserving  |
| D) combination | L) programmed  |
| E) definite    | M) proximately |
| F) eventually  | N) victims     |
| G) interfere   | O) widespread  |
| H) invade      |                |

26. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally \_\_(26)\_\_:

【答案】 **A) arises** 动词

【词性槽】 the question 作主语，缺谓语动词，单数第三人称一般现在时

【依据】 **the question arises** 是「问题出现」的固定表达

the question naturally arises: Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? 中 arises 三单形式恰好匹配 the question 单数主语，「问题自然产生」也直接引出下文那三连问。

【竞争词】 B) ascends ascends 指「上升、登顶」，不与抽象 question 搭配

ascend 多用于物理攀升或地位上升(ascend the throne / ascend to power)，「问题上升」不是正常英语表达，且与「自然引出疑问」的语境无关。

27. The \_\_(27)\_\_ of computational power and engineering advances will \_\_(28)\_\_ enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled

【答案】 **D) combination** (名词)

【词性槽】 定冠词 The 后、of 短语前是名词作主语

【依据】 **and 把两个力量拼在一起 → 组合**

of 后是 computational power and engineering advances 两个东西，与「组合」语义天然契合，且单数与 The 一致；它「将带来低成本居家护理」也只有「两股力量的结合」逻辑顺。

【竞争词】 J) penalties 复数 penalties 与单数动词 will enable 主谓不一致，且语义反向

penalties 是复数(就形态而言句子也能走，但本质偏离句意)；其语义「惩罚」与「带来低成本居家护理」完全冲突，无法主语化这一积极后果。

N) victims 「受害者的...」完全不匹配后文积极语义

victims 指「受害者」，与「促成无障碍居家护理、无人驾驶」的正面后果不搭，也不与「计算力 + 工程进展」形成自然属格。

28. The \_\_(27)\_\_ of computational power and engineering advances will \_\_(28)\_\_ enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled

【答案】 **F) eventually** (副词)

【词性槽】 情态动词 will 与实义动词 enable 之间，缺一个修饰动词的副词

【依据】 **对应未来时 will，强调技术演进的最终结果**

句子用 will \_\_(28)\_\_ enable，且整段在展望 In the future, they will improve our health care，「最终能够实现」语义与 eventually(最终) 完美契合。

【竞争词】 M) proximately 词义指「邻近地/直接地」，与「未来终将」的时间感反向

proximately 表示「在原因链上直接地」或「在空间/时间上邻近地」，放进 will \_\_(28)\_\_ enable 不仅与 will 表达的未来感冲突，还和后文 In the future 的远景描写矛盾。

29. \_\_(29)\_\_ use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents

【答案】 **O) widespread** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 use 前需一个定语形容词

【依据】 **「无人驾驶车的普及使用」才能减少酒驾分心事故**

\_\_(29)\_\_ use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents 强调通过「广泛使用」无人车来减少事故，widespread use 是英语固定搭配，正中此意。

【竞争词】 E) definite definite use 不是英语习惯搭配，语义也只表「明确的使用」

definite 强调「明确的、不可置疑的」，无法解释「为何能减少酒驾事故」——减少事故靠的是规模化普及，不是「明确」。

30. But there are \_\_(30)\_\_ to be problems.

【答案】 **C) bound** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be 动词与 to do 之间是表语形容词位

【依据】 **be bound to do** 是「必然/注定要...」的固定搭配

there are \_\_(30)\_\_ to be problems. 等于 there are bound to be problems, 意为「必然会有问题」。下一句立刻列出种种事故 Robot cars will crash. A drone(遥控飞行器) operator will \_\_(31)\_\_ someone's privacy., 印证这种「注定」。

【竞争词】 **E) definite** definite 不与 to do 直接搭配

definite 表「明确的」, 不存在 be definite to do 的固定结构, 且语义「明确会有问题」也不如「注定会有问题」贴合后文的事例罗列。

**O) widespread** 义为「广泛的」, 与 there be...to do 句型不兼容

widespread 修饰名词或作表语描述分布范围, 不能后接 to do 不定式表「注定要...」; 语义也偏离段意。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 **E)** —— 「definite to be problems」看似也成立, 实则无此搭配。考生若不知道 be bound to do 这个固定结构, 会被 definite「明确的」诱惑——「明确会有问题」中文听着也通。防坑要点: 英语里能进 be \_\_ to do 的形容词是有限的 (bound/likely/sure/about/certain), definite 不在其中。

31. A drone(遥控飞行器) operator will \_\_(31)\_\_ someone's privacy.

【答案】 **H) invade** (动词)

【词性槽】 助动词 will 后接动词原形, 且后跟宾语 someone's privacy

【依据】 **invade one's privacy** 是「侵犯隐私」的固定搭配

will \_\_(31)\_\_ someone's privacy 与 invade privacy 完美对应——这是英语高频法律/新闻搭配, 对应中文「侵犯隐私」。

【竞争词】 **G) interfere** interfere 是不及物动词, 必须带 with, 不能直接接 someone's privacy

interfere 后需 with 才能接宾语 (interfere with one's privacy), 原句中没有 with, 语法上直接排除; 同时 invade privacy 是更地道的搭配。

【易错】最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— interfere 义近 invade 但不及物。interfere 在中文翻译里也常被译成「干涉、侵犯」, 看着和 invade 同义。防坑要点: 及物性是动词位的硬约束, 没有 with 不能选 interfere; invade privacy 是英语写作高频固定搭配, 认死了即可。

32. Juries sympathetic to the \_\_(32)\_\_ of machines will punish entrepreneurs

【答案】 **N) victims** (名词)

【词性槽】 the \_\_ of machines 是名词位

【依据】 「机器的受害者」获得陪审团同情

Juries sympathetic to the victims of machines——陪审团同情的对象自然是被机器伤害的「受害者」，与下文 punish entrepreneurs 的因果一致。

33. will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing \_\_(33)\_\_ and damages.

【答案】 **J) penalties** (名词)

【词性槽】 with 后、and damages 并列前是名词位

【依据】 「陪审团惩罚企业家」的工具是处罚 + 赔偿

Juries sympathetic to the \_\_(32)\_\_ of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing \_\_(33)\_\_ and damages. 里 punish 提示惩罚手段；penalties(罚款) 与 damages(损害赔偿) 是法律语境中典型的双驾马车。

【竞争词】 **N) victims** victims 是人，无法作「惩罚」的工具/手段

with victims and damages 在语义上不成立——受害者不是惩罚企业家的「工具」。同时 N 词更适合留给 32 题「机器的 \_\_」那个名词位。

34. What should governments do to protect people while \_\_(34)\_\_ space for innovation?

【答案】 **K) preserving** (动词)

【词性槽】 while 后缺一个动名词作伴随状语

【依据】 与 protect 形成「保护民众 / 保留创新空间」的并列对照

to protect people while \_\_(34)\_\_ space for innovation 是经典的 while 对照结构：前半保护民众、后半保留创新余地。preserve space 是「保留空间」的固定搭配，逻辑顺。

【竞争词】 **I) manifesting** 义为「显现、表明」，无法和 space 构成「留出空间」语义

manifest space 不是固定搭配；且文段在讨论「如何既保护人又给创新留空间」，需要的是「保留」，不是「显现」。

35. should be built, \_\_(35)\_\_ and sold by manufacturers

【答案】 **L) programmed** (动词)

【词性槽】 并列结构 built, \_\_ and sold 中缺一个过去分词

【依据】 与 built/sold 构成「造 → 编程 → 卖」的完整生产链

无人车这类机器人系统在 driverless cars, should be built, \_\_(35)\_\_ and sold by manufacturers 的语境里，先组装、再编程、再出售，programmed 正中产品生命周期叙述。

## 15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A–O)，为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。  
下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义；标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案，其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **arises** 动词

出现、产生(不及物，主语常为问题/疑问/情况)

用于第 26 空

B) **ascends** 动词

上升、登上(常指物理上的攀升或地位上升)

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **bound** 形容词 动词

(be bound to)注定、必定；也可作动词跳跃/捆绑

用于第 30 空

D) **combination** 名词

结合、组合

用于第 27 空

E) **definite** 形容词

明确的、确定的

干扰词 · 未选用

F) **eventually** 副词

最终、终究

用于第 28 空

G) **interfere** 动词

干涉、干扰(不及物，常与 with/in 搭配)

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **invade** 动词

侵犯、入侵(及物，可直接接 someone's privacy)

用于第 31 空

I) **manifesting** 动词 形容词

(动名词/现在分词)显现、表明

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **penalties** 名词

处罚、罚款(复数可数)

用于第 33 空

K) **preserving** 动词 形容词

(动名词/现在分词)保留、保护

用于第 34 空

L) **programmed** 动词 形容词

(过去分词/过去式)编程、被编程的

用于第 35 空

M) **proximately** 副词

邻近地、直接地(较生僻)

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **victims** 名词

受害者(复数可数)

用于第 32 空

O) **widespread** 形容词

广泛的、普遍的

用于第 29 空

全文主旨

### 机器人革命中的责任归属与监管思路

全文以一个问题开篇——Who will be responsible when they do something wrong?, 先承认机器人会带来诸多便利(Robots already save us time, money and energy.), 再点明随之而来的事故与诉讼隐患(But there are \_\_(30)\_\_ to be problems.), 最后给出政策建议——大型公共安全相关系统应由制造商负责、保险来定价风险(Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, \_\_(35)\_\_ and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents.). 整篇基调中性偏理性, 是六级常见的科技 + 公共政策类外刊改写。

DISTRACTORS · 干扰词复盘

## 这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边, 却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

B) **ascends** 最像 26 题的「问题出现」, 但 **ascends** 不与 **question** 搭

考生若只看到「动词 + 主语 the question」会想到「上升 / 升级」, 但 the question naturally \_\_(26)\_\_ 的标准搭配是 **arises** 而非 **ascends**; **ascend** 几乎从不与抽象的 question/problem 搭配。

E) **definite** 最像 29 题「明确使用」或 30 题「明确会有问题」

**definite** 是形容词, 与 30、29 的形容词位都能蹭上; 但 **definite** 没有 **be definite to do** 搭配, 也没有 **definite use** 习惯搭配, 两处都败给 **bound / widespread**。一句话识破: 英语里 **definite** 只接 answer/article 这种「明确的」类宾语, 不接动作或抽象规模。

G) **interfere** 最像 31 题「侵犯隐私」，但缺 with 不能直接接宾语

interfere with privacy 才合法；will \_\_(31)\_\_ someone's privacy 原句没有 with，直接排除。一句话识破：见到不及物动词又没看到对应介词，立刻 pass。

I) **manifesting** 最像 34 题「while + V-ing」的位置

manifesting 也是 -ing 形态，能填进 while \_\_(34)\_\_ space for innovation，但 manifest space 不是固定搭配，「显现空间」语义也搭不上「为创新留余地」。一句话识破：while 对照结构里，对面是 protect，本侧应找与之并列的「保留 / 维持」类动词，不是「显现」类。

M) **proximately** 最像 28 题「will \_\_ enable」的副词位

proximately 也是副词，能填进 will \_\_(28)\_\_ enable，但 proximately 偏书面、表「邻近地 / 直接地」，与 will 的将来感和段意「未来终将带来居家护理」冲突。一句话识破：副词位看上下文时间走向，未来感强 → 选 eventually。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 2 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。

As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally arises: Who will be responsible when they do something wrong?

第1段，第2句

本句结构非常典型："As" 引导的状语从句作背景铺垫 + 主句陈述观点 + 冒号引出同位语从句具体说明，是英语学术写作和考试阅读中的常见句式。嵌套状语从句的用法也频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题和学术文本中，代表性很强。

But there are bound to be problems.

第3段，第1句

there be 句型及其变体（如 there is likely to be、there are bound to be）在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，属于典型的存在句表达方式，掌握后可迁移到同类结构。

## 本篇出现的 43 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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。

### manufacturer

B2

n. 制造商

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

### system

A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 176 句

### risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

### reduce

B1

v. 减少，降低（数量、大小、程度等）

本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

### power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

### base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

### responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

### enable

B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

### wrong

A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

### complex

B2

adj. 复杂的，难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

### ensure

B2

v. 确保

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

### innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

### advance

B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

### damage

B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题40句

**preserve** B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题34句

**eventually** B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题32句

**moral** B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题32句

**complicated** B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题29句

**entrepreneur** C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题27句

**revolution** B2

n. 革命

本篇1次·真题27句

**driving** A2

n. 驾驶

本篇1次·真题25句

**welfare** B2

n. 福利

本篇1次·真题23句

**widespread** B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题23句

**naturally** B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题22句

**capable** B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题21句

**preparation** B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题21句

**creation** B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题20句

**robotics** B2

n. 机器人学

本篇1次·真题20句

**requirement** B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题19句

**engineering**

B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**privacy**

B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**arise**

B2

v. 出现;产生;发生

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**cleaning**

A2

n. 清洁

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**combination**

B1

n. 结合

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

**crash**

B1

v. (车辆) 猛撞, 碰撞

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**operator**

B1

n. 操作员

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**robotic**

B2

adj. 机械的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**victim**

B1

n. 受害者

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**drone**

B2

n. 无人机

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**insurer**

C1

n. 保险公司

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**penalty**

B1

n. 处罚

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**sympathetic**

B2

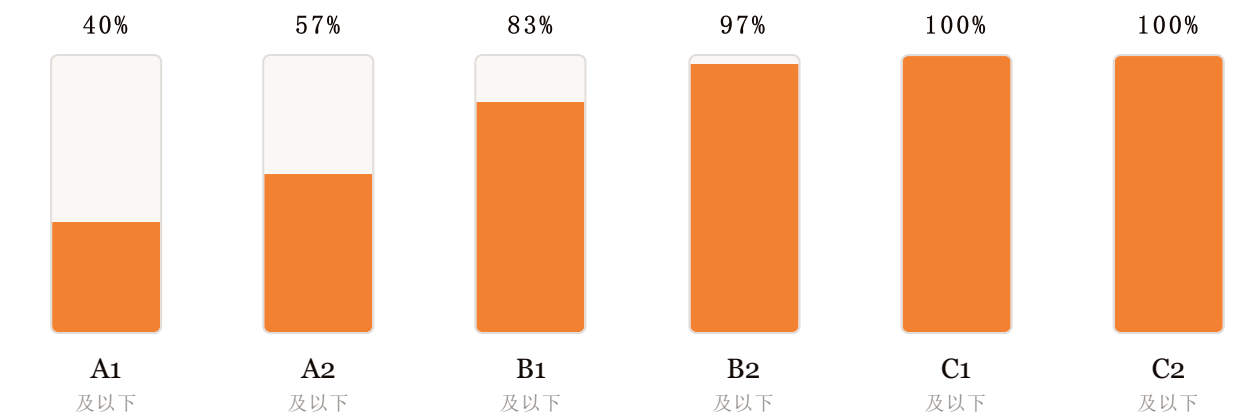
adj. 同情的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

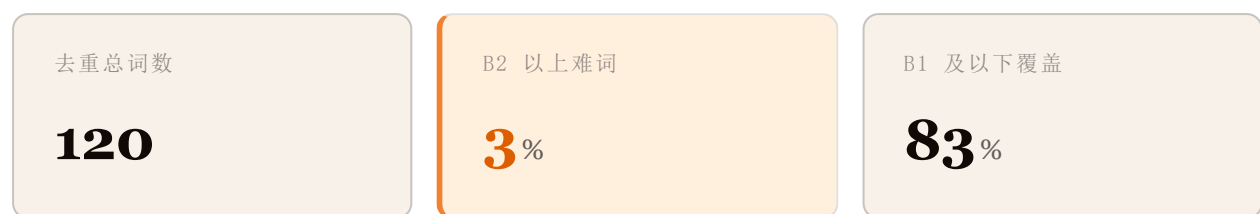
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 120 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 120 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 4 个 · 约 3%。



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 120 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语六级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                        |            |                                        |
|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                 | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A     | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">本题</a>                     |
| Part III Section B     | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</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>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3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3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3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**.

### Reform and Medical Costs

A) Americans are deeply concerned about the relentless rise in health care costs and health insurance premiums. They need to know if reform will help solve the problem. The answer is that no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs. The fundamental fix—reshaping how care is delivered and how doctors are paid in a wasteful, abnormal system—is likely to be achieved only through trial and error and incremental(渐进的) gains.

美国人对医疗费用和健康保险费的持续上涨深感担忧。他们需要知道改革是否有助于解决这个问题。

答案是,没有人能轻易解决医疗费用上涨的问题。根本性的解决办法——重塑这个浪费、不正常的体系中医疗服务的提供方式和医生的报酬方式——很可能只能通过反复试验和渐进式的进步来实现。

B) The good news is that a bill just approved by the House and a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee would implement or test many reforms that should help slow the rise in medical costs over the long term. As a report in The New England Journal of Medicine concluded, "Pretty much every proposed innovation found in the health policy literature these days is contained in these measures."

好消息是,众议院刚刚通过的一项法案和参议院财政委员会通过的一项法案将实施或测试许多改革措施,这些措施应该有助于从长远来看减缓医疗费用的上涨。正如《新英格兰医学杂志》的一篇报告所总结的:"如今卫生政策文献中几乎所有提出的创新都包含在这些措施中。"

C) Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things: the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of

unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals, which often perform a lot more tests and treatments than a patient really needs.

医疗支出通常比工资和整体经济增长得更快,它由两个因素推动:美国医疗服务收取的高价格,以及医生和医院提供的不必要医疗服务的数量,它们往往进行比患者真正需要的多得多的检查和治疗。

- D) Here are some of the important proposals in the House and Senate bills to try to address those problems, and why it is hard to know how well they will work.

以下是众议院和参议院法案中试图解决这些问题的一些重要提案,以及为什么很难知道它们会有多大效果。

- E) Both bills would reduce the rate of growth in annual Medicare payments to hospitals, nursing homes and other providers by amounts comparable to the productivity savings routinely made in other industries with the help of new technologies and new ways to organize work. This proposal could save Medicare more than \$100 billion over the next decade. If private plans demanded similar productivity savings from providers, and refused to let providers shift additional costs to them, the savings could be much larger. Critics say Congress will give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers off the hook(放过). That is far less likely to happen if Congress also adopts strong "pay-go" rules requiring that any increase in payments to providers be offset by new taxes or budget cuts.

两项法案都将把Medicare对医院、疗养院和其他医疗服务提供者的年度支付增长率降低到与其他行业借助新技术和新的工作组织方式常规实现的生产率节约相当的水平。这项提案可能在未来十年为Medicare节省超过1000亿美元。如果私人医保计划也要求医疗服务提供者实现类似的生产率节约,并拒绝让提供者将额外成本转嫁给它们,节省的资金可能会大得多。批评者说,国会会向游说者屈服,放过低效率的提供者。如果国会同时采用严格的"现收现付"规则,要求对提供者支付的任何增加都必须由新税收或预算削减来抵消,那么这种情况发生的可能性就会小得多。

- F) The Senate Finance bill would impose an excise tax(消费税) on health insurance plans that cost more than \$8,000 for an individual or \$21,000 for a family. It would most likely cause insurers to redesign plans to fall beneath the threshold. Enrollees would have to pay more money for many services out of their own pockets, and that would encourage them to think twice about whether an expensive or redundant test was worth it. Economists project that most employers would shift money from expensive health benefits into wages. The House bill has no similar tax. The final legislation should.

参议院财政法案将对个人花费超过8000美元或家庭花费超过21000美元的健康保险计划征收消费税。这很可能会导致保险公司重新设计计划以低于这个门槛。参保人将不得不自掏腰包为许多服务支付更多费用,这将鼓励他们在进行昂贵或重复的检查是否值得时三思而后行。经济学家预测,大多数雇主会将资金从昂贵的健康福利转移到工资上。众议院法案没有类似的税收。最终立法应该有。

- G) Any doctor who has wrestled with multiple forms from different insurers, or patients who have tried to understand their own parade of statements, know that simplification ought to save money. When the health insurance industry was still cooperating in reform efforts, its trade group offered to provide standardized forms for automated processing. It estimated that step would save hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade. The bills would lock that pledge into law.

任何与来自不同保险公司的多种表格打过交道的医生,或试图理解自己一连串账单的患者,都知道简化应该能节省资金。当健康保险行业还在配合改革努力时,其行业协会提出为自动化处理提供标准化表格。它估计这一步骤将在未来十年节省数千亿美元。这些法案将把这一承诺写入法律。

- H) The stimulus package provided money to convert the inefficient, paper-driven medical system to electronic records that can be easily viewed and transmitted. This requires open investments to help doctors convert. In time it should help restrain costs by eliminating redundant tests, preventing drug interactions, and helping doctors find the best treatments.

经济刺激计划提供资金,将低效率的、以纸质为主的医疗系统转换为可以轻松查看和传输的电子记录。这需要公开投资来帮助医生转型。假以时日,它应该通过消除重复检查、防止药物相互作用以及帮助医生找到最佳治疗方法来帮助控制成本。

- I) Virtually all experts agree that the fee-for-service system—doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness—is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high. Most agree that the solution is to push doctors to accept fixed payments to care for a particular illness or for a patient's needs over a year. No one knows how to make that happen quickly. The bills in both houses would start pilot projects within Medicare. They include such measures as accountable care organizations to take charge of a patient's needs with an eye on both cost and quality, and chronic disease management to make sure the seriously ill, who are responsible for the bulk of all health care costs, are treated properly. For the most part, these experiments rely on incentive payments to get doctors to try them.

几乎所有专家都同意,按服务收费制度——医生因医疗服务的数量而非质量或有效性而获得报酬——是医疗费用如此之高的主要原因。大多数人同意,解决办法是推动医生接受固定付款,以治疗特定疾病或满足患者一年内的需求。没有人知道如何快速实现这一目标。两院的法案都将在Medicare内启动试点项目。它们包括诸如负责任的医疗组织来负责患者的需求并兼顾成本和质量,以及慢性病管理以确保负责大部分医疗费用的重症患者得到适当治疗等措施。在大多数情况下,这些实验依靠激励性支付来让医生尝试它们。

- J) Testing innovations do no good unless the good experiments are identified and expanded and the bad ones are dropped. The Senate bill would create an independent commission to monitor the pilot programs and recommend changes in Medicare's payment policies to urge providers to adopt reforms that work. The changes would have to be approved or rejected as a whole by Congress, making it hard for narrow-interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will.

除非能够识别和扩大好的实验并放弃坏的实验,否则测试创新就没有用处。参议院法案将设立一个独立委员会来监督试点项目,并建议改变Medicare的支付政策,以敦促医疗服务提供者采用有效的改革。这些变化必须由国会整体批准或拒绝,这使得狭隘利益集团的游说者很难让立法者屈从于他们的意愿。

- K) The bills in both chambers would create health insurance exchanges on which small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option. All the plans would have to provide standard benefit packages that would be easy to compare. To get access to millions of new customers, insurers would have a strong incentive to lower their prices, perhaps by accepting slimmer profit margins or demanding better deals from providers.

两院的法案都将建立健康保险交易所,小企业和个人可以在上面从一系列私人计划中选择,可能还有公共选项。所有计划都必须提供易于比较的标准福利套餐。为了获得数百万新客户,保险公司将有强烈的动机降低价格,或许通过接受更低的利润率或要求从医疗服务提供者那里获得更好的交易。

- L) The final legislation might throw a public plan into the competition, but thanks to the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics, it might not save much money. The one

in the House bill would have to negotiate rates with providers, rather than using Medicare rates, as many reformers wanted.

最终立法可能会将公共计划纳入竞争,但由于保险行业和共和党批评者的激烈反对,它可能不会节省很多钱。众议院法案中的那个计划将不得不与医疗服务提供者协商费率,而不是像许多改革者所希望的那样使用Medicare费率。

- M) The president's stimulus package is pumping money into research to compare how well various treatments work. Is surgery, radiation or careful monitoring best for prostate(前列腺) cancer? Is the latest and most expensive cholesterol-lowering drug any better than its common competitors? The pending bills would spend additional money to accelerate this effort.

总统的经济刺激计划正在向研究投入资金,以比较各种治疗方法的效果。对于前列腺癌,手术、放疗还是仔细监测最好?最新最昂贵的降胆固醇药物比其常见竞争对手好吗?待决的法案将投入额外资金来加快这一努力。

- N) Critics have charged that this sensible idea would lead to rationing of care. (That would be true only if you believed that patients should have an unrestrained right to treatments proven to be inferior.) As a result, the bills do not require, as they should, that the results of these studies be used to set payment rates in Medicare.

批评者指责说,这个明智的想法会导致医疗配给。(只有当你相信患者应该有不受限制的权利接受被证明是劣等的治疗时,这才是真的。)因此,这些法案没有像它们应该做的那样,要求将这些研究的结果用于设定Medicare的支付费率。

- O) Congress needs to find the courage to allow Medicare to pay preferentially for treatments proven to be superior. Sometimes the best treatment might be the most expensive. But overall, we suspect that spending would come down through elimination of a lot of unnecessary or even dangerous tests and treatments.

国会需要找到勇气,允许Medicare优先为被证明优越的治疗方法付费。有时最好的治疗可能是最昂贵的。但总体而言,我们怀疑通过消除许多不必要甚至危险的检查和治疗,支出会下降。

- P) The House bill would authorize the secretary of health and human services to negotiate drug prices in Medicare and Medicaid. Some authoritative analysts doubt that the secretary would get better deals than private insurers already get. We believe negotiation could work. It does in other countries.

众议院法案将授权卫生与公众服务部部长在Medicare和Medicaid中协商药品价格。一些权威分析人士怀疑部长是否能获得比私人保险公司已经获得的更好的交易。我们相信谈判可行。其他国家就是这样做的。

- Q) Missing from these bills is any serious attempt to rein in malpractice costs. Malpractice awards do drive up insurance premiums for doctors in high-risk specialties, and there is some evidence that doctors engage in "defensive medicine" by performing tests and treatments primarily to prove they are not negligent should they get sued.

这些法案中缺少的是任何认真尝试控制医疗事故成本的内容。医疗事故赔偿确实推高了高风险专科医生的保险费,并且有一些证据表明,医生从事"防御性医疗",主要通过进行检查和治疗来证明如果他们被起诉,他们没有疏忽。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. With a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans, most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages.

对昂贵的健康保险计划征税后，大多数雇主可能会将资金从医疗支出转移到工资中。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「对昂贵保险计划征税 + 雇主把钱从医疗福利转入工资」双锚点

【定位】 Economists project that most employers would shift money from expensive health benefits into wages.

经济学家预测，大多数雇主会把钱从昂贵的健康福利转移到工资中。

【改写】 a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans ↔

**an excise tax(消费税) on health insurance plans that cost more than \$8,000 for an individual or \$21,000 for a family**

「税 + 昂贵保险计划」对应

most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages ↔

**most employers would shift money from expensive health benefits into wages**

「同义动词 + 同指名词」逐词对照

【辨邻】 E 本段虽谈节省成本，但机制是reduce the rate of growth in annual Medicare payments to hospitals——削减 Medicare 给医院的付款增速，与「对昂贵保险计划征税 + 雇主把钱挪到工资」毫无对应；且本段主体是 Medicare 与提供方，不是雇主与员工工资。

Both bills would reduce the rate of growth in annual Medicare payments to hospitals, nursing homes and other providers by amounts comparable to the productivity savings routinely made in other industries

37. Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole so that lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers.

政策变化将作为一个整体被批准或否决，这样游说者就很难影响立法者。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「政策变更整体表决 + 游说者难影响立法者」双锚点

【定位】 The changes would have to be approved or rejected as a whole by Congress, making it hard for narrow-interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will.

这些变更必须由国会整体批准或否决，使得狭隘利益的游说集团难以让立法者按其意志行事。

【改写】 Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole ↔

**The changes would have to be approved or rejected as a whole by Congress**

核心程序短语原样复现

lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers ↔

**making it hard for narrow-interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will**

「lobbyists/lobbies」同源 + 「influence/bend...to their will」近义

【辨邻】 E 本段确实出现了游说话题，但讲的是国会在被游说时会 give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers off the hook(放过)——也就是「国会被说服后放过低效提供方」；而陈述句要的是「整体表决程序使游说难以奏效」，机制是程序设计而非妥协警告，故本段不是源头段。

Critics say Congress will give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers off the hook(放过)

38. It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in America.

遏制美国不断上涨的医疗费用并非易事。

【答案】 A 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 「难以遏制美国医疗成本上涨」总论判断

【定位】 The fundamental fix—reshaping how care is delivered and how doctors are paid in a wasteful, abnormal system—is likely to be achieved only through trial and error and incremental(渐进的) gains.

根本性修复——重新塑造一个浪费而反常体系中医疗服务的提供方式和医生的报酬方式——很可能只有通过反复试错和渐进式收益才能实现。

【改写】 It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in America ↔

**no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs**

「难治」态度词的同义改写

**【辨邻】** **B** 本段The good news is that a bill just approved by the House and a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee would implement or test many reforms that should help slow the rise in medical costs over the long term强调法案带来的乐观前景，是「能减缓」的正面态度；陈述句要的是「不易遏制」的负面态度，方向相反。

The good news is that a bill just approved by the House and a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee would implement or test many reforms that should help slow the rise in medical costs over the long term

**C** 本段Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things只在分析「被什么推动」，并未就「能否遏制」表明态度；陈述句要的是「不易遏制」这一态度判定，本段不承载该判定。

Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things: the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals

39. Standardization of forms for automatic processing will save a lot of medical expenses.

用于自动处理的表格标准化将节省大量医疗费用。

**【答案】** **G** 段（强锚点）

**【锚点】** 「表单标准化 + 自动化处理 + 省钱」三重锚点

**【定位】** When the health insurance industry was still cooperating in reform efforts, its trade group offered to provide standardized forms for automated processing.

在健康保险业还配合改革之时，其行业协会曾提议提供标准化表单用于自动化处理。

**【改写】** Standardization of forms for automatic processing ↔

**standardized forms for automated processing**

同根词词形互换

save a lot of medical expenses ↔ **save hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade**

「概括省钱」对应「具体省多少钱」

40. Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan.

共和党人和保险业强烈反对创建公共保险计划。

**【答案】** **L** 段（强锚点）

**【锚点】** 「共和党人 + 保险业 + 反对公共保险计划」三重锚点

**【定位】** The final legislation might throw a public plan into the competition, but thanks to the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics, it might not save much money.

最终立法或许会把一项公共计划投入竞争，但由于保险业和共和党批评者的强烈反对，它可能省不下多少钱。

【改写】 Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly opposed ↔

**the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics**

动词 strongly opposed 与名词 fierce opposition 等值

the creation of a public insurance plan ↔ **a public plan**

概括上位词 public plan 对应 public insurance plan

【辨邻】 K 本段small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option只是说交易所里可能有公共选项，并未陈述谁反对公共计划，与陈述句的「Republicans 与保险业反对」无对应。

small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option

41. Conversion of paper to electronic medical records will help eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions.

将纸质病历转换为电子病历将有助于消除重复检查并防止药物相互作用。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「纸质转电子病历 + 消除冗余检查 + 防止药物相互作用」三重锚点

【定位】 In time it should help restrain costs by eliminating redundant tests, preventing drug interactions, and helping doctors find the best treatments.

假以时日，它应能通过消除冗余检查、预防药物相互作用，以及帮助医生找到最佳治疗方案来抑制成本。

【改写】 Conversion of paper to electronic medical records ↔

**convert the inefficient, paper-driven medical system to electronic records**

名词化 conversion ↔ 动词 convert

eliminate redundant tests ↔ **eliminating redundant tests**

动词形态切换 (-ing ↔ 原型)

prevent drug interactions ↔ **preventing drug interactions**

动词形态切换 (-ing ↔ 原型)

42. The high cost of medical services and unnecessary tests and treatments have driven up medical expenses.

医疗服务的高昂费用以及不必要的检查和治疗推高了医疗支出。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「医疗服务高价 + 不必要的检查与治疗」双因锚点

【定位】 Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things: the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals, which often perform a lot more tests and treatments than a patient really needs.

医疗开支通常涨得比工资和整体经济还快，它由两件事推动：本国医疗服务收取的高价格，以及医生和医院提供的不必要诊疗量——它们经常做远超患者真正所需的检查与治疗。

【改写】 The high cost of medical services ↔

**the high prices charged for medical services in this country**

cost ↔ prices 同指 + 「医疗服务」原样

unnecessary tests and treatments ↔

**the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals, which often perform a lot more tests and treatments than a patient really needs**

「不必要的检查与治疗」原样落地

driven up medical expenses ↔ **Medical spending ... is propelled by two things**

推动类动词同义 + 「医疗开支」上位词对应

【辨邻】 I 本段the fee-for-service system...is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high只给出一项制度性根因（按服务量付费），与陈述句的「高价 + 不必要诊疗」两项并列结构不符。

the fee-for-service system—doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness—is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high

43. One main factor that has driven up medical expenses is that doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect.

推高医疗费用的一个主要因素是医生的报酬取决于医疗服务的数量而非其效果。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「医生按数量而非效果获报」的根因判断

【定位】 Virtually all experts agree that the fee-for-service system—doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness—is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high.

几乎所有专家都同意：按服务量付费的制度——医生按其医疗服务的数量而非质量或效果获报——是医疗成本如此之高的一项主要原因。

【改写】 doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect ↔

**doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness**

对照框架原样 + 三对同义词

One main factor that has driven up medical expenses ↔

**is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high**

「主因 + 推高开支」同义改写

【辨邻】 C 本段the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals给的两项原因都不涉及「按服务量而非质量/效果付费」这一独特对照，与陈述句的「rather than effect」对照结构不符。

the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals

44. Contrary to analysts' doubts, the author believes drug prices may be lowered through negotiation.

与分析师的质疑相反,作者认为药品价格可能通过谈判降低。

【答案】 P 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「分析师存疑 vs 作者相信谈判可降药价」观点反差锚点

【定位】 Some authoritative analysts doubt that the secretary would get better deals than private insurers already get. We believe negotiation could work.

一些权威分析人士怀疑卫生部长能否谈到比私营保险公司已经拿到的更好的价；我们相信谈判是可行的。

【改写】 Contrary to analysts' doubts ↔

**Some authoritative analysts doubt that the secretary would get better deals than private insurers already get**

名词化 doubts 对应动词 doubt 的并列前句

the author believes drug prices may be lowered through negotiation ↔

**We believe negotiation could work**

「We → the author」人称转换 + 「negotiation could work → 谈判可降药价」语境补完

【辨邻】 0 本段Congress needs to find the courage to allow Medicare to pay preferentially for treatments proven to be superior主张按疗效优劣付款，并未提及「药价谈判」这一独特机制；与陈述句的「谈判降药价」无对应。

Congress needs to find the courage to allow Medicare to pay preferentially for treatments proven to be superior

45. Fair competition might create a strong incentive for insurers to charge less.

公平竞争可能会为保险公司降低收费创造强大的激励。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「公平竞争催生保险公司降价激励」机制锚点

【定位】 To get access to millions of new customers, insurers would have a strong incentive to lower their prices, perhaps by accepting slimmer profit margins or demanding better deals from providers.

为打入数以百万计的新客户，保险公司将有强烈动机降价，办法可能是接受更薄的利润率或向提供方索要更好的条件。

【改写】 a strong incentive for insurers to charge less ↔

**insurers would have a strong incentive to lower their prices**

「strong incentive」原样 + 「charge less」与「lower their prices」同义

Fair competition ↔

**health insurance exchanges on which small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option. All the plans would have to provide standard benefit packages that would be easy to compare**

抽象概念「公平竞争」对应具体制度「交易所 + 标准化 + 可选」

【辨邻】 L 本段it might not save much money给出反向结论；且全段讨论的是「公共计划本身能不能省钱」，而非「公平竞争催生私营保险公司降价激励」这一机制；与陈述句的正向机制不符。

The final legislation might throw a public plan into the competition, but thanks to the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics, it might not save much money

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：美国人忧心医疗成本与保费持续上涨，问改革能否解决；作者直接给出态度——没人有简单办法，no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs，根本性修复要靠trial and error and incremental(渐进的) gains反复试错和渐进推进。

信息指纹 「没有简单办法 + 试错渐进」开宗明义

- B 好消息：众议院通过的法案和参议院财政委员会通过的法案会推行或试行许多改革，有望长期减缓医疗成本上涨；并引《新英格兰医学杂志》评价Pretty much every proposed innovation found in the health policy literature these days is contained in these measures。

信息指纹 「两院法案 + NEJM 评语」总括

- C 诊断医疗开支为何上涨：受两件事推动——the high prices charged for medical services in this country高昂价格，以及the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals医生与医院提供的不必要诊疗量，常常做远多于患者真正需要的检查与治疗。

信息指纹 「高价 + 不必要诊疗」双因驱动

- D 承上启下的过渡段：宣布下面将给出两院法案里针对上述问题的若干重要提议，以及为什么很难预判它们效果好坏。

信息指纹 「过渡承启」无强指纹

- E 两院法案都会按其他行业的生产率节余幅度，削减 Medicare 对医院、养老院等提供方的年付款增速；估计十年可省more than \$100 billion；并警告国会可能give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers off the hook(放过)，应配pay-go规则约束。

信息指纹 「Medicare 生产率节余 + 千亿美元 + pay-go」

- F 参议院财政法案拟对超过\$8,000 for an individual or \$21,000 for a family的昂贵健康保险计划征消费税；保险公司会重设计划压到门槛之下，参保人自付增加从而三思于昂贵或冗余的检查；经济学家预测most employers would shift money from expensive health benefits into wages。

信息指纹 「8000/21000 美元门槛消费税 + 福利转工资」

- G 简化必能省钱：医生与患者都被多家保险公司各异的表格折磨；保险业行业协会曾承诺提供标准化表单以便自动化处理，估计save hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade；法案会把这一承诺写进法律。

信息指纹 「表格标准化 + 自动化处理」独有承诺

H 刺激计划拨款把低效的纸质医疗体系转为电子病历，便于查阅传输；最终将通过 eliminating redundant tests, preventing drug interactions, and helping doctors find the best treatments来约束成本。

信息指纹 「纸质转电子病历」独有方案

I 几乎所有专家都同意the fee-for-service system—doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness是看病贵的主要原因；解法是推动医生接受按病或按年人头的固定付费；法案在 Medicare 内启动试点，包括 accountable care organizations与chronic disease management。

信息指纹 「按服务量付费 vs 质量效果」根因

J 参议院法案将设立独立委员会监督试点并建议 Medicare 付款政策调整；变更须由国会整体批准或否决，使得making it hard for narrow-interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will，狭隘游说集团难以左右议员。

信息指纹 「政策整体表决 + 阻击游说」

K 两院法案都将建立健康保险交易所，让小企业与个人从一系列私营计划中挑选，并可能含一项公共选项；所有计划须提供标准福利包便于比较；为获得新客户，保险公司将有a strong incentive to lower their prices强动机降价。

信息指纹 「保险交易所 + 降价激励」

L 最终立法或许会在竞争中加入公共计划，但由于the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics保险业与共和党批评者的强烈反对，可能省不下太多钱；众议院法案版本须与提供方协商费率而非套用 Medicare 费率。

信息指纹 「保险业 + 共和党反对公共计划」

M 总统刺激计划拨款研究各种治疗方式的疗效比较：前列腺癌选手术、放疗还是密切监测？最新最贵的降胆固醇药是否真的比常见竞争者好？待审法案将再投钱加速这项工作。

信息指纹 「治疗方案疗效比较研究」

N 批评者称这种「比较疗效」想法会导致医疗配给；作者反驳——只有当你认为患者有权获取被证次优的治疗时才成立；结果法案没有像应当做的那样要求把这些研究结果用于设定 Medicare 付款标准。

信息指纹 「配给指控 + 反驳」

O 国会需有勇气让 Medicare 优先支付被证更优的治疗；有时最佳治疗也最贵，但总体上可借此消除大量不必要乃至危险的检查与治疗，从而压低开支。

信息指纹 「Medicare 优先支付更优疗法」主张

P 众议院法案授权卫生与公众服务部长在 Medicare 与 Medicaid 中谈判药价；权威分析人士怀疑部长能否谈到比私营保险公司更好的价；作者立场 We believe negotiation could work——别国行得通，相信谈判能成。

信息指纹 「药价谈判 + 分析师存疑 vs 作者相信」

Q 法案缺了认真遏制医疗事故诉讼成本的努力；事故赔偿确实推高高风险专科医生的保费，且有证据显示医生会做 defensive medicine 防御性医疗——为防被告而多做检查与治疗。

信息指纹 「医疗事故诉讼 + 防御性医疗」

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 20 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。

They need to know if reform will help solve the problem.

A段，第2句

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句由if引导表示“是否”，也是常考结构。掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长句。

Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things: the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals, which often perform a lot more tests and treatments than a patient really needs.

C段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 非限制性定语从句 + 同位语 + 嵌套定语从句 + 比较状语从句，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复杂句式。被动语态主句、冒号引出同位语、定语从句修饰并列成分、比较结构中的省略，都是真题中反复出现的句法特征。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

Critics say Congress will give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers off the hook(放过).

E段，第4句

"主句 + say + 宾语从句(省略 that)" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构。宾语从句内的并列谓语和使役动词 let 的用法也是常考点,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Enrollees would have to pay more money for many services out of their own pockets, and that would encourage them to think twice about whether an expensive or redundant test was worth it.

F段，第3句

句子结构高度符合四六级和考研真题的常见模式:并列句 + 嵌套从句的组合频繁出现在议论文中;"would" 表假设推测的用法是考试高频考点;"encourage sb to do" 和 "whether" 引导的宾语从句都是经典句式;"think twice about" 这类搭配也是阅读理解常见表达。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句。

Virtually all experts agree that the fee-for-service system—doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness—is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high.

I段，第1句

句子涵盖主谓宾、主系表、同位语从句、宾语从句等多种成分,特别是破折号插入的同位语打断主干,以及同位语从句与宾语从句的区分,都是学生容易混淆的考点,作为成分划分练习句价值很高。

Testing innovations do no good unless the good experiments are identified and expanded and the bad ones are dropped.

J段，第1句

“主句 + unless 条件从句”是非常常见的书面句式，而从句内部再带并列谓语也很有代表性。掌握这种读法后，迁移到考试中的条件句和政策论述句都很直接。

The changes would have to be approved or rejected as a whole by Congress, making it hard for narrow-interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will.

J段，第3句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、两个状语（方式状语和施动者状语）以及结果状语（含形式宾语、宾补、真正宾语等复杂结构），成分丰富且层次分明，适合作为成分划分练习句

The bills in both chambers would create health insurance exchanges on which small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option.

K段，第1句

本句的结构非常典型:主句加限制性定语从句,定语从句修饰主句中的宾语名词,使用“介词+which”引导从句。这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,是书面英语的常见表达方式。掌握这种结构后,学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中,实用性和代表性都很强。

The final legislation might throw a public plan into the competition, but thanks to the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics, it might not save much money.

L段，第1句

“but”连接的并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,情态动词表推测也是常考语法点。第二个主句中“thanks to”引导的原因状语前置结构在真题中经常出现,学习本句的结构有较强的迁移价值。

The one in the House bill would have to negotiate rates with providers, rather than using Medicare rates, as many reformers wanted.

L段，第2句

情态动词结构 "would have to" 和方式状语 "rather than" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，状语从句 "as" 引导的对比用法也较典型。整体结构代表了学术或政策类文本中常见的表达方式，具有较高的迁移价值，适合作为真题句式的代表。

Congress needs to find the courage to allow Medicare to pay preferentially for treatments proven to be superior.

O段，第1句

本句的"不定式短语作宾语+不定式短语作后置定语+过去分词短语作后置定语"结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

It does in other countries.

P段，第4句

简单句结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简短，缺乏修饰成分，作为典型例句的代表性一般

Missing from these bills is any serious attempt to rein in malpractice costs.

Q段，第1句

本句包含表语前置的完全倒装结构，可训练学习者识别非常规语序中的主语、谓语、表语位置；主语中的不定式定语 "to rein in malpractice costs" 可练习判断不定式的句法功能；整体涵盖倒装识别、成分定位、修饰关系分析等多个易错点，训练价值较高。

Malpractice awards do drive up insurance premiums for doctors in high-risk specialties, and there is some evidence that doctors engage in "defensive medicine" by performing tests and treatments primarily to prove they are not negligent should they get sued.

Q段，第2句

并列主句 + 同位语从句嵌套宾语从句和状语从句的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。there be 句型、名词后同位语从句、prove 接宾语从句、should 虚拟倒装等都是考试常见考点,句式代表性强,掌握后可大量迁移。

With a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans, most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages.

第36题 题干

简单句 + 句首独立主格状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,尤其在说明因果或背景条件时频繁出现;掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构的长句分析

Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole so that lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers.

第37题 题干

"so that" 引导的目的状语从句是考试中的高频结构,形式宾语 "find it + 形容词 + to do" 也是典型句型,被动语态和情态动词的使用同样常见。本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中具有很强的代表性,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in America.

第38题 题干

It is + 形容词 + to do 句型在四六级和考研阅读、翻译中频繁出现,是高频典型结构。本句用法标准,掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子,代表性很强。

Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan.

第40题 题干

"be opposed to"结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,用于表达立场和态度;复合主语的并列结构也是典型句式;掌握此类系表结构与被动语态的辨析对考试有实用价值,具有中等典型性。

One main factor that has driven up medical expenses is that doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect.

第43题 题干

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型:主系表结构+主语中嵌定语从句+表语从句的组合是学术议论文的常见句式,尤其在阐述原因、解释概念时频繁出现。掌握这种结构可以迁移到大量类似真题句中。

Contrary to analysts' doubts, the author believes drug prices may be lowered through negotiation.

第44题 题干

主句加宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句省略 that、情态动词加被动语态也是典型考点，学习后可迁移到大量真题句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 146 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。

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇25次 · 真题 568 句

**insurance** B1

n. 保险

本篇9次 · 真题 50 句

**provider** B2

n. 供应者

本篇8次 · 真题 24 句

**payment** B1

n. 支付

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

**reform** B2

v. 改革

本篇5次 · 真题 20 句

**insurer** C1

n. 保险公司

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次 · 真题 228 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇4次 · 真题 121 句

**tax** A2

n. 税

本篇4次 · 真题 63 句

**expense** B1

n. 花费

本篇4次 · 真题 46 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本篇4次 · 真题 44 句

**congress** B2

n. 国会

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

**approve** B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇4次 · 真题 10 句

**system** A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

**policy** B1

n. 政策

本篇3次 · 真题 103 句

**wage** B1

n. 工资

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

**critic** B2

n. 批评家

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

**incentive** B2

n. 激励

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

**unnecessary** B1

adj. 不必要的; 多余的

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

**saving** B1

n. 节省

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

**quality** A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题 100 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 92 句

**amount** A2

n. 数量

本篇2次·真题 84 句

**billion** B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次·真题 74 句

**shift** B1

v. 移动

本篇2次·真题 65 句

**perform** B1

v. 执行

本篇2次·真题 61 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次·真题 58 句

**productivity** B2

n. 生产率

本篇2次·真题 58 句

**employer** B1

n. 雇主

本篇2次·真题 56 句

**innovation** B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇2次·真题 53 句

**interaction** B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次·真题 53 句

**adopt** B1

v. 采纳

本篇2次·真题 46 句

**electronic** B1

adj. 电子的

本篇2次·真题 43 句

**spending** A2

n. 开支

本篇2次·真题 41 句

**deliver** B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次·真题 37 句

**proposal** B2

n. 提议

本篇2次·真题 34 句

**eliminate** B2

v. 消除

本篇2次·真题 30 句

**lower** A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

**additional** B1

adj. 额外的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

**finance** B2

n. 财政

本篇2次·真题 23 句

**reject** B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇2次·真题 20 句

**convert** B2

v. 转变

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**processing** B1

n. 加工;处理

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**impose** B2

v. 强制实行

本篇2次·真题 13 句

**premium** B2

n. 保险费

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**stimulus** C1

n. 刺激物

本篇2次·真题 12 句

**negotiate** B2

v. 谈判

本篇2次·真题 11 句

**analyst** B2

n. 分析师

本篇2次·真题 10 句

**republican** C1

adj. 共和政体的

本篇2次·真题 10 句

**inefficient** B2

adj. 效率低的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

**author** A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

**reduce** B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次 · 真题 138 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

**expert** B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

**factor** B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

**growth** B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 102 句

**access** B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

**gain** B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

**customer** A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

**evidence** B1

n. 证据

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

**solution** B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

**identify** B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

**organization** B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

**engage** B2

v. 参与; 从事

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

**journal** B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

**easily** A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

**management** B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**various** B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**solve** A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**contain** B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**particular** B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**rely** B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**option** B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**concerned** B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**reward** B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**expand** B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**responsible** B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**attempt** B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**budget** B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**estimate** B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**profit** B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**conclude** B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**statement** B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**implement** B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**propose** B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**chronic** B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**economist** B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**urge** B2

v. 敦促

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**typically** B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**accelerate** B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**annual** B1

adj. 每年的, 年度的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**thanks** A1

intj. 谢谢

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**strongly** B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**properly** B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**exchange** B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**multiple** B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**oppose** B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**primarily** B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**trial** B2

n. 审判, 审讯

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**volume** B1

n. 音量

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**creation** B2

n. 创造

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**deeply** B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**literature** B2

n. 文学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**organize** B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**superior** B2

adj. 更好的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**seriously** B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**contrary** B2

adj. 相反的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**cooperate** B2

v. 合作

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**possibly** B1

adv. 可能, 也许

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**transfer** B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**commission**

B2

n. 佣金

本篇1次 · 真题 15 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

**virtually**

B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

**award**

B1

n. 奖

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**committee**

B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**monitoring**

B2

n. 监控

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

**array**

B2

n. 数组

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**opposition**

B2

n. 反对

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**sensible**

B1

adj. 明智的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**suspect**

B1

v. 怀疑

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

**automate**

B2

v. 使自动化

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**comparable**

B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**missing**

A2

adj. 找不到的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**quantity**

B1

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

**automatic**

B1

adj. 自动的

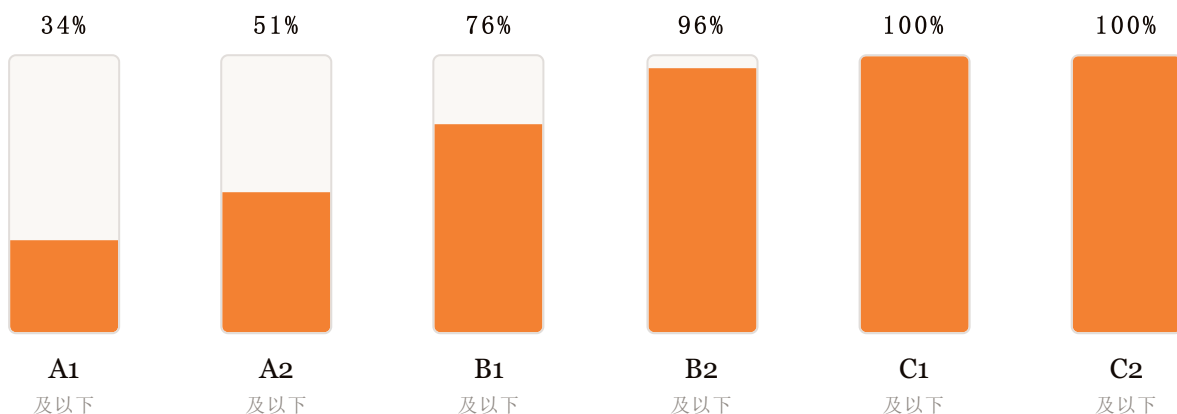
本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

|                                                            |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><u>fierce</u></b> B2<br>adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的<br>本篇1次 · 真题 10 句 | <b><u>ought</u></b> B1<br>aux. 应该<br>本篇1次 · 真题 10 句  |
| <b><u>compensate</u></b> C1<br>v. 补偿;赔偿<br>本篇1次 · 真题 9 句   | <b><u>specialty</u></b> B2<br>n. 专业<br>本篇1次 · 真题 9 句 |
| <b><u>bulk</u></b> B2<br>n. 大部分<br>本篇1次 · 真题 8 句           | <b><u>error</u></b> A2<br>n. 错误<br>本篇1次 · 真题 8 句     |
| <b><u>pledge</u></b> C1<br>n. 承诺<br>本篇1次 · 真题 8 句          | <b><u>surgery</u></b> B1<br>n. 外科手术<br>本篇1次 · 真题 8 句 |

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 411 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **411** 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 18 个 · 约 4%。



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4%

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|                           |            |                                        |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                    | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 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>                 |
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| Part IV                   | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

## 阅读理解题和解析·46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第3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 12 段原文（段首标 P1-P12 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3套(2016-06) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

**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 One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Facing water shortages and escalating fertilizer costs, farmers in developing countries are using raw sewage(下水道污水) to irrigate and fertilize nearly 49 million acres of cropland, according to a new report—and it may not be a bad thing.

根据一份新报告,面对水资源短缺和不断上涨的化肥成本,发展中国家的农民正在使用未经处理的污水来灌溉和施肥近4900万英亩的农田,而这可能并不是一件坏事。

P2 While the practice carries serious health risks for many, those dangers are outweighed by the social and economic gains for poor urban farmers and consumers who need affordable food.

虽然这种做法对许多人来说存在严重的健康风险,但对于需要负担得起的食物的贫困城市农民和消费者而言,这些危险被社会和经济收益所抵消。

P3 "There is a large potential for wastewater agriculture to both help and hurt great numbers of urban consumers," said Liqa Raschid-Sally, who led the study.

领导这项研究的Liqa Raschid-Sally说:"污水农业在帮助和伤害大量城市消费者方面都有很大的潜力。"

P4 The report focused on poor urban areas, where farms in or near cities supply relatively inexpensive food. Most of these operations draw irrigation water from local rivers or lakes. Unlike

developed cities, however, these areas lack advanced water-treatment facilities, and rivers effectively become sewers(下水道).

该报告聚焦于贫困城市地区,在这些地区,城市内或城市附近的农场供应相对便宜的食物。这些农业经营大多从当地河流或湖泊抽取灌溉用水。然而,与发达城市不同,这些地区缺乏先进的水处理设施,河流实际上成为了下水道。

P5 When this water is used for agricultural irrigation, farmers risk absorbing disease-causing bacteria, as do consumers who eat the produce raw and unwashed. Nearly 2.2 million people die each year because of diarrhea-related(与腹泻相关的) diseases, according to WHO statistics. More than 80% of those cases can be attributed to contact with contaminated water and a lack of proper sanitation. But Pay Drechsel, an environmental scientist, argues that the social and economic benefits of using untreated human waste to grow food outweigh the health risks.

当这些水被用于农业灌溉时,农民面临吸收致病细菌的风险,生吃未清洗农产品的消费者也是如此。根据WHO的统计数据,每年有近220万人死于与腹泻相关的疾病。其中80%以上的病例可归因于接触受污染的水和缺乏适当的卫生设施。但环境科学家Pay Drechsel认为,使用未经处理的人类排泄物种植食物所带来的社会和经济效益超过了健康风险。

P6 Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education, he said, while the free water and nutrients from human waste can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty. 他说,这些危险可以通过农民和消费者教育来解决,而来自人类排泄物的免费水和营养物质可以帮助发展中国家的城市农民摆脱贫困。

P7 Agriculture is a water-intensive business, accounting for nearly 70% of global fresh water consumption.

农业是一项用水密集型产业,占全球淡水消费量的近70%。

P8 In poor, dry regions, untreated wastewater is the only viable irrigation source to keep farmers in business. In some cases, water is so scarce that farmers break open sewage pipes transporting waste to local rivers.

在贫困干旱地区,未经处理的废水是维持农民生计的唯一可行灌溉水源。在某些情况下,水资源如此稀缺,以至于农民会破坏将废水输送到当地河流的污水管道。

P9 Irrigation is the primary agricultural use of human waste in the developing world. But frequently untreated human waste harvested from lavatories is delivered to farms and spread as fertilizer.

灌溉是发展中国家人类排泄物在农业中的主要用途。但从厕所收集的未经处理的人类排泄物也经常被运送到农场并作为肥料撒施。

P10 In most cases, the human waste is used on grain crops, which are eventually cooked, minimizing the risk of transmitting water-borne diseases. With fertilizer prices jumping nearly 50% per metric ton over the last year in some places, human waste is an attractive, and often necessary, alternative.

在大多数情况下,人类排泄物被用于谷物作物,这些作物最终会被烹饪,从而最大限度地降低了传播水传播疾病的风险。在某些地方,化肥价格在过去一年中每公吨上涨了近50%,人类排泄物是一种有吸引力且往往是必要的替代品。

P11 In cases where sewage mud is used, expensive chemical fertilizer use can be avoided. The mud contains the same critical nutrients.

在使用污水污泥的情况下,可以避免使用昂贵的化学肥料。污泥含有相同的关键营养物质。

P12 "Overly strict standards often fail," James Bartram, a WHO water-health expert, said. "We need to accept that fact across much of the planet, so waste with little or no treatment will be used in agriculture for good reason."

WHO水与健康专家James Bartram说:"过于严格的标准往往会失败。我们需要接受这样一个事实:在地球上的大部分地区,很少或未经处理的废物将被用于农业,这是有充分理由的。"

## 题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author say about the use of raw sewage for farming?

- A) Its risks cannot be overestimated.
- B) It should be forbidden altogether.
- C) Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.
- D) It is polluting millions of acres of cropland.

作者对使用未经处理的污水进行农业生产有何看法?

- A) 其风险不可高估。 B) 应该完全禁止。 C) 其益处超过了所涉及的危害。
- D) 它正在污染数百万英亩的农田。

**【答案】 C** (细节题)

**【判型】** What does the author say about the use of raw sewage for farming? 是问作者对一件具体事的看法, 在原文有明确表态句可对应, 仍属可定位的细节题, 而非需要串全文的主旨题。

**【拆句】** 题干 Q46 是一个标准的 what 引导的特殊疑问句, 主干是 what does the author say, 介词短语 about the use of raw sewage for farming 限定 say 的对象——把 raw sewage 用于 farming 这件事。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

**【定位】** While the practice carries serious health risks for many, those dangers are outweighed by the social and economic gains for poor urban farmers and consumers who need affordable food. 尽管这种做法对许多人构成严重健康风险, 但这些危险被贫困城市农民及需要廉价食物的消费者所获得的社会与经济收益所抵消 (即收益大于风险)。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Its risks cannot be overestimated. 是 '风险无论怎么估都不为过、要高度警惕' 之意；而原文 those dangers are outweighed 恰恰承认风险但认为被收益盖过，与之相反。

B) 与原文相反

It should be forbidden altogether. 是 '应一律禁止'，但作者在 P2 明确肯定其综合收益，Overly strict standards often fail 还反对一刀切，禁止说法与全文立场相反。

C) ✓ 正确

those dangers are outweighed by the social and economic gains ↔

**Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.**

把 P2 中的被动改成主动，再做两组同义替换，就得到 Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.，与预判 '收益大于风险' 完全等价。

D) 偷换概念

It is polluting millions of acres of cropland. 把 irrigate and fertilize nearly 49 million acres of cropland 中的 '灌溉/施肥' 偷换成 'polluting'，把使用面积包装成污染面积。

47. What is the main problem caused by the use of wastewater for irrigation?

- A) Rivers and lakes nearby will gradually become contaminated.
- B) It will drive producers of chemical fertilizers out of business.
- C) Farmers and consumers may be affected by harmful bacteria.
- D) It will make the farm produce less competitive on the market.

使用废水灌溉造成的主要问题是什么？

- A) 附近的河流和湖泊将逐渐受到污染。
- B) 它将使化肥生产商破产。
- C) 农民和消费者可能受到有害细菌的影响。
- D) 它将使农产品在市场上的竞争力下降。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is the main problem caused by 指向一个具体后果，原文必有句子直接描述这个后果，属于可定位的细节题。

【拆句】 题干 Q47 主干为 What is the main problem, 过去分词短语 caused by the use of wastewater for irrigation 后置修饰 problem, 说明问题的起因是 '用污水灌溉'。注意 caused by 是被动来源，不是 caused, 不要错读成 '问题导致灌溉'。

【定位】 When this water is used for agricultural irrigation, farmers risk absorbing disease-causing bacteria, as do consumers who eat the produce raw and unwashed.

当这种水被用于农业灌溉时，农民面临吸收致病细菌的风险，生吃且未清洗农产品的消费者也同样如此。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 rivers effectively become sewers 说明的是河流先被污染才被农民取用；选项 Rivers and lakes nearby will gradually become contaminated. 反把'灌溉'当成污染河流的原因，因果反转。

B) 过度推断

It will drive producers of chemical fertilizers out of business. 说污水灌溉会把化肥厂挤出市场——原文只有 expensive chemical fertilizer use can be avoided 说可避免使用昂贵化肥，并未提及化肥生产商倒闭。

C) ✓ 正确

farmers risk absorbing disease-causing bacteria, as do consumers ↔

**Farmers and consumers may be affected by harmful bacteria.**

并列主语 farmers and consumers 对应、disease-causing bacteria 对应 harmful bacteria，预判中'两类人都中招细菌'与 C 完全等价。

D) 无中生有

It will make the farm produce less competitive on the market. 说会让农产品市场竞争力下降，原文从未讨论农产品的市场竞争问题。

48. What is environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's attitude towards the use of untreated human waste in agriculture?

- A) Favorable.
- B) Skeptical.
- C) Indifferent.
- D) Responsible.

环境科学家 Pay Drechsel 对在农业中使用未经处理的人类粪便持什么态度？

A) 赞成的。 B) 怀疑的。 C) 漠不关心的。 D) 负责任的。

【答案】 A (态度题)

【判型】 What is environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's attitude towards 中 attitude towards 是态度题的标志性结构。

【拆句】 题干 Q48 主干是 What is ... attitude, 名词短语 environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's 是 attitude 的所有格修饰，介词短语 towards the use of untreated human waste in agriculture 指明态度的对象。结构清晰。

【定位】 Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education, he said, while the free water and nutrients from human waste can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty.

他说，那些危险可以通过对农民和消费者的教育加以解决，与此同时，来自人类废物的免费水和养分可帮助发展中国家的城市农民摆脱贫困。

**【选项】 A) ✓ 正确**

the social and economic benefits of using untreated human waste to grow food outweigh the health risks

↔ **Favorable.**

can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty ↔ **Favorable.**

P5 P6 中 Drechsel 的全部话语只出现 benefits、outweigh、help、escape 等正面动词，没有任何 reservation/however 等保留信号，态度收敛为 Favorable.。

**B) 无中生有**

Skeptical. 需要原文出现 doubt/question/uncertain/may not 等怀疑信号，P5 P6 全是正面陈述，无此类信号。

**C) 与原文相反**

Indifferent. 是'漠不关心'，但 Drechsel 主动 argues、积极给出解决方案，绝非旁观者。

**D) 答非所问**

Responsible. 是'负责任'，描述人的品格而非对某事的态度极性；态度题答案应是 favorable/critical/neutral 一类'方向词'，responsible 不在态度词谱系内。

49. What does Pay Dreschsel think of the risks involved in using untreated human waste for farming?

- A) They have been somewhat exaggerated.
- B) They can be dealt with through education.
- C) They will be minimized with new technology.
- D) They can be addressed by improved sanitation.

**Pay Dreschsel**如何看待使用未经处理的人类粪便进行农业生产所涉及的风险？

- A) 这些风险在某种程度上被夸大了。 B) 这些风险可以通过教育来解决。
- C) 这些风险将通过新技术得到最小化。 D) 这些风险可以通过改善卫生条件来解决。

**【答案】 B** (细节题)

**【判型】** What does Pay Dreschsel think of the risks 问的是对一个具体对象（风险）的具体看法，原文有明确句对应，属可定位的细节题。

**【拆句】** 题干 Q49 主干 What does Pay Dreschsel think of, 介词 of 的宾语是 the risks involved in using untreated human waste for farming, 其中 involved in 是过去分词短语后置修饰 risks, 意为'涉及到.....的风险'。结构略长但无歧义。

**【定位】** Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education, he said, while the free water and nutrients from human waste can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty.

他说，那些危险可以通过对农民和消费者的教育加以解决，与此同时，来自人类废物的免费水和养分可帮助发展中国家的城市农民摆脱贫困。

**【选项】 A) 偷换概念**

They have been somewhat exaggerated. 是说风险被夸大, 但 But Pay Drechsel ... argues that the social and economic benefits ... outweigh the health risks 只承认风险存在但收益更大, 并未质疑风险描述的真实性。

**B) ✓ 正确**

Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education ↔

**They can be dealt with through education.**

address↔deal with 同义、with↔through 同表方式, 再加上代词 Those dangers↔They, 三组对应使 B 与定位句几乎逐词等值。

**C) 无中生有**

They will be minimized with new technology. 提到新技术, 但 P6 给出的手段是 education 而非 technology, 原文从无新技术之说。

**D) 张冠李戴**

They can be addressed by improved sanitation. 说靠改善卫生设施解决, lack of proper sanitation 只是把 sanitation 当成致病原因之一, 并非 Drechsel 给出的解决手段; 他的方案是 education。

50. What do we learn about James Bartram's position on the use of human waste for farming?

- A) He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.
- B) He challenges Liqa Raschid-Sally's conclusion
- C) He thinks it the only way out of the current food crisis.
- D) He deems it indispensable for combating global poverty.

我们从James Bartram关于使用人类粪便进行农业生产的立场中了解到什么?

- A) 他赞同Pay Drechsel在这个问题上的观点。
- B) 他对Liqa Raschid-Sally的结论提出质疑。
- C) 他认为这是摆脱当前粮食危机的唯一出路。
- D) 他认为这对于应对全球贫困是不可或缺的。

**【答案】 A** (细节题)

**【判型】** Q50 选项 He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue. 和 He challenges Liqa Raschid-Sally's conclusion 都涉及与他人的关系, 需要把 Bartram 的话与前文人物比对, 仍是基于定位句的细节题。

**【拆句】** 题干 Q50 主干 What do we learn about James Bartram's position, 介词短语 on the use of human waste for farming 限定 position 的对象。we learn about 是常见的客观提问句式, 等同于'文章告诉我们'。

**【定位】** "Overly strict standards often fail," James Bartram, a WHO water-health expert, said. "We need to accept that fact across much of the planet, so waste with little or no treatment will be used in agriculture for good reason."

"过于严格的标准往往会失败, "世界卫生组织水健康专家詹姆斯·巴特拉姆说, "我们必须接受这样一个事实: 在地球的很多地方, 几乎不经处理或完全不处理的废物将被合理地用于农业。"

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

waste with little or no treatment will be used in agriculture for good reason ↔

He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.

Overly strict standards often fail ↔ He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.

Drechsel 主张'风险可解、利大于弊、继续使用', Bartram 主张'严格禁止行不通、可合理使用', 方向上——对应, echoes 是'附和、应和'的最准确表达。

B) 张冠李戴

Liqa Raschid-Sally 给出 large potential ... to both help and hurt 这一中立结论; Bartram 的话并非针对她, 且立场也不是反对'有正有负'的结论, 谈不上 challenges。

C) 过度推断

He thinks it the only way out of the current food crisis. 把使用污水捧成'解决粮食危机的唯一出路', 但 P12 只说在地球很多地方 will be used in agriculture for good reason, 从未称之为唯一出路, 也没出现 food crisis 一词。

D) 张冠李戴

He deems it indispensable for combating global poverty. 中'对抗全球贫困不可或缺'是 Drechsel 在 escape poverty 处的论点, 而非 Bartram 的——Bartram 全程未提 poverty。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 2 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 some cases, water is so scarce that farmers break open sewage pipes transporting waste to local rivers.

第8段, 第2句

so...that引导结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 现在分词短语作后置定语修饰宾语也是常见结构。本句长度适中, 结构清晰, 非常适合作为典型例句讲解状语从句和后置定语, 学习后可大量迁移到类似句型。

With fertilizer prices jumping nearly 50% per metric ton over the last year in some places, human waste is an attractive, and often necessary, alternative.

第10段，第2句

本句展示了真题中常见的句式特征：句首用介词复合结构（with + 名词 + 分词）作背景或原因状语，主句采用主系表结构说明事物特征。这种“状语前置 + 主系表”的模式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。因此结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 84 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。

**risk**

A2

n. 风险

本篇6次 · 真题 167 句

**consumer**

B1

n. 消费者

本篇5次 · 真题 165 句

**fertilizer**

B2

n. 肥料

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

**irrigation**

B2

n. 灌溉

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

**case**

A2

n. 情况

本篇4次 · 真题 97 句

**agriculture**

B2

n. 农业

本篇4次 · 真题 70 句

**urban**

B2

adj. 城市的，都市的

本篇4次 · 真题 31 句

**million**

A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

**farming**

A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

**raw**

B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

**outweigh** C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过, 胜过

本篇3次·真题 11 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 167 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 143 句

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次·真题 140 句

**environmental** B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次·真题 112 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题 89 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本篇2次·真题 82 句

**chemical** B1

adj. 化学的

本篇2次·真题 46 句

**poverty** B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次·真题 44 句

**agricultural** B2

adj. 农业的

本篇2次·真题 27 句

**minimize** B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**nutrient** B2

n. 营养物质

本篇2次·真题 14 句

**acre** B2

n. 英亩 (土地面积单位)

本篇2次·真题 13 句

**bacteria** B2

n. 细菌

本篇2次·真题 9 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

**focus**

B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 200 句

**accord**

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

**issue**

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

**challenge**

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

**affect**

B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

**expert**

B1

n. 专家

本篇1次 · 真题 114 句

**argue**

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

**according**

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

**gain**

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

**crop**

B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次 · 真题 95 句

**account**

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

**potential**

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

**region**

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

**source**

B1

n. 来源

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

**current**

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 72 句

**crisis** B2

n. 危机

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**consumption** B2

n. 消费

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

**per** B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

**contain** B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

**effectively** B2

adv. 有效地

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

**critical** B2

adj. 批评的

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

**deliver** B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**opinion** A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**relatively** B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

**contact** B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

**eventually** B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

**harmful** B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

**advanced** B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**frequently** B1

adv. 频繁地

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**unlike** B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

**competitive** B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**facility** B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**transport** B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**statistic** B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**escape** A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**shortage** B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**attribute** B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**affordable** B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**developed** B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**gradually** B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**exaggerate** B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**attractive** B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**producer** B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**deem** C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**absorb** B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**combat** B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**harvest**

B1

n. 收获

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**grain**

B1

n. 谷物/粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**improved**

A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**altogether**

B2

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**developing**

B1

adj. 发展中的（指国家或地区）

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**somewhat**

B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**hazard**

B2

n. 危险

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**viable**

C1

adj. 可行的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**inexpensive**

B1

adj. 不昂贵的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

**overly**

B2

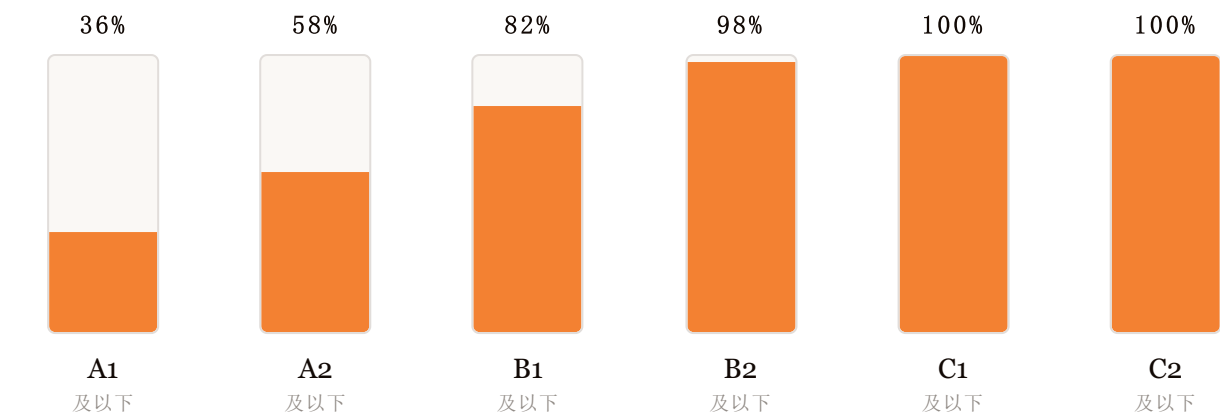
adv. 过度地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

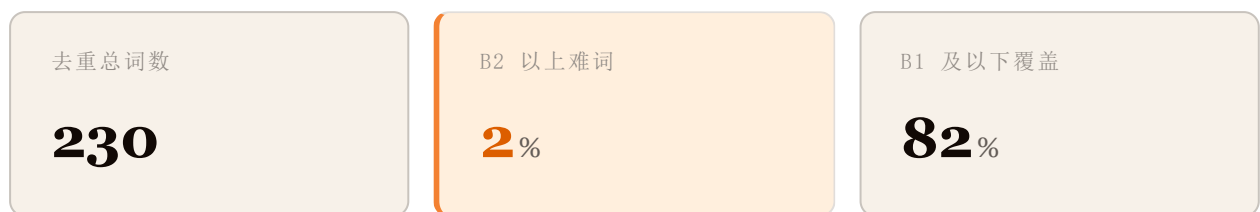
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 230 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **230** 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 5 个·约 2%。



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 230 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语六级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                               |                  |                                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作               | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                       | 听力               | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空）       | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配）       | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| <b>Part III Section C (1)</b> | <b>阅读理解（四选一）</b> | <b>本题</b>                              |
| 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>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3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2016年6月·第3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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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3套(2016-06)·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 These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high-cholesterol take-aways and microwaved ready-meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs. Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

如今,没有人需要做饭。家庭靠高胆固醇的外卖和微波炉加热的即食食品度日。烹饪成了偶尔的爱好和名厨们的表演工具。这使得厨房成为现代住宅的核心这件事显得很奇怪:中世纪城堡的大厅是什么地位,厨房就是21世纪家庭的什么地位。

P2 The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a "major" kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates Remodeling magazine, was a staggering \$54,000; even a "minor" improvement cost on average \$18,000.

厨房上的花费随着其地位的提升而增加。在美国,厨房市场现在价值1700亿美元,是该国电影产业的五倍。截至2007年8月的一年里,瑞典家具连锁店宜家在全球售出了超过100万套厨房。据《改造》杂志计算,2006年一次"大型"厨房翻新的平均预算高达54000美元;即使是"小型"改造平均也要花费18000美元。

P3 Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, offers a Georgian-style one which would cost

145,000-155,000—excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world."

在高级时装界更为常见的排他性已经延伸到了厨房领域:英国定制厨房制造商Robinson & Cornish提供一款乔治亚风格的厨房,售价14.5万至15.5万英镑——不包括建筑、管道和电气工程费用。其最大卖点在于别人不会拥有它:"你不会在世界上任何其他地方看到这款厨房。"

P4 The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, and as far from living space as possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them.

曾经只属于仆人的房间提升为现代家庭设计展示空间,讲述了一个世纪社会变迁的故事。直到20世纪初,厨房还是烟雾缭绕、嘈杂的地方,通常位于地下或房子后面,尽可能远离生活空间。这本该如此:厨房是给仆人用的,而有抱负的中产阶级不想与之有任何关系。

P5 But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *American Woman's Home*, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order.

但随着工人阶级的繁荣和仆人短缺的出现,家务管理成为受教育阶层感兴趣的事情。对厨房进行激进新思考的先驱之一是Catharine Esther Beecher,她是Harriet Beecher Stowe的姐姐。在1869年出版的《美国妇女之家》中,Beecher姐妹提出了一种科学的家庭管理方法,旨在提高妇女工作的效率并促进秩序。

P6 Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Christine Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, *Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home*, was based on detailed observation of a housewife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor.

许多关于厨房设计的当代理念可以追溯到另一位美国人Christine Frederick,她致力于提高家庭主妇的效率。她1919年的作品《家庭工程学:家庭中的科学管理》基于对家庭主妇日常工作的详细观察。她借鉴了工厂车间的效率原则,并将其应用于厨房的家务劳动。

P7 Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

Frederick的核心理念是"炉灶、水槽和厨房桌子必须以避免一切无用步骤的关系来摆放",这启发了1920年代由Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky设计的第一个全配置厨房。这是现代主义的胜利,其中许多元素仍然是当今厨房的核心特征。

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?

- A) It is where housewives display their cooking skills.
- B) It is where the family entertains important guests.
- C) It has become something odd in a modern house.
- D) It is regarded as the center of a modern home.

作者对当今的厨房有何看法？

- A) 这是家庭主妇展示厨艺的地方。    B) 这是家庭招待重要客人的地方。  
C) 它已成为现代住宅中有些奇特的存在。    D) 它被视为现代家庭的中心。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** What does the author say about the kitchen of today? 问的是作者就一个具体对象给出的具体说法，可在文本中找到直接对应的句子。

**【拆句】** 题干结构是 What does the author say about the kitchen of today?——一个标准的特殊疑问句，谓语 say，宾语就是后面的从句问点，无任何陷阱。

**【定位】** Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

这就使得这件事显得奇怪：厨房竟然成了现代住宅的核心——厨房之于 21 世纪家庭，正如大厅之于中世纪城堡。

**【选项】 A) 无中生有**

原文反而说 nobody needs to cook，与 housewives display their cooking skills 完全相反，文中也未提及任何“展示技艺”的功能。

**B) 无中生有**

全文从未把厨房描述为 where the family entertains important guests，作者用的比喻是“家中之心”而非“会客场所”，二者并不等价。

**C) 偷换概念**

原文 Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house 中 odd 修饰的是“没人做饭却把厨房当核心”这一反差，而非把厨房本身评价为奇怪之物；It has become something odd in a modern house. 把 odd 的指向从“现象”偷换为“厨房本身”。

**D) ✓ 正确**

the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house ↔

**It is regarded as the center of a modern home.**

“厨房 = 现代住宅的核心”与 It is regarded as the center of a modern home. 在词项和句法上几乎一对一对应，可直接锁定。

52. Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price?

- A) It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.
- B) No duplicate is to be found in any other place.
- C) It is manufactured by a famous British company.
- D) No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.

为什么乔治亚风格的厨房售价极高？

- A) 它被认为具有巨大的艺术价值。
- B) 在其他任何地方都找不到复制品。
- C) 它由一家著名的英国公司制造。
- D) 没有其他制造商能生产出类似的产品。

**【答案】 B** (细节题)

**【判型】** Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price? 是 Why 类直接问因果的具体性提问，答案在原文中有句对应。

**【拆句】** Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price——does 是助动词、主语是 the Georgian-style kitchen、谓语 sell 取“售价为/卖到”的意义，sell at + 价格是固定搭配，无从句、无陷阱。

**【定位】** Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world."

它最大的卖点在于：再没别人会拥有同款——“你在世界上别的任何地方都见不到这款厨房。”

**【选项】 A) 无中生有**

原文卖点是“独一无二”而非 tremendous artistic value，文中既未出现 artistic 也未出现任何评价艺术性的措辞。

**B) ✓ 正确**

nobody else will have it ↔ **No duplicate is to be found in any other place.**

You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world. ↔ **in any other place**

预判得到的“独一无二”被 No duplicate 用否定式同义改写，正是阅读改写的经典手法，直接锁定 B。

**C) 偷换概念**

原文只称 Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, 未称其“著名”；高价的原因是“定制独款”而不是“厂家有名”，把“独款”换成“名厂”属偷换。

**D) 过度推断**

原文 nobody else will have it 强调“没人会拥有同款”，是商家承诺的稀缺，而非 No other manufacturer can produce anything like it. 所指的“别家厂没这能力造”，后者是把稀缺性升级为唯一制造能力。

53. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?

- A) Improved living conditions.
- B) Women's elevated status.
- C) Technological progress.
- D) Social change.

厨房地位的变化反映了什么？

A) 生活条件的改善。 B) 女性地位的提升。 C) 技术进步。 D) 社会变革。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect? 是对一个具体陈述的指向性提问，答案在原文有明确等价说法。

**【拆句】** 题干主干是 What does [the change in the status of the kitchen] reflect?——一个标准特殊疑问句，方括号内是嵌套了 of 介宾结构的复杂主语，理解时要把 in 和 of 两层都拆出来："厨房的地位的变化"。

**【定位】** The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change.

这个曾经只属于仆人的房间，如今升格为现代家庭的设计展示空间，这一升格本身讲述着一个世纪以来的社会变迁。

**【选项】 A) 以偏概全**

Improved living conditions. 仅是 social change 在物质层面的一个细分项，原文论断指向更宽的社会变迁，不能用一个具体侧面替代整体。

**B) 过度推断**

原文仅说"工人阶级富裕 + 仆人短缺"导致家政进入受教育阶层视野，未直接说厨房地位变化反映 Women's elevated status；把"家政成为关注对象"等同于"女性地位提升"是引申过头。

**C) 以偏概全**

原文第 7 段提到的全功能厨房只是社会变迁的一个产物，整段论断指向 social change 而非单纯 Technological progress.，技术进步是结果端的一个具体表现而非"被反映"的本体。

**D) ✓ 正确**

a century of social change ↔ **Social change.**

tells the story of ↔ **reflect**

预判已锁定"反映的对象是社会变迁"，Social change. 是最直接对应的截取式答案。

54. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?

- A) A place where women could work more efficiently.
- B) A place where high technology could be applied.
- C) A place of interest to the educated people.
- D) A place to experiment with new ideas.

**Beecher**姐妹对厨房的理念是什么？

- A) 一个女性能够更高效工作的地方。
- B) 一个可以应用高科技的地方。
- C) 一个受过教育的人感兴趣的地方。
- D) 一个试验新想法的地方。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen? 问的是具体人物的具体观点，文本中必有一句直接给出。

【拆句】 What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen——名词 idea 后接 of 介宾，整体相当于“贝彻姐妹关于厨房的主张是什么”，注意 's 表所有格，主语其实是 idea 而不是 sisters。

【定位】 In American Woman's Home, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order.

在 1869 年出版的《美国妇女之家》中，贝彻姐妹倡导用科学的方法管理家务，旨在提升女性劳作的效率并促进家中秩序。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

enhance the efficiency of a woman's work ↔ **where women could work more efficiently**  
scientific approach to household management ↔

**A place where women could work more efficiently.**

预判“用科学方法提高效率”中最贴近“厨房应当是怎样的场所”的描述就是“让女性更高效工作的场所”，正与 A 同义。

**B) 偷换概念**

原文用的是 a scientific approach，意指“科学方法/科学化思路”，而非 high technology；19 世纪的家政科学化不等于现代高科技应用，前者强调方法、后者强调器物。

**C) 张冠李戴**

原文 housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes 的主语是 housekeeping（家政），主语被偷换为 kitchen；并且“受教育阶层产生兴趣”是社会背景而非贝彻姐妹的主张本身。

**D) 无中生有**

原文只说贝彻姐妹“倡导科学方法”，并未把厨房定位成 to experiment with new ideas；科学方法在文中是被推荐的现成方案，而不是被实验的对象。

55. What do we learn about today's kitchen?

- A) It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.
- B) Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.
- C) It has been transformed beyond recognition.
- D) Many of its functions have changed greatly.

关于当今的厨房我们了解到什么？

- A) 它代表了人们日常生活中快速的技术进步。 B) 它的许多核心特征与20世纪20年代的并无不同。
- C) 它已被改造得面目全非。 D) 它的许多功能已发生很大变化。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about today's kitchen? 问的是关于当下厨房可从文中得到的具体信息，仍走定位—比对路径。

【拆句】 题干是 What do we learn about today's kitchen?——主句一目了然，关键在末段那句对今昔的对比，关系到 many elements remain 这种含"保持/延续"语义的动词。

【定位】 It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.  
那是一次现代主义的胜利，其许多元素至今仍是当今厨房的核心特征。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只说"1920年代的许多元素仍是今天厨房的核心"，重在"延续"，未涉及 the rapid technological advance；恰恰相反，强调的是没有大变。

B) **✓ 正确**

many elements remain central features of today's kitchen ↔

**Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.**

designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky ↔ **those of the 1920s**

预判得到的"延续语义"与 no different from those of the 1920s 的"与那时无差异"是等价表述，可直接选 B。

C) **与原文相反**

It has been transformed beyond recognition. 表达"已被改变得认不出来"，与原文 many elements remain 的"仍然是"语义直接对立。

D) **与原文相反**

Many of its functions have changed greatly. 强调"功能发生重大改变"，原文聚焦的是 central features"核心特征延续"，前者"功能巨变"与后者"特征不变"在方向上相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 5 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。

Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home.

第1段，第4句

本句包含形式宾语与真正宾语从句的对应、宾语补足语、同位语、比较结构中的主系表成分,成分种类丰富。形式宾语"it"与"that"从句的关系是常见易错点,同位语的识别也需要训练,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构 + be worth + 金额是新闻报道和说明文中的常见句式，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，不涉及真题中常考的复杂从句或特殊结构，典型性中等。

The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change.

第4段，第1句

主句主语是复杂名词短语,包含核心名词、多个介词短语作定语、以及嵌套的定语从句,适合训练长主语的拆解和主干识别。从句考查关系代词在从句中充当主语的用法。全句涵盖主谓宾、定语、状语、定语从句等多种成分,且主语结构复杂,是练习成分划分的优质材料。

Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte-Lihotsky.

第7段，第1句

覆盖成分种类丰富: 主句含主语(包含同位语从句)、谓语、宾语(带后置定语); 同位语从句含主语、谓语、状语(内嵌结果状语从句); 结果状语从句含主语、谓语、状语。特别是同位语从句的识别、后置定语与宾语的划分、"such...that..."结构中状语从句的定位,均为高频易错点,训练价值较高。

Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.

第55题, B

主系表结构加比较短语是考试中常见的基本句式, 代词"those"指代前文名词也是常考点, 具有一定代表性, 但因过于简单、缺少从句或复杂修饰, 作为真题句式的典型性不够突出。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 69 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。

**design** B1

n. 设计

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

**central** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

**efficiency** B2

n. 效率

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

**scientific** B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

**apply** A2

v. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

**management** B1

n. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

**feature** B1

n. 特征

本篇2次 · 真题 55 句

**status** B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

**manufacturer** B2

n. 制造商

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

**enhance**

B2

v. 提高

本篇2次 · 真题 32 句

**household**

B1

n. 家庭

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

**cooking**

A1

n. 烹饪

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

**odd**

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

**would**

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

**author**

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

**base**

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

**million**

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

**major**

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

**publish**

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

**promote**

B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 82 句

**billion**

B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

**reflect**

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

**generally**

B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

**approach**

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

**principle**

B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

**fashion** B1

n. 时尚;流行款式

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**advance** B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**recommend** B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**represent** B1

v. 代表

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**technological** B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

**fully** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

**function** B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**budget** B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**improvement** B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**celebrity** B2

n. 名人, 名流

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**worldwide** B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**chain** B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**vehicle** B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**recognition** B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**transform** B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**entirely** B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**radical** B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

**working** A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

**familiar** B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

**greatly** B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 27 句

**domestic** B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

**element** B1

n. 要素

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

**observation** B2

n. 观察

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

**shortage** B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

**routine** B1

n. 常规

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

**display** B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

**inspire** B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

**engineering** B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

**chef** B1

n. 厨师长

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

**locate** B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

**exclude** B2

v. 排除

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

**artistic** B2

adj. 艺术的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

### tremendous

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

### belong

A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

### calculate

B1

v. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

### contemporary

B2

adj. 当代的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

### educate

B2

v. 教育

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

### efficiently

B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

### manufacture

B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

### detailed

B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

### occasional

B1

adj. 偶尔的, 偶然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

### sink

A2

v. 下沉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

### trace

B2

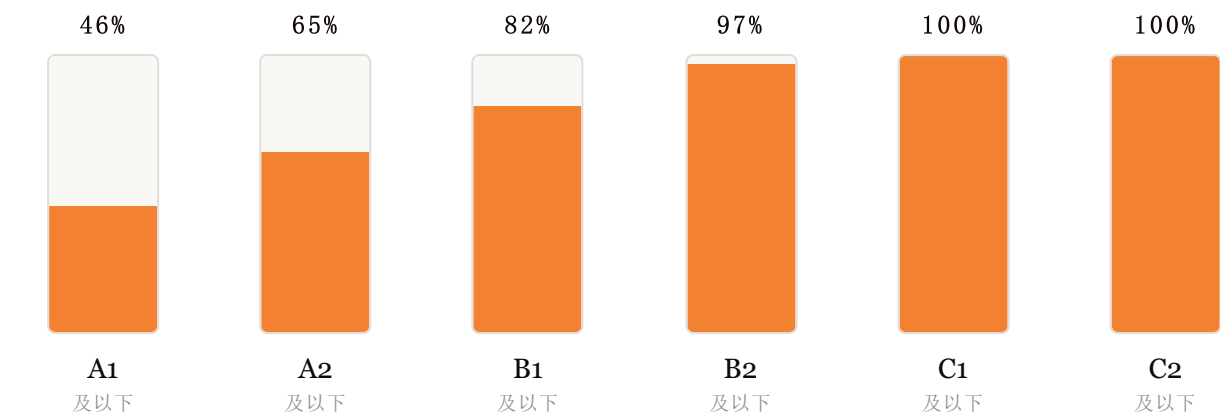
v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

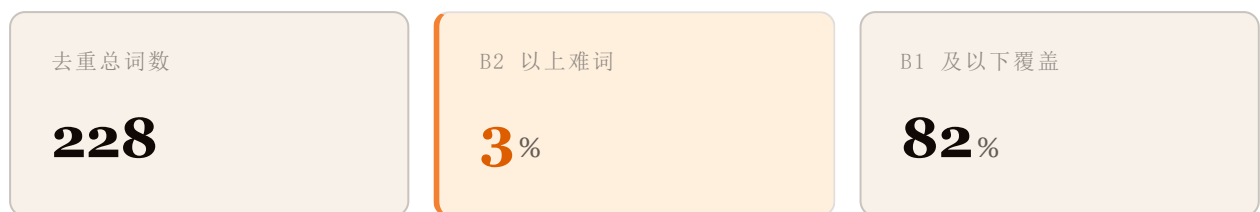
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **228** 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 7 个 · 约 3%。



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 228 个 · 末柱为 100%



## 英语六级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

|                               |                  |                                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作               | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part II                       | 听力               | <a href="#">与2016年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空）       | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配）       | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| Part III Section C (1)        | 阅读理解（四选一）        | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |
| <b>Part III Section C (2)</b> | <b>阅读理解（四选一）</b> | <b>本题</b>                              |
| Part IV                       | 汉译英（段落翻译）        | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a>                 |

# 2016年6月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍深圳的由来与今日成就 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

## 汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2016年6月·第3套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2016-06) • 六级

Part IV

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前,深圳不过是一个渔村,仅有三万多人。20世纪80年代,中国政府创建了深圳经济特区,作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。如今,深圳的人口已经超过1,000万,整个城市发生了巨大的变化。到2014年,深圳的人均(per-capita) GDP已达25,000美元,相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合经济实力而言,深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位,深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

### 参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

Shenzhen is a newly developed city in Guangdong Province, China. Before the reform and opening-up, it was no more than a fishing village with a population of just over 30,000. In the 1980s, the Chinese government established the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as a testing ground for implementing the socialist market economy. Today, Shenzhen's population has exceeded 10 million, and the whole city has undergone tremendous changes. By 2014, its per-capita GDP had reached 25,000 US dollars, equivalent to the level of some developed countries in the world. In terms of its overall economic strength, Shenzhen ranks among the top cities in China. Thanks to its unique status, it is also an ideal place for entrepreneurs at home and abroad to start their businesses.

## 【衔接】第1、2句之间补时间承接

第1句给深圳定位，第2句 在改革开放之前 转入它的过去。两句靠 Before the reform and opening-up 这个时间状语自然衔接，从「现在是什么」过渡到「过去曾是什么」，逻辑顺，无需额外加关联词。

## 第4句用Today转回现在

第2、3句讲过去（渔村、80年代建特区），第4句 如今 译为 Today 起头，是把时间从过去拉回现在的关键路标，让读者清楚感到「过去→现在」的转折，时态也随之从过去时切回完成时/现在时。

## 末句用also承接前文

第7句 深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地 的「也」译为 also，承接前面 6、7 句对深圳经济地位的描述，把「经济顶尖」和「创业理想地」串成递进，整篇收束自然，不显突兀。

## 逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考卷题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

## 【主旨】客观介绍深圳的由来与今日成就

全段是一篇典型的城市介绍说明文，开篇 深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市 就给城市下定义，随后讲它从渔村到经济特区、再到今日人均 GDP 与顶尖地位。语体是客观陈述，没有作者抒情或观点，属四六级汉译英最常见的「中国城市/社会经济介绍」一类，用词应平实、书面、客观，避免口语化。

## 【时态】一般现在时

全段主体在陈述深圳「现在是什么样」这一客观事实，如 深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市、就综合经济实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列，介绍客观现状用一般现在时。仅当句子明确在讲改革开放前、20世纪80年代这类已过去的历史时，才偏离到一般过去时。

## 【译法】深圳

统一译作 Shenzhen（专名音译，约定俗成的官方拼写，首字母大写）。全篇出现 深圳 多次，须前后一致，不要一会儿 Shenzhen 一会儿 Shen Zhen 或 ShenZhen。

## 广东省

统一译作 Guangdong Province（音译省名 + Province）。广东省 是大地名，首字母大写。

## 改革开放

统一译作 the reform and opening-up（约定俗成的固定译名），加定冠词 the 表特指这一历史政策。改革开放 是文化负载词，不要逐字硬译成 reform and open。

## 深圳经济特区

统一译作 the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone（约定俗成官方译名，可缩写 SEZ）。深圳经济特区 是专有机构名，每个实词首字母大写并加 the。

## 社会主义市场经济

统一译作 the socialist market economy（约定俗成固定搭配）。社会主义市场经济 中 socialist 修饰 market economy，整体加 the 表特指。

1. 深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。

**【主干】 深圳=一座城市**（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市 主语明确就是「深圳」，谓语是判断词「是」，宾语是「一座...城市」。英文骨架直接立成 Shenzhen is a city，是最典型的「A 是 B」主系表结构。

**【降级】 两层定语前置修饰城市**

主干外只有修饰「城市」的成分：中国广东省一座新开发的城市 里，「中国广东省」是地点，译成介词短语 in Guangdong Province, China 后置；「新开发的」是性质，译成过去分词 newly developed 前置作定语。最终 a newly developed city in Guangdong Province, China。

**【语法】 时态**

回指全篇基调，介绍深圳是什么城市属客观现状，用一般现在时 is。

**冠词**

「一座城市」是第一次提到、非特指的单数可数名词，用不定冠词 a，写成 a ... city。

**用词**

「新开发的」表「被开发」，用过去分词 developed 体现被动含义，前加 newly 修饰，避免写成主动的 developing（那是「发展中的」，意思偏了）。

**【译文】 Shenzhen is a newly developed city in Guangdong Province, China.**

2. 在改革开放之前,深圳不过是一个渔村,仅有三万多人。

**【主干】 深圳曾是个渔村**（主语策略：原句主语）

中文 深圳不过是一个渔村 主语仍是「深圳」，谓语「是」，宾语「一个渔村」，骨架 Shenzhen was a fishing village。「不过」是限定语气词，用 only / no more than 体现。

**【降级】 时间状语前置 + 补语降级**

在改革开放之前 是时间状语，译成介词短语 Before the reform and opening-up 放句首。仅有三万多人 是对渔村人口的补充，不必另起一句用 and，降级成 with 引导的介词短语 with a population of just over 30,000 挂在 village 后面，更紧凑。

**【语法】 时态**

本句偏离全篇基调：在改革开放之前 明确指过去，用一般过去时 was，这是少数该用过去时的句子之一。

**数字表达**

「三万多人」即「3万出头」，用 just over 30,000 或 more than 30,000；英文整数 30,000 用阿拉伯数字加千分位逗号即可。

**固定译名**

「改革开放」用统一译法 the reform and opening-up，加 the 特指这一历史阶段。

**【译文】 Before the reform and opening-up, Shenzhen was no more than a fishing village with a population of just over 30,000.**

3. 20世纪80年代,中国政府创建了深圳经济特区,作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。

**【主干】 政府创建了特区** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 中国政府创建了深圳经济特区 主语是「中国政府」, 谓语「创建」, 宾语「深圳经济特区」, 骨架 the Chinese government established the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

**【降级】 时间状语前置 + 作为短语降级**

20世纪80年代 是时间状语, 译 In the 1980s 放句首。作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田 说明特区的身份/目的, 降级成 as 引导的介词短语 as a testing ground for the socialist market economy 挂在宾语后; 其中「实施...的」可不必逐字译成动词, 用 for + 名词即足够。

**【语法】 时态**

20世纪80年代 明确是过去年代, 用一般过去时 established, 与全篇现在时基调正当偏离。

**固定译名**

「深圳经济特区」用统一译法 the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone; 「社会主义市场经济」用 the socialist market economy, 均加 the。

**用词**

「试验田」是比喻, 不直译 farmland, 用 a testing ground / a pilot zone 表「试验场所」, 更贴英文表达。

**【译文】 In the 1980s, the Chinese government established the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as a testing ground for implementing the socialist market economy.**

4. 如今,深圳的人口已经超过1,000万,整个城市发生了巨大的变化。

**【主干】 人口超千万 + 城市巨变** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 深圳的人口已经超过1,000万 和 整个城市发生了巨大的变化 是两个并列分句, 各有主语: 前句主语「深圳的人口」谓语「超过」, 后句主语「整个城市」谓语「发生变化」。可立成两个并列主干, 用 and 连接: Shenzhen's population has exceeded 10 million, and the whole city has undergone great changes.

**【降级】 时间状语前置本身已是并列句**

如今 是时间状语, 译 Today 放句首统辖全句。两个分句本就结构对称、各自完整, 无需再降级, 保留为 and 连接的并列复合句即可, 这正是英文形合句的合理形态。

**【语法】 时态**

「已经超过」「发生了变化」强调对现在的结果影响, 用现在完成时 has exceeded / has undergone, 比全篇默认现在时更精确地体现「已经...」。

**主谓一致**

主语 population 与 the whole city 都是第三人称单数, 助动词用 has, 不是 have。

**数字表达**

「1,000万」即一千万, 英文写 10 million; 「超过」用 exceeded / surpassed / has reached over。

**【译文】 Today, Shenzhen's population has exceeded 10 million, and the whole city has undergone tremendous changes.**

5. 到2014年,深圳的人均 (per-capita) GDP已达25,000美元,相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。

**【主干】 人均GDP达2.5万美元** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 深圳的人均 (per-capita) GDP已达25,000美元 主语是「深圳的人均 GDP」, 谓语「达到」, 宾语「25,000美元」, 骨架 Shenzhen's per-capita GDP reached 25,000 US dollars.

**【降级】 时间状语前置 + 相当于短语降级**

到2014年 是时间状语, 译 By 2014 放句首。相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平 是对前面数值的补充比较, 降级成现在分词短语 equivalent to the level of some developed countries, 或用同位补充, 避免用 and it equaled... 另起分句。

**【语法】 时态**

到2014年 指明过去的时间点, 「已达」用一般过去时 reached (或现在完成 had reached 表到那时为止); 与历史叙述呼应, 正当偏离现在时基调。

**数字与单位**

「25,000美元」写 25,000 US dollars 或 US\$25,000; 千分位逗号保留, 币种用 US dollars 明确。

**用词**

「相当于...水平」用 equivalent to the level of...; 「发达国家」固定译 developed countries, 注意复数。

**【译文】 By 2014, Shenzhen's per-capita GDP had reached 25,000 US dollars, equivalent to the level of some developed countries in the world.**

6. 就综合经济实力而言,深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。

**【主干】 深圳位列顶尖城市** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列 主语「深圳」, 谓语「居于...之列」, 骨架 Shenzhen ranks among the top cities in China, 用 rank among 表「位列...之中」。

**【降级】 就...而言译介词短语前置**

就综合经济实力而言 是表「在某方面」的状语, 译成 In terms of (its) overall economic strength 放句首作前置状语, 限定下文的评判范围, 不进主干。

**【语法】 时态**

本句陈述深圳现在的客观地位, 回指全篇基调用一般现在时 ranks。

**主谓一致**

主语 Shenzhen 第三人称单数, 一般现在时谓语加 s, 用 ranks 不是 rank。

**用词**

「综合经济实力」译 overall / comprehensive economic strength; 「顶尖城市」译 the top cities, 注意 top 后名词用复数。

**【译文】 In terms of its overall economic strength, Shenzhen ranks among the top cities in China.**

7. 由于其独特的地位,深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

【主干】 **深圳是创业理想地** (主语策略: 原句主语)

中文 深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地 主语「深圳」, 谓语「是」, 宾语「理想之地」, 骨架 Shenzhen is also an ideal place, 「也」用 also 体现承接。

【降级】 **原因状语前置 + 创业目的降级**

由于其独特的地位 是原因状语, 译 Thanks to / Due to its unique status 放句首。国内外企业家创业 是修饰「理想之地」的成分: 「国内外企业家」译 entrepreneurs at home and abroad, 「创业」译成不定式 to start their businesses 作 ideal place 的后置定语 / 目的状语, 整体 an ideal place for entrepreneurs at home and abroad to start their businesses.

【语法】 **时态**

陈述深圳现在的客观吸引力, 回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is。

**冠词**

「一个理想之地」泛指, 用不定冠词 an (ideal 元音开头用 an), 写 an ideal place。

**用词**

「国内外」固定译 at home and abroad; 「企业家」entrepreneurs 用复数泛指; 「创业」译 start a business / start their businesses.

【译文】 **Thanks to its unique status, Shenzhen is also an ideal place for entrepreneurs at home and abroad to start their businesses.**

## 英语六级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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