

六级·真题卷第2套·2020年9月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying “What is worth doing is worth doing well”, 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 2020年9月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 2020年9月第1套 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 2020年9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.

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go traveling for a couple of months recently that it 26 on me why I had not yet left the family home.

It wasn't that I relied on them for 27 reasons, or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos of the home. These days, I rely on them for their company.

I missed coming home and talking about my day at work, and I missed being able to read their faces and sense how their day was. I missed having unique 28 into tiny details that make a life.

While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is 29 by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, 30 do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has 31 strengthened the longer we have lived together.

Over the years the power dynamic has changed and is no longer defined by one being the giver and another, the taker. So, what does this say for our relationships within the family home?

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are "some very positive possible 32 when adult children share the family home", noting the "parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature" in the process.

But, she notes, a strong 33 doesn't simply come with time. "The many changing factors of the relationship need to be acknowledged, rather than hoping that the mere passage of time will 34 connect parents to their adult children. It's important to acknowledge that the relationship parameters have changed to avoid falling back into 35 from the teen years."

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) bond | I) magically |
| B) contemplated | J) outcomes |
| C) dawned | K) patterns |
| D) hierarchy | L) rarely |
| E) insight | M) saturated |
| F) legislative | N) stereotypes |
| G) leverage | O) undoubtedly |
| H) logistical | |

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**.

How Telemedicine Is Transforming Healthcare

- A) After years of big promises, telemedicine is finally living up to its potential. Driven by faster internet connections, ubiquitous(无处不在的) smartphones and changing insurance standards, more health providers are turning to electronic communications to do their jobs—and it's dramatically changing the delivery of healthcare.
- B) Doctors are linking up with patients by phone, email and webcam(网络摄像头). They're also consulting with each other electronically—sometimes to make split-second decisions on heart attacks and strokes. Patients, meanwhile, are using new devices to relay their blood pressure, heart rate and other vital signs to their doctors so they can manage chronic conditions at home. Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by. Five to 10 times a day, Doctors Without Borders relays questions about tough cases from its physicians in Niger, South Sudan and elsewhere to its network of 280 experts around the world, and back again via internet.
- C) As a measure of how rapidly telemedicine is spreading, consider: More than 15 million Americans received some kind of medical care remotely last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association, a trade group, which expects those numbers to grow by 30% this year.
- D) None of this is to say that telemedicine has found its way into all corners of medicine. A recent survey of 500 tech-savvy(精通技术的) consumers found that 39% hadn't heard of telemedicine, and of those who haven't used it, 42% said they preferred in-person doctor visits. In a poll of 1500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their practices—but 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed(补偿).
- E) What's more, for all the rapid growth, significant questions and challenges remain. Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state. Physicians groups are issuing different guidelines about what care they consider appropriate to deliver and in what form.

- F) Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine. And there's the question of what services physicians should be paid for: Insurance coverage varies from health plan to health plan, and a big federal plan covers only a narrow range of services. Telemedicine's future will depend on how—and whether—regulators, providers, payers and patients can address these challenges. Here's a closer look at some of these issues:
- G) Do patients trade quality for convenience? The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with clinicians they've never met for a phone, video or email visit—on-demand, 24/7. Typically, these are for nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes, and they cost around \$45, compared with approximately \$100 at a doctor's office, \$160 at an urgent-care clinic or \$750 and up at an emergency room.
- H) Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work. Nearly three-quarters of large employers will offer virtual doctor visits as a benefit to employees this year, up from 48% last year. Web companies such as Teladoc and American Well are expected to host some 1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association.
- I) But critics worry that such services may be sacrificing quality for convenience. Consulting a random doctor patients will never meet, they say, further fragments the health-care system, and even minor issues such as upper respiratory(上呼吸道的) infections can't be thoroughly evaluated by a doctor who can't listen to your heart or feel your swollen glands. In a recent study, researchers posing as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites—with unsettling results. In 62 encounters, fewer than one-third disclosed clinicians' credentials or let patients choose; only 32% discussed potential side effects of prescribed medications. Several sites misdiagnosed serious conditions, largely because they failed to ask basic follow-up questions, the researchers said. "Telemedicine holds enormous promise, but these sites are just not ready for prime time," says Jack Resneck, the study's lead author.
- J) The American Telemedicine Association and other organizations have started accreditation(鉴定) programs to identify top-quality telemedicine sites. The American Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for telemedicine, calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations of such services and ensure that they have sufficient information to make clinical recommendations.
- K) Who pays for the services? While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits, insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues. "It's very hard to get paid unless you physically see the patient," says Peter Rasmussen, medical director of distance health at the Cleveland Clinic. Some 32 states have passed "parity"(等同的) laws requiring private insurers to reimburse doctors for services delivered remotely if the same service would be covered in person, though not necessarily at the same rate or frequency. Medicare lags further behind. The federal health plan for the elderly covers a small number of telemedicine services—only for beneficiaries in rural areas and only when the services are received in a hospital, doctor's office or clinic.
- L) Bills to expand Medicare coverage of telemedicine have bipartisan(两党的) support in Congress. Opponents worry that such expansion would be costly for taxpayers, but advocates say it would save money in the long run.
- M) Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type contracts that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.

- N) Is the state-by-state regulatory system outdated? Historically, regulation of medicine has been left to individual states. But some industry members contend that having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice" makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is hampering its growth. Currently, doctors must have a valid license in the state where the patient is located to provide medical care, which means virtual-visit companies can match users only with locally licensed clinicians. It also causes administrative hassles(麻烦) for world-class medical centers that attract patients from across the country. At the Mayo Clinic, doctors who treat out-of-state patients can follow up with them via phone, email or web chats when they return home, but they can only discuss the conditions they treated in person. "If the patient wants to talk about a new problem, the doctor has to be licensed in that state to discuss it. If not, the patient should talk to his primary-care physician about it," says Steve Ommen, who runs Mayo's Connected Care program.
- O) To date, 17 states have joined a compact that will allow a doctor licensed in one member state to quickly obtain a license in another. While welcoming the move, some telemedicine advocates would prefer states to automatically honor one another's licenses, as they do with drivers' licenses. But states aren't likely to surrender control of medical practice, and most are considering new regulations. This year, more than 200 telemedicine-related bills have been introduced in 42 states, many regarding what services Medicaid will cover and whether payers should reimburse for remote patient monitoring. "A lot of states are still trying to define telemedicine," says Lisa Robbin, chief advocacy officer for the Federation of State Medical Boards.
36. An overwhelming majority of family physicians are willing to use telemedicine if they are duly paid.
37. Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees because of its convenience.
38. Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine.
39. With telemedicine, patients in regions short of professional medical service are able to receive better medical care.
40. Unlike employers and health plans, insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services.
41. Some supporters of telemedicine hope states will accept each other's medical practice licenses as valid.
42. The fastest growing area for telemedicine services is for lesser health problems.
43. As telemedicine spreads quickly, some of its opponents doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed.
44. The results obtained by researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers are disturbing.
45. Some people argue that the fact that different states have different regulations concerning medical services hinders the development of telemedicine.

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.

Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her "exhausting" process in the past: "I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft is finished." She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. "I don't comb my hair for weeks," she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers(代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

Steel says working 20 hours a day is "pretty brutal physically." But is it even possible? "No," says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station. "It's akin to being drunk."

It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has "become a bit of a status symbol", says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success.

That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. "People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else," says Taylor.

But it is possible—if statistically extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a "short sleeper" with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. "It's probably present in fewer than 1% of the population."

Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

46. What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?

- A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.
- B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.
- C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.
- D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.

47. What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?
- A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.
 - B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.
 - C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.
 - D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.
48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?
- A) They are questionable.
 - B) They are alterable.
 - C) They are irresistible.
 - D) They are verifiable.
49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?
- A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.
 - B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.
 - C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.
 - D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.
50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?
- A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.
 - B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.
 - C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.
 - D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming.

The review study, "Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century," is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal *Nature Plants*. It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity, economics, and environment.

Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. Advocates contend that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far outweigh the lower yields, and that increasing research and breeding resources for organic systems would reduce the yield gap. Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. For example, in severe drought conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity of organically farmed soils.

What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied conventional farming systems but have often extended well beyond their field boundaries. With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater.

Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality, and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts. Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't rely on synthetic fertilizers or pesticides.

Organic agriculture is also associated with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and microorganisms as well as genetic diversity. Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to adapt to changing conditions.

Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?

- A) More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.
- B) Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.
- C) The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.
- D) Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.

52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?

- A) It cannot meet the need for food.
- B) It cannot increase farm yields.
- C) It is not really practical.
- D) It is not that productive.

53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?

- A) Growth in world population.
- B) Deterioration in soil fertility.
- C) Inequality in food distribution.
- D) Advance in farming technology.

54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?

- A) It will not be able to meet global food demand.
- B) It is not conducive to sustainable development.
- C) It will eventually give away to organic farming.
- D) It is going mainstream throughout the world.

55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?

- A) They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.
- B) They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.
- C) Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.
- D) Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.

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**.

《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

2020年9月·第2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2020年9月·第2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2套(2020-09) • 六级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the saying “What is worth doing is worth doing well”, You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文·189词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

The proverb "What is worth doing is worth doing well" carries a simple yet profound message: once we decide that something is worth our effort, we should pursue excellence rather than settle for a careless, half-finished job. I firmly agree with this view.

To begin with, doing things well is the surest path to personal growth. When a student is devoted to a task and strives for perfection, every detail he polishes sharpens his own ability. Take my roommate, who rewrote his graduation thesis five times; the effort not only earned him an honour but also trained the patience he now relies on at work.

Furthermore, the spirit of doing well drives society forward. Great engineers and craftsmen who spare no effort to refine their products give us the reliable bridges, phones and medicines we depend on every day. Had they been content with a rough result, progress would slow and quality would collapse.

In conclusion, whatever is worth our time deserves our very best. As young students, we should abandon the get-it-done-quickly attitude and devote ourselves to every task, big or small, until it is truly done well.

【参考译文】

“值得做的事就值得做好”这句格言传递着一个简单却深刻的道理：一旦我们认定某件事值得投入，就应当追求卓越，而不是敷衍了事、半途而废。我完全赞同这一观点。

首先，把事情做好是个人成长最可靠的途径。当一个学生全身心投入一项任务、力求完美时，他打磨的每一个细节都在磨练自己的能力。就拿我的室友来说，他把毕业论文重写了五遍；这份努力不仅为他赢得了荣誉，也磨练出他如今在工作中所倚重的耐心。

其次，精益求精的精神推动社会前进。那些不遗余力打磨产品的杰出工程师和工匠，为我们带来了每天赖以依靠的可靠桥梁、手机与药品。倘若他们满足于粗糙的结果，进步就会放缓，质量也会崩塌。

总之，凡是值得我们投入时间的事，都值得我们全力以赴。作为青年学生，我们应当摒弃‘草草了事’的心态，全身心投入每一件事，无论大小，直到真正把它做好。

【第 1 段】释义加表态起笔。用 "carries a simple yet profound message" 把格言含义讲透，点出落点是 pursue excellence rather than settle for a careless job；再以 "I firmly agree with this view" 一句亮明立场，落实了第一段‘释义并亮明立场’的功能。

【第 2 段】主题句加室友事例。"To begin with, doing things well is the surest path to personal growth" 是主题句，随后用室友重写论文五遍的具体事例支撑，套用了‘论点句加个人事例’的四步结构。

【第 3 段】换社会角度加反面假设。"Furthermore" 递进换到社会角度，用工程师、工匠 spare no effort 的事例，并以 "Had they been content with a rough result" 的反面假设收紧，落实了‘论点句加社会事例’。

【第 4 段】呼应格言落到学生。"In conclusion, whatever is worth our time deserves our very best" 呼应格言、总收全文，再以 "As young students, we should abandon the get-it-done-quickly attitude" 落到自身态度，做到首尾呼应。

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

赞同并论证这句格言

本题要求 write an essay on the saying，评论对象是 What is worth doing is worth doing well。任务不是讲故事、也不是单纯翻译，而是‘评论+表态’：用一两句把格言含义讲透（核心是‘做就要做好、精益求精’，而不是‘要不要去做’），亮明你赞同的立场，再用理由和事例把立场撑起来。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，因此不用称呼、不用署名，通篇用面向阅卷人的正式书面语即可：多用完整长句、正式词汇（如 pursue excellence、be devoted to），避免 gonna、a lot of 这类口语，也不要出现‘I think I think’式的随意重复。

中心立意

凡值得做的事都应追求做好

中心论点：我完全赞同 What is worth doing is worth doing well —— 一旦认定一件事值得投入，就该追求卓越、精益求精，而不是敷衍了事。注意落点是‘做好’，不是‘做不做’。

要展开的要点

1. 做好成就个人成长

分论点一（对个人）：把每件值得做的事做到位，是磨练能力、积累底气最可靠的途径。可配学习/写论文这类考生熟悉的事例。

2. 精益求精推动社会进步

分论点二（对社会）：工程师、工匠对产品 spare no effort 的打磨，才有可靠的桥梁、手机、药品，社会因此进步。用工匠精神类事例。

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一一对应。

第 1 段 释义并亮明立场

用一两句解释 What is worth doing is worth doing well 的含义（重点在‘做好’），并明确表态赞同，抛出中心论点。

第 2 段 分论点一加个人事例

主题句：做好成就个人成长；再配一个具体事例（如同学反复打磨论文）支撑。

第 3 段 分论点二加社会事例

主题句：精益求精推动社会进步；再配工程师/工匠 spare no effort 的事例支撑。

第 4 段 回扣格言收束升华

呼应格言、落到‘作为青年学生’的自身态度，做到首尾呼应。

第 1 段 解释格言并赞同

落点：把 What is worth doing is worth doing well 解释为‘一旦认定值得做，就应追求卓越而非敷衍’，随即表明完全赞同，引出全文中心。

释义亮出格言 · The proverb "____" carries a simple yet profound message: once we decide ____, we should ____ rather than ____.

一句话表态 · I firmly agree with this view.

第 2 段 做好磨练个人能力

落点：主题句‘把事做好是个人成长最可靠的路径’；事例用同学反复重写论文、最终既得奖又练出耐心，说明精益求精带来真实的能力回报。

亮出分论点主题句 · To begin with, ____ is the surest path to ____.

引出具体事例 · Take ____, who ____; the effort not only ____ but also ____.

第 3 段 精益求精推动进步

落点：主题句‘做好的精神推动社会进步’；事例用工程师、工匠 spare no effort 打磨产品，带来可靠的桥梁、手机、药品；再用一句反面假设收紧。

递进衔接角度 · Furthermore, the spirit of ____ drives ____ forward.

反面假设强化 · Had they been content with ____, ____ would ____.

第 4 段 回到青年学生表态

落点：呼应格言，总判断‘凡值得投入的事都值得我们全力做好’；落到青年学生，倡导抛弃‘应付了事’的心态、对大小事都用心做好。

收束呼应格言 · In conclusion, whatever ____ deserves our very best.

落到自身提态度 · As young students, we should ____ and devote ourselves to ____ until ____.

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

紧扣做好而非做不做

本题最易跑题的地方是把 What is worth doing is worth doing well 写成‘要不要去做’或泛谈‘坚持’。达标要点：每段都要指向‘把事情做好、精益求精’，并有清晰的赞同立场。

结构连贯

四段清晰首尾呼应

本题达标要点：四段各司其职、用递进词衔接，结尾一句回扣格言，避免通篇一段到底或段落之间跳接无逻辑。

语言准确

用准做好类高级表达

本题达标要点：围绕‘做好’的高级表达要用对（pursue excellence、strive for perfection、spare no effort），并做到句式长短结合，避免通篇简单句。

字数格式

落在规定词数区间

本题硬性要求 at least 150 words but no more than 200 words，低于下限或超过上限都直接扣分；无收信人、无署名，格式上就是标准议论文，不要加称呼落款。

跑题成要不要做事

反面示例: "Everyone should keep doing things and never give up, because persistence is the key to success." (通篇在谈'坚持去做', 完全没碰'做好')。改法: "Once we decide a task is worth doing, we should not stop at finishing it but push ourselves to do it well." (把落点拉回'做好')。

抽象说理无例证

反面示例: "Doing things well is very important and beneficial. It can help us a lot and make us better." (只有空泛判断)。改法: "Take my roommate, who rewrote his thesis five times and finally won an honour—his care for detail became a real skill." (补上具体事例)。

只复述格言无立场

反面示例: "The saying means that if a thing is worth doing, then it is worth doing well. This is what the proverb tells us." (原地打转、没有观点)。改法: "The proverb reminds us to pursue excellence, and I firmly agree that anything worth our effort deserves to be done well." (解释后立刻表态)。

英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I

写作

本题

Part II

听力

[与2020年9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 →](#)

2020年9月·第2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2020年9月·第2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、7 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2套(2020-09) · 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.

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go traveling for a couple of months recently that it 26 on me why I had not yet left the family home.

也许正是在我的父母——他们恰好也是我的室友——最近离家去旅行几个月的时候,我才意识到为什么我还没有离开家。

It wasn't that I relied on them for 27 reasons, or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos of the home. These days, I rely on them for their company.

并不是因为我在后勤方面依赖他们,或者依靠他们让我的生活井然有序,或者缓解家庭的混乱。如今,我依赖他们是为了他们的陪伴。

I missed coming home and talking about my day at work, and I missed being able to read their faces and sense how their day was. I missed having unique 28 into tiny details that make a life.

我怀念回家后谈论我工作中的一天,我怀念能够读懂他们的表情并感知他们这一天过得如何。我怀念对构成生活的微小细节拥有独特的洞察。

While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is 29 by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, 30 do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has 31 strengthened the longer we have lived together.

虽然关于年轻成年人在家里待得更久的讨论充斥着关于懒惰、依赖、年轻人无法振作起来的说法,但我们很少谈论,至少在我的情况下,我与父母的关系无疑因为我们共同生活的时间越长而变得更加牢固。

Over the years the power dynamic has changed and is no longer defined by one being the giver and another, the taker. So, what does this say for our relationships within the family home?

多年来,权力动态已经改变,不再由一方是给予者、另一方是接受者来定义。那么,这对我们在家庭中的关系意味着什么呢?

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are "some very positive possible 32 when adult children share the family home", noting the "parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature" in the process.

根据心理学家Sabina Read的说法,当成年子女与家人共享家庭住所时,存在一些非常积极的可能结果,她指出在这个过程中亲子关系可能确实会加强和成熟。

But, she notes, a strong 33 doesn't simply come with time. "The many changing factors of the relationship need to be acknowledged, rather than hoping that the mere passage of time will 34 connect parents to their adult children. It's important to acknowledge that the relationship parameters have changed to avoid falling back into 35 from the teen years."

但她指出,牢固的纽带不会仅仅随着时间而来。这种关系的许多变化因素需要被认识到,而不是希望时间的流逝会神奇地将父母与他们的成年子女联系起来。重要的是要认识到关系的参数已经改变,以避免退回到青少年时期的模式。

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) bond | I) magically |
| B) contemplated | J) outcomes |
| C) dawned | K) patterns |
| D) hierarchy | L) rarely |
| E) insight | M) saturated |
| F) legislative | N) stereotypes |
| G) leverage | O) undoubtedly |
| H) logistical | |

26. it __(26)__ on me why I had not yet left the family home

【答案】 **C) dawned** (动词)

【词性槽】 It 形式主语 + 谓语动词位

【依据】 固定搭配 **it dawned on sb that/why...**

"it dawned on someone (that)..." 是英语高频固定句型，意为"某人忽然明白....."；与 it __(26)__ on me why I had not yet left the family home 中 "on me + why 从句" 完全吻合，且与下文"作者由父母离家方意识到自己迟迟未走的原因"语义贴合。

【竞争词】 **B) contemplated 搭配不成立 + 主语错位**

contemplate 意为"沉思"，正确用法是"某人 contemplate something"，而非 "it contemplated on me"；本句主语是 it，套不进 contemplate 的搭配框架。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **B)** —— B) contemplated 与 C) dawned 都是"想类"过去分词形态。考生若不熟 it dawned on sb 句型，仅凭"沉思"语感就可能选 contemplated；但 contemplate 不可接 it 形主、不与 on me 搭配。防坑：记牢顿悟系句型 it dawned/occurred/struck + on sb。

27. It wasn't that I relied on them for __(27)__ reasons

【答案】 **H) logistical** (形容词)

【词性槽】 名词 reasons 前缺定语

【依据】 与下句"维持生活秩序、缓解家中混乱"语义对位

or to keep my life in order, or to ease the chaos of the home 列举的正是日常起居、家务打理这类"后勤"性事务，与 logistical (后勤的) 精准呼应；作者要否认的就是这种"靠父母管后勤"的依赖。

【竞争词】 **F) legislative 义场不符 (立法的)**

legislative 属政治法律语域，与家庭日常毫无交集，放进 It wasn't that I relied on them for __(27)__ reasons 完全跑题。

M) saturated 搭配不成立

saturated reasons (饱和的理由) 不构成英语惯用搭配，且 saturated 后面通常配市场、颜色或脂肪等具体名词，与抽象 reasons 不搭。

28. I missed having unique __(28)__ into tiny details that make a life

【答案】 **E) insight** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 unique 后 + 介词 into 前 缺名词中心词

【依据】 固定搭配 **insight into sth**

insight into 表"对.....的洞察/深入了解", 是英语高频搭配; I missed having unique __(28)__ into tiny details that make a life 表达"我怀念对生活细节的独特洞察", 意思与上文"读懂父母脸色、感知他们一天"环环相扣。

【竞争词】 A) bond 搭配指向不对 (bond with, 不是 bond into)

bond 接的介词是 with/between, 表示与某人的纽带; 放进"bond into tiny details"既不通顺也无该搭配。

D) hierarchy 语义跑偏

hierarchy 表"等级", 与"对生活小细节的独特了解"语义完全无关, 且本段语境是个人观察、不是组织结构。

J) outcomes 搭配方向不对 (outcomes of, 不是 outcomes into)

outcomes 表"结果", 常与 of 搭配, 且"对细节的结果"语义说不通。

K) patterns 搭配错位

patterns 多与 of/in 搭配, 且"独特的模式 into 细节"表意混乱。

N) stereotypes 感情色彩冲突

stereotypes 带贬义"刻板印象", 与 unique (独特) 形容"对细节的体察"矛盾, 且无 into 搭配。

29. the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is __(29)__ by talk of laziness

【答案】 **M) saturated** (动词)

【词性槽】 be 动词 is 后缺过去分词构成被动

【依据】 **be saturated by/with** 表"被.....充斥"

the conversation ... is __(29)__ by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together 紧跟三个并列的负面话题, 正是"对话被这些论调充斥/淹没"的语境, saturated 在此为固定搭配。

【竞争词】 B) contemplated 搭配错位 (沉思的对象不是 by 而是直接宾语)

contemplate 意为"沉思、考虑", 其被动形式后续接的是"被某人思考", 与 by talk of laziness 这种"被某种言论充斥"的语义不匹配; 且 conversation is contemplated 也不符合本段在描写舆论氛围的语境。

30. __ (30) __ do we talk of the way ... my relationship with my parents has __ (31) __ strengthened

【答案】 **L) rarely** (副词)

【词性槽】 句首倒装提示否定副词

【依据】 唯一能触发倒装的否定副词，且语义对照成立

上文 the conversation ... is __ (29) __ by talk of laziness, of dependence 讲舆论充斥负面论调，本句用 rarely 形成转折——"却很少有人谈到关系反而变强"，逻辑链条 "舆论铺天盖地的是 A，但我们很少谈 B" 顺滑自然。

【竞争词】 I) magically 无否定色彩，不能触发倒装

magically 表"魔术般地"，不属否定/半否定副词，置于句首也不能触发 do 倒装；且语义上"魔术般地我们谈到"无解释力。

O) undoubtedly 肯定语气，方向相反

undoubtedly 表"无疑地"，是强肯定副词，无法引发倒装，且与下文要表达的"却很少有人谈到"逻辑方向完全相反。

31. my relationship with my parents has __ (31) __ strengthened the longer we have lived together

【答案】 **O) undoubtedly** (副词)

【词性槽】 助动词 has 与过去分词 strengthened 之间缺状语

【依据】 强肯定副词，与作者旗帜鲜明的立场吻合

作者全文都在为"成年同住可让亲子关系更紧密"正名，本句更是亮明个人证词；my relationship with my parents has __ (31) __ strengthened the longer we have lived together 用 undoubtedly "毫无疑问地"强化"关系确实变得更牢"的肯定语气，与 Over the years the power dynamic has changed 共同支撑论点。

32. there are "some very positive possible __(32)__ when adult children share the family home"

【答案】 **J) outcomes** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 positive possible 后缺名词中心词

【依据】 **positive outcomes** 是固定搭配，且符合心理学家陈述的"积极结果"语境

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are "some very positive possible __(32)__ when adult children share the family home": 心理学家在描述"成年子女同住可能带来的积极结果", positive outcomes (积极的结果/成效) 是英语里最高频的搭配之一。

【竞争词】 A) bond 单数形态不匹配复数主语要求

bond 是单数, need to 与 are 一致要求复数; 且"积极可能的纽带"语义略生硬, 不如 outcomes 概括整段所述"可能性"。

D) hierarchy 语义贬义偏冷且单数

hierarchy 表"等级", 多含层级、约束意味, 与 positive 搭配不自然; 且单数与 are 不一致。

K) patterns 语义不指向"结果"

patterns 表"模式", 与"成年子女同住带来的好处"这一结果性陈述语义错位。

N) stereotypes 感情色彩与 positive 冲突

stereotypes 是贬义"刻板印象", 与 positive possible 之间存在感情色彩冲突, 逻辑上也讲不通"积极的刻板印象"。

33. But, she notes, a strong __(33)__ doesn't simply come with time

【答案】 **A) bond** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 strong 后缺单数可数名词

【依据】 **a strong bond** 是"牢固关系"的固定搭配

a strong __(33)__ doesn't simply come with time 与上一段 the "parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature" 一脉相承——心理学家说的 "a strong bond" (一段牢固的纽带/亲密关系) 正是对前文 parent-child relationship 的换说法。

【竞争词】 D) hierarchy 语义反向

hierarchy 表"等级", 与本段强调的"平等而紧密的亲子关系"语义相反; 上一段刚说 "the power dynamic ... no longer defined by giver and taker", 恰好否定等级关系。

34. hoping that the mere passage of time will __(34)__ connect parents to their adult children

【答案】 **I) magically** (副词)

【词性槽】 实义动词 connect 前缺状语

【依据】 与 mere passage of time 配合，表达“靠时间神奇地解决”的反讽语气

The many changing factors of the relationship need to be acknowledged, rather than hoping that the mere passage of time will __(34)__ connect parents to their adult children 全句在批驳一种幻想：以为“时间一过”就能自动让父母与成年子女连结起来——magically 正好刻画这种“指望奇迹般发生”的天真，并与上句 “a strong bond doesn't simply come with time” 呼应。

【竞争词】 O) undoubtedly 肯定语气与作者立场相悖

undoubtedly 表“毫无疑问地”，等于替“时间自动让关系变近”背书；可作者整段都在反对这种想法，方向完全相反。

35. to avoid falling back into __(35)__ from the teen years

【答案】 **K) patterns** (名词)

【词性槽】 介词 into + 形容词 the teen years 限定 → 复数名词宾语

【依据】 fall back into patterns 是“重新陷入旧有相处模式”的固定表达

It's important to acknowledge that the relationship parameters have changed to avoid falling back into __(35)__ from the teen years: 作者主张要承认“关系参数”已变，以免退回少年时期那种父母-青春期子女的旧相处套路；patterns（行为模式）与 “parameters have changed” 精确对仗——参数变了，就别再走旧 patterns。

【竞争词】 D) hierarchy 范围过窄、单数形态偏差

hierarchy 指等级，仅是“少年期父母权威”这一侧面，无法概括 “the teen years” 整个相处面；且 hierarchy 多用单数，不太与 from the teen years（暗示多种旧习）的复数意味契合。

N) stereotypes 对象不对（刻板印象指向他人，而非两人相处模式）

stereotypes 是社会对某群体的“刻板印象”，常带歧视含义；本句讲的是“亲子之间过去的互动方式”，patterns 更准确，stereotypes 与具体相处情境错位。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 N) —— K) patterns 与 N) stereotypes 同为复数名词且都“看着”和成长话题沾边。考生若仅看到 the teen years 就联想“刻板印象”，容易误选 stereotypes；但本句讲两人相处旧模式，不讲社会偏见。防坑：fall back into 后面通常接 patterns/habits/routines，而非 stereotypes。

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) **bond** 名词 动词

纽带、联系 (名); 结合、粘合 (动)

用于第 33 空

B) **contemplated** 动词 形容词

沉思、考虑 (动词过去式/过去分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

C) **dawned** 动词

(真相、想法) 忽然明白; 破晓 (动词过去式)

用于第 26 空

D) **hierarchy** 名词

等级制度、层级结构

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **insight** 名词

洞察、深入了解

用于第 28 空

F) **legislative** 形容词

立法的、立法机关的

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **leverage** 名词 动词

杠杆作用、影响力 (名); 利用、撬动 (动)

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **logistical** 形容词

后勤的、物流的

用于第 27 空

I) **magically** 副词

魔术般地、神奇地

用于第 34 空

J) **outcomes** 名词

结果、成果 (复数)

用于第 32 空

K) **patterns** 名词 动词

模式、套路、定式 (名词复数)

用于第 35 空

L) **rarely** 副词

很少地、罕有地

用于第 30 空

M) **saturated** 动词 形容词

充斥的、饱和的; 浸透 (动词过去式/过去分词)

用于第 29 空

N) **stereotypes** 名词 动词

刻板印象 (名词复数); 将.....模式化 (动词)

干扰词 · 未选用

0) **undoubtedly** 副词

毫无疑问地、确实地

用于第 31 空

全文主旨

成年子女与父母同住反而能让亲子关系更紧密

作者以个人视角切入：父母外出旅行后她才意识到自己迟迟未搬离的真正原因——她依赖父母的不是后勤而是陪伴；it __(26)__ on me why I had not yet left the family home 与 my relationship with my parents has __(31)__ strengthened the longer we have lived together 共同定调全文：长期同住下亲子关系不是退化而是成熟。

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。

B) **contemplated** 最像 26 题 dawned 的同位干扰

动词过去分词形态、且义场都是“思考类”，看似可填 it __(26)__ on me；但 contemplate 不接 “it + on sb” 这种主语结构，且不与“突然意识到”这一即时性顿悟语义对应——记住固定句型 it dawned on sb 即可避坑。

D) **hierarchy** 最像 33 题 bond 或 35 题 patterns 的干扰

hierarchy 表“等级”，因 Over the years the power dynamic has changed 提到“权力动态”，乍看可对应；但 33 题要求与“strengthen and mature 的关系”同义复指，应为 bond；35 题指“旧相处模式”，应为 patterns；hierarchy 落在两边都不贴。

F) **legislative** 最像 27 题 logistical 的干扰

F 与 H 在词形上都是“-ical”结尾的形容词，常被考生看成一组；但 legislative 属法律语域，与家庭日常完全无关——记住语域错位即可一眼识别。

G) **leverage** 最像 32 题 outcomes 或 33 题 bond 的干扰

leverage 可作名词“杠杆/影响力”，在管理类文章里高频；本篇主题是亲子关系，与“杠杆”语域错位；且其义不与 strong / positive possible 形成自然搭配。

N) **stereotypes** 最像 35 题 patterns 的干扰

stereotypes 与 patterns 都是复数名词，且 talk of laziness, of dependence 一段似乎在谈“刻板印象”；但 35 题语境是亲子两人之间的旧相处方式，不是社会对某群体的刻板印象——对象不同即可识破。

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。

It was perhaps when my parents—who also happen to be my housemates—left to go traveling for a couple of months recently that it dawned on me why I had not yet left the family home.

第1段，第1句

覆盖形式主语、宾语从句、时间状语从句、非限制性定语从句、目的状语、多个时间状语等多种成分；包含易错点：形式主语 it 的识别、happen to be 的固定搭配、过去完成时在宾语从句中的使用、破折号插入的定语从句的处理，适合作为综合练习句。

While the conversation about young adults staying longer at home is saturated by talk of laziness, of dependence, of an inability for young people to pull themselves together, rarely do we talk of the way, in my case at least, my relationship with my parents has undoubtedly strengthened the longer we have lived together.

第4段，第1句

覆盖倒装句中主谓分离、被动结构的方式状语、含介词短语定语的复杂主语、省略关系词的定语从句、插入语的识别、比较结构的状语从句等多种成分。倒装和关系词省略是常见易错点，插入语和长定语的识别也需训练，成分种类丰富且层次交错，训练价值高。

According to psychologist Sabina Read, there are "some very positive possible outcomes when adult children share the family home", noting the "parent-child relationship may indeed strengthen and mature" in the process.

第6段，第1句

覆盖 there be 存在句、定语从句修饰主语、分词短语作状语、宾语从句、情态动词谓语、并列谓语等多种成分和结构,且 there be 句型的真正主语识别、定语从句边界、分词短语的归属判断都是常见易错点,训练价值较高。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 30 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。

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇5次 · 真题 168 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

strengthen

B2

v. 加强

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

acknowledge

B2

v. 承认（事实、错误等）

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

accord

C1

n. （国家、团体间的）协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 144 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

teen A2

n. 青少年

本篇1次·真题 41 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 40 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

mere B2

adj. 仅仅的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ease

B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

mature

B2

adj. 成熟的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

bond

B2

n. 纽带

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

changing

A2

v. 改变

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

dawn

B1

n. 黎明, 拂晓

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dynamic

B2

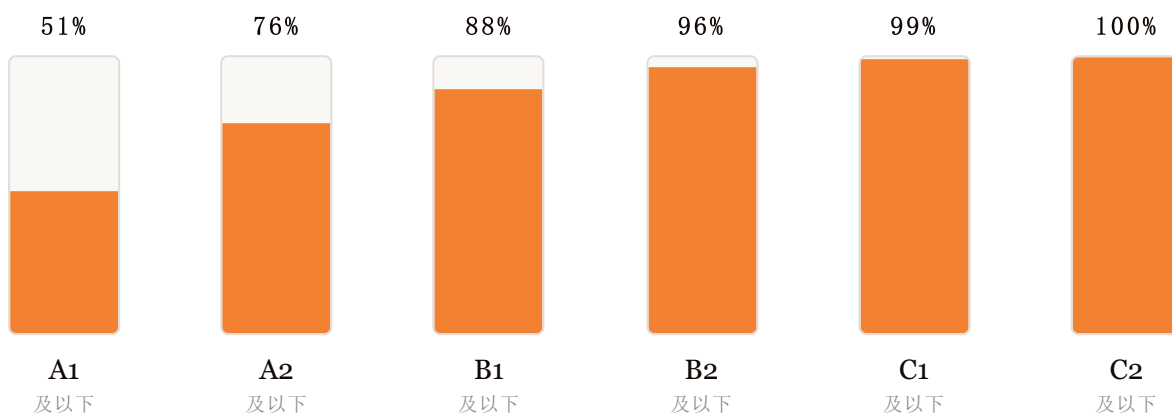
adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 120 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **120** 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 5 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 120 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

120

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

88%

英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年9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 →

2020年9月·第2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2020年9月·第2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 15 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2套(2020-09) · 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**.

How Telemedicine Is Transforming Healthcare

A) After years of big promises, telemedicine is finally living up to its potential. Driven by faster internet connections, ubiquitous(无处不在的) smartphones and changing insurance standards, more health providers are turning to electronic communications to do their jobs—and it's dramatically changing the delivery of healthcare.

经过多年的宏大承诺,远程医疗终于实现了其潜力。在更快的互联网连接、无处不在的智能手机和不断变化的保险标准的推动下,越来越多的医疗服务提供者正在转向电子通信来完成他们的工作——这正在显著改变医疗保健的提供方式。

B) Doctors are linking up with patients by phone, email and webcam(网络摄像头). They're also consulting with each other electronically—sometimes to make split-second decisions on heart attacks and strokes. Patients, meanwhile, are using new devices to relay their blood pressure, heart rate and other vital signs to their doctors so they can manage chronic conditions at home. Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by. Five to 10 times a day, Doctors Without Borders relays questions about tough cases from its physicians in Niger, South Sudan and elsewhere to its network of 280 experts around the world, and back again via internet.

医生们正在通过电话、电子邮件和网络摄像头与患者联系。他们还在以电子方式相互会诊——有时是为了对心脏病发作和中风做出瞬间决策。与此同时,患者正在使用新设备向医生传送他们的血压、心率和其他生命体征,以便他们能够在家管理慢性疾病。远程医疗还能在医疗专业知识匮乏的地方提供更好的护理。无国界医生组织每天5到10次将其在尼日尔、南苏丹和其他地方的医生提出的疑难病例问题通过互联网传送给其遍布全球的280名专家网络,然后再传回来。

- C) As a measure of how rapidly telemedicine is spreading, consider: More than 15 million Americans received some kind of medical care remotely last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association, a trade group, which expects those numbers to grow by 30% this year.

作为远程医疗传播速度的一个衡量标准,可以考虑:根据行业组织美国远程医疗协会的数据,去年有超过1500万美国人接受了某种形式的远程医疗服务,该协会预计今年这些数字将增长30%。

- D) None of this is to say that telemedicine has found its way into all corners of medicine. A recent survey of 500 tech-savvy(精通技术的) consumers found that 39% hadn't heard of telemedicine, and of those who haven't used it, 42% said they preferred in-person doctor visits. In a poll of 1500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their practices—but 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed(补偿).

这并不是说远程医疗已经进入了医学的所有角落。最近一项针对500名精通技术的消费者的调查发现,39%的人没有听说过远程医疗,而在那些没有使用过它的人中,42%的人表示他们更喜欢亲自到诊所就诊。在对1500名家庭医生的民意调查中,只有15%的人在他们的诊所中使用过它——但90%的人表示如果得到适当的补偿,他们会使用它。

- E) What's more, for all the rapid growth, significant questions and challenges remain. Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state. Physicians groups are issuing different guidelines about what care they consider appropriate to deliver and in what form.

此外,尽管快速增长,重大的问题和挑战依然存在。定义和监管远程医疗的规则在各州之间差异很大。医生团体正在就他们认为适合提供什么护理以及以什么形式提供发布不同的指导方针。

- F) Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine. And there's the question of what services physicians should be paid for: Insurance coverage varies from health plan to health plan, and a big federal plan covers only a narrow range of services. Telemedicine's future will depend on how—and whether—regulators, providers, payers and patients can address these challenges. Here's a closer look at some of these issues:

一些批评者还质疑护理质量是否跟上了远程医疗的快速扩张。还有一个问题是医生应该为哪些服务获得报酬:保险覆盖范围因医疗计划而异,而一个大型联邦计划只覆盖有限范围的服务。远程医疗的未来将取决于监管机构、提供者、支付方和患者如何——以及是否能够——应对这些挑战。以下是对其中一些问题的深入探讨:

- G) Do patients trade quality for convenience? The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with clinicians they've never met for a phone, video or email visit—on-demand, 24/7. Typically, these are for nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes, and they cost around \$45, compared with approximately \$100 at a doctor's office, \$160 at an urgent-care clinic or \$750 and up at an emergency room.

患者是否用质量换取便利?远程医疗中增长最快的服务是将消费者与他们从未见过的临床医生通过电话、视频或电子邮件就诊联系起来——按需提供,全天候服务。通常,这些服务针对的是非紧急问题,如感冒、流感、耳痛和皮疹,费用约为45美元,而在医生诊所约为100美元,在急诊诊所为160美元,在急诊室则为750美元及以上。

- H) Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work. Nearly three-quarters of large employers will offer virtual doctor visits as a benefit to employees this year, up from 48% last year. Web companies such as Teladoc and American Well are expected to host some

1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year, according to the American Telemedicine Association.

许多医疗计划和雇主争相提供这些服务,并将其作为计划成员无需离开家或工作就能获得医疗服务的便捷方式加以推广。今年,近四分之三的大型雇主将提供虚拟医生就诊作为员工福利,高于去年的48%。根据美国远程医疗协会的数据,Teladoc和American Well等网络公司预计今年将主办约120万次此类虚拟医生就诊,比去年增长20%。

- I) But critics worry that such services may be sacrificing quality for convenience. Consulting a random doctor patients will never meet, they say, further fragments the health-care system, and even minor issues such as upper respiratory(上呼吸道的) infections can't be thoroughly evaluated by a doctor who can't listen to your heart or feel your swollen glands. In a recent study, researchers posing as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites—with unsettling results. In 62 encounters, fewer than one-third disclosed clinicians' credentials or let patients choose; only 32% discussed potential side effects of prescribed medications. Several sites misdiagnosed serious conditions, largely because they failed to ask basic follow-up questions, the researchers said. "Telemedicine holds enormous promise, but these sites are just not ready for prime time," says Jack Resneck, the study's lead author.

但批评者担心,此类服务可能正在为便利而牺牲质量。他们说,咨询一个患者永远不会见面的随机医生,进一步分散了医疗保健系统,即使是上呼吸道感染等轻微问题,也无法由一个无法听诊你的心脏或触摸你肿胀的腺体的医生进行彻底评估。在最近的一项研究中,研究人员假扮成有皮肤问题的患者,向16个远程医疗网站寻求帮助——结果令人不安。在62次就诊中,只有不到三分之一的网站披露了临床医生的资质或让患者选择;只有32%的网站讨论了处方药物的潜在副作用。研究人员说,有几个网站误诊了严重疾病,主要是因为他们没有询问基本的后续问题。该研究的主要作者Jack Resneck说:"远程医疗有着巨大的前景,但这些网站还没有准备好迎接黄金时段。

- J) The American Telemedicine Association and other organizations have started accreditation(鉴定) programs to identify top-quality telemedicine sites. The American Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for telemedicine, calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations of such services and ensure that they have sufficient information to make clinical recommendations.

美国远程医疗协会和其他组织已经启动了鉴定项目,以识别高质量的远程医疗网站。美国医学会本月批准了远程医疗的新伦理指南,要求参与的医生认识到此类服务的局限性,并确保他们有足够的信息来提出临床建议。

- K) Who pays for the services? While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits, insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues. "It's very hard to get paid unless you physically see the patient," says Peter Rasmussen, medical director of distance health at the Cleveland Clinic. Some 32 states have passed "parity"(等同的) laws requiring private insurers to reimburse doctors for services delivered remotely if the same service would be covered in person, though not necessarily at the same rate or frequency. Medicare lags further behind. The federal health plan for the elderly covers a small number of telemedicine services—only for beneficiaries in rural areas and only when the services are received in a hospital, doctor's office or clinic.

谁为这些服务付费?虽然雇主和医疗计划一直热衷于覆盖虚拟急诊就诊,但当医生使用电话、电子邮件或视频与现有患者就持续问题进行咨询时,保险公司支付远程医疗费用的意愿要低得多。Cleveland

Clinic远程医疗医疗主任Peter Rasmussen说:"除非你亲自见到患者,否则很难获得报酬。"大约32个州已经通过了"等同"法律,要求私人保险公司报销医生远程提供的服务,如果同样的服务在现场会得到覆盖,尽管不一定是相同的费率或频率。Medicare则更加滞后。这个面向老年人的联邦医疗计划只覆盖少量远程医疗服务——仅限于农村地区的受益人,并且仅限于在医院、医生诊所或诊所接受服务时。

- L) Bills to expand Medicare coverage of telemedicine have bipartisan(两党的) support in Congress. Opponents worry that such expansion would be costly for taxpayers, but advocates say it would save money in the long run.

扩大Medicare远程医疗覆盖范围的法案在国会获得了两党支持。反对者担心这种扩张对纳税人来说成本高昂,但倡导者表示从长远来看这将节省资金。

- M) Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type contracts that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.

专家表示,随着越来越多的医院从按服务收费的支付方式转向管理式医疗类型的合同——这些合同给予他们一笔固定费用来为患者提供护理,并允许他们保留所实现的任何节余——更多医院可能会投资于远程医疗系统。

- N) Is the state-by-state regulatory system outdated? Historically, regulation of medicine has been left to individual states. But some industry members contend that having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice" makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is hampering its growth. Currently, doctors must have a valid license in the state where the patient is located to provide medical care, which means virtual-visit companies can match users only with locally licensed clinicians. It also causes administrative hassles(麻烦) for world-class medical centers that attract patients from across the country. At the Mayo Clinic, doctors who treat out-of-state patients can follow up with them via phone, email or web chats when they return home, but they can only discuss the conditions they treated in person. "If the patient wants to talk about a new problem, the doctor has to be licensed in that state to discuss it. If not, the patient should talk to his primary-care physician about it," says Steve Ommen, who runs Mayo's Connected Care program.

州与州之间的监管系统是否已经过时?从历史上看,医学监管一直留给各个州。但一些行业成员认为,在远程医疗时代,拥有50套不同的规则、许可费用甚至"医疗实践"的定义变得不太合理,并且正在阻碍其发展。目前,医生必须在患者所在的州拥有有效执照才能提供医疗服务,这意味着虚拟就诊公司只能将用户与当地持证临床医生匹配。这也给那些吸引来自全国各地患者的世界级医疗中心带来了行政麻烦。在Mayo Clinic,治疗外州患者的医生可以在患者回家后通过电话、电子邮件或网络聊天进行随访,但他们只能讨论他们亲自治疗的疾病。Mayo的Connected Care项目负责人Steve Ommen说:"如果患者想谈论一个新问题,医生必须在该州获得执照才能讨论它。如果没有,患者应该与他的初级保健医生讨论。

- O) To date, 17 states have joined a compact that will allow a doctor licensed in one member state to quickly obtain a license in another. While welcoming the move, some telemedicine advocates would prefer states to automatically honor one another's licenses, as they do with drivers' licenses. But states aren't likely to surrender control of medical practice, and most are considering new regulations. This year, more than 200 telemedicine-related bills have been introduced in 42 states, many regarding what services Medicaid will cover and whether payers should reimburse for remote patient

monitoring. "A lot of states are still trying to define telemedicine," says Lisa Robbin, chief advocacy officer for the Federation of State Medical Boards.

迄今为止,已有17个州加入了一项协议,该协议将允许在一个成员州获得执照的医生在另一个州快速获得执照。虽然欢迎这一举措,但一些远程医疗倡导者更希望各州自动承认彼此的执照,就像他们对待驾驶执照一样。但各州不太可能放弃对医疗实践的控制,大多数州正在考虑新的法规。今年,42个州已经提出了200多项与远程医疗相关的法案,其中许多涉及Medicaid将覆盖哪些服务,以及支付方是否应该报销远程患者监测。州医疗委员会联合会首席倡导官Lisa Robbin说:"许多州仍在试图定义远程医疗。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. An overwhelming majority of family physicians are willing to use telemedicine if they are duly paid.

绝大多数家庭医生愿意使用远程医疗,只要他们能获得适当报酬。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 家庭医生压倒性多数愿用条件

【定位】 In a poll of 1500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their practices—but 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed.

在一项对 1500 名家庭医生的调查中,只有 15% 在自己的诊疗中用过远程医疗——但 90% 表示,只要能得到合理补偿,他们就愿意使用。

【改写】 An overwhelming majority of family physicians ↔ **90% said they would**

比例数字=压倒性多数

if they are duly paid ↔ **if it were appropriately reimbursed(补偿)**

duly paid=appropriately reimbursed

【辨邻】 **K** K 段确实大量谈论是否为远程医疗付费,但主语是保险公司与 Medicare,不是 family physicians 的意愿,所以只是话题相邻。

insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues

37. Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees because of its convenience.

许多雇主热衷于将远程医疗服务作为员工福利提供,因为它很方便。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 雇主把远程医疗当员工福利

【定位】 Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work.

许多健康计划和雇主已经抢着提供这项服务,并将其作为一种便利方式推广,让参保员工无需离家或离开工作岗位就能就医。

【改写】 Many employers are eager to provide telemedicine service as a benefit to their employees ↔

Nearly three-quarters of large employers will offer virtual doctor visits as a benefit to employees this year

near three-quarters=many+词组对应

because of its convenience ↔

promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work

convenience=convenient way

【辨邻】 **G** G 段也提便利 (on-demand, 24/7) , 但主语是 consumers and clinicians, 没有出现『雇主把它作为员工福利』这一陈述。

The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with clinicians they've never met for a phone, video or email visit—on-demand, 24/7

38. Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine.

不同州对远程医疗的监管规定明显不同。

【答案】 **E** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 各州监管差异

【定位】 Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state.

界定与监管远程医疗的规则在各州之间差异极大。

【改写】 Different states have markedly different regulations for telemedicine ↔

Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state

句式重构+程度词对译

【辨邻】 **N** N 段虽然也提『50 套规则各异』, 但目的是引出 is hampering its growth, 落点在因果与影响, 不是 Q38 想要的纯差异陈述; 它与第 45 题 (强调 hinders) ——对应。

having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice" makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is hampering its growth

O O 谈 17 州互认、200 多项法案, 是面向解决方案的描述, 不是题干所要的『差异存在』陈述。

A lot of states are still trying to define telemedicine

39. With telemedicine, patients in regions short of professional medical service are able to receive better medical care.

通过远程医疗, 专业医疗服务匮乏地区的患者能够获得更好的医疗护理。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 专业医疗资源稀缺地区受益

【定位】 Telemedicine also allows for better care in places where medical expertise is hard to come by.
远程医疗还能让那些医疗专业资源稀缺的地方获得更好的照护。

【改写】 patients in regions short of professional medical service ↔
in places where medical expertise is hard to come by
regions=places+稀缺改写
able to receive better medical care ↔ **allows for better care**
主动接受=被允许获得

40. Unlike employers and health plans, insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services.

与雇主和健康计划不同,保险公司一直相当不愿意为某些远程医疗服务付费。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 保险公司与雇主/健康计划态度对比

【定位】 While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits, insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine when doctors use phone, email or video to consult with existing patients about continuing issues.

尽管雇主和健康计划积极覆盖虚拟急诊就诊, 但当医生通过电话、邮件或视频就持续性问题为现有患者提供咨询时, 保险公司就远没那么乐意付费了。

【改写】 Unlike employers and health plans ↔

While employers and health plans have been eager to cover virtual urgent-care visits

Unlike=While 让步对照

insurers have been rather reluctant to pay for some telemedicine services ↔

insurers have been far less willing to pay for telemedicine

reluctant=far less willing

【辨邻】 **H** H 段也讲 employers/health plans 推广远程医疗, 但没有同时把 insurers 不愿付费的反面态度也陈述出来; 缺少对照中『B』那一边, 不能当源头段。

Many health plans and employers have rushed to offer the services and promote them as a convenient way for plan members to get medical care without leaving home or work

41. Some supporters of telemedicine hope states will accept each other's medical practice licenses as valid.

远程医疗的一些支持者希望各州能够承认彼此的行医执照有效。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 支持者希望各州互认执照

【定位】 While welcoming the move, some telemedicine advocates would prefer states to automatically honor one another's licenses, as they do with drivers' licenses.

尽管欢迎这一举措，一些远程医疗倡导者更希望各州像处理驾照那样，自动互认彼此颁发的医疗执照。

【改写】 Some supporters of telemedicine ↔ **some telemedicine advocates**
supporters=advocates

hope states will accept each other's medical practice licenses as valid ↔

would prefer states to automatically honor one another's licenses, as they do with drivers' licenses

hope=prefer+accept...as valid=honor

【辨邻】 **N** N 段提到 licensing fees 与 doctors must have a valid license in the state where the patient is located，落点是问题与限制，没有『支持者希望互认』的愿望陈述。

Currently, doctors must have a valid license in the state where the patient is located to provide medical care

42. The fastest growing area for telemedicine services is for lesser health problems.

远程医疗服务增长最快的领域是针对较轻微的健康问题。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 增长最快的领域=小毛病

【定位】 The fastest-growing services in telemedicine connect consumers with clinicians they've never met for a phone, video or email visit—on-demand, 24/7. Typically, these are for nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes, and they cost around \$45.

远程医疗中增长最快的服务，是把消费者与从未谋面的临床医师通过电话、视频或邮件随时（每周 7 天每天 24 小时）连接起来；这些服务通常用于感冒、流感、耳痛、皮疹等非急诊问题，每次大约花费 45 美元。

【改写】 The fastest growing area for telemedicine services ↔

The fastest-growing services in telemedicine

最高级近乎逐字一致

lesser health problems ↔ **nonemergency issues such as colds, flu, ear-aches and skin rashes**

上位概括=非急诊+具体举例

【辨邻】 **H** H 段也讲 1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year, 但谈的是『总量增长百分比』，不是题干所要的『增长最快的领域=小毛病』这一陈述。

Web companies such as Teladoc and American Well are expected to host some 1.2 million such virtual doctor visits this year, up 20% from last year

43. As telemedicine spreads quickly, some of its opponents doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed.

随着远程医疗迅速普及,它的一些反对者怀疑其服务质量能否得到保证。

【答案】 **F** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 反对者质疑服务质量

【定位】 Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine.

一些批评者也质疑医疗服务的质量能否跟上远程医疗快速扩张的步伐。

【改写】 As telemedicine spreads quickly ↔ **the rapid expansion of telemedicine**
spreads quickly=rapid expansion

some of its opponents doubt whether its service quality can be guaranteed ↔

Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine

opponents=critics+doubt=question

【辨邻】 **I** 段是 F 段质量担忧的延伸——通过 16 个网站的实验来支撑批评; 它讲的是具体研究而非题干所要的总括陈述。

critics worry that such services may be sacrificing quality for convenience

44. The results obtained by researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers are disturbing.

假扮成患者向远程医疗提供者寻求帮助的研究人员所获得的结果令人不安。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 研究者假扮患者的结果令人不安

【定位】 In a recent study, researchers posing as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites—with unsettling results.

在最近一项研究中, 研究者假扮皮肤病患者向 16 家远程医疗网站求助——结果令人不安。

【改写】 researchers who pretended to be patients seeking help from telemedicine providers ↔

researchers posing as patients with skin problems sought help from 16 telemedicine sites

pretend to be=pose as

are disturbing ↔ **unsettling results**

disturbing=unsettling

45. Some people argue that the fact that different states have different regulations concerning medical services hinders the development of telemedicine.

有些人认为,不同州对医疗服务有不同规定这一事实阻碍了远程医疗的发展。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】州际规则差异阻碍发展

【定位】But some industry members contend that having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice" makes less sense in the era of telemedicine and is hampering its growth.

但一些业内人士认为，在远程医疗时代有 50 套不同的规则、执照收费乃至『医疗实践』的定义都越来越说不通，并且正在妨碍其发展。

【改写】different states have different regulations concerning medical services ↔

having 50 different sets of rules, licensing fees and even definitions of "medical practice"

差异事实双向对齐

hinders the development of telemedicine ↔ is hampering its growth

hinder=hamper+development=growth

【辨邻】E E 段确实陈述各州规则差异，但没有把差异与『阻碍远程医疗发展』连成因果；题干带 hinders 这一因果动词，应选有因果链的 N。

Rules defining and regulating telemedicine differ widely from state to state

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 总起段：远程医疗在历经多年承诺后终于兑现潜力，由更快的网速、智能手机普及和保险标准变化驱动，正在显著改变医疗服务的递送方式。

信息指纹 总起+三大驱动力

B 举例展示远程医疗的具体形态：医生与病人之间、医生与医生之间通过电话/邮件/视频沟通；患者在家用设备上传体征；并能让医疗资源稀缺地区获得更好照护。

信息指纹 无国界医生+尼日尔/南苏丹

C 用数据衡量远程医疗扩张速度：去年逾 1500 万美国人接受过远程医疗，今年预计再增长 30%。

信息指纹 1500 万美国人/增长 30%

D 调查数据显示远程医疗尚未普及：39% 的人没听说过；只有 15% 的家庭医生用过，但若得到合理补偿，有 90% 愿意使用。

信息指纹 家庭医生 90% 愿用/前提是补偿

E 指出快速增长背后仍有重要问题与挑战：各州对远程医疗的界定与监管差异极大，医师团体对何为合宜的远程医疗也指南不一。

信息指纹 州际规则差异极大

F 罗列其他挑战：一些批评者质疑远程医疗的服务质量能否跟上扩张速度；以及哪些服务应当被付费、保险覆盖差异等问题，并预告下文将逐一展开。

信息指纹 批评者质疑质量+承上启下

G 讨论第一个问题——是否在拿质量换便利：增长最快的远程医疗服务是为陌生医生与消费者之间的随时按需就诊，主要处理感冒、流感、耳痛、皮疹等非急诊小问题，价格远低于诊所或急诊。

信息指纹 最快增长=非急诊小毛病

H 雇主与健康计划积极推广远程医疗作为员工福利：近四分之三的大型雇主今年提供虚拟就诊福利，Teladoc 等公司主持的虚拟就诊预计增长 20%。

信息指纹 大雇主推福利/Teladoc

I 批评者担忧便利牺牲了质量：一项研究中研究者假扮皮肤病患者向 16 个远程医疗网站求助，结果令人不安——多数未披露医生资质、未讨论副作用，部分网站误诊。

信息指纹 研究者假扮患者+令人不安的结果

J 行业自律：美国远程医疗协会等启动认证项目识别优质站点；美国医学会本月通过新的远程医疗伦理指南，要求医生认识其局限并掌握充分信息。

信息指纹 认证项目+新伦理指南

K 回答谁来付钱：雇主与健康计划乐意覆盖虚拟急诊，但保险公司在为现有患者的电话/邮件/视频随访付费上态度冷淡；32 个州出台等价法，但联邦医保 Medicare 远远落后，仅覆盖少数远程服务。

信息指纹 保险公司不愿付/等价法/Medicare

L 立法层面：扩展 Medicare 远程医疗覆盖的法案在国会获两党支持；反对者担心增加纳税人负担，支持者则认为长远省钱。

信息指纹 国会两党支持的扩面法案

M 支付模式转变带动医院投入：随着医院从按服务付费转向管理式医疗合同，他们更有动机投资远程医疗系统。

信息指纹 按服务付费转向管理式合同

N 讨论州际监管体系是否过时：医疗监管历来由各州负责，但 50 套不同规则、执照费、医疗实践定义在远程医疗时代显得不合时宜，妨碍其发展；并以梅奥医学中心为例说明跨州随访的限制。

信息指纹 梅奥诊所+州际监管阻碍

O 目前 17 个州加入互认执照的协约；一些远程医疗倡导者更希望各州像驾照那样自动互认彼此的医疗执照；今年有 200 多个相关法案在 42 个州提出。

信息指纹 倡导者希望像驾照那样互认

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

After years of big promises, telemedicine is finally living up to its potential.

A段，第1句

简单句配时间状语前置和现在进行时是四六级、考研常见句式，"After + 时间短语" 引导的状语和 "be doing" 结构高度典型，掌握后可在大量句子中复用

Patients, meanwhile, are using new devices to relay their blood pressure, heart rate and other vital signs to their doctors so they can manage chronic conditions at home.

B段，第3句

本句的“主句 + so 引导的结果状语从句”结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于典型的因果关系复合句。主句中使用现在进行时描述当前趋势，从句用情态动词表达能力或可能性，这种搭配在科技、医疗、社会现象类文章中频繁出现。掌握这种句式后，学生可以在大量类似语境中快速识别主从关系和因果逻辑，具有较高的迁移价值。

In a poll of 1500 family physicians, only 15% had used it in their practices—but 90% said they would if it were appropriately reimbursed(补偿).

D段，第3句

综合来看，本句主干识别难度适中，嵌套层次清晰但有一定复杂度，时态和语气涉及虚拟语气等难点，成分丰富且结构典型，适合作为中等偏上难度的训练材料，优先级较高。

What's more, for all the rapid growth, significant questions and challenges remain.

E段，第1句

涵盖主语、谓语、让步状语三种成分，其中“for all”引导的让步状语是易错点，需要学生识别其让步含义而非原因或时间，有一定训练价值。

Some critics also question whether the quality of care is keeping up with the rapid expansion of telemedicine.

F段，第1句

“question + whether 从句”是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，宾语从句由疑问词引导、嵌套在主句中的结构极为典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型

Telemedicine's future will depend on how—and whether—regulators, providers, payers and patients can address these challenges.

F段，第3句

“depend on”加宾语从句是常见的考试句式，宾语从句由疑问词“how”和“whether”引导也是典型结构。并列宾语从句的用法在考试中经常出现，掌握后可以应用于类似句型的分析。

"Telemedicine holds enormous promise, but these sites are just not ready for prime time," says Jack Resneck, the study's lead author.

I段，第6句

倒装引述句 (says + 主语) 和内嵌并列转折的宾语从句都是新闻、学术文本中的高频句式，在四六级和考研阅读中反复出现，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

The American Medical Association this month approved new ethical guidelines for telemedicine, calling for participating doctors to recognize the limitations of such services and ensure that they have sufficient information to make clinical recommendations.

J段，第2句

本句包含了四六级和考研常见的现在分词短语作状语、that 引导宾语从句、不定式作后置定语等多个典型结构，且主句加分词状语的组合在真题中出现频率很高。句子长度适中，结构层次清晰，是练习复杂句型的优质典型句。

"It's very hard to get paid unless you physically see the patient," says Peter Rasmussen, medical director of distance health at the Cleveland Clinic.

K段，第3句

句子覆盖多种成分：主句的倒装主谓宾、宾语从句的形式主语与真正主语、表语、条件状语、方式状语等，成分类型较丰富。形式主语结构和倒装引述结构是常见易错点，适合作为划分练习。

Some 32 states have passed "parity"(等同的) laws requiring private insurers to reimburse doctors for services delivered remotely if the same service would be covered in person, though not necessarily at the same rate or frequency.

K段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个训练价值较高的点：主谓宾基本结构、现在分词作后置定语、不定式复合结构作宾语补足语、过去分词作定语、介词短语作状语、条件状语从句、插入语。特别是 requiring 引导的定语结构内部层层嵌套，需要学生准确区分主句成分与定语内部成分，能有效训练成分归属判断能力和长难句拆解能力。

Experts say more hospitals are likely to invest in telemedicine systems as they move away from fee-for-service payments and into managed-care-type contracts that give them a set fee to provide care for patients and allow them to keep any savings they achieve.

M段，第1句

这种“主语+说+长内容”以及层层修饰的结构是学术英语和新闻报道中非常典型的长难句模式。

"If the patient wants to talk about a new problem, the doctor has to be licensed in that state to discuss it. If not, the patient should talk to his primary-care physician about it," says Steve Ommen, who runs Mayo's Connected Care program.

N段，第7句

本句结构层次清楚但不单薄，既有可见标志可依，又包含多个常考易错点，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料。对练习如何先找边界、再抓主干、最后判定时态很有代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 156 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。

telemedicine

C1

n. 远程医疗

本篇33次 · 真题 32 句

physician

B2

n. 医生

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇5次 · 真题 158 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本篇5次 · 真题 56 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇4次 · 真题 112 句

email A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇4次·真题 53 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇4次·真题 34 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇4次·真题 30 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇4次·真题 28 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次·真题 273 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次·真题 176 句

provider B2

n. 供应者

本篇3次·真题 24 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇3次·真题 20 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇3次·真题 19 句

convenience B1

n. 方便, 便利

本篇3次·真题 13 句

insurer C1

n. 保险公司

本篇3次·真题 9 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次·真题 228 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次·真题 190 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次·真题 165 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 121 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇2次·真题 119 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题 114 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇2次·真题 104 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次·真题 92 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇2次·真题 79 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇2次·真题 70 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次·真题 63 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题 63 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题 55 句

insurance B1

n. 保险

本篇2次·真题 50 句

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇2次·真题 40 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇2次·真题 37 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

willing B1

adj. 愿意的，乐意的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

fee B1

n. 费用

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

expansion B2

n. 扩张

本篇2次 · 真题 18 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

coverage B2

n. 新闻报道

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 264 句

better A1

adj. 更好的（good 的比较级）

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 73 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 44 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

user A2

n. 使用者

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

rural B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

contract B2

n. 合同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

rapidly B1

adv. 迅速地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

chronic B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

recommendation B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 24 句

payment B1

n. 支付

本篇1次·真题 24 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

encounter B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次·真题 21 句

regulate B2

v. 管理

本篇1次·真题 21 句

concerning B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次·真题 20 句

elderly B2

adj. 年老的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

definition B2

n. 定义

本篇1次·真题 19 句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 19 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

congress B2

n. 国会

本篇1次·真题 17 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

guarantee B2

n. 保证

本篇1次·真题 17 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

dramatically B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

locate B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 16 句

saving B1

n. 节省

本篇1次·真题 16 句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

expertise C1

n. 专业知识;专门技能

本篇1次·真题 15 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

taxpayer B2

n. 纳税人

本篇1次·真题 15 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

honor B2

n. 荣誉

本篇1次·真题 14 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

delivery B1

n. 递送

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

monitoring B2

n. 监控

本篇1次·真题 13 句

prescribe B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

approximately B1

adv. 大约, 近似地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

chat A2

v. 聊天, 闲谈

本篇1次·真题 12 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 12 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次·真题 12 句

poll B2

n. 民意调查

本篇1次·真题 12 句

random B2

adj. 随机的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次·真题 12 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

medication B2

n. 药物, 药品

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outdated B2

adj. 过时的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

overwhelming B2

adj. 压倒性的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

disclose C1

v. 透露, 公开 (信息、秘密等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

stroke B1

n. 中风

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

upper A2

adj. 上面的, 上层的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

infection B2

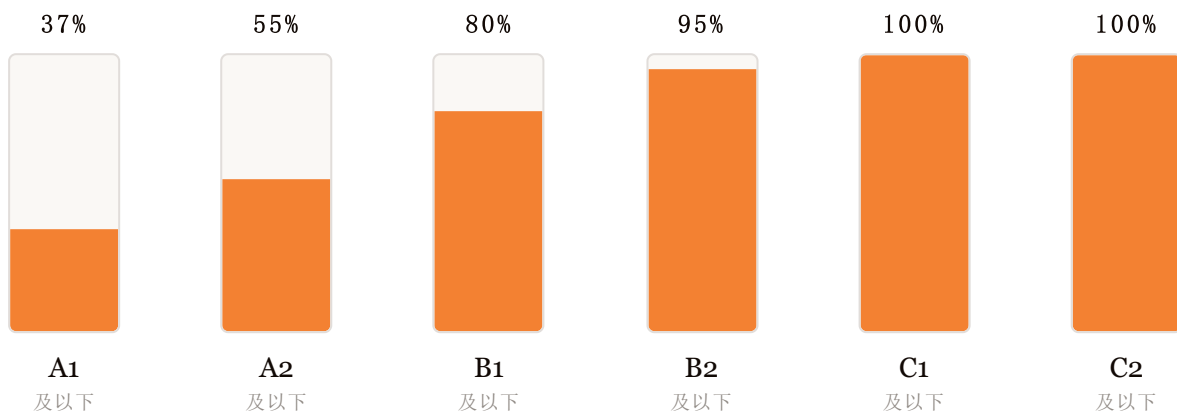
n. 传染

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 423 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **423** 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 20 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 423 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

423

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年9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 →

2020年9月·第2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2020年9月·第2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 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 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2套(2020-09) • 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 Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

71岁的言情小说家Danielle Steel以多产著称,已出版179本书,每年出版多达七本。但《Glamour》杂志最近一篇人物专访中顺带提到她每天工作20小时,引发了一片赞叹。

P2 Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her "exhausting" process in the past: "I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft is finished." She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. "I don't comb my hair for weeks," she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

Steel在描述她"令人精疲力竭"的创作过程时曾给出过这个20小时的数字:"我开始写书后就不离开书桌,直到初稿完成。"她从床到书桌,再到浴室,再回到床上,除了与九个孩子通电话外避免一切接触。"我好几周都不梳头,"她说。饭菜被送到她的书桌前,她一直打字直到手指肿胀、指甲流血。

P3 The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

商业新闻网站Quartz将Steel树立为榜样,写道如果我们都效仿她"实际上极具解放性"的勤奋少睡的例子,就会很快看到成果。

P4 Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers(代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

然而确实如此。随着研究结果显示睡眠不足的累积效应及其对生产力的影响,人们对Steel自我评估的准确性产生了质疑。她的产出或许不容否认,但怀疑者认为她往坏了说是抹去了代笔人的作用,往好了说也是严重夸大。

P5 Steel says working 20 hours a day is "pretty brutal physically." But is it even possible? "No," says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station. "It's akin to being drunk."

Steel说每天工作20小时"对身体来说相当残酷"。但这甚至可能吗?"不可能,"Sleep Works的Maryanne Taylor说。虽然你可以工作那么长时间,但对生产力的影响会使其几乎毫无价值。睡眠改善项目Sleep Station的创始人Alison Gardiner说,如果Steel经常每晚只睡四小时,她就会大大低估负面影响。"这相当于醉酒。

P6 It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has "become a bit of a status symbol", says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success.

Steel有可能夸大了她日程的要求。Taylor说,自我强加的失眠已经"成为某种身份象征",这是一种被误导的衡量标准,用来证明你有多强大和高效。据说Margaret Thatcher每晚也只睡四小时,而科技界人士所忍受的每周130小时工作制被视为他们成功的关键。

P7 That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. "People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else," says Taylor.

随着人们对睡眠对心理健康重要性的认识增强,这种情况开始改变。"人们开始意识到睡眠不应该是你在其他所有事情之间挤出来的东西,"Taylor说。

P8 But it is possible—if statistically extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a "short sleeper" with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. "It's probably present in fewer than 1% of the population."

但睡眠专家Sophie Bostock博士说,Steel有可能——尽管从统计学上看极不可能——天生就是一个拥有不寻常生物钟的"短睡者"。"这可能只存在于不到1%的人口口中。

P9 Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty

irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us. Bostock说,即使Steel恰好属于那极少数人群,暗示每天工作20小时对我们其他人来说只是纪律问题也是"相当不负责任的"。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?

- A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.
- B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.
- C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.
- D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.

从文章中我们了解到关于**Glamour**杂志读者的什么信息?

- A) 他们对Danielle Steel小说中的异国浪漫情节很感兴趣。
- B) 他们对Danielle Steel所写书籍的数量感到惊讶。
- C) 他们对Danielle Steel的日常工作时间表印象深刻。
- D) 他们被Danielle Steel非同寻常的创作效率深深激励。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?问的是关于一个具体对象的客观信息, 没有infer/imply等推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干结构平铺直叙, 主句What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?是一个标准的wh-疑问句, from the passage是状语、about Glamour magazine readers是learn的逻辑宾语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

但《Glamour》杂志近期一篇侧写中顺带提到她每天工作20小时, 激起了一阵由衷的赞叹。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels 这层"异国浪漫"的内容在第1段乃至全文都未出现，纯属凭借"romance novelist"的身份想当然添加。

B) 偷换概念

原文第1段"读者赞叹"的触发点是her 20-hour workdays，而非the number of books written by Danielle Steel。把前半句的179本书当成了赞叹的来源。

C) ✓ 正确

her 20-hour workdays ↔ Danielle Steel's daily work schedule

prompted an outpouring of admiration ↔ deeply impressed

预判的两要素"每日作息"与"印象深刻"，只有They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.同时覆盖。

D) 偷换概念

原文写的是读者被prompted an outpouring of admiration——"激起赞叹"，是被动情感反应，并未说读者"被激励去行动"；highly motivated把"赞叹"偷换成了"高度受激励"，且把对象"daily schedule"偷换成了"unusual productivity"。

47. What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?

- A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.
- B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.
- C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.
- D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

商业新闻网站Quartz对Danielle Steel有何评价？

- A) 她可以作为勤奋的榜样。 B) 她证明了我们可以把自己从睡眠中解放出来。
- C) 她可以成为全世界小说家的灵感来源。 D) 她展示了我们可以在不睡觉的情况下完成所有工作。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?问的是某主体说过的具体观点，属于带主语的言论复述题。

【拆句】 What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?中the business news website是Quartz的同位语，提示考生Quartz是个网站，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

商业新闻网站Quartz把Steel树为榜样，写道：要是我们都效仿她那"其实极具解放感"的"勤奋不眠"，就能很快见到成效。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

held Steel up as an inspiration ↔ serve as an example of industriousness

A把held up as an inspiration改写成serve as an example，并把industrious改写为industriousness，预判两要素都落到位。

B) 过度推断

原文只说if only we all followed her...example...we would be quick to see results——"效仿则见效"，并未断言"我们可以摆脱睡眠"；we could liberate ourselves from sleep把liberating这个形容词推过了头。

C) 以偏概全

原文if only we all followed her里的we all指所有人，novelists all over the world把对象悄悄缩小到"全世界小说家"，与原文范围不一致。

D) 过度推断

原文是we would be quick to see results——"见效快"，并未承诺"无眠也能把工作全做完"；get all our work done without sleep中all与without sleep都是被推过头的绝对化表述。

48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?

- A) They are questionable.
- B) They are alterable.
- C) They are irresistible.
- D) They are verifiable.

怀疑论者如何看待Danielle Steel的工作时间表声明？

A) 它们是值得怀疑的。 B) 它们是可以改变的。 C) 它们是不可抗拒的。 D) 它们是可以验证的。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?问某群体对某事的看法，是观点复述题，仍属细节题范畴。

【拆句】 What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?中of引出thinking的对象，work schedule claims是名词组：work schedule是名词修饰claims，意为"关于作息时间表的说法"。

【定位】 Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers(代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

她的产量诚然毋庸置疑，但怀疑者认为她最严重的过错是抹去了代笔人的功劳，最轻也是严重夸大。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

gross exaggeration at best ↔ **questionable**

she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers ↔ **questionable**

四个选项只有questionable能同时容纳"夸大"与"隐瞒代笔"两端的负面极性。

B) 无中生有

alterable意为"可更改的", 原文怀疑者只判定Steel说法不真, 从未提及作息表是否"可改"。

C) 与原文相反

irresistible意为"不可抗拒的、极具诱惑力的", 是正面色彩词, 与怀疑者的负面态度完全相反。

D) 与原文相反

verifiable意为"可证实的", 意味着"经得起验证"——这与怀疑者认为Steel"夸大/隐瞒"恰好相反。

49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?

- A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.
- B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.
- C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.
- D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.

Maryanne Taylor如何看待自我施加的失眠?

- A) 它可能成为成功事业的关键。
- B) 它可能只被某些技术爱好者实践。
- C) 它可能象征着一个人的重要性和成功。
- D) 它很可能作为自律的衡量标准。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?问具名人物对某概念的看法, 是观点复述题。

【拆句】 What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?中self-imposed是过去分词作前置定语, 意为"自我强加的", 修饰sleeplessness。

【定位】 Self-imposed sleeplessness has "become a bit of a status symbol", says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are.

Taylor说, 自我强加的失眠"已经变成了一种身份象征"——一种被误用来证明自己强大、高效的方式。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Taylor明确说自我强加失眠是a misguided measure——"被误用的方式", 他绝不会认为这是"成功职业的关键"; 况且key to a successful career这层观点的源头是第6段末"科技大佬"那一句的他人观点, 与Taylor的判断不同。

B) 以偏概全

原文tech heads只是举例之一Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success, 并未说"只被某些科技大佬实践"; practiced only by certain tech heads中的only是绝对化偷换。

C) ✓ 正确

a status symbol ↔ symbolise one's importance and success

to prove how powerful and productive you are ↔ one's importance and success

C同时把status symbol改成symbolise, 把powerful/productive改成importance/success, 预判两要素都落到位。

D) 与原文相反

原文明确说自我强加失眠是a misguided measure——"被误用的方式", 而serve as a measure of self-discipline把它正面解读为"自律的标尺", 态度方向完全相反。

50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?

- A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.
- B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.
- C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.
- D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

Sophie Bostock博士如何看待每日20小时的工作时间表?

- A) 在没有咨询睡眠专家的情况下,人们不应该采用它。 B) 不应该鼓励公众效仿它。
- C) 一个人必须有适当的自律才能坚持它。 D) 大多数人必须为它调整自己的生物钟。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?问具名人物如何看待某事, 仍是观点复述题。

【拆句】 How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?中look at取"看待"义而非"看"义, 是熟词僻义; 20-hour是名词作前置修饰daily work schedule的复合定语。

【定位】 Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

Bostock说, 即便Steel恰巧属于那极少数人, 向我们其他人暗示"每天20小时只是个自律问题"也是相当不负责任的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

without consulting a sleep expert这一条件原文从未出现，Bostock只说"对大众宣扬这是纪律问题不负责任"，并未给出"先咨询专家再采用"的建议。

B) ✓ 正确

it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us

↔ The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.

the rest of us ↔ The general public

B精确捕捉了"对象=普通大众"与"立场=不该鼓励"两端，预判与之吻合。

C) 与原文相反

原文it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline——Bostock明确反对把它简化为纪律问题；duly self-disciplined to adhere to it反而把"自律"当作前提，与Bostock立场相反。

D) 无中生有

原文只提及Steel可能born a "short sleeper" with an unusual body clock——这是"天生"的极少数情况，并非建议大众去"调整生物钟"；adjust their body clock凭空生造了一种行动建议。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children.

第2段，第2句

主语加不及物动词加路径状语，是英语里很常见的基础结构。掌握这种识别方法后，可迁移到大量含地点或方向补充语的句子。

Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

第2段，第4句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、状语、定语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分，且展示了被动语态、不及物动词、并列谓语等语法点。非限制性定语从句与嵌套状语从句的组合，可练习识别从句层级与修饰关系，训练价值较高。

The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

第3段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、包含虚拟语气等重要考点，嵌套适中，既不过于简单也不过于复杂，适合作为中等偏上难度的综合训练材料。主干识别和时态判断都有一定挑战但不至于过难，整体训练价值较高，建议优先用于系统学习。

With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment.

第4段，第2句

本句体现了学术或正式语境中的常见句式：句首用介词复合结构（"With..."）引出背景信息，主句使用被动语态强调事实本身而非施动者。这种 "背景铺垫 + 被动陈述" 的结构在四六级、考研阅读理解和写作中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移到说明研究背景、陈述事实、客观表述等场景。

If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station.

第5段，第5句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、时态搭配有一定难度，且包含倒装引述和条件推断两个常考点。主干识别和嵌套理解有挑战但不至于过难，适合作为中高阶训练材料，帮助学生突破引述结构和假设句的理解瓶颈。

It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule.

第6段，第1句

形式主语加主语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，例如 It is clear that、It is important that 等。本句结构 It is possible that 属于该类型的典型代表，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success.

第6段，第3句

本句结构在考试真题中非常典型。被动语态搭配不定式 (was said to do) 是常见句式，while 引导的状语从句用于对比或补充也是高频结构。现在完成时被动语态、过去分词短语作后置定语、介词短语作状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句子中，代表性很强。

Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

第9段，第1句

覆盖多种典型易错成分:形式主语it与真正主语to suggest的区分,倒装引述句中的主谓识别,宾语从句的识别,以及状语和定语的辨析。这些都是基础较弱学生容易混淆的点,练习价值高。

She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

第47题，D

及物动词后接宾语从句、省略连接词 that、使役动词 get 加宾语补足语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构在真题中代表性较强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高

It may turn out to be key to a successful career.

第49题，A

"may + 动词短语 + to be" 是考试中常见的情态推测句型，"turn out to be" 也是高频短语。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但并非最核心的复杂句型（如定语从句、状语从句等）。

One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.

第50题, A

简单句结构在考试中常见, 情态动词 should 的否定用法及介词短语作状语也是典型句式。但句子整体较短、结构单一, 不如复合句或长难句更具代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 65 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。

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇4次 · 真题 41 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 185 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 114 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本篇2次·真题 12 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本篇2次·真题 11 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 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

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 106 句

publish B1

v. 出版，发行（书籍、杂志等）

本篇1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

adopt

B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

novel

B1

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 43 句

improvement

B1

n. 改进

本篇1次·真题 36 句

contact

B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 34 句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 30 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次·真题 28 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

aside

B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的;外来的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

output B1

n. 产量

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

draft B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

workday B1

n. 工作日

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

profile B2

n. 简介

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

reference B1

n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sleeper B1

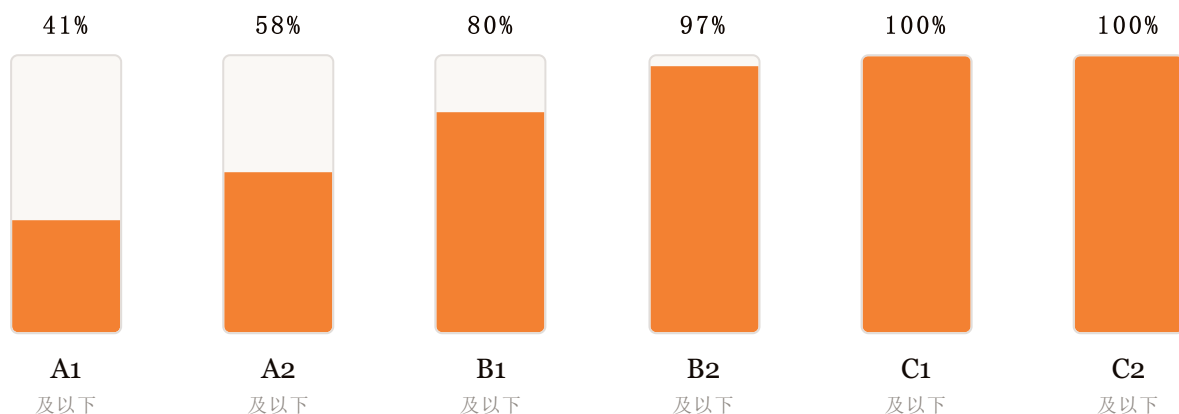
n. 睡觉的人

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 229 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **229** 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 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 229 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

229

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年9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 →

2020年9月·第2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 · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2020年9月·第2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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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2套(2020-09) · 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 Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming.

有机农业是养活地球人口相对未被充分利用的资源,尤其是在面对气候变化和其他全球挑战的情况下。这是我在回顾40年来比较有机农业和常规农业长期前景的科学研究后得出的结论。

P2 The review study, "Organic Agriculture in the 21st Century," is featured as the cover story for the February issue of the journal *Nature Plants*. It is the first to compare organic and conventional agriculture across the main goals of sustainability identified by the National Academy of Sciences: productivity, economics, and environment.

这篇题为《21世纪的有机农业》的综述研究作为封面故事刊登在《Nature Plants》杂志2月号上。这是首次根据美国国家科学院确定的可持续发展主要目标对有机农业和常规农业进行比较,这些目标包括:生产力、经济性和环境。

P3 Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional. Advocates contend that the environmental advantages of organic agriculture far outweigh the lower yields, and that increasing research and breeding resources for organic systems would reduce the yield gap. Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce

enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

批评者长期以来一直认为有机农业效率低下,需要更多土地才能产出相同数量的食物。有机农业确实产量较低,平均比常规农业少10%至20%。倡导者则认为有机农业的环境优势远远超过较低的产量,而且增加对有机系统的研究和育种资源投入将缩小产量差距。这些争论中有时被排除在外的事实是,我们已经生产了足以养活全球74亿人口的食物,但并未向所有个体提供充足的获取途径。

P4 In some cases, organic yields can be higher than conventional. For example, in severe drought conditions, which are expected to increase with climate change in many areas, organic farms can produce as good, if not better, yields because of the higher water-holding capacity of organically farmed soils.

在某些情况下,有机农业的产量可能高于常规农业。例如,在严重干旱条件下,随着气候变化在许多地区预计会加剧,有机农场可以产出同样好甚至更好的产量,因为有机耕作的土壤具有更高的持水能力。

P5 What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

科学确实告诉我们的是,主流常规农业系统提供了不断增长的食物和其他产品供应,但往往以牺牲其他可持续发展目标为代价。

P6 Conventional agriculture may produce more food, but it often comes at a cost to the environment. Biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and severe impacts on ecosystem services have not only accompanied conventional farming systems but have often extended well beyond their field boundaries. With organic agriculture, environmental costs tend to be lower and the benefits greater.

常规农业可能生产更多食物,但往往以环境为代价。生物多样性丧失、环境退化以及对生态系统服务的严重影响不仅伴随着常规农业系统,而且往往远远超出其田地边界。而有机农业的环境成本往往较低,收益更大。

P7 Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality, and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts. Organic agriculture also creates less soil and water pollution and lower greenhouse gas emissions. And it's more energy-efficient because it doesn't rely on synthetic fertilizers or pesticides.

总体而言,与常规农场相比,有机农场往往储存更多土壤碳,土壤质量更好,并减少土壤侵蚀。有机农业还造成较少的土壤和水污染以及较低的温室气体排放。而且它更节能,因为不依赖合成肥料或农药。

P8 Organic agriculture is also associated with greater biodiversity of plants, animals, insects and microorganisms as well as genetic diversity. Biodiversity increases the services that nature provides and improves the ability of farming systems to adapt to changing conditions.

有机农业还与植物、动物、昆虫和微生物以及遗传多样性的更大生物多样性相关联。生物多样性增加了自然提供的服务,并提高了农业系统适应变化条件的能力。

P9 Despite lower yields, organic agriculture is more profitable for farmers because consumers are willing to pay more. Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.

尽管产量较低,有机农业对农民来说更有利可图,因为消费者愿意支付更多。更高的价格,即价格溢价,可以作为补偿农民提供生态系统服务和避免环境破坏或外部成本的一种方式而得到合理解释。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study?

- A) More resources should be tapped for feeding the world's population.
- B) Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem.
- C) The long-term prospects of organic farming are yet to be explored.
- D) Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.

我们从作者的综述研究结论中了解到什么？

- A) 应该开发更多资源来养活世界人口。 B) 有机农业可以被利用来解决全球粮食问题。
C) 有机农业的长期前景尚待探索。 D) 有机农业至少和常规农业一样有前景。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study? 是 What 提问且指向作者明确表述过的结论，没有 infer/imply 等推断信号。

【拆句】 题干 What do we learn from the conclusion of the author's review study? 是疑问句，主干为 What do we learn, from the conclusion of the author's review study 是介词短语作状语，说明“从哪里得知”。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges. That's the conclusion I reached in reviewing 40 years of science comparing the long-term prospects of organic and conventional farming.

有机农业是一项相对尚未被开发利用的资源，可用于养活地球人口，尤其是在气候变化与其他全球挑战面前。这是我回顾对比有机与常规农业长期前景的 40 年科学研究后得出的结论。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说"有机农业是一种尚未被开发的资源", 选项却把主语换成了 More resources——主体从"有机农业本身是资源"被偷换成了"应开发更多资源", 丢失了"有机"这一核心限定。

B) ✓ 正确

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population ↔

Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem

especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges ↔

the global food problem

预判要求表达"有机农业可被开发利用来应对全球粮食问题", Organic farming may be exploited to solve the global food problem 与之——对应, 是定位句的标准同义改写。

C) 与原文相反

原文 That's the conclusion I reached 表明作者已经得出结论; 选项 are yet to be explored 却说"长远前景仍有待探索", 与原文完全相反。

D) 无中生有

选项 Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming 是"二者前景至少同等光明"的并列断言, 原文结论句只说有机是"未被开发的资源"、未把二者做"at least as...as"的并列评估。

52. What is the critics' argument against organic farming?

- A) It cannot meet the need for food.
- B) It cannot increase farm yields.
- C) It is not really practical.
- D) It is not that productive.

批评者反对有机农业的论点是什么?

- A) 它无法满足粮食需求。 B) 它无法提高农业产量。 C) 它不够实用。 D) 它的生产力不高。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What is the critics' argument against organic farming? 直接问"具体论点是什么", 对象明确、问法直接。

【拆句】 题干 What is the critics' argument against organic farming? 主干为 What is the argument, critics' 是所有格定语, against organic farming 是介词短语作定语修饰 argument, 整体说"批评者针对有机农业的论点"。

【定位】 Critics have long argued that organic agriculture is inefficient, requiring more land to yield the same amount of food. It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional.

批评者长期以来一直主张有机农业效率低下, 需要更多土地才能产出同等数量的食物。事实上, 有机农业的产量确实较低, 平均比常规农业少 10% 到 20%。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文只说产量低、效率差，未说有机农业"不能满足粮食需求"；选项 It cannot meet the need for food 把"低产"向前推了一步变成"喂不饱人"，超出原文。

B) 偷换概念

原文是"目前产量低"的状态描述，选项 It cannot increase farm yields 却说"无法提高产量"——后者是动态能力评价，原文没有。

C) 偷换概念

原文批评的是"低效、产量低"，选项 It is not really practical 笼统说"不实际"——practical 含"可行/实用/落地"等多义，比原文具体所指（产出效率）宽得多，属泛化。

D) ✓ 正确

organic agriculture is inefficient ↔ It is not that productive

requiring more land to yield the same amount of food ↔ not that productive

预判要求表达"产量/生产效率不高"，It is not that productive 正是"低产/低效"的同义改写，与定位句中 inefficient + lower yields 严丝合缝。

53. What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?

- A) Growth in world population.
- B) Deterioration in soil fertility.
- C) Inequality in food distribution.
- D) Advance in farming technology.

作者认为在争论有机农业时应该考虑什么？

- A) 世界人口增长。 B) 土壤肥力退化。 C) 粮食分配不平等。 D) 农业技术进步。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming? 问"作者认为应当考虑什么"，所问内容是文中作者明确点出过的事实因素。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming? 含 What...should be taken into account 的被动结构，主语 What 是宾语前置，in arguing about organic farming 是介词短语作状语；理解时把它还原成"作者认为在讨论有机农业时应当考虑什么"。

【定位】 Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

这些争论中有时被遗漏的一个事实是：我们已经生产出了足以养活全球 74 亿人有余的食物，但并未给所有人提供充分的获取渠道。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文只给出当前人口数 7.4 billion 作为"已够吃"的参照, 并未谈"人口增长"; 选项 Growth in world population 把静态数据偷换为动态趋势。

B) 答非所问

选项 Deterioration in soil fertility 谈"土壤肥力恶化", 这是文章后文 P7 涉及的土壤话题, 但不是 P3 "争论中被遗漏的事实", 与本题无关。

C) ✓ 正确

do not provide adequate access to all individuals ↔ **Inequality in food distribution**

we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people ↔

Inequality in food distribution

预判要求表达"粮食分配不均/获取不公", Inequality in food distribution 正是其名词化形式, 与定位句严丝合缝。

D) 无中生有

选项 Advance in farming technology 谈"农业技术进步", 全段 P3 未出现该话题, 全文亦无对应; 属凭空生造。

54. What does science tell us about conventional farming?

- A) It will not be able to meet global food demand.
- B) It is not conducive to sustainable development.
- C) It will eventually give away to organic farming.
- D) It is going mainstream throughout the world.

科学告诉我们关于常规农业的什么信息?

- A) 它将无法满足全球粮食需求。
- B) 它不利于可持续发展。
- C) 它最终会让位于有机农业。
- D) 它正在世界范围内成为主流。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does science tell us about conventional farming? 是 What 提问, 问"科学告诉我们"的明示内容, 属直陈式提问。

【拆句】 题干 What does science tell us about conventional farming? 主干为 What does science tell us, about conventional farming 是介词短语作状语, 限定话题范围。结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

科学确实告诉我们的是: 主流的常规农业体系虽提供了不断增长的食物及其他产品供给, 却往往以牺牲其他可持续目标为代价。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

原文说常规农业"现在已在牺牲可持续目标", 选项 It will not be able to meet global food demand 却预言"未来无法满足全球粮食需求", 未来式预言+绝对否定均超出原文。

B) ✓ 正确

at the expense of other sustainability goals ↔ **It is not conducive to sustainable development**
but often at the expense of other sustainability goals ↔

It is not conducive to sustainable development

预判要求表达"常规农业不利于可持续发展", It is not conducive to sustainable development 是这一判断的标准同义改写, 与定位句转折后的部分——对应。

C) 无中生有

选项 It will eventually give away to organic farming 说常规农业"终将让位于有机农业", 文中无此预测; 作者立场是"应同时考虑有机潜力", 并未断言谁取代谁。

D) 答非所问

原文用 mainstream 是为引出对常规农业的批评, 选项 It is going mainstream throughout the world 却把它处理为"正在全球范围流行", 并丢掉了 but 转折后的批评内核——属答非所问。

55. Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable?

- A) They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge.
- B) They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology.
- C) Organic farming costs more than conventional farming.
- D) Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem.

作者为什么认为有机农产品的较高价格是合理的?

- A) 它们让转向有机农业的农民获得了巨大的竞争优势。 B) 它们激励农民升级农业技术。
- C) 有机农业的成本高于常规农业。 D) 有机农业对生态系统有长远的好处。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable? 是 Why 提问且作者已明确写出理由, 属直接细节题, 不需要跨段推断。

【拆句】 题干 Why does the author think higher prices of organic farm produce are justifiable? 是 Why 引导的疑问句, 含一个嵌套宾语从句 higher prices...are justifiable; 理解时还原为"作者为什么认为...是合理的"。

【定位】 Higher prices, called price premiums, can be justified as a way to compensate farmers for providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs.
更高的价格——称为"价格溢价"——可以被合理解释为一种对农民的补偿, 是因为他们提供了生态系统服务、避免了环境损害或外部成本。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是高价对生态贡献的补偿合理性，选项 They give farmers going organic a big competitive edge 把它换成“给做有机的农民带来巨大竞争优势”——竞争话语不是文中评价高价的角度，属偷换。

B) 无中生有

选项 They motivate farmers to upgrade farming technology 谈“高价激励农民升级技术”，文中既未把 motivate 与 higher prices 挂钩，也未提“升级技术”，属凭空生造。

C) 偷换概念

原文给出的合理化依据是“补偿生态服务+避免环境损害”，选项 Organic farming costs more than conventional farming 改为“有机生产成本比常规高”——文中并未把高价归因于生产成本对比，属偷换。

D) ✓ 正确

providing ecosystem services and avoiding environmental damage or external costs ↔

Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem

can be justified as a way to compensate farmers ↔

Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem

预判要求表达“有机农业长期上对生态有益”，Organic farming does long-term good to the ecosystem 把原文中“提供生态服务+避免环境损害”合并为“做长期好事”，与定位句因果同向。

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。

Organic agriculture is a relatively untapped resource for feeding the Earth's population, especially in the face of climate change and other global challenges.

第1段，第1句

本句涉及主系表结构、后置定语（for feeding）和补充状语（especially in the face of），可练习区分定语与状语、识别介词短语作定语，但成分种类不够丰富，无宾语、双宾语、宾补等常见易错点。

It's true that organic farming produces lower yields, averaging 10 to 20 percent less than conventional.

第3段，第2句

It is + 形容词 + that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构，代表性强。

Sometimes excluded from these arguments is the fact that we already produce enough food to more than feed the world's 7.4 billion people but do not provide adequate access to all individuals.

第3段，第4句

主句采用完全倒装结构，表语 "Sometimes excluded from these arguments" 前置到句首，系动词 "is" 居中，真正的主语 "the fact that..." 后置到句末且长度很长，主干被严重分隔。初学者容易误把句首的过去分词短语当作主句主体，需要识别倒装模式才能准确定位主谓关系。

What science does tell us is that mainstream conventional farming systems have provided growing supplies of food and other products but often at the expense of other sustainability goals.

第5段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主系表结构 + 主语从句 + 表语从句，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"What" 引导的主语从句和 "that" 引导的表语从句都是高频考点。句子还展示了如何在表语从句中使用现在完成时陈述持续影响，以及如何用 "but" 连接并列成分表达转折。这种结构在学术写作和正式文本中反复出现，掌握后可大量复用。

Overall, organic farms tend to store more soil carbon, have better soil quality, and reduce soil erosion compared to their conventional counterparts.

第7段，第1句

本句包含并列谓语、多个宾语、两类状语（副词状语和过去分词短语状语）等多种成分，且 "tend to" 后接动词原形的结构是常见易错点，适合练习成分划分，有一定训练价值

Organic farming is at least as promising as conventional farming.

第51题, D

"as...as" 比较结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,用于表达同等程度的比较。虽然本句结构简单,但比较结构本身具有一定代表性。掌握后可迁移到更复杂的比较句式(如 "not so...as"、"more...than" 等)。不过由于缺少从句和修饰成分,典型性不如那些结构更丰富的真题句。

What does the author think should be taken into account in arguing about organic farming?

第53题 题干

疑问句形式加宾语从句的组合在考试阅读理解和听力材料中高频出现,属于典型的间接疑问句结构。情态动词加被动语态也是常考句式。这种结构的掌握可以直接迁移到大量类似句型的理解中,具有很高的学习迁移价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 106 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。

organic

B2

adj. 有机的 (不使用化学物质的)

本篇25次 · 真题 38 句

farming

A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇16次 · 真题 63 句

conventional

B2

adj. 传统的

本篇11次 · 真题 39 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇10次 · 真题 70 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇8次 · 真题 45 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇4次 · 真题 176 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇4次·真题 112 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次·真题 140 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇3次·真题 119 句

ecosystem

B2

n. 生态系统

本篇3次·真题 45 句

biodiversity

C1

n. 生物多样性

本篇3次·真题 16 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题 205 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次·真题 170 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇2次·真题 160 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 138 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题 106 句

argument

B1

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题 51 句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次·真题 34 句

lower

A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇2次·真题 19 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次 · 真题 271 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次 · 真题 165 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

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次 · 真题 101 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 75 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 54 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇1次·真题 50 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 43 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

insect A2

n. 昆虫

本篇1次·真题 38 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

pollution B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次·真题 33 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 27 句

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

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

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

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

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 16 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fertilizer B2

n. 肥料

本篇1次·真题 15 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇1次·真题 13 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇1次·真题 13 句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 12 句

premium B2

n. 保险费

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accompany B2

v. 陪同;陪伴

本篇1次·真题 11 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outweigh C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过, 胜过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

compensate C1

v. 补偿;赔偿

本篇1次·真题 9 句

deterioration

C1

n. 恶化

本篇1次·真题9句

erosion

B2

n. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等被自然力量逐...

本篇1次·真题9句

pesticide

B2

n. 杀虫剂

本篇1次·真题9句

inefficient

B2

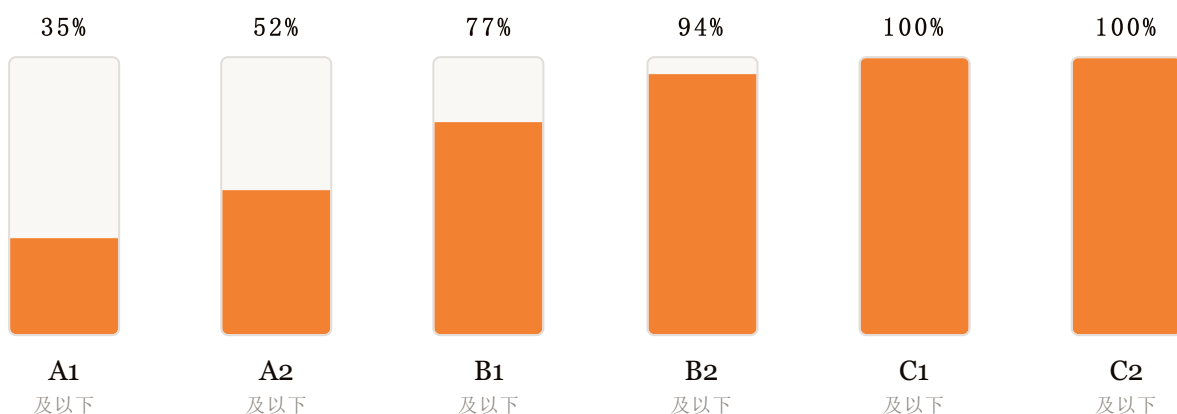
adj. 效率低的

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 218 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **218** 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 218 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

218

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年9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 →

2020年9月·第2套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·介绍古典名著《红楼梦》的文化说明文 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2020年9月·第2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2套(2020-09) · 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**.

《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

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。

Dream of the Red Chamber is a novel written by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century. Based on his own painful personal experience, Cao Xueqin told the tragic love story between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu. There are about 30 major characters and more than 400 minor ones in the book, and each character is portrayed vividly, with a distinct personality. The novel describes in detail the rise and fall of four aristocratic families, and reflects the hidden crises and complicated social conflicts of feudal society. It combines realism and romanticism, and has great artistic appeal. It is widely regarded as the greatest novel in China and one of the greatest literary works in the world.

【衔接】第1、2句之间：作者衔接更紧凑

第1句未提到作者 Cao Xueqin，第2句又以 Cao Xueqin 开头，主语连续。可保持原样（信息清晰），亦可以让第2句直接承接而不重复全名；本篇保留 Cao Xueqin 以明确叙述主体，属可接受处理，不算重复冗余。

第4、5句之间：从内容转向艺术评价

第4句讲小说写了什么（内容），第5句转向艺术成就（评价），是内容到价值的递进。第5句主语由具体书名改用代词 It 承接《红楼梦》，避免书名第三次整写，读起来更顺。

第5、6句之间：评价层层升级

第5句说它有艺术感染力，第6句升级为'被公认为最伟大之一'，是评价的递进收束。两句主语都用 It，自然承接；第6句以总评收尾，整段形成'定性—故事—人物—主题—艺术—地位'的完整介绍链。

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】介绍古典名著《红楼梦》的文化说明文

全段是一篇典型的中国文化介绍，对象是古典小说《红楼梦》：开篇《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说 给出作品定性，随后介绍故事、人物、主题、艺术成就与地位。语体是客观、正式的介绍说明，用词偏书面，不带口语。这类'介绍某事物特征与现状'的语体，决定了主干句以陈述事实为主、主时态用一般现在时。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是在客观陈述这部小说'是什么、写了什么、地位如何'这些至今成立的事实，如 它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说，故以一般现在时为基调。只有涉及作者当年的写作动作（曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了）这类已完成的历史行为时，才局部偏离为一般过去时。

【译法】《红楼梦》

原文已自带官方约定俗成的英译《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)，全篇统一用 Dream of the Red Chamber（书名首字母大写、可斜体），首次出现后再提可用代词 it 或 the novel 承接，不要另造新译名。

曹雪芹

人名用汉语拼音音译，全篇统一作 Cao Xueqin（姓在前、名连写首字母大写），见 曹雪芹创作。

贾宝玉

人名音译，统一作 Jia Baoyu，见 贾宝玉和林黛玉。

林黛玉

人名音译，统一作 Lin Daiyu，见 贾宝玉和林黛玉。

封建社会

文化负载词，约定俗成译 feudal society，见 反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机，不必逐字直译为 closed-off society 之类。

1. 《红楼梦》(Dream of the Red Chamber)是18世纪曹雪芹创作的一部小说。

【主干】主干是『红楼梦是小说』(主语策略:原句主语)

中文已有明确主语《红楼梦》,谓语是判断动词'是',宾语是'一部小说'。英文主干立成 Dream of the Red Chamber is a novel,其余'18世纪''曹雪芹创作'都是修饰'小说'的成分。

【降级】时间与作者降级成后置定语

'18世纪'→介词短语 of the 18th century 或定语从句中的时间状语;'曹雪芹创作的'→过去分词短语 written by Cao Xueqin 作后置定语。整句重构为 a novel written by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century, '18世纪曹雪芹创作的'不照中文语序堆在 novel 前面。

【语法】时态

判断句'是'回指全篇基调用一般现在时 is; 但 written by Cao Xueqin 暗含'当年创作'这一完成的动作,用过去分词 written 表被动+完成,正好兼顾,不必纠结主句时态。

冠词

一部小说是泛指'一部',用不定冠词 a novel;'18世纪'特指那个世纪,用 the 18th century。

语态

'曹雪芹创作的'落在'小说'上,小说是被创作的承受者,用被动 written by Cao Xueqin。

【译文】Dream of the Red Chamber is a novel written by Cao Xueqin in the 18th century.

2. 曹雪芹基于自己痛苦的个人经历,讲述了贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的悲剧性爱情故事。

【主干】主干是『曹雪芹讲述了爱情故事』(主语策略:原句主语)

中文主语曹雪芹,核心动词是'讲述了',宾语是'悲剧性爱情故事'。英文主干 Cao Xueqin tells the tragic love story, '基于自己痛苦的个人经历''贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的'都是修饰成分。

【降级】『基于经历』降级成介词短语

'基于自己痛苦的个人经历'→介词短语 based on his own painful personal experience 作状语;'贾宝玉和林黛玉之间的'→介词短语 between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu 作后置定语修饰 love story。两个修饰都不另起一个动词,挂到主干上。

【语法】时态

'讲述了'是曹雪芹当年写书的动作,是已完成的历史行为,偏离全篇基调,用一般过去时 told (亦可用一般现在时 tells 表'书中讲述'的客观内容,本篇取过去时叙作者行为,更贴'基于个人经历'的史实色彩)。

单复数与冠词

'一个悲剧性爱情故事'特指贾林二人这一个故事,用 the tragic love story;'个人经历'此处作不可数的整体概念,用单数 experience 不加 s。

【译文】Based on his own painful personal experience, Cao Xueqin told the tragic love story between Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu.

3. 书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物,每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生,具有鲜明的个性。

【主干】 『书中有...人物』 用 There be 表存在 (主语策略: There be)

前半'书中有大约30个主要人物和400多个次要人物'是典型的'有'字存在句, 主语策略选 There be: There are about 30 major characters and more than 400 minor ones. 后半'每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生, 具有鲜明的个性'另立一句, 主语 each character.

【降级】 拆成两句并用被动表『被刻画』

原句两个意群拆成两句: 存在句一句; '每个人物都刻画得栩栩如生, 具有鲜明的个性'一句。'刻画得'是被刻画→被动 is portrayed vividly; '具有鲜明的个性'与之并列, 用 with a distinct personality 介词短语或 and has 接续。整句 Each character is portrayed vividly, with a distinct personality.

【语法】 单复数

人物不止一个: major characters / minor characters 都用复数; '400多个次要人物'里 ones 指代 characters 也用复数 minor ones.

主谓一致

There be 后第一个名词决定单复数, characters 复数→用 There are; '每个人物'each character 是单数→谓语 is portrayed、has 用第三人称单数。

数量表达

'大约30个'→about/around 30; '400多个'→more than 400 / over 400, 注意 more than 后名词仍用复数。

时态

回指全篇基调用一般现在时(书中至今如此): There are...、is portrayed.

【译文】 There are about 30 major characters and more than 400 minor ones in the book, and each character is portrayed vividly, with a distinct personality.

4. 小说详尽地描述了四个贵族世家兴衰的历程,反映了封建社会隐藏的种种危机和错综复杂的社会冲突。

【主干】 主干『小说 描述了...并反映了...』 (主语策略: 原句主语)

主语 小说→The novel; 句中两个并列核心动词'描述了''反映了', 主语同一, 处理成并列谓语 describes... and reflects.... 宾语分别是'四个贵族世家兴衰的历程'和'种种危机和社会冲突'。

【降级】 『兴衰的历程』『隐藏的』转后置修饰

'四个贵族世家兴衰的历程'→the rise and fall of four aristocratic families (用 of 后置); '封建社会隐藏的种种危机'→the hidden crises of feudal society, '隐藏的'用形容词 hidden 前置、'封建社会的'用 of 后置; '错综复杂的社会冲突'→complicated social conflicts.

【语法】时态

描述、反映的是这部小说一贯具有的内容，是至今成立的事实，回指基调用一般现在时 describes、reflects（非作者当年动作，故不用过去时）。

主谓一致

主语 The novel 是单数第三人称，并列谓语都加 s: describes、reflects。

单复数

'四个贵族世家'four aristocratic families 复数；'种种危机'crises（crisis 的复数）、'社会冲突'conflicts 都用复数表'各种各样'。

【译文】 The novel describes in detail the rise and fall of four aristocratic families, and reflects the hidden crises and complicated social conflicts of feudal society.

5. 《红楼梦》融合了现实主义和浪漫主义,具有很强的艺术感染力。

【主干】 主干『它融合了...，具有...』（主语策略：原句主语）

主语承前用《红楼梦》，为避免重复书名改用代词 It；两个动词'融合了''具有'同主语，处理成并列谓语 combines... and has...。宾语分别是'现实主义和浪漫主义''很强的艺术感染力'。

【降级】 两动作并列，感染力用形容词修饰

'融合了现实主义和浪漫主义'→combines realism and romanticism；'具有很强的艺术感染力'→has great artistic appeal / a strong artistic appeal。两谓语用 and 并列。本句结构简单，无需深度降级，只需把'很强的'作前置形容词。

【语法】时态

融合、具有是这部小说固有的艺术特征，至今成立，回指基调用一般现在时 combines、has。

主谓一致

主语 It 第三人称单数，谓语 combines、has 加 s。

单复数与冠词

realism、romanticism 是抽象主义概念，不可数、不加冠词不加 s；'艺术感染力'artistic appeal 不可数，用 great artistic appeal，'很强的'用 great/strong 形容词。

【译文】 It combines realism and romanticism, and has great artistic appeal.

6. 它被普遍认为是中国最伟大的小说,也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一。

【主干】 『它被普遍认为是...』用被动（主语策略：转被动）

中文'它被普遍认为'本身就是被动，主语'它'是被认为的对象，主语策略选转被动：It is widely regarded as...。谓语 is regarded as，宾语补语是'中国最伟大的小说'和'世界最伟大文学创作之一'两项并列。

【降级】 两个『最伟大』并列作 as 的宾语

'是中国最伟大的小说'→the greatest novel in China；'也是世界上最伟大的文学创作之一'→one of the greatest literary works in the world。两项用 and 并列，共同作 regarded as 的宾语：regarded as the greatest novel in China and one of the greatest... in the world。

【语法】时态

'被普遍认为'是当下普遍持有的看法，回指基调用一般现在时 is widely regarded。

最高级

'最伟大的'用最高级 the greatest，最高级前必须加 the；'之一'用 one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词 one of the greatest literary works，名词务必复数。

语态

'被认为'用被动 is regarded as，副词'普遍'放 be 与过去分词间 is widely regarded。

【译文】 It is widely regarded as the greatest novel in China and one of the greatest literary works in the world.

英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

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