

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

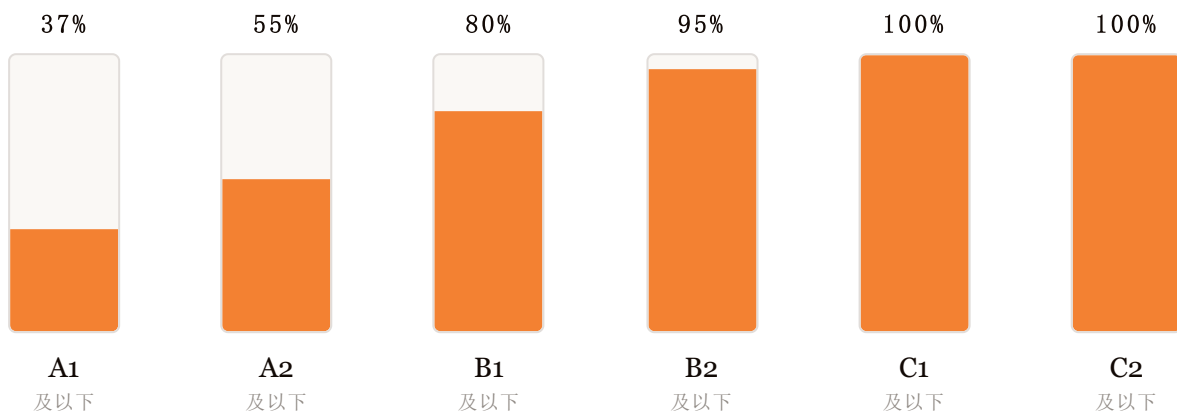
n. 传染

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 →