

2017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2017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(2017-06)·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**.

Rich Children and Poor Ones Are Raised Very Differently

- A) The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than ever before.
来自美国富裕家庭和贫困家庭的儿童,其生活状况比以往任何时候都更加不同。
- B) Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and after-school programs, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.
根据Pew研究中心的一项新调查,富裕家庭受日程表支配,孩子们参加芭蕾、足球和课后项目。通常有双亲,他们花大量时间给孩子读书,并担心他们的焦虑水平和繁忙的日程安排。
- C) In poor families, meanwhile, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family. They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.
与此同时,在贫困家庭中,孩子们往往在家中或与大家庭成员一起度过时间。他们更有可能在父母认为不太适合抚养孩子的社区长大,他们的父母担心他们被枪击、被殴打或惹上法律麻烦。
- D) The class differences in child rearing are growing—a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences. Different upbringings set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic divisions, especially because education is strongly linked to earnings. Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic stratum(阶层), but not necessarily others.
儿童抚养方面的阶层差异正在扩大——这是不平等加剧的一个症状,具有深远的影响。不同的成长经历使儿童走上不同的道路,并可能加深社会经济分化,尤其是因为教育与收入密切相关。儿童在成长过程中

学习在其社会经济阶层中取得成功的技能,但不一定适用于其他阶层。

- E) "Early childhood experiences can be very consequential for children's long-term social, emotional and cognitive development," said Sean Reardon, professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University. "And because those influence educational success and later earnings, early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow." The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.

Stanford大学贫困与教育不平等教授Sean Reardon说:"早期童年经历对儿童的长期社会、情感和认知发展可能产生重大影响。而且因为这些影响教育成功和日后收入,早期童年经历会投下终生的阴影。"这个循环继续:较贫困的父母投入到孩子身上的时间和资源更少,这可能使孩子在上学和工作方面准备不足,从而导致较低的收入。

- F) American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate. There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92% of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children. Yet they are doing it quite differently. Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, whose groundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life*. They try to develop their skills through close supervision and organized activities, and teach children to question authority figures and navigate elite institutions.

Pew报告和过去的研究发现,美国父母希望孩子得到类似的东西:健康快乐、诚实有道德、关心他人富有同情心。研究人员表示,没有最好的育儿方式或理念,在各个收入群体中,92%的父母表示他们在抚养孩子方面做得很好。然而他们的做法却大不相同。Annette Lareau说,中产阶级和高收入父母将孩子视为需要精心培养的项目,她关于这一主题的开创性研究发表在她的著作《不平等的童年:阶级、种族与家庭生活》中。他们试图通过密切监督和有组织的活动来培养孩子的技能,并教导孩子质疑权威人物和驾驭精英机构。

- G) Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play. They are taught to be compliant and respectful to adults. There are benefits to both approaches. Working-class children are happier, more independent, complain less and are closer with family members, Ms. Lareau found. Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems. Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college and on the way to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle. Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate bureaucracies and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms. Lareau said.

与此同时,工人阶级父母相信他们的孩子会自然茁壮成长,给予他们更大的独立性和自由玩耍的时间。他们被教导要顺从并尊重成年人。两种方法都有好处。Lareau女士发现,工人阶级的孩子更快乐、更独立、抱怨更少,与家人更亲近。高收入家庭的孩子更有可能表示无聊,并期望父母解决他们的问题。然而后来,更富裕的孩子最终进入大学并走向中产阶级,而工人阶级的孩子往往挣扎。Lareau女士说,来自高收入家庭的孩子更有可能具备驾驭官僚机构并在学校和工作场所取得成功的技能。

- H) "Do all parents want the most success for their children? Absolutely," she said. "Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do. Will parents be

damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it."

她说:"所有父母都希望孩子获得最大的成功吗?绝对是。某些策略是否比其他策略在机构中给孩子更多优势?可能是的。如果父母少安排一项有组织的活动,会伤害孩子吗?不,我真的怀疑。"

- I) Social scientists say the differences arise in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or preschool, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events. Extracurricular activities reflect the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally representative sample of 1,807 parents. Of families earning more than \$75,000 a year, 84% say their children have participated in organized sports over the past year, 64% have done volunteer work and 62% have taken lessons in music, dance or art. Of families earning less than \$30,000, 59% of children have done sports, 37% have volunteered and 41% have taken arts classes.

社会科学家表示,这些差异部分源于低收入父母用于音乐课或学前教育的钱更少,带孩子去博物馆或参加学校活动的日程安排也不够灵活。Pew调查中的课外活动反映了儿童抚养方面的差异,该调查对1807名具有全国代表性的父母样本进行了调查。在年收入超过75000美元的家庭中,84%表示他们的孩子在过去一年参加过有组织的体育活动,64%做过志愿工作,62%上过音乐、舞蹈或艺术课程。在年收入低于30000美元的家庭中,59%的孩子参加过体育活动,37%做过志愿者,41%上过艺术课。

- J) Especially in affluent families, children start young. Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents enrolled their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth of low-income, less-educated parents. Nonetheless, 20% of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too hectic, compared with 8% of poorer parents.

特别是在富裕家庭中,孩子很早就开始了。近一半高收入、大学毕业的父母在孩子5岁前就让他们参加艺术课程,而低收入、教育程度较低的父母中只有五分之一这样做。尽管如此,20%的富裕父母表示孩子的日程太繁忙,而较贫困父母中只有8%这样认为。

- K) Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger vocabularies and better reading comprehension in school. 71% of parents with a college degree say they do it every day, compared with 33% of those with a high school diploma or less. White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents. Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or day care, while low-income parents are more likely to depend on family members. Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8% of those with a postgraduate degree say they often beat their children, compared with 22% of those with a high school degree or less.

另一个例子是大声朗读,研究表明这能让孩子拥有更大的词汇量和更好的学校阅读理解能力。71%拥有大学学位的父母表示他们每天都这样做,而拥有高中文凭或更低学历的父母中只有33%这样做。白人父母比其他人更有可能每天给孩子读书,已婚父母也是如此。大多数富裕父母让孩子上学前班或日托,而低收入父母更有可能依赖家庭成员。管教技巧因教育水平而异:8%拥有研究生学位的人表示他们经常打孩子,而拥有高中学历或更低学历的人中有22%这样做。

- L) The survey also probed attitudes and anxieties. Interestingly, parents' attitudes toward education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the importance of education for upward mobility. Most American parents say they are not concerned about their

children's grades as long as they work hard. But 50% of poor parents say it is extremely important to them that their children earn a college degree, compared with 39% of wealthier parents.

该调查还探究了态度和焦虑。有趣的是,父母对教育的态度似乎不太反映他们自己的教育背景,而更多地反映对教育对于向上流动的重要性的信念。大多数美国父母表示,只要孩子努力学习,他们就不担心孩子的成绩。但50%的贫困父母表示,孩子获得大学学位对他们来说极其重要,而较富裕父母中只有39%这样认为。

- M) Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and Latino parents are more likely to believe that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child's education. Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad. Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances. High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children. While bullying is parents' greatest concern overall, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.

教育程度较低的父母,以及较贫困、黑人和拉丁裔父母更有可能认为,在孩子的教育中不存在过度参与这回事。白人、富裕或受过大学教育的父母则表示过度参与可能是坏事。父母的焦虑反映了他们的处境。高收入父母更有可能表示他们生活在适合抚养孩子的好社区。虽然欺凌是父母总体上最关心的问题,但近一半的低收入父母担心孩子会被枪击,而高收入父母中只有五分之一担心这一点。他们更担心孩子会抑郁或焦虑。

- N) In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between \$30,000 and \$75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood for raising children, participation in extracurricular activities and involvement in their children's education.

在Pew调查中,年收入在30000至75000美元之间的中产阶级家庭,在诸如抚养孩子的社区质量、参与课外活动以及参与孩子教育等问题上,正好处于工人阶级和高收入父母之间。

- O) Children were not always raised so differently. The achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families is 30–40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr. Reardon's research. People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income. More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households—a historic high, according to Pew—and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents. Meanwhile, growing income inequality has coincided with the increasing importance of a college degree for earning a middle-class wage.

儿童的抚养方式并非总是如此不同。根据Reardon先生的研究,2001年出生的儿童与25年前出生的儿童相比,来自高收入和低收入家庭儿童之间的成就差距扩大了30-40%。人们过去住在不同收入水平的人附近;现在社区按收入更加隔离。根据Pew的数据,超过四分之一的儿童生活在单亲家庭中——这是历史最高水平——这些儿童生活在贫困中的可能性是与已婚父母一起生活的儿童的三倍。与此同时,收入不平等的加剧与大学学位对获得中产阶级工资的重要性日益增加同时发生。

P) Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink. In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.

然而,最近有迹象表明差距可能开始缩小。在过去十年中,即使收入不平等有所加剧,育儿方面的一些社会经济差异,如给孩子读书和去图书馆,已经缩小。

Q) Public policies aimed at young children have helped, including public preschool programs and reading initiatives. Addressing differences in the earliest years, it seems, could reduce inequality in the next generation.

针对幼儿的公共政策有所帮助,包括公共学前教育项目和阅读倡议。看来,解决最早期的差异可能会减少下一代的平等。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adults.

工人阶级父母教育孩子要服从并尊重成年人。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 工人阶级 + 顺从尊重成人

【定位】 They are taught to be compliant and respectful to adults.

他们被教育要顺从、要尊重成人。

【改写】 Working-class parents teach their children ↔

Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive 与 They are taught to be compliant and respectful to adults

代词 They 回指 Working-class parents 的孩子

obedient and show respect to adults ↔ **compliant and respectful to adults**

同义词替换

37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parenting.

美国父母,无论贫富,尽管育儿方式不同,但对孩子的期望是相似的。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 贫富父母期望相似

【定位】 American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate.

Pew 报告与既往研究发现: 美国父母对孩子的期望相似, 都希望孩子健康快乐、诚实有德、有爱心、有同情心。

【改写】 American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children ↔

American parents want similar things for their children

want similar things = have similar expectations

whether rich or poor ↔ **across income groups, 92% of parents say they are doing a good job**

across income groups = 不论贫富

despite different ways of parenting ↔ **Yet they are doing it quite differently**

Yet 让步 = despite 让步

【辨邻】 **B** B 仅描述富裕家庭日程满满、担心 anxiety levels and hectic schedules, 根本没有把贫富父母的期望放在一起比较。

Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and after-school programs

38. While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.

富裕父母更关注孩子的心理健康,而贫困父母更担心孩子的安全。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 心理健康 vs 安全

【定位】 While bullying is parents' greatest concern overall, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.

尽管欺凌是父母总体上最大的担忧, 但近一半低收入父母担心孩子被枪击, 高收入父母只有五分之一。高收入父母更担心孩子抑郁或焦虑。

【改写】 rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being ↔

They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious

depressed or anxious = psychological well-being

poor parents are more worried about their children's safety ↔

nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot

get shot 是 safety 担忧的具体表现

【辨邻】 **C** C 只描写贫困家庭父母担心孩子 getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law, 根本没写富裕父母担心孩子心理健康, 单边无法承担陈述句的并列对比。

their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law

B B 写富裕父母关注 anxiety levels and hectic schedules, 是单边描述, 没有把贫富两类焦虑并列。

worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules

39. The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality.

富裕家庭和贫困家庭在育儿方面日益增大的差异反映了社会不平等的加剧。

【答案】 **D** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 育儿差异反映社会不平等

【定位】 The class differences in child rearing are growing—a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences.

育儿中的阶级差异正在扩大——这是不平等扩大、影响深远的征兆。

【改写】 The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families ↔

The class differences in child rearing are growing

class differences = differences between rich and poor

reflect growing social inequality ↔ **a symptom of widening inequality**

symptom of = reflect

【辨邻】 **O** O 讲 Children were not always raised so differently 与 30–40% larger 的成绩差距对比，主线是今昔变化与按收入分居，没有‘育儿差异 = 不平等征兆’这层反映关系的断言。

The achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families is 30–40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier

E E 强调 Early childhood experiences can be very consequential 与 cast a lifelong shadow，落点是早期经历影响长远，不是把育儿差异作为社会不平等的征兆。

Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings

40. Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages.

工人阶级家庭和富裕家庭的育儿方式都各有优势。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 两种育儿方式都有优势

【定位】 There are benefits to both approaches.

两种方式都有好处。

【改写】 Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families ↔

Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive 与 Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom

both approaches 指上下文两种育儿方式

both have advantages ↔ **There are benefits to both approaches**

benefits 同义于 advantages

【辨邻】 H H 表态 Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do, 是承认某些策略更占优, 并非'两种方式都有好处'的对称评价。

Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do.

F F 强调 There is no best parenting style or philosophy 与跨阶层 92% 自评良好, 并未论证两种方式各自的优点。

There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92% of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children.

41. Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods.

高收入家庭和工人阶级家庭现在倾向于居住在不同的社区。

【答案】 O 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高低收入家庭住不同邻里

【定位】 People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income.

过去人们与不同收入的人住在一起; 如今邻里更多按收入隔离。

【改写】 Higher-income families and working-class families ↔

People used to live near people of different income levels

different income levels = 高低收入两类家庭

now tend to live in different neighborhoods ↔

neighborhoods are now more segregated by income

neighborhoods 按收入隔离 = 住到不同邻里

【辨邻】 C C 写贫困家庭孩子 grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, 重点是治安差, 不是高低收入分别住在不同社区。

They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children

M M 写 High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children, 只是评价, 不是按收入分居的事实陈述。

High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children

42. Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents.

受过良好教育的父母较少使用体罚。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 体罚 + 高学历父母

【定位】 Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8% of those with a postgraduate degree say they often beat their children, compared with 22% of those with a high school degree or less.
管教方式随父母学历不同而不同：研究生学历父母有 8% 表示经常打孩子，而高中及以下学历的父母这一比例是 22%。

【改写】 Physical punishment ↔ **beat their children**

beat 是 physical punishment 的具体形式

used much less by well-educated parents ↔

8% of those with a postgraduate degree 与 22% of those with a high school degree or less

8% < 22% 直接支撑 much less

43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development.

Lareau 女士不认为参加较少的课外活动会对孩子的发展产生负面影响。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 专名 Lareau + 减少课外活动

【定位】 Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it.

如果孩子少参加一项有组织的活动，父母会因此伤害孩子吗？不会，我真的不这么认为。

【改写】 Ms. Lareau doesn't believe ↔ **I really doubt it**

I doubt = doesn't believe 含蓄否定

participating in fewer after-class activities ↔ **they have one fewer organized activity**

organized activity = after-class activity

will negatively affect children's development ↔ **parents be damaging children**

damaging children = 负面影响发展

【辨邻】 **G** G 引述 Ms. Lareau said 时讲 There are benefits to both approaches 与 Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom, 没有针对“减少课外活动”的判断。

Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems.

F F 写 Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, 落点在“精心栽培”，没有否定减少活动的伤害。

Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation

44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules.

富裕父母关注孩子的心理健康和繁忙的日程安排。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 富裕父母 + 心理健康 + 忙碌日程

【定位】 There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.

通常有两位父母，他们花大量时间给孩子读书，并担心孩子的焦虑水平和忙碌日程。

【改写】 Wealthy parents ↔ **Well-off families are ruled by calendars**

Well-off = Wealthy

their children's mental health and busy schedules ↔ **their anxiety levels and hectic schedules**

anxiety = mental health, hectic = busy

【辨邻】 M M 提到 depressed or anxious，但没有把忙碌日程作为富裕父母的担忧并列写出，无法独立支撑陈述句的两条并列担忧。

They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious

J J 写 20% of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too hectic，是统计自评，不是描述富裕父母同时担心心理与日程。

20% of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too hectic, compared with 8% of poorer parents.

45. Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years.

过去十年中，育儿方面的一些社会经济差异已经缩小。

【答案】 P 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 近十年 + 差异缩小

【定位】 In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.

在过去十年里，即使收入不平等扩大了，育儿中一些社会经济差异（例如给孩子读书、去图书馆）反而收窄了。

【改写】 Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing ↔

some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting

child rearing = parenting

have shrunk in the past ten years ↔ **In the past decade ... have narrowed**

decade = ten years, narrow = shrink

【辨邻】 O O 写 30–40% larger，是差距扩大；与 shrunk 方向完全相反，是典型的'正话反说'干扰。

The achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families is 30–40% larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier

Q Q 写 could reduce inequality in the next generation，时态指向未来或假设，不是 P 段的 'have narrowed' 现在完成时事实陈述。

Addressing differences in the earliest years, it seems, could reduce inequality in the next generation.

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 开篇总起句，点出美国贫富家庭孩子的生活差异比以往任何时候都更大，是全文论点的引子。

信息指纹 全文论点引子

- B 富裕家庭的育儿日常：日程被排得满满当当，父母给孩子报舞蹈、足球、课后班，担心孩子的焦虑水平与忙碌程度。

信息指纹 富裕家庭日程与焦虑

- C 贫困家庭的育儿日常：孩子多在家里或大家族里活动，父母担心邻里环境差、担心孩子挨枪子、挨揍或惹上法律麻烦。

信息指纹 贫困家庭邻里担忧

- D 把贫富育儿差异定位为不平等扩大的症候，并指出这种差异会通过教育与收入挂钩，加深社会经济分层。

信息指纹 差异是不平等的症候

- E 引用 Sean Reardon 的话，强调早期童年经历对孩子一生社会、情感、认知发展的长远影响，并描绘贫困代际循环。

信息指纹 Reardon 谈早期经历的长远阴影

- F Pew 报告与既有研究都发现：不论贫富，美国父母对孩子的期望相似（健康、快乐、诚实、有同情心），跨阶层 92% 的父母都自评做得不错；但中产及以上把孩子当作需要精心栽培的项目。

信息指纹 贫富父母期望相似

G 工人阶级父母相信孩子会自然成长，给更多独立与自由玩耍时间，教孩子顺从、尊重成人；两种育儿方式各有优劣，但工人阶级孩子日后多挣扎、富裕孩子更易进大学进入中产。

信息指纹 工人阶级教孩子顺从与各有优劣

H Lareau 进一步表态：父母都想让孩子最成功；某些策略确实在体制内给孩子更多优势；但少一项有组织的活动并不会真的伤害孩子。

信息指纹 Lareau 谈少一项活动无害

I 社科学者指出差异部分源于低收入父母钱少、时间不灵活；Pew 调查（1807 名父母）用课外活动比例（体育、志愿、艺术）量化了富裕与贫困家庭参与率的差距。

信息指纹 课外活动参与率数据对比

J 富裕家庭让孩子从小就开始学：近一半高收入大学毕业父母在孩子 5 岁前就送他们上艺术班；20% 富裕父母觉得孩子日程太满，贫困这一比例只有 8%。

信息指纹 艺术班启蒙年龄与日程过满感

K 亲子共读、托儿安排、管教方式三类差异：大学学历父母 71% 每日给孩子读书 vs 高中及以下 33%；体罚率随学历下降而上升（研究生 8% vs 高中及以下 22%）。

信息指纹 读书、托管与体罚差异

L 调查还触及态度与焦虑：父母对教育的态度更多反映他们对教育能否带来阶层上升的信念，而非自己的学历；50% 贫困父母觉得孩子拿大学学位极重要，富裕父母只有 39%。

信息指纹 教育态度与上升信念

M 学历较低、较贫困及黑人拉美裔父母更倾向认为不存在过度介入；高收入父母更倾向认为过度介入有害。父母的焦虑反映各自处境：低收入父母近一半担心孩子被枪击（高收入只五分之一），同时更担心孩子抑郁焦虑。

信息指纹 贫富焦虑各异：枪击 vs 抑郁

N Pew 数据显示中产家庭（年收入 3 万到 7.5 万）在邻里质量、课外活动参与、教育介入等议题上恰好落在工人阶级与高收入家庭之间。

信息指纹 中产介于贫富之间

O 孩子并非一直被差异化抚养：2001 年出生的孩子成绩差距比 25 年前出生的孩子大 30–40%；过去不同收入的人住在一起，现在邻里按收入隔离；单亲家庭比例创历史新高，且这些孩子贫困率是已婚家庭的三倍。

信息指纹 今非昔比的差距与按收入隔离

P 近来出现差距开始缩小的迹象：过去十年，给孩子读书、上图书馆等部分育儿层面的社会经济差异已经收窄。

信息指纹 过去十年差距缩小迹象

Q 针对低龄儿童的公共政策（公立学前项目、阅读倡议）起到了作用；从最早期就着手干预，可以减少下一代的不平等。

信息指纹 公共政策干预最早期

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and after-school programs, according to a new Pew Research Center survey.

B段，第1句

“主干陈述 + 逗号后补充说明 + 句末交代来源”是常见的新闻和说明文句式。掌握这种读法后，处理同类材料时可直接迁移。

There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.

B段，第2句

"There be" 存在句 + 非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，定语从句修饰主句名词的结构极为常见，学习后可广泛迁移到类似句子的分析。

In poor families, meanwhile, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family.

C段，第1句

简单句中包含插入语和并列状语，这种结构在真题阅读中较常见，可帮助学生熟悉插入语的识别和并列成分的处理，有一定代表性，但因过于简单，无法覆盖复杂句式的典型特征。

They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.

C段，第2句

并列句加定语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中非常常见,especially 描述社会问题或调查结果的长句。句中 more likely to do、worry about sb doing、restrictive attributive clause 等都是高频句式,典型性很强,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似真题句

Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, whose groundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life.

F段，第4句

本句的主句 + 非限制性定语从句结构在学术文章和新闻报道中非常常见,且 "see ... as ..." 的宾语补足语结构、被动语态的使用都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。掌握这类结构后可迁移到大量类似句子,代表性较强。

Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play.

G段，第1句

并列谓语、宾语从句(尤其 that 省略型)、双宾语结构均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,句子结构贴近真题常见模式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句型,具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

Nonetheless, 20% of well-off parents say their children's schedules are too hectic, compared with 8% of poorer parents.

J段，第3句

主句带宾语从句(say 后接完整陈述句)是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,分词短语作状语进行补充说明也是常见的书面表达模式。宾语从句省略引导词 that 是口语和书面语中都很典型的现象。整体结构代表性强,掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式的理解和写作中。

Most American parents say they are not concerned about their children's grades as long as they work hard.

L段，第3句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句中嵌套条件状语从句的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"say"后接宾语从句、"as long as"引导条件从句,都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子上。

They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.

M段，第6句

本句为"主语 + be + 形容词 + about + 动名词复合结构"的典型模式,在四六级和考研真题中高频出现,尤其是表达情绪或态度的句子(如 worried about、concerned about、excited about 等)。动名词复合结构(their children being...)作介词宾语这一用法也是常考点。掌握此句式后,学生可迁移到大量类似表达,结构代表性强。

More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households—a historic high, according to Pew—and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents.

O段，第4句

并列句 + 限制性定语从句 + 比较结构("as ... as")是四六级和考研真题中极为常见的组合句式;长表语含不定式和比较对象也是高频考点,结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink.

P段，第1句

there be 存在句和同位语从句都是四六级、考研阅读中的高频结构。尤其同位语从句常出现在学术语境和新闻报道中，用于解释抽象名词（如 evidence, fact, news, signs），具有较强的迁移性和实用性。

While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.

第38题题干

"While" 引导对比状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句呈现的对比逻辑清晰，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 123 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。

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇10次 · 真题 273 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇8次 · 真题 228 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇6次 · 真题 50 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇5次 · 真题 94 句

earn A2

v. 赚得，挣得（金钱）

本篇5次 · 真题 64 句

neighborhood B1

n. 街区

本篇5次 · 真题 19 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇4次 · 真题 71 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇4次 · 真题 43 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇4次 · 真题 41 句

earning B1

n. 收入

本篇4次 · 真题 14 句

socioeconomic C1

adj. 社会经济的

本篇4次 · 真题 13 句

affluent C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本篇4次 · 真题 12 句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇3次 · 真题 170 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇3次 · 真题 23 句

organize B1

v. 组织, 安排 (活动、会议等)

本篇3次 · 真题 19 句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

preschool B1

n. 学前班; 幼儿园

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

navigate B2

v. 导航

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

extracurricular B2

adj. 课外的;课程以外的

本篇2次·真题9句

shoot A2

v. 射击

本篇2次·真题8句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题363句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题244句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题158句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题138句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题120句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题120句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题119句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题116句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题116句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题112句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题112句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题103句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题99句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次·真题 46 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

style A2

n. 方式

本篇1次·真题 44 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇1次·真题 37 句

expectation B2

n. 期待;预期

本篇1次·真题 32 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题 27 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 24 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

lifelong B2

adj. 终身的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mobility B2

n. 移动能力

本篇1次·真题 21 句

sample B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题 20 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

declare B2

v. 宣布

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

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题 16 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇1次·真题 16 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

independence B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 15 句

symptom B2

n. 症状

本篇1次·真题 15 句

circumstance B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upward B2

adv. 向上地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

comprehension B2

n. 理解力

本篇1次·真题 12 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次·真题 12 句

punishment B1

n. 惩罚

本篇1次·真题 11 句

anxious B1

adj. 焦虑的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

cast B2

v. 投掷

本篇1次·真题 9 句

depressed B2

adj. 抑郁的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题 9 句

shadow

A2

n. 阴影

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

calendar

A2

n. 日历

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

nonetheless

B2

adv. 尽管如此

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

parental

B2

adj. 父母的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

vocabulary

B1

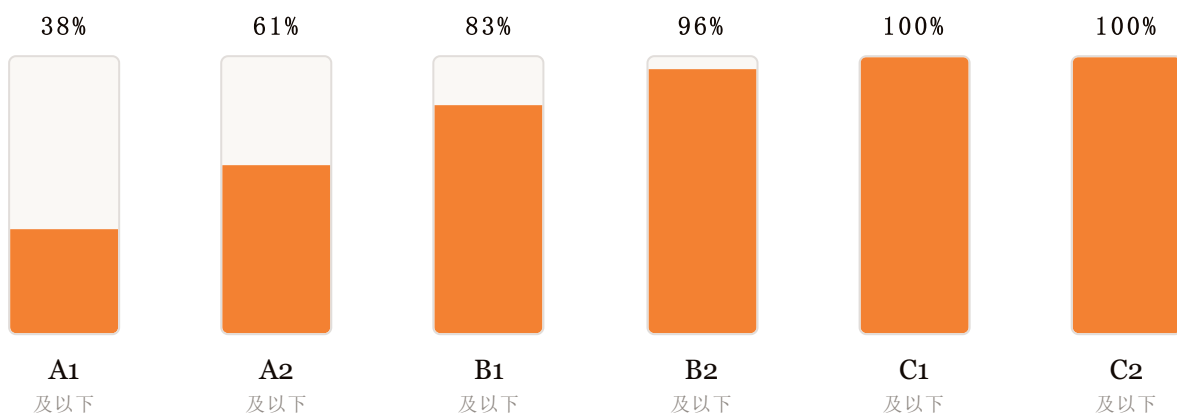
n. 词汇量

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 348 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **348** 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 15 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 348 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

348

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语六级 2017年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017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 →