

2018年12月·第1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12月·第1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1套(2018-12)·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**.

Do Parents Invade Children's Privacy When They Post Photos Online?

- A) When Katlyn Burbidge's son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader. But after she snapped a photo and started using her phone, he asked her a serious question: "Are you going to post that online?" She laughed and answered, "Yes, I think I will." What he said next stopped her. "Can you not?"

当Katlyn Burbidge的儿子6岁时,他正在表演一些一年级学生典型的滑稽歌舞。但在她拍下一张照片并开始使用手机后,他问了她一个严肃的问题:"你要把那个发到网上吗?"她笑着回答:"是的,我想我会的。"他接下来说的话让她停了下来。"你能不发吗?"

- B) That's when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. "We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online," says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts. "Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay."

就在那时她恍然大悟:她一直在未经他允许的情况下在网上发布他的照片。"我们大力提倡身体自主权,不强迫他去拥抱或亲吻别人,除非他自己愿意,但我从未想过应该征得他的同意才能在网上发布他的照片,"这位来自马萨诸塞州Wakefield的两个孩子的母亲Burbidge说。"现在当我在网上发布他的照片时,我会给他看照片并征得他的同意。"

- C) When her 8-month-old is 3 or 4 years old, she plans to start asking him in an age-appropriate way, "Do you want other people to see this?" That's precisely the approach that two researchers advocated before a room of pediatricians(儿科医生) last week at the American Academy of Pediatrics meeting,

when they discussed the 21st century challenge of "sharenting," a new term for parents' online sharing about their children. "As advocates of children's rights, we believe that children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible," says Stacey Steinberg, a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law in Gainesville.

当她8个月大的孩子长到3或4岁时,她计划开始以适合年龄的方式问他:"你想让其他人看到这个吗?"这正是两位研究人员上周在美国儿科学会会议上向一屋子儿科医生所倡导的方法,当时他们讨论了21世纪"晒娃"这一挑战——这是父母在网上分享孩子信息的一个新术语。"作为儿童权利的倡导者,我们认为如果可能的话,儿童应该对分享有关他们的信息拥有发言权,"Gainesville佛罗里达大学Levin法学院法律技能教授Stacey Steinberg说。

- D) Whether it's ensuring that your child isn't bullied over something you post, that their identity isn't digitally "kidnapped", or that their photos don't end up on a half dozen child pornography(色情) sites, as one Australian mom discovered, parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence. Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

无论是确保你的孩子不会因为你发布的内容而被欺凌,他们的身份不会被数字"绑架",还是他们的照片不会出现在六个儿童色情网站上——正如一位澳大利亚母亲发现的那样,家长和儿科医生越来越意识到保护儿童数字形象的重要性。Steinberg和佛罗里达大学医学院儿科助理教授Bahareh Keith表示,大多数儿童可能永远不会遇到与父母分享内容相关的问题,但父母分享自身经历的权利与儿童隐私权之间仍然存在紧张关系。

- E) "We're in no way trying to silence parents' voices," Steinberg says. "At the same time, we recognize that children might have an interest in entering adulthood free to create their own digital footprint." They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share. "The parents said, 'We don't need rules—we're fine,' and the children said, 'Our parents need rules,'" Keith says. "The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them."

"我们绝不是要让我们父母噤声,"Steinberg说。"与此同时,我们认识到儿童可能有兴趣在进入成年后自由创建自己的数字足迹。"他们引用了今年早些时候发表的一项研究,该研究涉及249对父母及其子女,其中希望对父母可以分享什么制定规则的儿童数量是父母的两倍。"父母说,'我们不需要规则——我们很好',而孩子说,'我们的父母需要规则,'"Keith说。"孩子们希望在这个问题上拥有自主权,并担心父母分享有关他们的信息。"

- F) Although the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children, it does not explicitly discuss oversharing by parents. "I think this is a very legitimate concern, and I appreciate their drawing our attention to it," David Hill, a father of five, says. He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this, but believes the messaging must extend far beyond pediatricians' offices. "I look forward to seeing researchers expand our understanding of the issue so we can translate it into effective education and policy," he says.

尽管美国儿科学会提供了建议父母为孩子示范适当社交媒体使用的指南,但它并未明确讨论父母过度分享的问题。"我认为这是一个非常合理的担忧,我感谢他们引起我们对此的关注,"五个孩子的父亲David

Hill说。他认为儿科医生可以在这方面与父母交流,但相信信息传递必须远远超出儿科医生诊所的范围。"我期待看到研究人员扩大我们对这个问题的理解,这样我们就可以将其转化为有效的教育和政策,"他说。

- G) There's been little research on the topic, Steinberg wrote in a law article about this issue. While states could pass laws related to sharing information about children online, Steinberg feels parents themselves are generally best suited to make these decisions for their families. "While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks," Steinberg says. They include photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping.

关于这个话题的研究很少,Steinberg在一篇关于这个问题的法律文章中写道。虽然各州可以通过与在网上分享儿童信息相关的法律,但Steinberg认为父母自己通常最适合为他们的家庭做出这些决定。"虽然我们不想制造任何不必要的恐慌,但我们确实发现了一些令人担忧的问题,我们认为父母或至少医生应该意识到这些潜在风险,"Steinberg说。这些风险包括照片被挪作不当或非法用途、身份盗窃、尴尬、同伴欺凌或数字绑架。

- H) But that's the negative side, with risks that must be balanced against the benefits of sharing. Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

但这是负面的一面,必须在风险与分享的好处之间取得平衡。Steinberg指出,父母在社交媒体上的分享有助于建立社区、连接分散的家庭、提供支持,并提高人们对重要社会问题的认识,而在这些问题上父母可能是孩子唯一的代言人。

- I) A C.S. Mott survey found among the 56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers who discussed parenting on social media, 72 percent of them said sharing made them feel less alone, and nearly as many said sharing helped them worry less and gave them advice from other parents. The most common topics they discussed included kids' sleep, nutrition, discipline, behavior problems and day care and preschool.

C.S. Mott调查发现,在56%的母亲和34%的父亲在社交媒体上讨论育儿问题的人中,72%的人表示分享让他们感到不那么孤单,几乎同样多的人表示分享帮助他们减少担忧,并从其他父母那里获得建议。他们讨论的最常见话题包括孩子的睡眠、营养、纪律、行为问题以及日托和学前教育。

- J) "There's this peer-to-peer nature of health care these days with a profound opportunity for parents to learn helpful tips, safety and prevention efforts, pro-vaccine messages and all kinds of other messages from other parents in their social communities," says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children's Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents. "They're getting nurtured by people they've already selected that they trust," she says.

"如今医疗保健存在这种点对点的性质,为父母提供了学习有用建议、安全和预防措施、支持疫苗信息以及来自其社交社区中其他父母的各种其他信息的深刻机会,"西雅图儿童医院儿科医生兼数字健康执行主任Wendy Sue Swanson说,她在那里撰写关于自己育儿历程的博客以帮助其他父母。"他们正在从他们已经选择的、他们信任的人那里获得关怀,"她说。

- K) "How do we weigh the risks, how do we think about the benefits, and how do we alleviate the risks?" she says. "Those are the questions we need to ask ourselves, and everyone can have a different answer."

"我们如何权衡风险,我们如何思考好处,我们如何减轻风险?"她说。"这些是我们需要问自己的问题,每个人都可以有不同的答案。"

- L) Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O'Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online. When a few family members did post pictures, O'Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear. "It's been hard not to share pictures of her because people always want to know how babies and toddlers(学走路的孩子) are doing and to see pictures, but we made the decision to have social media while she did not," O'Hanlon said. Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity. They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child's photos on other social media platforms.

一些父母发现对他们来说最好的方式是根本不分享。住在克利夫兰的Bridget O'Hanlon和她的丈夫在女儿出生前就决定不会在网上发布她的照片。当一些家庭成员确实发布了照片时,O'Hanlon和她的丈夫明确表达了他们的意愿。"不分享她的照片一直很难,因为人们总是想知道婴儿和学走路的孩子的情況并看照片,但我们做出了使用社交媒体而她没有的决定,"O'Hanlon说。同样,纽约的Alison Jamison与丈夫决定他们的孩子有权拥有自己的网络身份。他们确实使用了仅限邀请的照片分享平台,以便朋友和家人(包括远方的)可以看到照片,但他们立场坚定,坚决拒绝将孩子的照片放在其他社交媒体平台上。

- M) "For most families, it's a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn't," says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8. "We'll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not."

"对大多数家庭来说,这是一个过程。有时会出错,但大多数时候不会,"Swanson说,她建议在孩子6到8岁左右开始征求他们的许可来发布叙述或照片。"我们会越来越多地了解我们的容忍度。我们可以请我们的孩子帮助我们作为一个社会学习什么是可以的,什么是不可以的。"

- N) Indeed, that learning process goes both ways. Bria Dunham, a mother in Somerville, Massachusetts, was so excited to watch a moment of brotherly bonding while her first-grader and baby took a bath together that she snapped a few photos. But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub? "It made me think about how I'm teaching him to have ownership of his own body and how what is shared today endures into the future," Dunham says. "So I kept the pictures to myself and accepted this as one more step in supporting his increasing autonomy."

事实上,这个学习过程是双向的。马萨诸塞州Somerville的母亲Bria Dunham在看到她的一年级孩子和婴儿一起洗澡时的兄弟情谊时刻时非常兴奋,以至于她拍了几张照片。但当她考虑将它们发布到网上时,她站在儿子的角度思考:如果他同学的父母看到他上半身在浴缸里的照片,他会有什么感受?"这让我思考我如何教他对自己的身体拥有所有权,以及今天分享的内容如何延续到未来,"Dunham说。"所以我把照片留给了自己,并接受这是支持他日益增长的自主权的又一步。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Steinberg argued parental sharing online can be beneficial.

Steinberg认为父母在网上分享可能是有益的。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Steinberg + 分享有益

【定位】 Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

Steinberg 指出, 家长在社交媒体上的分享有助于建立社群、联结分散的家人、提供支持, 并就一些重要的社会议题提升公众意识——而在这些议题上, 家长可能是孩子唯一的代言人。

【改写】 Steinberg argued ↔ **Steinberg pointed out**

argued ≈ pointed out (同义近义动词)

parental sharing online can be beneficial ↔

parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues

抽象 beneficial 被展开为具体收益清单

【辨邻】 **G** G 段里 Steinberg 提到的是 parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks——风险警告, 与题干 beneficial 立场相反, 故排除。

we did find some concerns that were troublesome

I I 段呈现 A C.S. Mott survey found 的统计数据, 是把「家长的自我报告」作为依据, 并非 Steinberg 本人的主张, 故不匹配 Steinberg argued。

A C.S. Mott survey found among the 56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers who discussed parenting on social media

37. According to an expert, when children reach school age, they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done.

据一位专家称,当孩子到了上学年龄,他们可以帮助父母了解什么可以做、什么不可以做。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 专家说「学龄孩子能帮家长学」

【定位】 We'll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not.

我们会越来越清楚自己的容忍边界在哪里。我们可以请孩子来帮我们这个社会一起学习什么可以做、什么不可以做。

【改写】 children reach school age ↔ **ages 6 to 8**

school age 被具体年龄区间替换

they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done ↔

We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not

主被动转换 + 同义短语替换

【辨邻】 **C** C 段说 children should have a voice about what information is shared about them——是赋予孩子知情权，并未谈到「孩子反过来帮家长学」，缺核心动作。

children should have a voice about what information is shared about them

E E 段强调 The children wanted autonomy about this issue，仅是孩子的诉求陈述；题干要求的是「孩子能帮家长学边界」的建议，故不符。

The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them

38. One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective.

一位母亲在从儿子的角度考虑这个问题后，克制住了在网上发布儿子照片的冲动。

【答案】 **N** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 母亲换位思考儿子

【定位】 But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub?

但当她考虑要不要把这些照片发到网上时，她从儿子的角度去想：如果同学的父母看见他在浴缸里的赤膊照片，他会怎么想？

【改写】 One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online ↔ **I kept the pictures to myself**

正反互译：留给自己 = 不发出去

she considered the matter from her son's perspective ↔ **she took the perspective of her son**

从儿子的视角思考——近乎逐字对应

【辨邻】 **A** A 段不发是因为儿子说 Can you not? 主动请求，母亲是被请求才停下；题干要的是「母亲自己换位思考儿子的感受」，主动源不同，故排除。

Can you not?

B B 段重点是 it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online——觉醒；题干要的是「换位思考后克制不发」的具体行动，落点不同。

it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online

39. According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.

根据一项研究,认为应该对父母的分享行为制定规则的孩子比父母多。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 研究 + 孩子多于家长想立规矩

【定位】 They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share.

他们引用了今年早些时候发布的一项针对 249 对亲子的研究: 想给「家长可以分享什么」立规矩的孩子人数是家长的两倍。

【改写】 According to a study ↔

They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children
study 同义复现

more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing ↔

twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share
倍数关系 ⇒ 简单比较

【辨邻】 F F 段提到 the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines——是机构发布的指南, 没有「亲子数据」。题干要的是 a study, 载体对不上。

the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children

40. Katlyn Burbidge had never realized she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online.

Katlyn Burbidge 从未意识到她必须征得儿子的同意才能把他的照片发到网上。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Katlyn Burbidge + 从未意识到要征求同意

【定位】 She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. 'We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online,' says Burbidge.

她一直未经儿子同意就把他的照片发到网上。Burbidge 说: 我们一直坚定主张身体自主权, 不会强迫他去拥抱或亲吻别人, 但从未想过自己应该征得他的同意再发他的照片。

【改写】 Katlyn Burbidge had never realized ↔ **it never occurred to me**
never realized ≈ it never occurred to me

she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online ↔

I should ask his permission to post photos of him online
approval ≈ permission, put ≈ post

【辨邻】 A 段描述儿子说 Can you not?、母亲被叫停的过程；并没有出现「从未意识到自己该问」的反思措辞，故不是 never realized 的源头段。

Are you going to post that online?

41. A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to.

一位母亲在儿子要求她不要发布照片时，决定不在网上发布儿子的照片。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 孩子开口请求 + 母亲决定不发

【定位】 She laughed and answered, 'Yes, I think I will.' What he said next stopped her. 'Can you not?'
她笑着回答：是的，我打算发。接下来儿子说的话让她停了下来——你能不发吗？

【改写】 A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to ↔

What he said next stopped her. 'Can you not?'

stopped her = decided not to post; Can you not? = asked her not to

【辨邻】 B 段聚焦母亲事后的反思——it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission; 儿子开口请求别发的对话 Can you not? 出现在 A 段，故 B 段不是源头。

Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay

N 段触发是 she took the perspective of her son——自我换位；题干要的是「被儿子开口请求时」决定不发，触发条件不符。

she took the perspective of her son

42. A woman pediatrician tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience.

一位儿科医生试图通过分享自己的育儿经验来帮助其他父母。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 儿科医生 + 分享自己的育儿经验

【定位】 says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children's Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents.
西雅图儿童医院儿科医生兼数字健康执行总监 Wendy Sue Swanson 说道，她在该院的博客上记录自己的育儿历程，以此帮助其他家长。

【改写】 A woman pediatrician ↔ **Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician**

Wendy 暗示性别 + pediatrician 直接对应

tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience ↔

she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents

blog about journey = share experience

【辨邻】 C C 段中的 Steinberg 是 a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law——法学教授而非儿科医生，也未提到她分享自己的育儿经历，缺两项关键特征。

a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law in Gainesville

F F 段的 David Hill, a father of five 是男性，与题干 A woman pediatrician 性别不符；且 David Hill 也未明确以「分享自身经历」方式帮其他家长。

David Hill, a father of five

43. There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online.

有些人决定干脆不在网上分享他们孩子的照片。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 决定干脆不发孩子照片

【定位】 Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O'Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online.

一些家长觉得对自己最好的做法就是干脆什么都不分享。住在克利夫兰的 Bridget O'Hanlon 和她丈夫，在女儿出生前就决定不会把她的照片发到网上。

【改写】 There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online ↔

Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all

people = Some parents; simply not = not at all

【辨邻】 B B 段强调 I show him the photo and get his okay——条件性发布；与题干 simply not to share 的绝对不发立场不符。

Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay

N N 段触发是 she took the perspective of her son——单一场景的换位决定；并非题干所要的「决定干脆完全不分享」的一般化政策。

So I kept the pictures to myself

44. Parents and physicians should realize sharing information online about children may involve risks.

父母和医生应该意识到在网上分享关于孩子的信息可能涉及风险。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 家长和医生都应意识到风险

【定位】 While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks.

虽然我们不想制造没必要的恐慌，但我们的确发现了一些令人忧虑的问题，我们认为家长，或至少医生，应该意识到这些潜在风险。

【改写】 Parents and physicians should realize ↔ **parents or at least physicians should be aware of**
be aware of ≈ realize; and ≈ or at least
sharing information online about children may involve risks ↔ **those potential risks**
potential risks = may involve risks

【辨邻】 **D** D 段聚焦 parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence——是描述大家「已经在意识到」，而非提出「应当意识到」的提醒；缺 should realize 这一建议动作。

parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children's digital presence

F F 段说 He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this——侧重医生作为传递者；与题干「家长和医生都应当意识到」立意不同。

He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this

45. Parents who share their parenting experiences may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy.

分享育儿经验的父母可能会发现自己侵犯了孩子的隐私。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 分享育儿经历 = 侵犯隐私

【定位】 Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

Steinberg 和佛罗里达大学医学院儿科助理教授 Bahareh Keith 表示，大多数孩子可能永远不会因为家长所分享的内容而真正遇到麻烦，但家长分享自身经历的权利与孩子隐私权之间确实存在张力。

【改写】 Parents who share their parenting experiences ↔ **parents' rights to share their experiences**
share their parenting experiences ≈ share their experiences
may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy ↔
a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy
两权张力 ⇒ 可能侵入对方权利

【辨邻】 G 段说 photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping——是具体风险清单；题干要的是「分享权与隐私权对立」的抽象关系，G 段没有这一结构。

photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping

C 段说 children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible——主张孩子应有话语权；并未提出「家长分享会侵入孩子隐私」的因果命题，故不匹配。

children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible

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 母亲 Katlyn Burbidge 给唱跳的一年级儿子拍照准备发到网上，儿子认真地问 Are you going to post that online? 并请求 Can you not?, 于是她停了下来。

信息指纹 六岁儿子开口请求别发

B Burbidge 由此意识到自己一直未经儿子允许就发他的照片：她说 it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online, 从此发图前会先征得儿子同意。

信息指纹 Burbidge 首次意识到需征求许可

C Burbidge 打算等小儿子三四岁时也用合适的方式问他；研究者 Stacey Steinberg 在儿科医生会上提出了 sharenting 这一新词，主张孩子应对家长分享自己的信息有发言权。

信息指纹 新造词 sharenting 与研究者亮相

D 本段汇总各类风险：网络欺凌、身份被数字「绑架」、照片被用于儿童色情等，指出家长分享经历的权利与孩子隐私权之间存在张力。

信息指纹 家长分享权与孩子隐私权的张力

E Steinberg 强调不是要让家长闭嘴，并引用一项 249 对亲子的研究：想给家长定规矩的孩子人数是家长的两倍——twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share。

信息指纹 249 对亲子研究：孩子比家长更想立规矩

F 美国儿科学会有家长社交媒体使用指南但未明确谈「家长过度分享」；五个孩子的父亲 David Hill 认为儿科医生应与家长沟通，但更期待研究推动教育与政策。

信息指纹 学会指南未涉过度分享 + David Hill 发声

G Steinberg 撰文指出该话题研究尚少，倾向由家长自行决定；同时她坦言发现了一些「令人担忧的隐患」，认为 parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks。

信息指纹 提醒家长与医生注意潜在风险

H 本段转向「正面收益」：Steinberg 指出家长在社交媒体上的分享能够 helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues，可视为家长在为孩子发声。

信息指纹 Steinberg 力陈分享的正面收益

I 一项 C.S. Mott 调查显示，56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers 在社交媒体上讨论育儿，其中 72 percent 觉得分享让自己不那么孤单。

信息指纹 C.S. Mott 调查的具体百分比

J 儿科医生兼西雅图儿童医院数字健康执行总监 Wendy Sue Swanson 谈「家长之间互助」的潜力；段尾点明 she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents。

信息指纹 女儿科医生 Swanson 写博客帮其他家长

K Swanson 提出三个反思性问题：如何权衡风险、如何看待收益、如何降低风险，强调每个家庭可以有不同答案。

信息指纹 三个权衡问题

L 本段呈现「干脆不分享」的家长：克利夫兰的 Bridget O'Hanlon 夫妇和纽约的 Alison Jamison 夫妇均决定不在公开社交媒体发孩子照片，后者改用仅邀请制平台。

信息指纹 干脆不在公开平台发孩子照片的家长

M Swanson 建议家长在孩子 ages 6 to 8 时开始征求其同意，并说 We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not.

信息指纹 6 到 8 岁起让孩子参与学习边界

N Somerville 的母亲 Bria Dunham 拍到两个儿子洗澡的温馨瞬间，准备发网时换位思考儿子的感受，最终 I kept the pictures to myself，把「不发」当作对儿子身体自主权的支持。

信息指纹 换位思考儿子感受后决定不发

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

19 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。

When Katlyn Burbidge's son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader.

A段，第1句

句式非常典型：前置时间状语分句加主句，是考试阅读里高频出现的基本结构。掌握这种先看连接词、再借逗号切开的方法，迁移性很强。

That's when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission.

B段，第1句

涵盖主语、系动词、表语从句、及物动词宾语、地点状语、方式状语等多种成分，且第二个主句的方式状语包含动名词结构，表语从句中 it 作形式主语，成分种类丰富；冒号的使用和两个主句的并列关系也是值得练习的结构点

"We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online," says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts.

B段，第2句

覆盖系表结构、宾语从句、主语从句、条件状语从句、形式主语、同位语、目的状语等多种成分，且存在承前省略（unless he wants to）、倒装引述结构等易错点，适合作为综合练习句。

Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

D段，第2句

主句接省略 that 的宾语从句、从句内 but 并列、嵌套 what 引导的名词性从句、同位语插入、后置定语修饰,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到其他复杂句分析

They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share.

E段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾、后置定语（过去分词短语、介词短语、定语从句）、比较结构主语、嵌套从句宾语、关系代词作状语等多种成分，且定语从句中 "in which" 和宾语从句中 "what" 都需要辨析其在从句内的具体作用，是练习成分划分的高价值句型。

Although the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children, it does not explicitly discuss oversharing by parents.

F段，第1句

本句在主干识别、嵌套理解、成分划分、结构典型性四个维度得分较高（6-8分），时态语态难度适中（5分）。作为训练材料，它既有一定挑战性（让步状语从句前置、三层嵌套、虚拟语气），又不至于过难，且结构在真题中高度典型，成分划分训练价值突出。综合来看，本句非常适合作为中高级难度的句子结构和时态综合训练材料，推荐优先级高。

"I think this is a very legitimate concern, and I appreciate their drawing our attention to it," David Hill, a father of five, says.

F段，第2句

引述结构加并列句加宾语从句的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。省略that的宾语从句、动名词短语作宾语、并列连词连接主句都是标准考点,结构代表性很强,掌握后可迁移应用于大量类似句子。

He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this, but believes the messaging must extend far beyond pediatricians' offices.

F段，第3句

并列谓语结构和省略that的宾语从句都是四六级和考研中的高频句式,宾语从句中使用情态动词也很典型。这种结构在学术文本和新闻报道中常见,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"I look forward to seeing researchers expand our understanding of the issue so we can translate it into effective education and policy," he says.

F段，第4句

直接引语结构、“look forward to + 动名词”、“so”引导的目的状语从句，都是四六级和考研中常见的句式。尤其是动名词作宾语、目的状语从句的使用，具有较高的典型性和复用价值，是学术英语和正式表达的常见模式。

"While we didn't want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks," Steinberg says.

G段，第3句

本句集中体现了四六级和考研常考的多个句式特征：直接引语作宾语从句、并列复合句（and 连接）、让步状语从句（While 引导）、限制性定语从句（that 引导）、宾语从句（thought that）、情态动词加系动词结构（should be）；这些结构都是真题中反复出现的高频句式，且组合方式典型（状语从句 + 并列主句 + 嵌套从句），学生掌握后可大量复用到其他长难句的分析中，结构代表性极强。

Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

H段，第2句

本句外层主干不算太隐蔽，但从句层级清楚、训练点典型，适合作为进阶阶段的结构和时态综合练习。它既不会因结构过怪而难迁移，也不会因过于简单而缺少训练价值。

When a few family members did post pictures, O'Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear.

L段，第3句

主从复合句中，时间状语从句位于句首是常见句式。主句的 "make + 宾语 + 形容词" 结构和从句中的强调助动词 "did" 都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的典型用法。整体结构具有较好的代表性，学习后可以迁移到类似句子。

Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity.

L段，第5句

"动词后接 that 从句" 是阅读里非常常见的句型，像 "decide" 这类表示想法、判断、决定的动词经常这样用。掌握这一类结构后，迁移性很强。

They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child's photos on other social media platforms.

L段，第6句

这句主干不至于难到无从下手，但同时包含多个高频结构信号，适合作为结构和时态结合训练的材料。对提升长句切分与核心成分定位都有明显帮助。

"For most families, it's a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn't," says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8.

M段，第1句

覆盖直接引语作宾语、关系代词 who 作主语、动名词短语作宾语等多种成分形式,且涉及谓语主语倒装,适合练习识别特殊语序和非谓语结构。

Indeed, that learning process goes both ways.

N段，第1句

简单句在考试中常见，但本句结构过于基础（主谓 + 方式状语），不能代表四六级或考研真题中常考的复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句、并列复合句等）。作为句式范例的迁移价值一般。

But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub?

N段，第3句

本句结构层次清楚但不单薄，难度中等偏上，既能训练主干识别，也能训练问句和条件关系的拆解。对于结构与时态综合练习来说，投入产出比较高。

One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective.

第38题题干

“主句加时间状语从句”是非常常见的阅读句式，而“动词加介词再接动名词”也是常见考点。掌握这种分析路径后，迁移价值很高。

According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.

第39题题干

本句体现了两种高频句式：一是及物动词 think 引出省略 that 的宾语从句，二是 there be 句型加情态动词的变体。这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现，主语中的比较结构 more...than 也是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，如 Many people believe there should be limits on technology use，结构典型性较高。

本篇出现的 99 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。

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇16次 · 真题 139 句

sharing A2

n. 分享

本篇6次 · 真题 28 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇5次 · 真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇4次 · 真题 158 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇4次 · 真题 72 句

parenting B1

n. 养育子女

本篇4次 · 真题 11 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介（报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇3次 · 真题 39 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

autonomy C1

n. 自主权

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇2次 · 真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次 · 真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 167 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次 · 真题 88 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

mom A1

n. 妈妈

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

physician B2

n. 医生

本篇2次·真题 15 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇2次·真题 13 句

okay A2

adj. 可以的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

parental B2

adj. 父母的

本篇2次·真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 128 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

understanding B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

guideline

B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题40句

indeed

B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题37句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇1次·真题36句

site

A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题34句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题33句

executive

B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题32句

firm

B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题32句

presence

B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题31句

appropriate

B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题30句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题28句

extend

B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题28句

unnecessary

B1

adj. 不必要的;多余的

本篇1次·真题28句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题26句

beneficial

B2

adj. 有益的

本篇1次·真题24句

legal

B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题23句

route

B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题23句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

typical B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

tip A2

n. 小费

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

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

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次·真题 12 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次·真题 11 句

legitimate C1

adj. 合法的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

ownership

B2

n. 所有权

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

dawn

B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

nurture

C1

v. 养育

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

profound

C1

adj. 深刻的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

preschool

B1

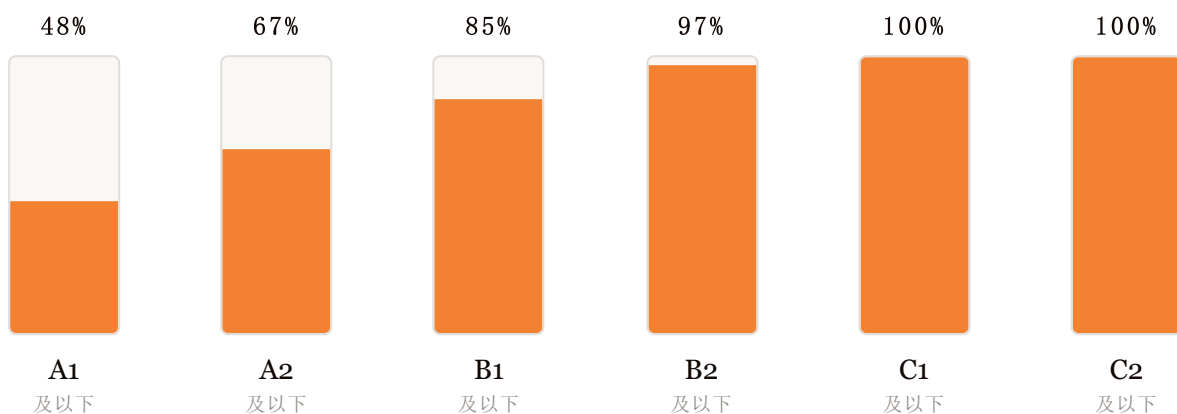
n. 学前班; 幼儿园

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 372 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **372** 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 13 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 372 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

372

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语六级 2018年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	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 →