

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

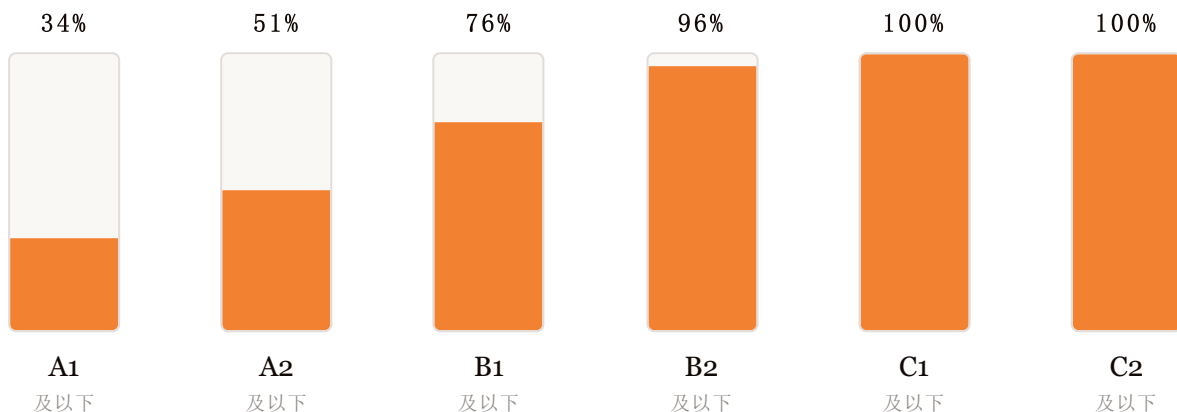
本篇1次·真题 10 句

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



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 411 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

411

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%



英语六级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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