

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 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

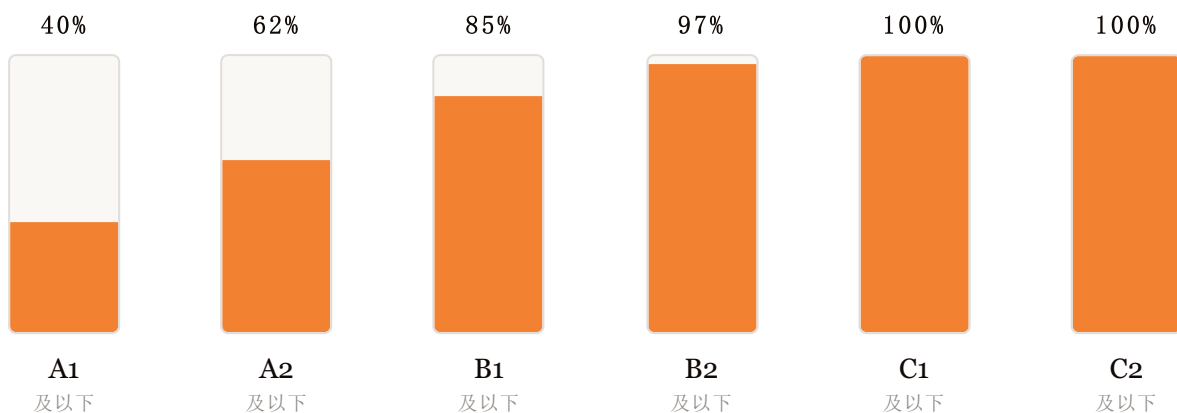
adj. 已故的, 去世的

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 →