

六级·真题卷第3套·2018年6月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2018年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section B

本部分与 2018年6月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section C

本部分与 2018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.

When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration.

Mr. Musk is a guy who gets things done. The founder of two tech companies, Tesla Motors and SpaceX, is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and 26 humans to live on other planets. This sounds like so much hot air, but the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has 27 comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones.

A lot of clever people are 28 about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so 29 that they'll murder all of us. These fears are mostly 30 : as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.

And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot. It could, 31 , be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one—or, if that required 32 intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine, at least someone to chop the carrots, wash the car and mow the lawn. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the 33 user to save money and time, freeing up 34 space in our busy lives to read a good book.

That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest 35 , and wish him well. As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans. Especially since journalism is one job robots will never do.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) amassed | I) misleading |
| B) casual | J) precious |
| C) emotional | K) reward |
| D) enabling | L) smart |
| E) eventually | M) sphere |
| F) exaggerated | N) terrified |
| G) extravagant | O) venture |
| H) generously | |

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**.*

In the real world, nobody cares that you went to an Ivy League school

- A) As a high school junior, everything in my life revolved around getting into the right college. I diligently attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses. I juggled(尽力应付) cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team. I didn't drink, party, or even do much dating. The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name. It didn't have to be the Ivy League, but it needed to be a "top school."
- B) Looking back now, nine years later, I can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better. Was it a curriculum that appeared more rigorous, perhaps? Or an alumni network that I hoped would open doors down the line? Maybe. "I do think there are advantages to schools with more recognition," notes Marybeth Gasman, a professor of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania. "I don't necessarily think that's a reason to go to one."
- C) In reflection, my firm belief in the power of the brand was naive, not to mention a bit snobby. I quickly passed over state schools and southern schools, believing their curriculums to be automatically inferior to northeastern or western counterparts. Instead, I dreamed of living in New York City and my parents obliged me with a visit to New York University's (NYU) campus. During the tour, tuition fees were discussed. (NYU is consistently ranked one of the country's most expensive schools, with room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year.) Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be. Over the next few months, I realized not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford the ones where I'd been accepted. City University of New York (CUNY), Rutgers University, and Indiana University were out of reach as were Mississippi State and the University of Alabama, where I would have to pay out-of-state fees. Further complicating my college search was a flourishing track career—I wanted to keep running but my times weren't quite fast enough to secure a scholarship.
- D) And so, at 11 pm on the night of Georgia State University's (GSU) midnight deadline, I applied online. Rated No. 466 overall on Forbes' Lists Top Colleges, No. 183 in Research Universities, and No. 108 in the

South, I can't say it was my top choice. Still, the track coach had offered me a walk-on spot, and I actually found the urban Atlanta campus a decent consolation prize after New York City.

- E) While it may have been practical, it wasn't prestigious. But here's the thing: I loved my "lower-tier"(低层次的) university. (I use the term "low-tier" cautiously, because GSU is a well-regarded research institution that attracts high quality professors and faculty from all over the country.) We are taught to believe that only by going to the best schools and getting the best grades can we escape the rat race and build a better future. But what if lower-tier colleges and universities were the ticket to escaping the rat race? After all, where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?
- F) My school didn't come prepackaged like the more popular options, so we were left to take care of ourselves, figuring out city life and trying to complete degree programs that no one was championing for us to succeed in. What I'm saying is, I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it.
- G) I was lucky enough to have my tuition covered by a lottery-funded scholarship called HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally). When I started college, the HOPE scholarship was funded by the state of Georgia and offered to graduating high school seniors with a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, supplemented by a small college fund my deceased grandfather left for me and a modest savings account my parents created when I was born.
- H) So what about all that name recognition? Sure, many of my colleagues and competitors have more glamorous alma maters(母校) than I do. As a journalist, I have competed against NYU, Columbia, and Northeastern graduates for jobs. And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background. In fact, almost every interview I've ever had was due to a connection—one that I've gained through pure determination, not a school brand.
- I) According to The Boston Globe, students who earned their bachelor's in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312, which is one-third more than those who graduated in 2004. Ultimately, that's the thing universities don't want to admit. Private universities are money-making institutions. If you can afford to buy prestige, that's your choice. For the rest of us, however, our hearty lower-tiered universities are just fine, thank you.
- J) Wealthy universities talk up the benefits their name will give graduates: namely, strong alumni networks, star faculty, and a résumé boost. But you needn't attend an Ivy League school to reap those rewards. Ludacris and the former CEO of Bank of America Ken Lewis are alumni of my college, as well as VICE's first female editor-in-chief, Ellis Jones. Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school, and lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts. In fact, lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger, because fellow alumni recognize that you didn't necessarily have an easy path to follow. They might be more willing to offer career help, because your less famous school denotes that, like them, you are also full of energy and perseverance.
- K) The Washington Post reported on a recent study by Princeton economists, in which college graduates who applied to the most selective schools in the 12th grade were compared to those who applied to slightly less selective schools. They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.
- L) Likewise, star faculty are not always found where you'd expect. Big name schools are not necessarily the best places for professors; plus, many professors split teaching time between multiple colleges and/or

universities. This means, for instance, a CUNY student could reasonably expect to receive the same quality of instruction from a prestigious professor as they would if they were enrolled in the same class at NYU.

- M) It's possible that some hiring managers may be drawn to candidates with a particular educational résumé, but it's no guarantee. According to a 2012 survey described in *The Atlantic*, college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance of attributes in evaluating graduates for hire, beaten out by top factors like internships, employment during college, college major, volunteer experience, and extracurriculars.
- N) Maybe students who choose less prestigious universities are bound to succeed because they are determined to. I tend to think so. In any case, if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice. Today I'm debt-free, resourceful—and I understand that even the shiniest packaging can't predict what you'll find on the inside.
36. Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.
37. The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.
38. The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to attend.
39. A recent study found that a graduate's salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended.
40. The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better.
41. None of the author's job interviewers cared which college she went to.
42. The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university.
43. In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses.
44. The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive.
45. Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt.

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.

Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago?

In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income.

While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005.

In 2005, as the authors observe: real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%.

The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-life changes could be incorporated—for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and declines in crime rates.

46. What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?

- A) It is based on questionable statistics.
- B) It reflects the economic changes.
- C) It evidences the improved welfare.
- D) It provides much food for thought.

47. What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
- B) It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
- C) It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
- D) It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.

48. What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person?

- A) It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
- B) It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
- C) It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
- D) It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.

49. What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?
- A) It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
 - B) It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
 - C) It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
 - D) It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.
50. What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?
- A) It is much better than that of their European counterparts.
 - B) It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
 - C) It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
 - D) It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process; it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. "When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo(现状)," he says. "But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome."

In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says, "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin(懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

51. What does the author say about people making decisions?
- A) They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.
 - B) They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.
 - C) They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
 - D) They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.
52. What does the example about the physicians illustrate?
- A) Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.
 - B) Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health.
 - C) Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.
 - D) Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.
53. When do people feel less decision fatigue?
- A) When they take decision shortcuts.
 - B) When they help others to make decisions.
 - C) When they have major decisions to make.
 - D) When they have advisers to turn to.
54. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?
- A) They turn to physicians for advice.
 - B) They tend to make risky decisions.
 - C) They adopt a totally new perspective.
 - D) They refrain from trying anything new.
55. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?
- A) It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
 - B) It is likely to entail serious consequences.
 - C) It will enable people to be more creative.
 - D) It will more often than not end in regret.

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**.

自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具，中国一度被称为“自行车王国”。如今，随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重，骑自行车又开始流行起来。近来，中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起，发明了一种称为共享单车(shared bikes)的商业模式。共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便，人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。为了鼓励人们骑车出行，很多城市修建了自行车道。现在，越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。

2018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2018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(2018-06) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on *the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers*. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·164词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Trust lies at the very heart of every healthy relationship between businesses and consumers. In an age flooded with choices and advertisements, I firmly believe that mutual trust, rather than clever marketing, ultimately determines whether a company can survive and prosper.

The value of trust can be clearly seen through everyday examples. When a restaurant insists on fresh ingredients and honest pricing, satisfied diners return again and again and gladly recommend it to friends, so the business grows steadily. In sharp contrast, once a well-known brand is exposed for false advertising or hidden defects, angry consumers desert it overnight, and years of hard-won reputation collapse in a single day. Clearly, trust is not an empty word but a real asset that either multiplies profits or, once broken, brings ruin.

Therefore, building trust is never a burden but a wise investment for both sides. Only when businesses treat honesty as a bottom line and consumers respond with loyalty can a genuine win-win situation be achieved.

【参考译文】

信任处于商企与消费者一切健康关系的核心。在这个选择与广告泛滥的时代，我坚信真正决定一家企业能否存活并繁荣的，是彼此的信任，而非精明的营销。

信任的价值通过日常的例子就能清楚看到。当一家餐馆坚持使用新鲜食材、诚实定价时，满意的食客一次又一次光顾，并乐意推荐给朋友，于是生意稳步增长。与之形成鲜明对比的是，一旦某个知名品牌因虚假宣传或隐瞒缺陷被曝光，愤怒的消费者会一夜之间离它而去，多年辛苦赢得的声誉在一天之内崩塌。显然，信任不是一句空话，而是一种真实的资产——它要么让利润倍增，要么一旦破裂便带来毁灭。

因此，建立信任绝非负担，而是对双方都明智的投资。唯有当商家把诚信当作底线、消费者以忠诚回报时，真正的双赢局面才能实现。

【第1段】两句点题亮立场。本段落实『开门见山亮立场』：首句 Trust lies at the very heart of... 一句点题，紧接着 I firmly believe that mutual trust, rather than clever marketing, ultimately determines... 用『亮明观点』与『让步强调』两个句架直接抛出立场，没有多余铺垫，扣住题眼 importance。

【第2段】正反例加小结。本段落实『正反双例夹论证』：When a restaurant insists on... 是正面例子，In sharp contrast, once a well-known brand is exposed... 用『对比转折』切到反例，末句 Clearly, trust is not an empty word but a real asset... 用『例后小结』把两例扣回中心，做到了 cite examples 且例后有析。

【第3段】重申加做法收口。本段落实『回扣升华给做法』：Therefore, building trust is never a burden but a wise investment 用『因果收束』重申立场，末句 Only when businesses treat honesty as a bottom line and consumers respond with loyalty can a genuine win-win situation be achieved 用『唯有才句式』给出双方做法并收于双赢，逻辑闭环。

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

论证信任为何重要

本题要写的对象是 the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers，落点在 importance——即论证『商企与消费者之间建立信任』为什么重要，而不是泛谈如何经商。要求还明确 You can cite examples to illustrate your views，所以必须用具体例子撑起观点，不能只喊口号。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式议论文

本题无指定收信人、无身份设定，属纯议论大作文，读者就是阅卷老师。语域按正式书面英语来：用完整句、用书面连接词（because, as a result, only when），不用缩写和口语俚语，第一人称 I 可以出现在亮明立场处但别泛滥。

中心立意

信任是商企消费者双赢的基石

中心论点定为：信任是维系商企与消费者健康关系、实现双赢的基石。这句话直接回应 the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers 里的 importance，立场鲜明、可展开、也便于用例子论证。

要展开的要点

1. 正面：诚信赢回头客

第一条要点走正面论证：商家坚持诚信经营、货真价实，就能赢得回头客与口碑，生意越做越大。这是对『信任有什么价值』的正向回答，呼应 cite examples to illustrate your views 的用例要求。

2. 反面：失信毁品牌

第二条要点走反面论证：一旦虚假宣传、以次充好被曝光，消费者会一夜流失，多年积累的品牌信誉毁于一旦。正反对照，把『信任重要在哪』这条逻辑链的另一头讲透。

3. 对策：视信任为投资

第三条要点收束升华：建立信任不是负担而是明智投资，唯有商家守住诚信底线、消费者以忠诚回报，才能真正实现双赢。给出做法，让论证落地。

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 点题亮立场

首段一两句话点出主题并亮明中心论点：信任是商企与消费者双赢的基石，直接扣住 the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers，不绕弯子。

第 2 段 正反双例论证

主体段，用一正一反两个具体例子论证信任的价值——诚信经营赢回头客 vs 虚假宣传毁品牌，例子后加一句点评回扣中心，落实 cite examples to illustrate your views。

第 3 段 升华给做法

尾段重申信任的价值并给出做法：把诚信当作底线、以忠诚回报，从而实现双赢，收束全文。

第 1 段 信任是双赢核心

落到具体内容：点明在选择与广告泛滥的时代，决定一家企业能否存活壮大的是彼此的信任而非营销技巧，从而回应 the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers 中的 importance。

亮明观点 · I firmly believe that ____ ultimately determines whether _____. (把你的核心判断和它决定的结果各填一处，一句话立场到位。)

让步强调 · _____, rather than _____, is what really matters. (用 rather than 排除次要项、突出你真正看重的东西，比单说更有说服力。)

第 2 段 诚信赢客对比失信毁牌

正例：餐馆坚持新鲜食材与诚实定价，食客反复光顾并推荐给朋友，生意稳步增长；反例：知名品牌因虚假宣传或隐瞒缺陷被曝光，消费者一夜流失、信誉崩塌。小结点明信任是能倍增利润、也能一朝断送的真实资产，落实 You can cite examples to illustrate your views。

举例展开 · When _____, _____ return again and again and recommend it to others. (用 When 引出一个具体情境作正面例子，让抽象观点落到画面上。)

对比转折 · In sharp contrast, once _____, _____ collapse in a single day. (用 In sharp contrast + once 切到反例，把正反两端的落差拉开。)

例后小结 · Clearly, _____ is not _____ but _____. (例子之后立刻用 Clearly 给一句评论，把例子扣回中心论点，避免只摆不析。)

第3段 守诚信换双赢

重申信任是明智投资，给出做法：商家把诚信当底线、消费者以忠诚回报，唯有如此才能实现真正的双赢，从对策角度收束对 importance 的论证。

因果收束 · Therefore, ____ is never ____ but _____. (用 Therefore 承接前文论证、把结论顺下来，never...but... 顺带纠正一个常见误解。)

唯有才句式 · Only when ____ can ____ be achieved. (Only when 提前，主句部分倒装；把该做的条件和想要的结果各填一处，收尾有力。)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

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

紧扣importance与举例

本题必须句句围绕 the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers，且真的 cite examples to illustrate your views；最易失分是写成『如何经商』或『消费者权益』的泛论，丢掉 trust 这个核心词。

结构连贯

三段清晰逻辑词到位

本题应三段分明：亮立场、正反论证、升华做法；段内用 In sharp contrast、Clearly、Therefore、Only when 把信任→双赢的因果与对比讲透，别把三段揉成一坨或通篇不分段。

语言准确

现在时与因果搭配无误

本题谈普遍道理宜用一般现在时；重点检查 build trust、win back customers、as a result 等搭配是否地道，避免中式直译如 open source（开源）式硬拼。

字数格式

卡在150到200硬区间

本题要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，是硬上下限：不足 150 扣分，超过 200 同样扣分，写满区间即可，别为凑数注水重复。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

例子后无分析

反面示例：Many companies cheat their customers. For example, some sell fake products.（举完就停，没说这和信任的重要有何关系。）修正：加一句点评——In this way, they lose consumer trust and eventually ruin their own reputation., 让例子服务于论点。

写成如何经商

反面示例：To run a successful business, a company should lower prices and advertise more.（跑成经营策略，丢了 trust。）修正：改为紧扣核心——A successful business must first earn its customers' trust through honesty and quality., 把落点拉回信任。

开头堆万能套话

反面示例：With the rapid development of society and economy, more and more people begin to pay attention to many problems.（空转、不点题。）修正：开门见山——Trust lies at the heart of every deal between a business and its customers., 第一句就落到主题。

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2018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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2018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2018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、5 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(2018-06) · 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.

When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration.

当埃隆·马斯克表示他的新优先事项是利用人工智能制造家用机器人时,我们应该满怀敬意地期待这一天的到来。

Mr. Musk is a guy who gets things done. The founder of two tech companies, Tesla Motors and SpaceX, is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and 26 humans to live on other planets. This sounds like so much hot air, but the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has 27 comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones.

马斯克先生是一个能把事情做成的人。这位两家科技公司Tesla Motors和SpaceX的创始人,正在将电动汽车推向大众市场,并使人类能够在其他星球上生活。这听起来像是夸夸其谈,但这位企业家积累的近130亿美元财富来自实际成就而非假设性成就。

A lot of clever people are 28 about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so 29 that they'll murder all of us. These fears are mostly 30 : as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.

许多聪明人对人工智能感到恐惧,担心机器人有一天会变得如此聪明以至于会杀死我们所有人。这些恐惧大多被夸大了:就像对基因改造的歇斯底里一样,我们人类通常足够明智,能够迅速而谨慎地处理这些问题。

And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot. It could, 31 , be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one—or, if that required 32 intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine, at least someone to chop the carrots, wash the car and mow

the lawn. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the 33 user to save money and time, freeing up 34 space in our busy lives to read a good book.

想想如果你有一个住家机器人该有多美妙。它最终可能会像拥有一个保姆和护士的结合体——或者,如果这超出马斯克先生所设想的机器能力范围的情商,至少也能有人切胡萝卜、洗车和修剪草坪。一旦购买并训练完成,这将使普通用户能够节省金钱和时间,在我们繁忙的生活中腾出宝贵的空间来阅读一本好书。

That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest 35, and wish him well. As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans. Especially since journalism is one job robots will never do.

这就是为什么我们欢迎马斯克先生的最新事业,并祝愿他一切顺利。只要机器人能增加人类的幸福总量、减少痛苦并创造时间来阅读世界级的新闻报道,我们就应该成为它们的拥护者。特别是因为新闻报道是机器人永远无法从事的一项工作。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) amassed | I) misleading |
| B) casual | J) precious |
| C) emotional | K) reward |
| D) enabling | L) smart |
| E) eventually | M) sphere |
| F) exaggerated | N) terrified |
| G) extravagant | O) venture |
| H) generously | |

26. is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and (26) humans to live on other planets.

【答案】 **D) enabling** (动词)

【词性槽】 and 并列谓语, 需现在分词形式

【依据】 **enable sb. to do** 锁死

and (26) humans to live on other planets 结构上正是 enable sb. to do sth., 意为『让人类能在其他星球生活』, 与上文『把电动车带进大众市场』并列, 描绘马斯克的两项实际推进。

【竞争词】 A) amassed 形态与搭配双错

amassed 是过去分词形式, 无法与前面的 is bringing 并列; 且 amass 意为『积累』, 不接 sb. to do, 语义和结构都不通。

F) exaggerated 形态错且语义不通

exaggerated 同样是过去分词形式, 难与 is bringing 形成并列主动义; 意思是『夸大』, 不与『让人类在其他星球生活』的语义对应。

I) misleading 感情色彩相反

misleading 是『误导』, 全文对马斯克持正面态度 (we should look forward to the day in admiration.), 说他『误导人类去其他星球生活』方向相反。

27. the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has __(27)__ comes from practical achievements

【答案】 **A) amassed** (动词)

【词性槽】 定语从句缺谓语，需过去分词或过去式

【依据】 **amass a fortune** 是固定搭配

amass 与 fortune/wealth 搭配表示『积聚财富』，正是 the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has __(27)__ 要表达的『这位企业家所积聚的近 130 亿美元财富』。

【竞争词】 **F) exaggerated** 语义与下文矛盾

exaggerated 意为『夸大』，会变成『这位企业家所夸大的财富』，与后文 comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones. 强调其『真实成就』的正面评价直接相悖。

28. A lot of clever people are __(28)__ about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so __(29)__ that they'll murder all of us.

【答案】 **N) terrified** (形容词)

【词性槽】 be + __ + about 是表语形容词位

【依据】 **fearing that** 是同位重述

紧跟的 fearing that robots will one day become so __(29)__ that they'll murder all of us. 用 fear 同义复述空格里的情绪，terrified (感到恐惧) 正与 fear 同源同义；且 be terrified about 是地道搭配。

【竞争词】 **C) emotional** 情绪笼统、不指向恐惧

emotional 表『情绪化的』，无明确恐惧含义，与 fearing 的对应不上；且 be emotional about 也不能精准对应『因 AI 而害怕』。

B) casual 态度方向相反

casual 表『随意的、漫不经心的』，与 fearing 所体现的高度担心完全相反。

G) extravagant 形容铺张、不形容情绪

extravagant 多形容花费/言行『铺张过度』，不形容人对某事的情绪状态。

J) precious 词义错位

precious 表『珍贵的』，与『about artificial intelligence』和 fearing 都搭不上线。

L) smart 评价聪明而非情绪

smart 是『聪明的』，说『clever people are smart about AI』既同义重复 clever 又与下文 fearing 衔接不顺。

29. robots will one day become so __(29)__ that they'll murder all of us.

【答案】 **L) smart** 形容词

【词性槽】 so + __ + that 程度结构需形容词

【依据】 AI 担忧的核心是『太聪明』

全段都在谈 AI (A lot of clever people are __(28)__ about artificial intelligence) 的『过分聪明』之忧——机器人变得如此 smart 以至于会反过来杀人，逻辑自洽。

【竞争词】 **C) emotional** 机器人会因情感化而杀人不成立

emotional 强调情感化，文中并未把机器人的威胁归因于『有情感』，而是归因于智能过强。

B) casual 语义方向不对

casual (随意的) 不构成『杀掉我们』的合理原因。

G) extravagant 搭配语义不通

extravagant (铺张的) 不修饰机器人的能力，且与 murder 的因果不通。

J) precious 感情色彩相反

precious 是褒义的『珍贵』，与『杀掉我们』的可怕后果在感情色彩上完全冲突。

30. These fears are mostly __(30)__: as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.

【答案】 **F) exaggerated** 形容词

【词性槽】 These fears are mostly __ 表语位

【依据】 冒号后内容是『被夸大』的同义重述

as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.——把对 AI 的担忧类比为转基因恐慌，并说人类有能力处理，等于在说这些担忧『言过其实』，exaggerated 正合此意。

【竞争词】 **I) misleading** 义近但侧重不同

misleading 强调『有意/无意误导他人』，更指向信息源的错误；本句强调担忧本身被放大、并非他人在误导，所以语义偏差。

C) emotional 未点中『过度』

emotional (情绪化) 只是说反应带情绪，不能像 exaggerated 那样直接对应冒号后的『其实人类能轻松搞定』。

G) extravagant 搭配不自然

extravagant 多形容花费或言行铺张，用来评价 fears 不是地道搭配，且语义焦点跑偏。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **I)** —— exaggerated 与 misleading 同义近形。These fears are mostly __(30)__ 两个词都能放进表语位且都带『不实』含义，主体考生很容易选 misleading；防坑——misleading 强调『误导他人』，需有信息源；本句焦点是担忧本身被放大，应用 exaggerated。

31. It could, __(31)__, be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one

【答案】 **E) eventually** (副词)

【词性槽】 It could, __, be 句中插入位

【依据】 对应『终有一天』的设想

It could, __(31)__, be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one 是在做未来设想——『它终究/最终可能像保姆兼护士的合体』，eventually 与 could 联用表示时间推移后的可能结果，最自然。

【竞争词】 H) generously 修饰对象错位

generously 是『慷慨地』，多修饰给予/帮助类动作；说『它慷慨地像保姆和护士的合体』在搭配和逻辑上都说不通。

32. if that required __(32)__ intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine

【答案】 **C) emotional** (形容词)

【词性槽】 required + __ + intelligence 名词前定语位

【依据】 emotional intelligence 是固定表达

if that required __(32)__ intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine 想说『如果这超出了马斯克想象的机器的能力（一种机器难以拥有的智能）』，emotional intelligence 『情商』正是公认机器难以达到的能力，与上文 babysitter and nurse 的人际照护属性高度契合。

【竞争词】 G) extravagant 搭配不通

extravagant intelligence 不是常见搭配，且 extravagant 偏『铺张浪费』的负面色彩，与本段轻松正面的口吻不合。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **G)** —— extravagant intelligence 似通实不通。required __(32)__ intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine 中，extravagant 看似也能表达『超出常规的智能』，但 extravagant intelligence 不是地道搭配；防坑——优先想 emotional intelligence 这一公认术语，并且 extravagant 的负面色彩与本段轻松假设语境不合。

33. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the __ (33) __ user to save money and time

【答案】 **B) casual** 形容词

【词性槽】 the + __ + user 是名词前定语位

【依据】 对应『普通的家用机器人用户』

本段从And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot.起，假想的是普通家庭里随便买一台用的用户，casual user 即『普通/非专业用户』，与让其『省钱省时、有空读书』的口吻一致。

【竞争词】 c) emotional 与省钱省时无关

emotional user 是『情绪化用户』，与下文 save money and time 的功利收益对不上。

G) extravagant 感情色彩偏负面

extravagant 暗含『挥霍』，与紧跟的 save money (省钱) 正面收益逻辑直接相反。

J) precious 搭配错位

precious user 不是地道搭配，且 precious 更典型地形容时间/空间，后面 34 题正好是 precious space 的归属。

34. freeing up __ (34) __ space in our busy lives to read a good book.

【答案】 **J) precious** 形容词

【词性槽】 freeing up + __ + space 名词前定语位

【依据】 precious space 是地道搭配

precious 与 time/space 搭配是英语里最常见的『宝贵的时间/空间』表达；这里freeing up __ (34) __ space in our busy lives to read a good book.意思是『在繁忙生活中腾出宝贵的空间来读本好书』，逻辑顺畅。

【竞争词】 c) emotional 搭配不通

emotional space (情绪空间) 虽存在，但与 freeing up... to read a good book 的生活时间/空间安排语境不合，且过于文艺。

G) extravagant 感情色彩反向

extravagant space 暗含『过度浪费的空间』，与『腾出空间』所暗含的『珍贵不舍』正好相反。

35. That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest __(35)__, and wish him well.

【答案】 **O) venture** (名词)

【词性槽】 Mr. Musk's latest __ 名词性中心词

【依据】 回扣开篇『new priority』

全文的引子When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots说的就是马斯克的新事业，末段we welcome Mr. Musk's latest __(35)__显然要用一个名词指代这件『新事业』，venture（创新/冒险性事业）正好对应。

【竞争词】 K) reward 回报不是『举措』

reward 是某行动之后得到的『回报』，不能用来指代马斯克自己发起的新动作，与 welcome、wish him well 的指向对不上。

M) sphere 领域不能被 welcome

sphere 是『领域』，是抽象范围，不是具体动作或项目；用 welcome his latest sphere 不通。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

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) **amassed** (动词) (形容词)

积累、聚集 (amass 的过去式/过去分词，可作谓语或作后置定语)

用于第 27 空

B) **casual** (形容词)

随意的、非正式的、休闲的

用于第 33 空

C) **emotional** (形容词)

情感的、情绪的、有感情的

用于第 32 空

D) **enabling** (动词) (形容词)

使能够、使可以 (enable 的现在分词/动名词，常用 enable sb. to do)

用于第 26 空

E) **eventually** 副词

最终、终于；表时间推移之后的结果

用于第 31 空

F) **exaggerated** 动词 形容词

被夸大的、言过其实的 (exaggerate 的过去分词，可作表语形容词)

用于第 30 空

G) **extravagant** 形容词

奢侈的、过度的、铺张的

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **generously** 副词

慷慨地、大方地

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **misleading** 动词 形容词

误导性的、使人误解的 (mislead 的现在分词，可作形容词)

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **precious** 形容词

宝贵的、珍贵的

用于第 34 空

K) **reward** 名词 动词

奖赏、回报

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **smart** 形容词

聪明的、机敏的

用于第 29 空

M) **sphere** 名词

球体；领域、范围

干扰词 · 未选用

N) **terrified** 动词 形容词

感到恐惧的、害怕的 (常用 be terrified about/of)

用于第 28 空

O) **venture** 名词 动词

(商业/冒险性的) 事业、企业；冒险尝试

用于第 35 空

全文主旨

为马斯克进军家用机器人喝彩

全文是一篇带轻松口吻的评论：开篇就定调 When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration.——作者认为马斯克利用人工智能造家用机器人值得期待；中段以 A lot of clever people are __(28)__ about artificial intelligence 承接对 AI 的担忧，并指出这种恐惧大多被夸

大；末段以That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest __(35)__ and wish him well.收束，态度始终正面。

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。

G) **extravagant** 最容易误填到 32 或 34

extravagant 是形容词，且义涉『过度』，容易让人把它误当作freeing up __(34)__ space里的『大方腾出的空间』或required __(32)__ intelligence里的『过度智能』；识破法——extravagant 自带负面奢侈色彩，与本段正面期待相反，凡是要肯定/珍贵语义的空都不应选它。

H) **generously** 在 31 处与 eventually 抢副词位

副词候选只两个，generously 也满足词性，但用在It could, __(31)__ be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one修饰系动词 be 不自然；识破法——generously 一定修饰『给予/帮助类动作』，没有给予动作就不要用。

I) **misleading** 最像 30 的答案

misleading 与 exaggerated 都可形容『言过其实』，极易误填到These fears are mostly __(30)__；识破法——misleading 侧重『信息误导他人』，需有信息发布者；本句焦点是担忧本身被放大，不是有人在误导，方向不同。

K) **reward** 最像 35 的答案

reward 是名词，且语义正面，容易被认为是Mr. Musk's latest __(35)__的回报；识破法——welcome 后跟的是动作/项目，不是回报；且开篇 new priority 就把答案锁向 venture。

M) **sphere** 也容易误填到 35

sphere 是名词且义为『领域』，乍看可以接 Mr. Musk's latest sphere；识破法——sphere 是抽象范围，无法被 welcome、wish him well 这样的动作性表达对接，且与开篇『new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots』所定的具体项目语义对不齐。

3 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。

And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot.

第4段，第1句

虚拟语气条件句(if过去式+主句would)是四六级和考研的高频考点;宾语从句嵌套条件状语从句的结构在阅读理解和写作中常见;祈使句引出复杂从句的句式也是典型的劝说或论证句型,复用性强。

That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest venture, and wish him well.

第5段，第1句

本句时态本身不难，但结构上很适合训练“外层骨架—内层从句—并列谓语”的稳定识别顺序。对打牢句子结构基本功很有帮助，值得优先练习。

As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans.

第5段，第2句

条件状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,"As long as" 引导条件从句是常考结构。主句用情态动词表达观点建议也是典型写作和阅读模式。从句内的并列谓语结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的结构分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句子,具有较高的代表性和复用价值。

本篇出现的 32 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。

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇3次·真题64句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题568句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇2次·真题34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

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题98句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题74句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题73句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题68句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题60句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题59句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题55句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇1次·真题53句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇1次·真题52句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题44句

mass B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题44句

practical

B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题42句

user

A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题42句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题39句

genetic

B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题38句

eventually

B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题32句

vehicle

B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题32句

entrepreneur

C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题27句

domestic

B2

adj. 国内的

本篇1次·真题25句

latest

B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题20句

founder

B2

n. 创始人

本篇1次·真题18句

guy

A2

n. 男人

本篇1次·真题16句

venture

B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题15句

precious

B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次·真题14句

fortune

B2

n. 财富

本篇1次·真题12句

roll

A2

v. 滚动

本篇1次·真题12句

modification

B2

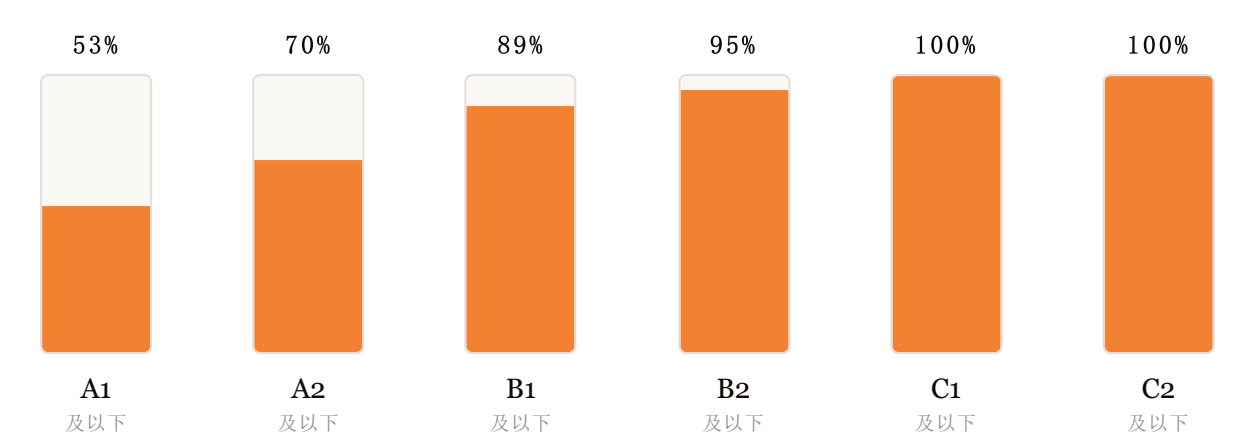
n. 修改

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 131 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **131** 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 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 131 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

131

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

89%

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2018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2018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 14 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(2018-06)·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*.

In the real world, nobody cares that you went to an Ivy League school

A) As a high school junior, everything in my life revolved around getting into the right college. I diligently attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses. I juggled(尽力应付) cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team. I didn't drink, party, or even do much dating. The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name. It didn't have to be the Ivy League, but it needed to be a "top school."

作为一名高三学生,我生活中的一切都围绕着进入理想的大学。我认真参加SAT、ACT和大学先修课程考试的备考课程。我尽力应付越野和田径训练日程、校报工作,以及教会的青年团和戏剧队。我不喝酒、不聚会,甚至很少约会。我认为,理想的大学应该是有声望的、有名气的。它不一定要是常春藤盟校,但需要是一所"顶尖学校"。

B) Looking back now, nine years later, I can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better. Was it a curriculum that appeared more rigorous, perhaps? Or an alumni network that I hoped would open doors down the line? Maybe. "I do think there are advantages to schools with more recognition," notes Marybeth Gasman, a professor of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania. "I don't necessarily think that's a reason to go to one."

现在回想起来,九年后的今天,我已经记不清当时究竟是什么让这些大学显得如此优秀。也许是看起来更严格的课程?还是我希望能未来为我打开大门的校友网络?也许吧。"我确实认为知名度更高的学校有其优势,"宾夕法尼亚大学高等教育教授Marybeth Gasman指出,"但我并不一定认为这是选择这类学校的理由。"

- C) In reflection, my firm belief in the power of the brand was naive, not to mention a bit snobby. I quickly passed over state schools and southern schools, believing their curriculums to be automatically inferior to northeastern or western counterparts. Instead, I dreamed of living in New York City and my parents obliged me with a visit to New York University's (NYU) campus. During the tour, tuition fees were discussed. (NYU is consistently ranked one of the country's most expensive schools, with room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year.) Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be. Over the next few months, I realized not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford the ones where I'd been accepted. City University of New York (CUNY), Rutgers University, and Indiana University were out of reach as were Mississippi State and the University of Alabama, where I would have to pay out-of-state fees. Further complicating my college search was a flourishing track career—I wanted to keep running but my times weren't quite fast enough to secure a scholarship.

回想起来,我对品牌力量的坚定信念是天真的,更不用说还有点势利。我很快就略过了州立大学和南部的大学,认为它们的课程自然不如东北部或西部的同类大学。相反,我梦想着在纽约市生活,父母顺从我的意愿带我参观了纽约大学(NYU)的校园。在参观期间,讨论了学费问题。(NYU一直被列为全美学费最昂贵的学校之一,食宿费用总计每年超过64,000美元。)直到那时,我才真正意识到教育可以有多昂贵。在接下来的几个月里,我意识到我不仅负担不起我的梦想学校,甚至连那些录取了我的学校也负担不起。纽约市立大学(CUNY)、Rutgers大学和Indiana大学都遥不可及,Mississippi州立大学和阿拉巴马大学也是如此,因为我必须支付州外学费。使我的大学申请更加复杂的是蓬勃发展的田径生涯——我想继续跑步,但我的成绩还不够快,无法获得奖学金。

- D) And so, at 11 pm on the night of Georgia State University's (GSU) midnight deadline, I applied online. Rated No. 466 overall on Forbes' Lists Top Colleges, No. 183 in Research Universities, and No. 108 in the South, I can't say it was my top choice. Still, the track coach had offered me a walk-on spot, and I actually found the urban Atlanta campus a decent consolation prize after New York City.

因此,在Georgia州立大学(GSU)午夜截止日期的当晚11点,我在线提交了申请。在福布斯顶尖大学排行榜上,该校综合排名第466位,研究型大学排名第183位,南部地区排名第108位,我不能说这是我的首选。尽管如此,田径教练为我提供了一个替补队员的位置,而且在纽约市之后,我实际上发现亚特兰大市中心的校园是一个不错的安慰奖。

- E) While it may have been practical, it wasn't prestigious. But here's the thing: I loved my "lower-tier" (低层次的) university. (I use the term "low-tier" cautiously, because GSU is a well-regarded research institution that attracts high quality professors and faculty from all over the country.) We are taught to believe that only by going to the best schools and getting the best grades can we escape the rat race and build a better future. But what if lower-tier colleges and universities were the ticket to escaping the rat race? After all, where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?

虽然它可能很实用,但并不具有声望。但事情是这样的:我热爱我的"低层次"大学。(我谨慎地使用"低层次"这个词,因为GSU是一所备受推崇的研究机构,吸引着来自全国各地的高质量教授和教职员工。)我们被教导相信,只有进入最好的学校并获得最好的成绩,我们才能逃脱激烈竞争并建立更美好的未来。但如果低层次的学院和大学才是逃脱激烈竞争的门票呢?毕竟,还有哪里能让你带着一份体面的学位离开学校——却不用背负一生的债务?

- F) My school didn't come prepackaged like the more popular options, so we were left to take care of ourselves, figuring out city life and trying to complete degree programs that no one was championing for us to succeed in. What I'm saying is, I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it.

我的学校不像那些更受欢迎的选择那样提供全套服务,所以我们只能自己照顾自己,摸索城市生活,并努力完成学位课程,没有人为我们的成功呐喊助威。我想说的是,我热爱我的大学,因为它教会我们所有人要足智多谋,我们可以从中创造出我们想要的东西。

- G) I was lucky enough to have my tuition covered by a lottery-funded scholarship called HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally). When I started college, the HOPE scholarship was funded by the state of Georgia and offered to graduating high school seniors with a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, supplemented by a small college fund my deceased grandfather left for me and a modest savings account my parents created when I was born.

我很幸运,我的学费由一项名为HOPE(帮助优秀学生接受教育)的彩票资助奖学金支付。当我开始上大学时,HOPE奖学金由Georgia州资助,提供给平均学分绩点为3.0或更高的应届高中毕业生。生活费和书费由我在高中期间赚的钱支付,另外还有我已故祖父为我留下的一小笔大学基金,以及父母在我出生时为我设立的一个不多的储蓄账户。

- H) So what about all that name recognition? Sure, many of my colleagues and competitors have more glamorous alma maters(母校) than I do. As a journalist, I have competed against NYU, Columbia, and Northeastern graduates for jobs. And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background. In fact, almost every interview I've ever had was due to a connection—one that I've gained through pure determination, not a school brand.

那么所有那些名气呢?当然,我的许多同事和竞争对手都拥有比我更光鲜的母校。作为一名记者,我曾与NYU、Columbia和Northeastern的毕业生竞争工作。然而,没有一个面试官问过我的教育背景。事实上,我所经历的几乎每一次面试都是通过人脉关系获得的——这些关系是我通过纯粹的决心获得的,而不是学校品牌。

- I) According to The Boston Globe, students who earned their bachelor's in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312, which is one-third more than those who graduated in 2004. Ultimately, that's the thing universities don't want to admit. Private universities are money-making institutions. If you can afford to buy prestige, that's your choice. For the rest of us, however, our hearty lower-tiered universities are just fine, thank you.

根据《波士顿环球报》的报道,2012年获得学士学位的学生平均每月贷款还款额为312美元,比2004年毕业的学生多三分之一。归根结底,这就是大学不想承认的事情。私立大学是盈利机构。如果你负担得起购买声望,那是你的选择。然而,对我们其他人来说,我们坚实的低层次大学就很好,谢谢。

- J) Wealthy universities talk up the benefits their name will give graduates: namely, strong alumni networks, star faculty, and a résumé boost. But you needn't attend an Ivy League school to reap those rewards. Ludacris and the former CEO of Bank of America Ken Lewis are alumni of my college, as well as VICE's first female editor-in-chief, Ellis Jones. Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school, and lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts. In fact, lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger, because fellow alumni recognize that you didn't necessarily have an easy path to follow. They might be more

willing to offer career help, because your less famous school denotes that, like them, you are also full of energy and perseverance.

富有的大学宣扬其名声将给毕业生带来的好处:即强大的校友网络、明星教师和简历加分。但你不必上常春藤盟校就能获得这些回报。Ludacris和美国银行前首席执行官Ken Lewis是我所在大学的校友,VICE的首位女性主编Ellis Jones也是。成功人士无论在哪里上学往往都会成功,低层次学校的校友网络可以和那些大牌学校一样强大。事实上,低层次学校的校友网络可以说更强大,因为校友们认识到你不一定走的是一条容易的道路。他们可能更愿意提供职业帮助,因为你那不太知名的学校表明,和他们一样,你也充满活力和毅力。

- K) The Washington Post reported on a recent study by Princeton economists, in which college graduates who applied to the most selective schools in the 12th grade were compared to those who applied to slightly less selective schools. They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.

《华盛顿邮报》报道了Princeton大学经济学家最近的一项研究,该研究将在12年级申请最具选择性学校的大学毕业生与申请选择性稍低学校的毕业生进行了比较。他们发现,潜力更大的学生成年后赚得更多,反之亦然,无论他们在哪里上学。

- L) Likewise, star faculty are not always found where you'd expect. Big name schools are not necessarily the best places for professors; plus, many professors split teaching time between multiple colleges and/or universities. This means, for instance, a CUNY student could reasonably expect to receive the same quality of instruction from a prestigious professor as they would if they were enrolled in the same class at NYU.

同样,明星教师并不总是出现在你预期的地方。大牌学校不一定是教授的最佳去处;此外,许多教授在多所学院和/或大学之间分配教学时间。这意味着,例如,CUNY的学生完全可以期望从一位著名教授那里获得与在NYU同一课堂上一样高质量的教学。

- M) It's possible that some hiring managers may be drawn to candidates with a particular educational résumé, but it's no guarantee. According to a 2012 survey described in The Atlantic, college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance of attributes in evaluating graduates for hire, beaten out by top factors like internships, employment during college, college major, volunteer experience, and extracurriculars.

一些招聘经理可能会被具有特定教育简历的候选人所吸引,但这并不能保证。根据《大西洋月刊》描述的2012年一项调查,在评估毕业生招聘时,大学声誉在相对重要性属性中排名最低,被诸如实习、大学期间就业、大学专业、志愿者经历和课外活动等首要因素击败。

- N) Maybe students who choose less prestigious universities are bound to succeed because they are determined to. I tend to think so. In any case, if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice. Today I'm debt-free, resourceful—and I understand that even the shiniest packaging can't predict what you'll find on the inside.

也许选择不那么著名大学的学生注定会成功,因为他们下定决心要成功。我倾向于这样认为。无论如何,如果我能重来一次,我仍然会做出同样的选择。今天我没有债务,足智多谋——而且我明白,即使是最闪亮的包装也无法预测你会在里面发现什么。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.

不太知名的院校也可以有成功的毕业生和强大的校友网络。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 普通学校也有成功校友与强校友网

【定位】 Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school, and lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts.

成功的人不管上哪所学校都会成功，而层次较低的学校也能拥有与名校一样强大的校友网络。

【改写】 Modest institutions can also have successful graduates ↔

Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school

Modest institutions ≈ lower-tier schools

strong alumni networks ↔ **alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts**
as strong as 名校 = strong alumni networks

【辨邻】 K K 段聚焦 students with more potential earned more as adults 这条关于个人潜力的结论，没有一句涉及 strong alumni networks，只对上 successful graduates 的一半，因此不是源头段。

students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school

37. The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.

作者在高中时挣的钱帮助支付了她大学的生活费和书费。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高中赚的钱付生活费和书本

【定位】 Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, supplemented by a small college fund my deceased grandfather left for me and a modest savings account my parents created when I was born.

生活费和书本是我高中时挣的钱支付的，再加上已故祖父留给我的一小笔大学基金以及父母在我出生时为我设立的一小笔储蓄账户。

【改写】 money the author made in high school ↔ **money earned during high school**

made ≈ earned

living expenses and books ↔ **Living costs and books**

living expenses ≈ Living costs

38. The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to attend.

当作者试图选择一所大学就读时,她开始意识到大学教育可能有多么昂贵。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 选校时才意识到大学多贵

【定位】 Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be.

在那之前, 我没有真正意识到教育能有多昂贵。

【改写】 came to see how costly college education could be ↔

I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be

came to see = 之前没意识到 转 开始意识到

when she was trying to choose a university to attend ↔

Over the next few months, I realized not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford the ones where I'd been accepted

选校情境的概括

【辨邻】 **I** I 段聚焦 average monthly loan payment of \$312 这类 已经毕业的人还贷 的事实, 没有任何 选校过程中意识到学费贵 的顿悟情境, 故不是本题源头。

students who earned their bachelor's in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312

39. A recent study found that a graduate's salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended.

最近一项研究发现,毕业生的薪水是由他们的潜力决定的,而不是由他们就读的大学决定的。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 最近一项研究+潜力决定收入

【定位】 They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.

他们发现潜力更大的学生成年后赚得更多, 反之亦然, 无论他们上的是哪所学校。

【改写】 A recent study ↔ **a recent study by Princeton economists**

a recent study 原样复现

a graduate's salary is determined by their potential ↔

students with more potential earned more as adults

earned more 名词化为 salary determined by

not the university they attended ↔ **no matter where they went to school**

让步状语 ↔ 否定并列

【辨邻】 M M 段的 2012 survey described in The Atlantic 给出的是 college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance of attributes in evaluating graduates for hire 这种 招聘官在评估时如何排序 的结果，而题干问的是 salary 是被什么决定，因变量不同，故排除。

According to a 2012 survey described in The Atlantic, college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance of attributes in evaluating graduates for hire

40. The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better.

作者记不清楚究竟是什么让某些顶尖大学显得好得多。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 记不清名校到底好在哪

【定位】 Looking back now, nine years later, I can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better.

如今九年后回望，我已经记不太清究竟是名校的什么让它们当初看起来好这么多。

【改写】 cannot recall for sure ↔ **can't remember exactly**

recall ≈ remember; for sure ≈ exactly

what made certain top universities appear a lot better ↔

what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better

appear ≈ seem; a lot better ≈ so much better

【辨邻】 A A 段强调当年 The right college, I thought, was one with prestige 这种 当时的笃信，与 现在记不清 的回望视角时间方向相反，故排除。

The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name

41. None of the author's job interviewers cared which college she went to.

作者的求职面试官中没有人会在意她上的是哪所大学。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 面试官从不问她上的哪所大学

【定位】 And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background.

然而，没有一个面试官问过我的教育背景。

【改写】 None of the author's job interviewers ↔ **not a single interviewer**

None ≈ not a single

cared which college she went to ↔ **asked me about my educational background**

从未问起 → 不在意

【辨邻】 M 段用 2012 survey described in The Atlantic 调查给出招聘官对学校声誉的平均排序，是 第三方统计视角；题干问的是 作者自己的面试官，叙述视角不同，故排除。

It's possible that some hiring managers may be drawn to candidates with a particular educational résumé, but it's no guarantee

42. The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university.

作者认为她选择一所不那么有名的大学是做了正确的事。

【答案】 N 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 回头看选不显赫的大学做对了

【定位】 In any case, if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice.

无论如何，如果让我再选一次，我还是会做同样的选择。

【改写】 did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university ↔

if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice

再选还是同样 = 当初选对了

less prestigious university ↔ students who choose less prestigious universities

原样复现

【辨邻】 E E 段的核心情感是 I loved my "lower-tier" university，属于 喜欢；它不包含 did the right thing 这种 回望评价 的视角，故不是源头段（Q44 才是给 E 的题）。

I loved my "lower-tier" university

F F 段强调 to be resourceful 这种学校带给她的成长体验，是 收获 而非 评价当年选择对错，故排除。

I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it

43. In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses.

为了被一所著名大学录取，作者参加了各种课外活动并参加了考试准备课程。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 考前培训+各种课外活动

【定位】 I diligently attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses. I juggled(尽力应付) cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team.

我勤勤恳恳地上 SAT、ACT 和 AP 备考课程。我尽力应付越野跑和田径训练时间表、校报工作以及教会的青年团和戏剧团。

【改写】 attended test preparation courses ↔

attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses

test preparation courses 原样复现

various extracurricular activities ↔

cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team

具体活动清单 → extracurricular activities 上位

In order to be admitted to a prestigious university ↔

everything in my life revolved around getting into the right college

目的状语 + 名校替换

44. The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive.

作者喜欢她的大学,虽然它不太有名但学费较便宜。

【答案】 E 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 喜欢这所不显赫但更便宜的学校

【定位】 While it may have been practical, it wasn't prestigious. But here's the thing: I loved my "lower-tier" university.

虽然它可能很实用,但并不显赫。然而事情是这样的:我爱我这所 低层次 的大学。

【改写】 liked her university ↔ **I loved my "lower-tier" university**

liked ≈ loved

not prestigious ↔ **it wasn't prestigious**

wasn't prestigious 原样复现

less expensive ↔

where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?

不背一辈子债 = 更便宜

【辨邻】 F 段 I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful 强调的是 学校教自力更生 这一价值,而题干约束是 不显赫但更便宜 的属性组合,重点对不上,故排除。

I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it

N 段 if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice 是 回望评价,不是直接喜欢这所学校 的当下情感表态,故排除 (它是 Q42 的源头)。

if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice

45. Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt.

大学不愿意承认如今的毕业生负债更重。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 大学不愿承认毕业生背更重的债

【定位】 Ultimately, that's the thing universities don't want to admit.

归根结底，这就是大学不愿承认的事情。

【改写】 Colleges are reluctant to admit ↔ **that's the thing universities don't want to admit**

Colleges ≈ universities; reluctant ≈ don't want

graduates today are in heavier debt ↔

students who earned their bachelor's in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312, which is one-third more than those who graduated in 2004

比 2004 多三分之一 = 债更重

【辨邻】 C 段 I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be 谈的是作者本人的顿悟，没有 大学不愿承认 这一态度指纹，故排除。

Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 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 作者高三时的生活完全围绕考进名校：参加 SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses、应付 cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team，连约会都很少。她认定的好大学是 one with prestige, one with a name，不必非藤校但要 top school。

信息指纹 应试备考+课外活动堆叠

B 九年后回望，作者已经 can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better，并自问究竟是 a curriculum that appeared more rigorous 还是 an alumni network that I hoped would open doors down the line；段末引用 Marybeth Gasman 教授对名校认知度的辩证看法。

信息指纹 回忆不清+教授引语

C 作者承认自己当初对名校信仰 naive, not to mention a bit snobby, 在参观 NYU 时第一次知道学费之贵——room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year, 随后才意识到 not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford the ones where I'd been accepted, 连州外学费都吃不消。

信息指纹 NYU 学费冲击+顿悟学费贵

D 在 GSU 截止前一刻申请——at 11 pm on the night of Georgia State University's (GSU) midnight deadline, I applied online; 学校排名一般 (Rated No. 466 overall on Forbes' Lists Top Colleges), 但有 walk-on spot 和不错的城市校园作为安慰奖。

信息指纹 GSU 申请+排名数字

E 作者爱上自己这所 lower-tier 大学: 实用但不显赫; 段尾抛出全篇核心反问——where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?, 把低层次大学定位为 the ticket to escaping the rat race.

信息指纹 爱上低层次大学+无终身负债

F 因为学校不 come prepackaged, 学生只能 figuring out city life 自食其力; 作者爱这所大学是因为它教会大家 to be resourceful, 可以按自己的意愿塑造大学经历。

信息指纹 不被打包+自力更生

G 学费由 a lottery-funded scholarship called HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally) 覆盖; Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, 外加祖父留下的小额基金和父母为她设的储蓄。

信息指纹 HOPE 奖学金+高中打工钱付生活费

H 回应 name recognition 的问题: 作者作为记者与 NYU, Columbia, and Northeastern graduates 抢工作, 但 not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background; 几乎所有面试都靠人脉与 pure determination.

信息指纹 面试官从不问学历

I 援引 The Boston Globe 数据：2012 届本科生月均还贷 \$312，比 2004 届多三分之一；这正是 that's the thing universities don't want to admit——私立大学是 money-making institutions，付得起就买名气，普通人靠 hearty lower-tiered universities 也很好。

信息指纹 波士顿环球报贷款数据+大学不愿承认

J 名校声称的好处（强校友网、明星教授、简历加分）不必上藤校才有；作者列出本校知名校友 Ludacris and the former CEO of Bank of America Ken Lewis、VICE's first female editor-in-chief, Ellis Jones；并论证 lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger。

信息指纹 低层次校友网更强+具体名人校友

K 援引 The Washington Post 报道的 Princeton economists 研究：12 年级时申请最顶尖学校的与略次一档的相比，students with more potential earned more as adults，反之亦然，no matter where they went to school。

信息指纹 普林斯顿经济学家研究+潜力决定收入

L 明星教授不一定在你以为的学校；很多教授在多校间分配教学时间，比如 CUNY 学生上同一门课时可以期待和 NYU 学生 receive the same quality of instruction from a prestigious professor。

信息指纹 明星教授跨校授课

M 招聘经理或许会被名校简历吸引，但并不保证；据 2012 survey described in The Atlantic，评估毕业生录用时 college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance，被 internships, employment during college, college major, volunteer experience, and extracurriculars 等顶部因素打败。

信息指纹 招聘排名：学校声誉垫底

N 结尾收束：选不显赫大学的学生注定成功也许是因为他们决心如此；作者表示 if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice，今天她 debt-free, resourceful，明白 even the shiniest packaging can't predict what you'll find on the inside。

信息指纹 无悔再选一次+无债轻装

17 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。

The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name.

A段，第5句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，插入语的使用也是典型的书面语特征。表语的并列形式在正式文体中也时有出现，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

"I do think there are advantages to schools with more recognition," notes Marybeth Gasman, a professor of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania.

B段，第5句

倒装引述句、宾语从句嵌套、存在句结构都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其引述学者观点的表达在学术类文章中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句型上，典型性很强。

In reflection, my firm belief in the power of the brand was naive, not to mention a bit snobby.

C段，第1句

本句可练习较长主语的划分(含介词短语作定语)、句首状语的识别、系表结构的判定以及补充成分"not to mention"的理解。主语内部有两层介词短语嵌套(in the power、of the brand),适合训练定语的识别。成分种类中等丰富,有一定练习价值,但缺少宾语、宾补等其他核心成分,覆盖面有限。

(NYU is consistently ranked one of the country's most expensive schools, with room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year.)

C段，第5句

被动语态加宾语补足语的结构在学术和新闻语境中高频出现，如 "be considered/regarded/ranked + 补足语"。本句是该句式的典型代表，掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达。

Still, the track coach had offered me a walk-on spot, and I actually found the urban Atlanta campus a decent consolation prize after New York City.

D段，第3句

本句覆盖了双宾语结构（间接宾语和直接宾语）、宾语加宾语补足语结构、时间状语等多种成分，且两个主句的成分划分方式不同，能够提供较为丰富的成分识别练习，有一定训练价值。

After all, where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?

E段，第6句

特殊疑问句配合情态动词倒装是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，反问语气用于论证也是典型写作手法，介词短语并列修饰在真题中反复出现，学习后可直接迁移到大量类似句子

What I'm saying is, I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it.

F段，第2句

本句覆盖了主语从句、表语从句、原因状语从句、宾语从句等多种从句类型，涉及主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等多种核心成分，还包含双宾语结构和并列结构。句中 "what" 既作引导词又在从句内充当成分，是易错点；原因状语从句的并列分句需要准确划分，也是常见难点。作为划分练习句，能够训练多种从句识别和成分定位能力。

And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background.

H段，第4句

主谓宾加状语的简单句结构在四六级和考研真题中十分常见，现在完成时搭配否定修饰也是典型考点。虽然整体句式简洁，但 "not a single" 引导的完全否定、"ever" 与现在完成时的搭配、介词短语作状语等用法均为高频考查点，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值。

Ultimately, that's the thing universities don't want to admit.

I段，第2句

主系表结构搭配省略关系代词的限制性定语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式。这种结构在说明性和议论性文本中大量出现，掌握后可迁移性强。

Wealthy universities talk up the benefits their name will give graduates: namely, strong alumni networks, star faculty, and a résumé boost.

J段，第1句

“主句加名词后的限定修饰，再接冒号列举”是阅读里很常见的说明型句式。掌握这种读法后，迁移到很多新闻评论和学术说明句都很有帮助。

Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school, and lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts.

J段，第4句

全句涉及主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、让步状语等多种成分，且第二个主句的宾语带有较长的后置定语，可以练习定语的识别。让步状语从句的引导词“no matter where”也是一个值得练习的结构。成分较为丰富，适合作为基础训练材料。

In fact, lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger, because fellow alumni recognize that you didn't necessarily have an easy path to follow.

J段，第5句

主句加原因状语从句的结构在考试中非常常见，because引导原因从句、that引导宾语从句都是高频句式。宾语从句嵌套在状语从句内部的两层嵌套模式也是典型的复杂句结构，掌握后可大量复用到其他真题句式中。

They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.

K段，第2句

并列句加宾语从句、让步状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于典型的学术陈述句式。主句陈述发现、从句补充条件的模式可大量复用。结构代表性较强，掌握后迁移价值高。

Likewise, star faculty are not always found where you'd expect.

L段，第1句

主句为被动语态加状语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式；not always这类部分否定结构和where引导的地点状语从句都是典型考点，结构代表性强，掌握后可广泛复用。

Big name schools are not necessarily the best places for professors; plus, many professors split teaching time between multiple colleges and/or universities.

L段, 第2句

句子覆盖主系表和主谓宾两种基本句型,包含主语、系动词、表语、谓语、宾语、地点状语等常见成分,成分种类较丰富。第一句的否定表语结构(not necessarily)和第二句的介词短语状语可供练习,但整体缺少易混淆的定语从句、宾语从句等高频考点,训练价值中等。

This means, for instance, a CUNY student could reasonably expect to receive the same quality of instruction from a prestigious professor as they would if they were enrolled in the same class at NYU.

L段, 第3句

本句成分丰富且含多个易错点:主句的宾语是省略引导词的从句,宾语从句内部有不定式作宾语、副词作状语、比较从句作状语;比较从句中有谓语省略需要补全;条件从句有被动语态和地点状语。涵盖了从句识别、不定式、省略、比较结构、被动语态等多个考点,作为划分成分的练习句价值很高。

In any case, if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice.

N段, 第3句

本句是典型的虚拟条件句结构(if从句+主句),在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。掌握这种"if+情态动词过去式,主句+would"的搭配模式,可以直接迁移到大量类似句式,代表性和复用性都很高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 132 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。

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇9次·真题82句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇7次·真题264句

alumnus C1

n. 男校友

本篇7次·真题 10 句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本篇6次·真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次·真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇5次·真题 273 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇5次·真题 112 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇5次·真题 53 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇5次·真题 46 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次·真题 205 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇3次·真题 64 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇3次·真题 63 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇3次·真题 52 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇3次·真题 48 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇3次·真题 30 句

admit B1

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇3次·真题 22 句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇3次·真题 14 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

recognition B2

n. 认可

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇2次·真题 19 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇2次·真题 17 句

tuition B2

n. 学费

本篇2次·真题 14 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

selective B2

adj. 有选择性的

本篇2次·真题 11 句

interviewer B1

n. 面试官

本篇2次·真题 10 句

decent B2

adj. 得体的, 像样的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

extracurricular B2

adj. 课外的;课程以外的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

prestige C1

n. 威望

本篇2次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 128 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次·真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 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

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

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

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 41 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

loan B1

n. 贷款

本篇1次·真题 37 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

firm B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

supplement B2

n. 补充物

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

economist B2

n. 经济学家

本篇1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

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

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 24 句

attribute B2

n. 属性

本篇1次·真题 23 句

champion B1

n. 冠军

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 22 句

packaging B1

n. 包装, 包装材料

本篇1次·真题 22 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

slightly B1

adv. 稍微, 略微, 轻微地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

lifetime B1

n. 一生, 终生

本篇1次·真题 16 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次·真题 16 句

competitor B1

n. 竞争者

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

youth A2

n. 青年时期

本篇1次·真题 15 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 14 句

determined B1

adj. 坚决的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

glamorous B2

adj. 有魅力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

monthly A2

adj. 每月的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

bound B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次·真题 9 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本篇1次·真题 9 句

junior B1

adj. 级别较低的;资历较浅的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

rigorous C1

adj. 严格的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

arguably C1

adv. 可以说, 可论证地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

deceased C1

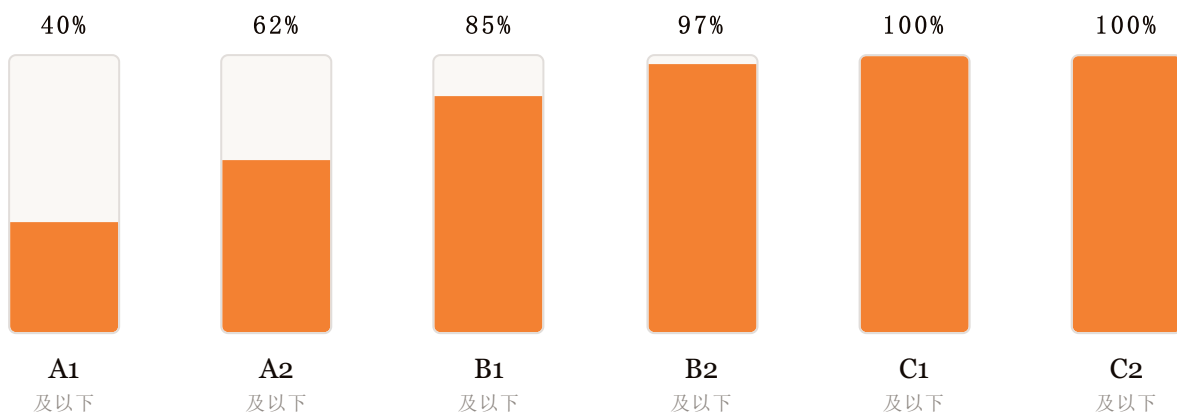
adj. 已故的, 去世的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 412 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **412** 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 11 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 412 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

412

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018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 →

2018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2018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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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(2018-06) • 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 Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago?

从经济角度来说,我们现在比十年前过得更好吗?比二十年前呢?

P2 In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income.

在对这个问题寻求证据的渴望中,评论员们抓住了人口普查局最近发布的报告,该报告发现2015年平均家庭收入增长了5.2%。不幸的是,这一结论过分依赖了一个有用但有缺陷且不完整的统计数据。人口普查局的衡量标准存在的较为显著的问题包括:1)它排除了税收、转移支付以及雇主提供的医疗保险等补偿;2)它基于调查而非数据。即使精确衡量,收入数据也排除了经济福祉的重要决定因素,例如获得该收入所需的工作时间。

P3 While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth

in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

在思考这个问题时,我们偶然发现了Charles Jones和Peter Klenow最近发表的一篇文章,该文章提出了一种有趣的经济福利新衡量标准。虽然绝非完美,但它比平均收入要全面得多,不仅考虑了人均消费的增长,还考虑了工作时间、预期寿命和不平等的变化。此外,它可以用于评估各国之间以及不同时期的经济表现。

P4 The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005.

Jones-Klenow方法可以通过一个跨国例子来说明。假设我们想比较2005年美国 and 法国公民的经济福利。

P5 In 2005, as the authors observe: real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

正如作者所观察到的,2005年法国的人均实际消费仅为美国的60%,这使得美国人平均而言在经济上似乎比法国人富裕得多。然而,这种比较忽略了其他相关因素:闲暇时间、预期寿命和经济不平等。法国人休假时间更长,退休更早,因此通常工作时间更少;他们享有更高的预期寿命,这大概反映了在医疗保健、饮食、生活方式等方面的优势;而且那里的收入和消费分配比美国更加平等。由于这些差异,将法国的消费与美国的消费相比较夸大了经济福利方面的差距。

P6 Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%.

类似的计算可以用来比较美国和其他国家。例如,这种计算将英国的经济福利水平定为美国水平的97%,但估计墨西哥的福利水平为22%。

P7 The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

Jones-Klenow衡量标准还可以评估一个经济体随时间推移的表现。根据这一衡量标准,截至21世纪初至中期,美国拥有所有大国中最高的经济福利。自2007年以来,美国的经济福利持续改善。然而,改善的速度已明显放缓。

P8 Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-life changes could be incorporated—for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and declines in crime rates.

从方法论上讲,Jones-Klenow研究的启示是经济福利是多维度的。他们的方法足够灵活,原则上可以纳入其他重要的生活质量变化,例如污染物总排放量的减少和犯罪率的下降。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?

- A) It is based on questionable statistics.
- B) It reflects the economic changes.
- C) It evidences the improved welfare.
- D) It provides much food for thought.

作者如何看待人口普查局2015年的报告？

- A) 它基于有问题的统计数据。 B) 它反映了经济变化。 C) 它证明了福利的改善。
D) 它提供了很多值得深思的内容。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau? 明确指向一个具体对象(2015 年报告)，答案落在该对象出现处一两句之内，属于带态度色彩的细节题，而非主旨。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau? 是标准 wh- 疑问句，think of = 「对.....怎么看」，of 后接评价对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data.

遗憾的是，那个结论过分倚重了一种虽有用、但有缺陷且不完整的统计数据。人口普查局这项统计的主要问题是：1) 它不包含税收、转移支付以及雇主提供的健康保险等补偿；2) 它基于的是调查而非数据。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

flawed and incomplete, statistic ↔ **questionable statistics**

it is based on surveys rather than data ↔ **questionable statistics**

预判「数据/统计有缺陷」与 questionable statistics 是同一极性的同义改写，A 即正确项。

B) 与原文相反

选项称报告 reflects the economic changes，把作者的否定评价说成了中性甚至肯定的事实陈述，与 flawed and incomplete 极性相反。

C) 与原文相反

evidences the improved welfare 是 average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015 这一表象给人的直观结论，但作者随即用 Unfortunately 否定了这个结论。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何句子表明该报告 provides much food for thought (给人很多启迪/可思考之处)；作者只指出它有缺陷，并未夸其引人深思。

47. What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
- B) It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
- C) It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
- D) It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.

作者如何评价**Jones-Klenow**方法？

- A) 它被广泛用于比较各国的经济增长。 B) 它彻底改变了衡量普通民众生活水平的方式。
- C) 它关注人们的消费而非平均收入。 D) 它是衡量人们经济福祉的更全面的指标。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method? 问的是「关于这个方法作者说了什么」，对象单一、答案在介绍该方法的段落中，属细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method? 与上一题同构，say about = 「就.....谈了什么」，结构简单，无陷阱。

【定位】 While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality.

这一方法虽远非完美，但比平均收入要全面得多——它不仅考虑人均消费的增长，还考虑工作时间、预期寿命和不平等程度的变化。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文仅说该方法 can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time (可被用来评估)，并未说它 is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries (已被广泛使用)。从「可被使用」推到「已被广泛使用」是六级阅读典型的过度推断。

B) **无中生有**

原文只说它比平均收入更全面，没有任何句子表明它 revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood (彻底变革了衡量方式)。revolutionizes 是极强的褒义动词，原文不存在如此强度的评价。

C) **以偏概全**

原文确实提到该方法考虑 growth in consumption per person，但只是若干维度之一，并未称该方法 focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income——把多维方法窄化为「只看消费、不看收入」，是典型以偏概全。

D) **✓ 正确**

considerably more comprehensive than average income ↔

a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being

预判结果 = 更全面的衡量方法，选项 a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being 几乎逐词复现预判，D 即正确项。

48. What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person?
- A) It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
 - B) It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
 - C) It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
 - D) It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.

Jones和Klenow如何看待法国与美国在人均实际消费方面的比较？

- A) 它反映了两国经济之间现有的巨大差距。 B) 它忽视了许多重要的民众福利指标。
- C) 它掩盖了个体公民之间的差异。 D) 它未能将两国在自然资源方面的差异计入。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison ... 指向 Jones 和 Klenow 对某次具体对比的看法，对象具体、范围窄，属细节题。

【拆句】 What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person? 主干是 think of the comparison, between France and the U.S. 修饰 comparison, in terms of real consumption per person 进一步限定比较维度。in terms of = 「就.....而言」是六级高频短语，须认得。

【定位】 However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. ... Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

然而，那种比较忽略了其他相关因素：闲暇时间、预期寿命和经济不平等。.....由于这些差异，仅拿法国和美国的消费做比较，会夸大两国在经济福祉方面的差距。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文恰恰说仅看消费的对比 overstates the gap (夸大差距), 而非 reflected the existing big gap (如实反映了大差距)。

B) ✓ 正确

that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality

↔ neglected many important indicators of people's welfare

overstates the gap in economic welfare ↔

neglected many important indicators of people's welfare

预判与选项 neglected many important indicators of people's welfare 完全同向, B 即正确项。

C) 偷换概念

原文谈的是 between countries (法美两国) 的差距被夸大, 选项 covered up the differences between individual citizens 把比较对象偷换成 individual citizens (个体公民), 属偷换概念。

D) 无中生有

原文列举的被忽视因素是 leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality, 并没有提到 difference in natural resources (自然资源差异) ——选项虚构了一个原文不存在的维度。

49. What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?

- A) It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
- B) It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
- C) It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
- D) It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.

Jones-Klenow方法的一个优势是什么?

- A) 它能准确指出一个国家当前的经济问题。
- B) 它能帮助提高人们对自身经济福祉的认识。
- C) 它能诊断一个国家经济改善步伐放缓的原因。
- D) 它能比较一个国家不同时期之间的经济状况。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method? 问的是该方法的一个具体优点, 对象单一, 属细节题。

【拆句】 What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method? 简单 wh- 疑问句, 无嵌套。注意 an advantage 用不定冠词, 暗示「优点不止一个, 你找其中一个能匹配选项的即可」。

【定位】 The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time.

Jones-Klenow 这种衡量方法还能评估一个经济体在不同时期的表现。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

原文只说能 assess an economy's performance, 并未说能 accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems (精确指出当前问题)。从「评估表现」到「精确诊断当前问题」是几步跳跃。

B) **无中生有**

原文未提及该方法 raise people's awareness of their economic well-being (提高人们对自身福祉的认识) ——这是选项凭空添加的功能。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 the pace of improvement has slowed markedly (改善速度明显放缓) 是该方法的一项观察结果, 并非「该方法能诊断减速原因」。选项 diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace 把「发现现象」偷换为「诊断原因」。

D) **✓ 正确**

assess an economy's performance over time ↔

compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time

both across countries and over time ↔ **between different periods of time**

预判「能评估跨时间表现」即选项 compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time 的等值改写, D 即正确项。

50. What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?

- A) It is much better than that of their European counterparts.
- B) It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
- C) It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
- D) It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

从文章中我们可以推断出关于美国民众经济福祉的什么信息?

- A) 它比欧洲同行的状况好得多。 B) 自本世纪初以来它一直在下降。
- C) 它的改善程度不如人口普查局报告的那样大。 D) 自2000年代中期以来它未被准确评估和报告。

【答案】 **C** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being? 中的 infer 是推断题的硬标志, 答案需在原文句意上做一步推演。

【拆句】 What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?
主干 What can we infer, about American people's economic well-being 修饰 infer 的对象。注意 infer from the passage = 从文中可以推断出, 是推断题的高频固定表达。

【定位】 Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

自 2007 年以来, 美国的经济福祉持续改善。然而, 改善的速度明显放缓。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文确实拿美国与法国比较人均消费 real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., 但作者随即点明这种比较 overstates the gap, 并未支持「美国福祉远好于欧洲国家」。把比较对象由「人均消费」张冠李戴到「整体福祉」是典型陷阱。

B) **与原文相反**

原文明确说 Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve, 福祉一直在改善, 仅是速度放缓; 选项 on the decline ever since the turn of the century (自世纪之交以来一直下滑) 与原文方向完全相反, 且时间起点 the turn of the century 也比原文 Since 2007 早出几年。

C) **✓ 正确**

the pace of improvement has slowed markedly ↔

has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau

Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic.

↔ **reported by the Census Bureau**

P2 表明人口普查局的乐观报告基于有缺陷的统计, P7 又指出实际改善速度明显放缓——两端相减即得「实际不如所报告的乐观」, 与 has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau 完全同向。

D) **无中生有**

原文没有任何句子表明美国经济福祉 has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s (自 2000 年代中期以来未被准确评估和报告) ——本文只批评了 2015 年的人口普查局报告, 从未给出「自中前期以来一直未被准确评估」这种宽幅断言。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare.

第3段，第1句

本句结构为 "主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 的组合,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;主句带有过去分词作前置定语、介词短语作后置定语,非限制性定语从句补充先行词信息,这些都是典型的书面语特征;掌握此类结构对理解学术文章和长难句有较强的迁移性

Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

第3段，第3句

"情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式目的状语" 的组合在四六级与考研阅读中高频出现，尤其常见于说明文与议论文；掌握本句结构后可迁移至大量类似表达，具有较强代表性。

What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U. S. in terms of real consumption per person?

第48题题干

本句是典型的特殊疑问句结构,且 "What do you think of..." 句型在四六级和考研阅读理解中非常常见,尤其是在议论文和学术文章的提问部分。学生掌握这种句型后可以迁移到大量类似表达,实用性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 88 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。

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇18次 · 真题 167 句

welfare

B2

n. 福利

本篇9次 · 真题 23 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇7次·真题 100 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇6次·真题 94 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇6次·真题 56 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇4次·真题 112 句

census B2

n. 人口普查

本篇4次·真题 16 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇3次·真题 71 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇3次·真题 53 句

assess B2

v. 评估

本篇3次·真题 30 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇3次·真题 14 句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇3次·真题 10 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇2次·真题 181 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题 126 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 104 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题 102 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇2次·真题 98 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 88 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次·真题 87 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次·真题 54 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 50 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇2次·真题 41 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇2次·真题 36 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇2次·真题 25 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次·真题 25 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 23 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇2次·真题 15 句

comprehensive B2

adj. 全面的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

economically B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇2次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本篇2次·真题 11 句

calculation B2

n. 计算

本篇2次·真题 8 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

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

rate

A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 97 句

publish

B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

diet

A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 82 句

recently

A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

current

B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 63 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

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇1次·真题 50 句

observe B2

v. 观察; 注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

relevant B2

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

ordinary B1

adj. 普通的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次·真题 17 句

transfer B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 17 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇1次·真题 16 句

neglect B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

flexible B2

adj. 灵活的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 12 句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

compensation B2

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 11 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

livelihood B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

pollutant

B2

n. 污染物

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably

B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

diagnose

B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

distribute

B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

overstate

C1

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

revolutionize

C1

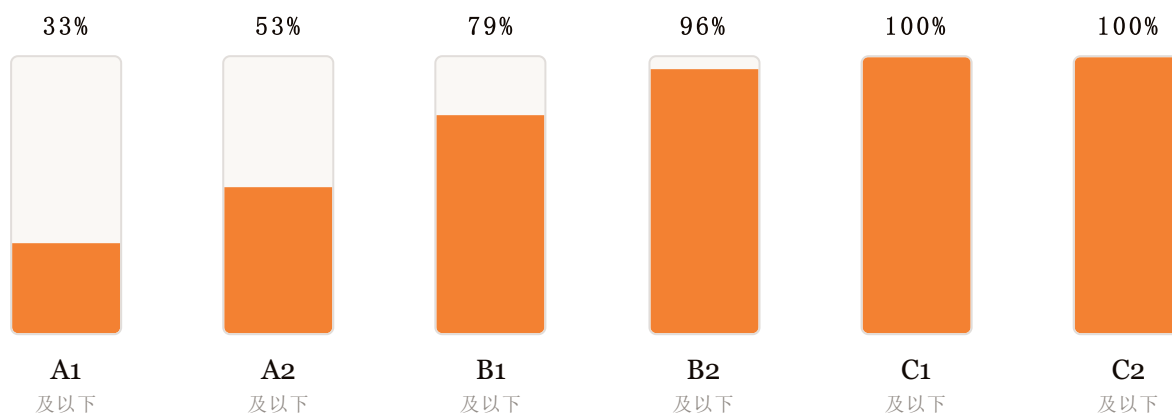
v. 彻底改变

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 215 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 8 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 215 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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 →

2018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 • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2018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(2018-06) • 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 If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

如果你曾以“如果我是你.....”开头说过一句话，或者发现自己对同事为某个决定感到痛苦而挠头不解——而答案其实显而易见——这背后是有科学原因的。我们自己的决策能力会在一天中逐渐消耗，导致犹豫不决或做出糟糕的选择，但为他人做选择是一项令人愉快的任务，不会遇到同样的陷阱。

P2 The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

问题在于“决策疲劳”，这是一种心理现象，在经过一整天的决策之后，它会对你的选择质量造成损害，领先心理学家Evan Polman说。

P3 Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

例如，已经工作数小时的医生更有可能在不明智的情况下给患者开抗生素处方。Polman说：“大概是因为开处方并认为患者病例已结束比进一步调查更简单容易。”

P4 But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

但当你为他人做决定时,决策疲劳就会消失。当人们把自己想象成顾问,并把自己的选择想象成属于别人时,他们会感到不那么疲倦,也较少依赖决策捷径来做出这些选择。他说:"通过扮演顾问而非决策者的角色,人们不会遭受决策疲劳的后果。"就好像为别人做选择有一种有趣和解放的感觉。"

P5 Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process; it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. "When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo(现状)," he says. "But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome."

从他人那里获得意见不仅提供了新的视角和思维过程,它通常还包括更冒险的选择。虽然这听起来不太理想,但可能相当不错,Polman说。他说:"当人们经历决策疲劳时——当他们厌倦了做选择时——他们倾向于选择维持现状。""但现状可能存在问题,因为行动方针的改变有时很重要,并能带来积极的结果。"

P6 In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says, "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin(懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

为了实现成功的结果或回报,某种程度的风险几乎总是必不可少的。他说:"容易受决策疲劳影响的人可能会选择什么都不做而不是做点什么。""这并不是说风险总是好的,但它与采取行动有关,而决策疲劳无疑会导致不作为,以及决策者可能的懊恼,他本来可能更倾向于新的方针,但不幸地受到了阻碍。"

P7 Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.

Polman告诫说,仅仅因为你能为他人做出好的选择,并不意味着你会为自己做同样的选择。他说:"研究发现,女性为他人谈判的薪资高于为自己谈判的薪资。"他补充说,人们会在决策角色之间转换。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author say about people making decisions?

- A) They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.
- B) They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.
- C) They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
- D) They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.

作者关于人们做决策说了什么?

- A) 他们可能会因为为自己做太多决策而感到筋疲力尽。
- B) 他们在为他人做决策时比为自己做决策时更加谨慎。
- C) 他们倾向于以自己认为对自己有利的方式做决策。
- D) 他们在决策能力上表现出相当大的差异。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author say about people making decisions? 直接问作者就"做决定的人"说了哪一项内容,是要原文有出处的陈述题,不是 imply/infer,所以判为细节题。

【拆句】 What does the author say about people making decisions? 是一个标准的 "What does X say about Y" 句型,主干是 "the author say", about 短语限定话题为 "people making decisions";其中 making decisions 是 people 的现在分词后置定语,等于 "people who make decisions",无陷阱。

【定位】 Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

我们自己做决定的能力会在一天当中逐渐被耗尽,导致犹豫不决或选择不当;但替别人做选择却是件愉悦的差事,不会陷入同样的困境。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day ↔

They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves

over the course of the day ↔ **by making too many decisions for themselves**

预判"决策能力被耗尽",四个选项里只有 exhausted by making too many decisions 同时命中"耗尽"和"反复做决定"两个要点,直接锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文说替别人做决定 "enjoyable"/"doesn't suffer the same pitfalls",并未说替别人做决定更谨慎;反过来,P5 还说替别人做决定常包含 riskier choices,与 more cautious in making decisions for others 完全相反。

C) 无中生有

选项 make decisions the way they think advantageous to them 谈"按自认有利的方式做决定",文中既未讨论"自利动机",也未把决策方式描述为"自认对自己有利";P3 讲医生开抗生素只是"图省事",而非"对自己有利"。

D) 无中生有

原文 P1 强调的是 "自己 vs 替别人" 两种角色的差异,不是"人与人之间能力差异";选项 show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities 把人际差异塞了进来,文中无对应。

52. What does the example about the physicians illustrate?

- A) Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.
- B) Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health.
- C) Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.
- D) Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.

关于医生的例子说明了什么?

- A) 患者在一天快结束时很少得到应有的护理。 B) 开抗生素处方可能对患者的健康有害。

c) 决策疲劳可能会阻碍人们做出明智的决策。 d) 医生特别容易受到决策疲劳的影响。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the example about the physicians illustrate? 直接问 example ... illustrate(说明)什么,典型例证目的题问法。

【拆句】 What does the example about the physicians illustrate? 主干 "What does the example illustrate", about the physicians 是后置介词短语修饰 example,指明是哪一个例子;句式平实,无陷阱。

【定位】 Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

比如说,已经连续工作好几个小时的医生,在不合理的情况下也更倾向于给患者开抗生素。Polman 解释道:"大概是因为开一张处方、把病例当作结案处理,比进一步检查要简单省事得多。"

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

原文 Physicians who have been on the job for several hours 只说"工作几个小时后"的医生"会受影响,并没有说所有 patients 都"在 day end 时得不到 due care";选项 Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day 把例子里医生的一种不当行为扩大成"病人普遍得不到照顾"。

B) 答非所问

原文确实提到抗生素被不合理开出,但例子要论证的不是"抗生素有害";Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health 把焦点放在医学结论上,与 Q52 "the example illustrate(说明什么)" 的设问方向无关。

C) ✓ 正确

are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so ↔

Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions

decision fatigue ↔ **Decision fatigue**

simple and easy ... rather than investigate further ↔ **prevent people making wise decisions**

预判"决策疲劳让人放弃理性选择",Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions 是唯一在术语层(decision fatigue)和评价层(wise/unwise)同时对上的选项。

D) 以偏概全

例子里医生只是体现"决策疲劳"的一个普遍现象,不是说医生"特别"易受决策疲劳;Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue 中 especially 把医生群体单独拎出来,原文无此区别对待。

53. When do people feel less decision fatigue?

- A) When they take decision shortcuts.
- B) When they help others to make decisions.
- C) When they have major decisions to make.
- D) When they have advisers to turn to.

人们什么时候感到决策疲劳较少?

- A) 当他们采取决策捷径时。
- B) 当他们帮助他人做决策时。
- C) 当他们有重大决策要做时。
- D) 当他们有顾问可以求助时。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 When do people feel less decision fatigue? 问的是一个具体条件,原文必有明确出处,不需推断,判为细节题。

【拆句】 When do people feel less decision fatigue? 是 When 引导的特殊疑问句,主干 "people feel ... fatigue", feel 后接形容词比较级 less 修饰 decision fatigue; less 是定量比较词,关注"变少了多少/在哪种条件下变少",无陷阱。

【定位】 But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else.
但是,当你在替别人做决定时,决策疲劳就消失了。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

原文 they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts 明确说替别人做决定时"少用决策捷径",而选项 When they take decision shortcuts 说"用捷径时疲劳减轻",方向完全相反。

B) ✓ 正确

when you are making the decision for someone else ↔

When they help others to make decisions

By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue

↔ **When they help others to make decisions**

预判"替别人做决定时",四个选项里只有 When they help others to make decisions 把"替别人/帮别人"这一条件原样保留下来,直接锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

When they have major decisions to make 谈"做重大决定时"疲劳减轻,但原文从未把"决定的重要程度(major)"和疲劳挂钩;主轴是"为自己还是为别人",与重要性无关。

D) 张冠李戴

When they have advisers to turn to 谈"有顾问可求助时"疲劳减轻,但原文里 advisor 是说"自己扮演顾问角色"(taking upon the role of adviser),而不是"有顾问可找"——主语对象被偷换。

54. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?

- A) They turn to physicians for advice.
- B) They tend to make risky decisions.
- C) They adopt a totally new perspective.
- D) They refrain from trying anything new.

当决策疲劳出现时,人们可能会做什么?

- A) 他们向医生寻求建议。 B) 他们倾向于做出冒险的决策。 C) 他们采用全新的视角。
D) 他们避免尝试任何新事物。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in? 在问"做什么",对应原文具体陈述,无 infer/imply 信号,判为细节题。

【拆句】 What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in? 主干 "What are people likely to do",when 引导时间状语从句限定条件;sets in 是不及物动词短语,意为"(疲劳等)开始出现/到来",考生若把 sets in 误解为 "建立/设定" 会偏题。

【定位】 When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo, but the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome.

当人们遭遇决策疲劳——也就是厌烦了做选择时——他们倾向于维持现状,但维持现状可能成问题,因为改变行动路线有时候很重要、能带来好结果。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文 P3 出现 physicians 只是举例说明决策疲劳后果,并未说人疲劳了"会去找医生求助";They turn to physicians for advice 把例子中的角色拉出来当成行为对象,文中无据。

B) 与原文相反

原文 they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo 说疲劳时倾向维持现状(保守),riskier choices 是"替别人决定"时才会的;选项 They tend to make risky decisions 把方向反过来,直接搞反。

C) 无中生有

They adopt a totally new perspective 谈"采纳全新视角",原文里 fresh perspective 是"听别人意见"带来的好处(offers a fresh perspective),不是疲劳后的行为;选项把好处当成行为粘到错条件上。

D) ✓ 正确

they have a tendency to choose to go with the status quo ↔

They refrain from trying anything new

decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction ↔ **They refrain from trying anything new**

预判"倾向不动/维持现状",They refrain from trying anything new 用 refrain from 表达"克制不做",再加 anything new 强化"不做新事",与 status quo + inaction 完美对应,锁定 D。

55. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?

- A) It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
- B) It is likely to entail serious consequences.
- C) It will enable people to be more creative.
- D) It will more often than not end in regret.

这篇文章关于在决策中承担一些风险说了什么?

- A) 这对于达到期望的目标至关重要。
- B) 这可能会带来严重的后果。
- C) 这将使人们更有创造力。
- D) 这往往会以后悔告终。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making? 用 "the passage say about" 问明确陈述,原文有直接出处,判为细节题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making? 主干 "What does the passage say",about 介词短语带出宾语 taking some risk;in decision making 是后置介词短语进一步限定 risk 发生的场景,层次清楚、无陷阱。

【定位】 In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential.

为了取得成功的结果或回报,某种程度的冒险几乎总是必不可少的。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential

↔ **It is vital for one to reach the goal desired**

some level of risk ↔ **It**

预判"冒险对成功必需", It is vital for one to reach the goal desired 用

vital(=essential)+ reach the goal desired(=achieve outcome/reward)双重命中,锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

原文是正面肯定冒险的价值,选项 It is likely to entail serious consequences 却说冒险"很可能带来严重后果",方向相反;原文 That's not to say that risk is always good 虽提醒不是冒险都好,但远不到"严重后果"这个负面定性。

C) 无中生有

It will enable people to be more creative 谈"冒险让人更有创造力",但原文从未把 risk 与 creativity/creative 挂钩,文中讲的是 risk→outcome/reward,不是 risk→creativity。

D) 与原文相反

原文 the possible chagrin of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered 是说"不冒险/不作为"的人会懊恼;选项 It will more often than not end in regret 却说"冒险"会以后悔收场,方向完全颠倒。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it.

第1段, 第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个值得练习的点: 主句的 "there be" 存在句结构、条件从句的并列谓语(共用主语和助动词)、"find + 宾语 + 现在分词" 的复合宾语结构、多个介词短语作状语或定语、嵌套的时间状语从句。这些结构在考试中常见且容易混淆(如并列谓语与独立分句的区分、复合宾语中宾语补足语的识别、嵌套从句的归属判断), 作为成分划分练习句能覆盖多个易错点, 训练价值较高。

"Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

第3段，第2句

引语 + says 结构、it's because 引导原因的表语从句、形式主语 it + 不定式、consider + 宾语 + 宾补等都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，典型性较高，掌握后可在大量真题中复用。

"It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

第4段，第4句

"It is + 表语从句" 和 "as if" 引导的类比表达在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是典型的书面表达句式；"there be" 结构也是基础常考点，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子中，具有较高的典型性。

While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman.

第5段，第2句

"While" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的转折表达句式，体现逻辑对比。插入语引述来源也是学术文本的典型特征。该结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他让步转折句

"People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says, "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible chagrin(懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

第6段，第2句

该句是练习识别“插入式”主句、长定语从句、以及复杂连词引导的逻辑关系的极佳素材，涵盖了几乎所有核心语法点。

Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions.

第7段，第1句

从句作主语和从句作宾语这两个易错点集中出现,省略引导词的宾语从句、Just because引导的状语从句充当主语都是高频考点,成分种类覆盖主谓宾状,练习价值高

They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.

第51题，C

"the way" 引导方式状语从句是考试中常见的句式，"tend to do" 结构也是高频表达。从句中 "think + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 的复合结构在阅读理解和完形填空中经常出现。掌握这个句式后，学生可以迁移到类似的 "the way" 从句和复合宾语结构中，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 64 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。

fatigue

B2

n. 疲劳

本篇10次 · 真题 14 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次 · 真题 228 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇3次 · 真题 167 句

physician

B2

n. 医生

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于，往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

suffer

B1

v. 遭受（痛苦、疾病、损失等）

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

outcome

B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

perspective

B2

n. 观点

本篇2次·真题 38 句

antibiotic

B2

n. 抗生素

本篇2次·真题 27 句

risky

B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

maker

A2

n. 制造者

本篇2次·真题 13 句

susceptible

C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

making

A2

n. 制作

本篇2次·真题 8 句

prescription

B2

n. 处方

本篇2次·真题 8 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次·真题 144 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

major

B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

scientific

B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

colleague

B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

tendency B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 24 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

investigate B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本篇1次·真题 15 句

totally B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

belong A2

v. 属于 (某人)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次·真题 13 句

prescribe B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇1次·真题 13 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 12 句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题 11 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

scratch B1

v. 抓

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

exhausted B1

adj. 精疲力竭的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

problematic C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

entail C1

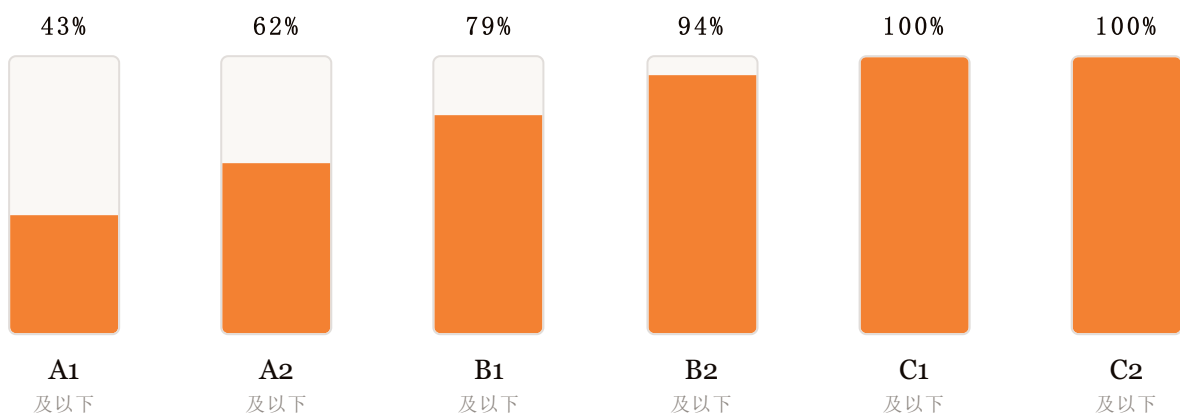
v. 使必然发生

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 208 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **208** 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 12 个 · 约 6%。



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 208 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

208

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2018年6月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍共享单车现象的客观说明文 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2018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(2018-06) • 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**.

自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具，中国一度被称为"自行车王国"。如今，随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重，骑自行车又开始流行起来。近来，中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起，发明了一种称为共享单车(shared bikes)的商业模式。共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便，人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。为了鼓励人们骑车出行，很多城市修建了自行车道。现在，越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。

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。

Bicycles were once the most important means of transportation in both China's cities and the countryside, and China was once called the "Kingdom of Bicycles". Nowadays, as traffic congestion and air pollution in cities are becoming increasingly serious, cycling is becoming popular again. Recently, Chinese entrepreneurs have invented a business model called shared bikes by combining mobile Internet technology with traditional bicycles. The emergence of shared bikes makes cycling more convenient, and people only need a mobile phone to use shared bikes at any time. To encourage people to travel by bike, many cities have built bike lanes. Nowadays, more and more Chinese people also enjoy keeping fit by cycling.

【衔接】第1句到第2句：用时间词显出「历史→如今」转折

第1句讲过去（曾经的自行车王国），第2句讲 如今 又流行，二者是「今昔对比」。第2句句首保留 Nowadays 与第1句的 once 呼应，读者一眼看出时间从过去切到现在，无需额外连接词。

第3句到第4句：用主语承接避免重复

第3句发明了 shared bikes，第4句讲 共享单车的出现 带来的便利。第4句主语 The emergence of shared bikes 自然承接上句的成果，形成「发明→其影响」的顺承，逻辑连贯，不必硬加连接词。

第5句到第6句：用 also 呼应、铺出「出行→健身」递进

第5句讲城市修车道方便出行，第6句 越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身 的「也」译成 also，提示这是骑车用途的又一层（从代步到健身）的递进，让结尾不突兀。

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】介绍共享单车现象的客观说明文

全段从历史讲到当下，主体在客观介绍中国自行车的兴衰与共享单车的兴起，属于「社会现象 / 文化介绍」类语体。开篇 自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具 是历史回顾（用过去），而 如今，随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重，骑自行车又开始流行起来 与后文都是讲「现在的事实」。这一历史→现状的结构，决定了下面要以现在时为主、只在回顾历史那一句用过去时。

【时态】一般现在时

全段大部分在客观陈述当下的事实与现状（共享单车怎么用、城市修了车道、人们爱骑车健身），客观介绍现状默认用一般现在时。只有开篇 自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具 含「曾经 / 一度」的历史回顾，要偏离到一般过去时；其余句子一律回指本基调。

【译法】自行车王国

自行车王国 是带引号的称号式文化表达，宜意译为 the Kingdom of Bicycles（首字母大写、保留引号或不加引号均可），全篇若再次出现只用这一种译法。它是「称号」，所以前面常配 be called / be known as。

共享单车

原文已给出官方英文 共享单车(shared bikes)，全篇统一就用 shared bikes（复数泛指这一类车），不要一会儿 shared bicycle、一会儿 bike-sharing 混用；指「共享单车这种商业模式」时可说 a business model called shared bikes。

移动互联网技术

移动互联网技术 统一译为 mobile Internet technology（Internet 首字母大写、technology 不可数不加 s），全篇保持一致。

1. 自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具，中国一度被称为"自行车王国"。

【主干】 两个分句各立一套主谓，逗号处拆成并列（主语策略：原句主语）

这句中文是两个并列陈述：前半 自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具 主干为 Bicycles + were + the most important means of transportation；后半 中国一度被称为"自行车王国" 主干为 China + was called + the Kingdom of Bicycles。两套主谓都用原句现成主语（Bicycles / China），不用补。

【降级】 用 once 表「曾经 / 一度」，被动接称号

「曾经」「一度」都译成副词 once，分别放进两个分句（were once / was once called）。后半 被称为 是天然被动，译 was called / was known as，称号 the Kingdom of Bicycles 直接接在后面。两分句用 and 连接即可，因为它们语义平行、长度相当。

【语法】 时态

本句偏离全篇基调：曾经\一度 明确是历史回顾，用一般过去时 were / was，是全篇唯一该用过去时的地方。

单复数

自行车 此处泛指自行车这类交通工具，用复数 Bicycles 作主语，谓语相应用 were。

用词

交通工具 译 means of transportation（means 单复数同形，前面可加 the most important）；不要写成 transportations。

【译文】 Bicycles were once the most important means of transportation in both China's cities and the countryside, and China was once called the "Kingdom of Bicycles".

2. 如今，随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重，骑自行车又开始流行起来。

【主干】 动名词 cycling 作主语承载「骑自行车」（主语策略：补主语）

中文末句 骑自行车又开始流行起来 的「骑自行车」是动作，英文把它提为动名词 Cycling 作主语，主谓为 Cycling + is becoming / has become popular again。前面 随着...日益严重 是背景，不进主干。

【降级】 「随着...」降级成 As 状语从句

随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重 降级成原因 / 伴随状语从句：As traffic congestion and air pollution in cities are getting increasingly serious，挂在主句前；主句只留 cycling is becoming popular again。这样背景与主句层次分明，不平铺。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时；为体现 日益严重 的渐变可用现在进行 are getting more serious，又开始流行起来 可用 is becoming popular again 或 has become popular again。

主谓一致

动名词 Cycling 作主语视为单数，谓语用 is becoming / has become，不要写成 are。

用词

交通拥堵 译 traffic congestion（congestion 不可数）；日益严重 译 increasingly serious 或 more and more serious。

【译文】 Nowadays, as traffic congestion and air pollution in cities are becoming increasingly serious, cycling is becoming popular again.

3. 近来，中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起，发明了一种称为共享单车(shared bikes)的商业模式。

【主干】「企业家」作主语，「发明」作主谓 (主语策略：原句主语)

本句两个动词「结合」「发明」中，发明了一种...商业模式 是结果与重点，定为主干：Chinese entrepreneurs + have invented / invented + a business model。主语用原句现成的 中国企业家。

【降级】「结合」降级成 by V-ing，「称为」降级成定语

将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起 是发明的手段，降级成方式状语 by combining mobile Internet technology with traditional bicycles；称为共享单车(shared bikes)的 是修饰商业模式的定语，降级成过去分词 called shared bikes 后置修饰 a business model。主干外两个成分各归其位，不平铺。

【语法】时态

近来 提示动作影响延续至今，宜用现在完成时 have invented；若理解为过去某时点的发明用一般过去时 invented 亦可，但全文以现在时叙现状，完成时更连贯。

介词搭配

「把A与B结合」固定搭配 combine A with B，不是 combine A and B、更不是 combine A to B。

单复数与冠词

一种...商业模式 用单数加不定冠词 a business model；传统自行车 泛指用复数 traditional bicycles。

【译文】 Recently, Chinese entrepreneurs have invented a business model called shared bikes by combining mobile Internet technology with traditional bicycles.

4. 共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便，人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。

【主干】前半 make 句型，后半 people 作主语 (主语策略：原句主语)

逗号两边各立主谓。前半 共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便 用 make sb/sth + 形容词句型：The emergence of shared bikes + makes + cycling + more convenient。后半 人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车 用原句主语 People：People + only need + a mobile phone...

【降级】两件事拆成两句，「仅需...就」用 only need

前后两个分句各自完整、各有主语（出现 / 人们），拆成两个独立句更清楚。后半 仅需一部手机就可以随时使用中，「仅需...就」用 only need... to use / and can use，「随时」译 at any time 或 whenever they want 作状语。

【语法】时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时：makes、need、can use，叙述当前普遍事实。

主谓一致

前半主语 The emergence（单数）配 makes 加 s；后半主语 People（复数）配 need 不加 s、can use。两个谓语别用错形式。

单复数与冠词

一部手机 用单数加冠词 a mobile phone；共享单车 泛指仍用复数 shared bikes，与全篇统一。

【译文】 The emergence of shared bikes makes cycling more convenient, and people only need a mobile phone to use shared bikes at any time.

5. 为了鼓励人们骑车出行，很多城市修建了自行车道。

【主干】 「很多城市」作主语，「修建」作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主干取 很多城市修建了自行车道：Many cities + have built / have constructed + bike lanes。
主语用原句现成的「很多城市」，目的状语不进主干。

【降级】 「为了...」降级成 To do 目的状语

为了鼓励人们骑车出行 是目的，降级成不定式目的状语 To encourage people to cycle / to travel by bike，前置于句首。主句保持 many cities have built bike lanes，结构清爽。

【语法】时态

修建了 已完成且结果（车道）至今存在，用现在完成时 have built 最贴；用一般过去时 built 也通，但完成时与全篇叙现状更连贯。

单复数

很多城市 用复数 many cities；自行车道 不止一条用复数 bike lanes / bicycle lanes。

搭配

「鼓励某人做某事」固定 encourage sb to do sth，to 后用动词原形 cycle 或 travel by bike。

【译文】 To encourage people to travel by bike, many cities have built bike lanes.

6. 现在，越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。

【主干】 「越来越多的中国人」作主语，「喜欢」作谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主干为 越来越多的中国人也喜欢：More and more Chinese people + like / enjoy + 宾语。主语用原句的「中国人」，谓语取核心动词「喜欢」。

【降级】 「通过骑车健身」降级成动名词宾语 + 方式状语

通过骑车健身 含「健身」与「骑车」两个动作：「健身」是目的、「骑车」是方式。可处理为 enjoy keeping fit by cycling（健身作动名词宾语，骑车作 by doing 方式状语），或 like to exercise by riding bikes。主干外成分按手段 / 目的归位，不平铺。

【语法】时态

现在 提示当前事实，回指全篇基调用一般现在时 like / enjoy。

主谓一致

主语 More and more Chinese people 是复数，谓语 like / enjoy 不加 s。

搭配与词形

enjoy / like doing: enjoy keeping fit、by cycling 用动名词；健身 译 keep fit / stay healthy / exercise 均可。

【译文】 Nowadays, more and more Chinese people also enjoy keeping fit by cycling.

英语六级 2018年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2018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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	本题