

2020年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2020年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2020-12)·六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Why Lifelong Learning Is the International Passport to Success

A) Picture yourself at a college graduation day, with a fresh cohort(一群) of students about to set sail for new horizons. What are they thinking while they throw their caps in the air? What is it with this thin sheet of paper that makes it so precious? It's not only the proof of acquired knowledge but plays into the reputation game of where you were trained. Being a graduate from Harvard Law School carries that extra glamour, doesn't it? Yet take a closer look, and the diploma is the perfect ending to the modern tragedy of education.

想象你在大学毕业典礼上,一群刚毕业的学生即将启航驶向新的天地。当他们把学位帽抛向空中时,他们在想什么?这张薄薄的纸为何如此珍贵?它不仅是获得知识的证明,还关乎你在那里接受培训的声誉游戏。作为哈佛法学院的毕业生会带来额外的光环,不是吗?然而仔细看看,这张文凭是现代教育悲剧的完美结局。

B) Why? Because universities and curricula are designed along the three unities of French classical tragedy: time, action, and place. Students meet at the university campus (unity of place) for classes (unity of action) during their 20s (unity of time). This classical model has traditionally produced prestigious universities, but it is now challenged by the digitalisation of society—which allows everybody who is connected to the internet to access learning—and by the need to acquire skills in step with a fast-changing world. Universities must realise that learning in your 20s won't be enough.

If technological diffusion and implementation develop faster, workers will have to constantly refresh their skills.

为什么?因为大学和课程是按照法国古典悲剧的三一律设计的:时间、行动和地点。学生们在20多岁时(时间一律)在大学校园(地点一律)上课(行动一律)。这种古典模式传统上造就了享有盛誉的大学,但现在它正受到社会数字化的挑战——数字化使每个接入互联网的人都能获得学习机会——以及在快速变化的世界中同步获取技能的需要挑战。大学必须认识到,20多岁时的学习是不够的。如果技术扩散和实施发展得更快,工人将不得不不断更新他们的技能。

- C) The university model needs to evolve. It must equip students with the right skills and knowledge to compete in a world 'where value will be derived largely from human interaction and the ability to invent and interpret things that machines cannot', as the English futurist Richard Watson puts it. By teaching foundational knowledge and up-to-date skills, universities will provide students with the future-proof skills of lifelong learning, not just get them 'job-ready'.

大学模式需要演变。它必须为学生配备正确的技能和知识,以便在一个世界中竞争,正如英国未来学家 Richard Watson 所说,在这个世界中"价值将主要来自人类互动以及发明和解释机器无法做到的事情的能力"。通过教授基础知识和最新技能,大学将为学生提供终身学习的面向未来的技能,而不仅仅是让他们"为工作做好准备"。

- D) Some universities already play a critical role in lifelong learning as they want to keep the value of their diplomas. This new role comes with a huge set of challenges, and needs largely to be invented. One way to start this transformation process could be to go beyond the 'five-year diploma model' to adapt curricula to lifelong learning. We call this model the lifelong passport.

一些大学已经在终身学习中发挥着关键作用,因为它们想保持其文凭的价值。这个新角色带来了一系列巨大的挑战,并且在很大程度上需要被创造出来。启动这一转型过程的一种方式可能是超越"五年文凭模式",使课程适应终身学习。我们称这种模式为终身护照。

- E) The Bachelor's degree could be your passport to lifelong learning. For the first few years, students would 'learn to learn' and get endowed with reasoning skills that remain with them for the rest of their lives. For instance, physics allows you to observe and rationalise the world, but also to integrate observations into models and, sometimes, models into theories or laws that can be used to make predictions. Mathematics is the language used to formulate the laws of physics or economy, and to make rigorous computations that turn into predictions. These two disciplines naturally form the foundational pillars of education in technical universities.

学士学位可以成为你终身学习的护照。在最初几年,学生将"学会学习",并被赋予伴随他们终生的推理技能。例如,物理学使你能够观察世界并使其合理化,而且还能将观察结果整合到模型中,有时将模型整合到可用于进行预测的理论或定律中。数学是用来表述物理学或经济学定律并进行严格计算从而转化为预测的语言。这两个学科自然形成了技术大学教育的基础支柱。

- F) Recent advances in computational methods and data science push us into rethinking science and engineering. Computers increasingly become principal actors in leveraging data to formulate questions, which requires radically new ways of reasoning. Therefore, a new discipline blending computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning should be added to the traditional foundational topics of mathematics and physics. These three pillars would allow you to keep learning complex

technical subjects all your life because numeracy(计算) is the foundation upon which everything else is eventually built.

计算方法和数据科学的最新进展促使我们重新思考科学和工程。计算机日益成为利用数据提出问题的主要参与者,这需要全新的推理方式。因此,一门融合计算机科学、编程、统计学和机器学习的新学科应该添加到数学和物理学这些传统基础主题中。这三大支柱将使你能终生持续学习复杂的技术学科,因为计算能力是其他一切最终建立的基础。

- G) According to this new model, the Master of Science (MSc) would become the first stamp in the lifelong learning journey. The MSc curriculum should prepare students for their professional career by allowing them to focus on acquiring practical skills through projects.

根据这个新模式,理学硕士学位将成为终身学习旅程中的第一个印章。理学硕士课程应该通过让学生专注于通过项目获得实践技能来为他们的职业生涯做准备。

- H) Those projects are then interwoven with fast-paced technical modules(模块) learned 'on-the-fly' and 'at will' depending on the nature of the project. If, for instance, your project is developing an integrated circuit, you will have to take a module on advanced concepts in microelectronics. The most critical skills will be developed before the project even starts, in the form of boot camps(短期强化训练), while the rest can be fostered along with the project, putting them to immediate use and thus providing a rich learning context.

然后,这些项目与快节奏的技术模块交织在一起,根据项目的性质"即时"和"随意"学习。例如,如果你的项目是开发集成电路,你将不得不学习微电子学高级概念模块。最关键的技能将在项目开始之前以短期强化训练的形式得到发展,而其余的技能可以在项目进行过程中培养,将它们立即投入使用,从而提供丰富的学习环境。

- I) In addition to technical capabilities, the very nature of projects develops social and entrepreneurial skills, such as design thinking, initiative taking, team leading, activity reporting or resource planning. Not only will those skills be actually integrated into the curriculum but they will be very important to have in the future because they are difficult to automate.

除了技术能力之外,项目的本质还发展了社会和创业技能,如设计思维、主动性、团队领导、活动报告或资源规划。这些技能不仅将真正融入课程,而且在未来拥有它们将非常重要,因为它们很难自动化。

- J) After the MSc diploma is earned, there would be many more stamps of lifelong learning over the years. If universities decide to engage in this learning model, they will have to cope with many organisational challenges that might shake their unity of place and action. First, the number of students would be unpredictable. If all of a university's alumni(往届毕业生) were to become students again, the student body would be much bigger than it is now, and it could become unsustainable for the campus in terms of both size and resources. Second, freshly graduated students would mix with professionally experienced ones. This would change the classroom dynamics, perhaps for the best. Project-based learning with a mixed team reflects the reality of the professional world and could therefore be a better preparation for it.

在获得理学硕士文凭后,多年来将会有更多终身学习的印章。如果大学决定参与这种学习模式,它们将不得不应对许多可能动摇其地点和行动一律的组织挑战。首先,学生人数将是不可预测的。如果一所大学的所有往届毕业生都再次成为学生,学生群体将比现在大得多,就规模和资源而言,校园可能会变得难以为继。其次,刚毕业的学生将与有专业经验的学生混在一起。这将改变课堂动态,也许会变得更好。具有混合团队的基于项目的学习反映了专业世界的现实,因此可能是对其更好的准备。

- K) Sound like science fiction? In many countries, part-time studying is not exceptional: on average across OECD countries, part-time students in 2016 represented 20 per cent of enrolment in tertiary education. In many countries, this share is higher and can exceed 40 per cent in Australia, New Zealand and Sweden.

听起来像科幻小说?在许多国家,非全日制学习并不罕见:2016年OECD国家的平均水平是,非全日制学生占高等教育入学人数的20%。在许多国家,这一比例更高,在澳大利亚、新西兰和瑞典可以超过40%。

- L) If lifelong learning were to become a priority and the new norm, diplomas, just like passports, could be revalidated periodically. A time-determined revalidation would ease administration for everybody. Universities as well as employers and employees would know when they have to retrain. For instance, graduates from the year 2000 would have to come back in 2005.

如果终身学习成为优先事项和新常态,文凭就像护照一样,可以定期重新验证。有时限的重新验证将为每个人简化管理工作。大学以及雇主和雇员都会知道他们何时必须重新培训。例如,2000年的毕业生将不得不在2005年回来。

- M) This could fix the main organisational challenges for the university, but not for the learners, due to lack of time, family obligations or funds. Here, online learning might be an option because it allows you to save your 'travel time', but it has its limits. So far, none of the major employers associated with online learning platforms such as Coursera and Udacity has committed to hire or even interview graduates of their new online programmes.

这可以解决大学的主要组织挑战,但由于缺乏时间、家庭义务或资金,无法解决学习者的问题。在这里,在线学习可能是一个选择,因为它允许你节省"旅行时间",但它有其局限性。到目前为止,与Coursera和Udacity等在线学习平台相关的主要雇主中,没有一家承诺雇用甚至面试其新在线课程的毕业生。

- N) Even if time were not an issue, who will pay for lifelong learning? That's the eternal debate: should it be the learner's responsibility, that of his employer, or of the state? For example, in Massachusetts, the healthcare professions require continuing education credits, which are carefully evidenced and documented. Yet the same state's lawyers don't require continuing legal education, although most lawyers do participate in it informally. One explanation is that technology is less of a factor in law than it is in healthcare.

即使时间不是问题,谁来为终身学习买单?这是永恒的争论:应该是学习者的责任、雇主的责任,还是国家的责任?例如,在马萨诸塞州,医疗保健行业需要继续教育学分,这些学分得到仔细的证明和记录。然而,同一州的律师不需要继续法律教育,尽管大多数律师确实非正式地参与其中。一种解释是,技术在法律中的作用不如在医疗保健中那么大。

- O) Europe has many scenarios, but the French and Swiss ones are interesting to compare. In France, every individual has a right to lifelong learning organised via a personal learning account that is credited as you work. In Switzerland, lifelong learning is a personal responsibility and not a government one. However, employers and the state encourage continuing education either by funding parts of it or by allowing employees to attend it.

欧洲有许多情况,但法国和瑞士的情况比较有趣。在法国,每个人都有权通过个人学习账户组织终身学习,该账户在你工作时获得学分。在瑞士,终身学习是个人责任,而不是政府责任。然而,雇主和国家通过资助部分继续教育或允许员工参加来鼓励继续教育。

- P) Universities have a fundamental role to play in this journey, and higher education is in for a change. Just like classical theatre, the old university model produced talent and value for society. We are not

advocating its abolition but rather calling for the adaptation of its characteristics to meet the needs of today.

大学在这一旅程中要发挥根本性作用,高等教育将发生变革。就像古典戏剧一样,旧的大学模式为社会培养了人才和创造了价值。我们不是主张废除它,而是呼吁调整其特征以满足当今的需求。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Students should develop the key skills before they start a project.

学生在开始一个项目之前应该培养关键技能。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 关键技能+项目开始前

【定位】 The most critical skills will be developed before the project even starts, in the form of boot camps, while the rest can be fostered along with the project, putting them to immediate use and thus providing a rich learning context.

最关键的技能将在项目开始之前以短期强化训练的形式培养, 其余技能则可以在项目进行过程中边做边学, 立刻投入使用, 从而提供丰富的学习情境。

【改写】 the key skills ↔ **The most critical skills**

同义替换+形容词级别变化

before they start a project ↔ **before the project even starts**

时间状语几乎逐字对应

【辨邻】 **G** focus on acquiring practical skills through projects只说'通过项目掌握实践技能', 并未提'项目开始前'这一时间限定, 缺少题干的关键限定。

The MSc curriculum should prepare students for their professional career by allowing them to focus on acquiring practical skills through projects

I the very nature of projects develops social and entrepreneurial skills说的是项目本身'顺带培养'的能力, 并未提'在项目开始前'就要把关键技能练好的时间次序。

the very nature of projects develops social and entrepreneurial skills, such as design thinking, initiative taking, team leading, activity reporting or resource planning

37. By acquiring reasoning skills in the first few years of college, students can lay a foundation for lifelong learning.

通过在大学头几年获得推理技能,学生可以为终身学习奠定基础。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 前几年+推理能力+终身学习地基

【定位】 For the first few years, students would 'learn to learn' and get endowed with reasoning skills that remain with them for the rest of their lives.

在最初几年, 学生将'学习如何学习', 并被赋予能伴随他们一生的推理能力。

【改写】 acquiring reasoning skills in the first few years of college ↔

For the first few years, students would 'learn to learn' and get endowed with reasoning skills

几乎逐字对应+动词替换

lay a foundation for lifelong learning ↔

reasoning skills that remain with them for the rest of their lives

'伴随一生'≈'终身学习的基础'

【辨邻】 **F** These three pillars would allow you to keep learning complex technical subjects all your life说的是新增的数据科学支柱让人终身能学新东西，落点在'新增支柱'而不是'在校前几年获得推理能力'。

a new discipline blending computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning should be added to the traditional foundational topics of mathematics and physics

38. The easy access to learning and rapid technological changes have brought the traditional model of education under challenge.

获取学习的便利性和快速的技术变革使传统教育模式面临挑战。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 学习易得+技术快变冲击传统模式

【定位】 This classical model has traditionally produced prestigious universities, but it is now challenged by the digitalisation of society—which allows everybody who is connected to the internet to access learning—and by the need to acquire skills in step with a fast-changing world.

这一古典模式过去培养了一批名校，但如今正受到社会数字化(它让任何能上网的人都能获取学习)以及在快速变化的世界中持续更新技能的需求的双重挑战。

【改写】 The easy access to learning ↔

the digitalisation of society—which allows everybody who is connected to the internet to access learning

名词化概括原文从句

rapid technological changes ↔ **a fast-changing world**

上位概括+形容词同义

the traditional model of education ↔ **This classical model**

同义替换

brought...under challenge ↔ **it is now challenged**

句式重构+被动同义

【辨邻】 **C** The university model needs to evolve承接B段'被挑战'之后的应对，而非陈述句要找的原因→挑战'本身。

The university model needs to evolve. It must equip students with the right skills and knowledge

39. Unbelievable as it may seem, part-time students constitute a considerable portion of the student body in many universities across the world.

尽管看似难以置信,但在世界各地的许多大学中,非全日制学生占学生群体的相当大一部分。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 非全日制学生+相当比例

【定位】 Sound like science fiction? In many countries, part-time studying is not exceptional: on average across OECD countries, part-time students in 2016 represented 20 per cent of enrolment in tertiary education.

听起来像科幻? 在许多国家, 非全日制学习并不罕见: OECD国家平均水平上, 2016年非全日制学生占高等教育注册学生数的20%。

【改写】 Unbelievable as it may seem ↔ Sound like science fiction?

反问式让步+口语化同义

part-time students constitute a considerable portion of the student body ↔

part-time students in 2016 represented 20 per cent of enrolment in tertiary education

数据→比例的语义概括

40. Some social and managerial skills, which are not easily automated, will be of great importance to students' future careers.

一些不易自动化的社会技能和管理技能对学生未来的职业生涯将非常重要。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 社交管理技能+难自动化+未来职业

【定位】 Not only will those skills be actually integrated into the curriculum but they will be very important to have in the future because they are difficult to automate.

这些技能不仅会真正融入课程, 而且因为难以被自动化, 它们在未来将非常重要。

【改写】 Some social and managerial skills ↔

social and entrepreneurial skills, such as design thinking, initiative taking, team leading, activity reporting or resource planning

'creative管理类'同义概括

not easily automated ↔ **difficult to automate**

形容词同义替换

of great importance to students' future careers ↔ **very important to have in the future**

'very important'与'of great importance'句式重构

【辨邻】 **H** The most critical skills will be developed before the project even starts谈的是技能何时养成, 而非技能为什么对未来重要, 缺少题干的'not easily automated'锚点。

The most critical skills will be developed before the project even starts, in the form of boot camps

41. A new model of college education should provide students with the knowledge and skills that will make them more inventive and capable of lifelong learning.

新的大学教育模式应该为学生提供知识和技能,使他们更具创造力并能够终身学习。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 新模式+让学生更具创造力+终身学习

【定位】 It must equip students with the right skills and knowledge to compete in a world 'where value will be derived largely from human interaction and the ability to invent and interpret things that machines cannot', as the English futurist Richard Watson puts it. By teaching foundational knowledge and up-to-date skills, universities will provide students with the future-proof skills of lifelong learning, not just get them 'job-ready'.

大学必须让学生具备恰当的技能与知识,以便在一个'价值将主要来自人与人的互动,以及发明并解读机器无法处理的事物的能力'的世界中竞争——英国未来学家Richard Watson如是说。通过教授基础知识与最新技能,大学将赋予学生面向未来的终身学习能力,而不只是把他们培养得'适合就业'。

【改写】 A new model of college education ↔ The university model needs to evolve

'新模式'与'模式要进化'等值

the knowledge and skills ↔ foundational knowledge and up-to-date skills

上位概括

more inventive ↔ invent and interpret things that machines cannot

动词→形容词的词类转换

capable of lifelong learning ↔ future-proof skills of lifelong learning

'能力'与'终身学习的技能'等值

【辨邻】 B Universities must realise that learning in your 20s won't be enough只指出新模式的必要性,但'要赋予学生哪些知识技能以变得有创造力并终身学习'这层落点在C段。

Universities must realise that learning in your 20s won't be enough. If technological diffusion and implementation develop faster, workers will have to constantly refresh their skills

D to adapt curricula to lifelong learning. We call this model the lifelong passport说的是'怎样命名/启动这一改造',并未提及'更有创造力+终身学习能力'两类目标。

One way to start this transformation process could be to go beyond the 'five-year diploma model' to adapt curricula to lifelong learning. We call this model the lifelong passport

42. A mixed student body may change the classroom dynamics and benefit learning.

多元化的学生群体可能会改变课堂动态并有益于学习。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 混合学生群体+改变课堂动态

【定位】 Second, freshly graduated students would mix with professionally experienced ones. This would change the classroom dynamics, perhaps for the best.

其次，应届毕业生将与有职业经验的人混在一起。这将会改变课堂的互动状态，也许会变得更好。

【改写】 A mixed student body ↔

freshly graduated students would mix with professionally experienced ones

名词化+同根词改写

change the classroom dynamics ↔ **change the classroom dynamics**

原样复现

benefit learning ↔ **perhaps for the best+could therefore be a better preparation for it**

正向评价同义

【辨邻】 I the very nature of projects develops social and entrepreneurial skills说的是项目本身培养什么能力，并不涉及学生构成的混合带来的课堂变化。

the very nature of projects develops social and entrepreneurial skills, such as design thinking, initiative taking, team leading, activity reporting or resource planning

43. The question of who will bear the cost of lifelong learning is a topic of constant debate.

谁将承担终身学习的成本这一问题是一个持续争论的话题。

【答案】 N 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 谁承担终身学习费用+持续争论

【定位】 Even if time were not an issue, who will pay for lifelong learning? That's the eternal debate: should it be the learner's responsibility, that of his employer, or of the state?

即便时间不是问题，谁来为终身学习买单？这是一场永恒的争论：到底该由学习者本人、他的雇主还是国家来承担？

【改写】 The question of who will bear the cost of lifelong learning ↔ **who will pay for lifelong learning**
'pay for'↔'bear the cost'同义短语替换

a topic of constant debate ↔ **the eternal debate**

形容词同义改写

【辨邻】 O In France, every individual has a right to lifelong learning与In Switzerland, lifelong learning is a personal responsibility是对'谁付费'问题给出的具体国家做法，并未直接陈述'这是一个持续不断的争论'。

Europe has many scenarios, but the French and Swiss ones are interesting to compare

44. To the traditional subjects of math and physics should be added a new discipline which combines computer science with statistics and other components.

在数学和物理这些传统学科之外,应该增加一门将计算机科学与统计学及其他组成部分相结合的

新学科。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数学物理之外新增融合计算机与统计的学科

【定位】 Therefore, a new discipline blending computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning should be added to the traditional foundational topics of mathematics and physics.

因此, 应该把一门融合计算机科学、编程、统计学与机器学习的新学科, 添加到数学与物理这些传统基础学科之上。

【改写】 the traditional subjects of math and physics ↔

the traditional foundational topics of mathematics and physics

几乎逐字对应

a new discipline which combines computer science with statistics and other components ↔

a new discipline blending computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning

动词同义+清单概括

【辨邻】 **E** These two disciplines naturally form the foundational pillars of education in technical universities说的是数学和物理这'两根'支柱, 并未提'新增一门融合计算机与统计的学科'。

Mathematics is the language used to formulate the laws of physics or economy... These two disciplines naturally form the foundational pillars of education in technical universities

45. Students who are burdened with family duties might choose to take online courses.

承担家庭责任的学生可能会选择参加在线课程。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 有家庭负担的学生+在线课程

【定位】 This could fix the main organisational challenges for the university, but not for the learners, due to lack of time, family obligations or funds. Here, online learning might be an option because it allows you to save your 'travel time', but it has its limits.

这或许能解决大学的主要组织难题, 但解决不了学习者的难题——他们面临时间不足、家庭义务或资金缺口。在这里, 在线学习也许是一种选择, 因为它能让你省去'通勤时间', 但它也有其局限。

【改写】 Students who are burdened with family duties ↔ **family obligations**

近义名词替换

take online courses ↔ **online learning might be an option**

'online learning'↔'online courses'近义替换

【辨邻】 **N** who will pay for lifelong learning是N段论点, 与陈述句的family duties+online courses不对应。

Even if time were not an issue, who will pay for lifelong learning?

16 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** 用毕业典礼的画面引入，借the diploma is the perfect ending to the modern tragedy of education点出文凭只是终点，为下文批判传统大学模式做铺垫。

信息指纹 毕业典礼与哈佛文凭的画面

- B** 用法国古典悲剧的time, action, and place三一律比喻传统大学模式，再指出the digitalisation of society与技能更新速度让这种模式受到挑战。

信息指纹 三一律比喻+数字化挑战

- C** 指出大学模式必须进化，引用未来学家Richard Watson的说法，强调要教foundational knowledge and up-to-date skills，给学生future-proof skills of lifelong learning，而不只是把他们培养得job-ready。

- D** 部分大学已在终身学习上扮演关键角色，提出突破five-year diploma model、把课程改造成终身学习护照（the lifelong passport）的转型思路。

信息指纹 终身学习护照构想

- E** 学士学位是终身学习的护照，最初几年要learn to learn并掌握reasoning skills，并以physics、Mathematics两门为例说明它们是技术大学教育的foundational pillars。

信息指纹 前几年学'学习如何学习'与推理能力

- F** 提出在传统的数学、物理之外，再加一门融合computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning的新学科作为第三根支柱。

信息指纹 数学物理之外新增第三根支柱

G 在新模式下，硕士（Master of Science (MSc)）成为终身学习旅程的第一枚印章，硕士课程通过项目让学生掌握practical skills。

信息指纹 MSc=终身学习的第一枚印章

H 项目与快节奏技术模块交织进行，最关键的技能在项目开始前就以boot camps形式打好，其余在项目中边做边学。

信息指纹 项目前的boot camps短训

I 项目本身还培养social and entrepreneurial skills，如设计思维、主动性、团队领导等，这些difficult to automate的能力对未来很重要。

信息指纹 难以被自动化的社交与创业技能

J 硕士之后还会有更多终身学习的印章；若大学采纳此模式，将面对学生数量难以预测和freshly graduated students would mix with professionally experienced ones带来的classroom dynamics变化等组织挑战。

信息指纹 新老学生混合改变课堂动态

K 用OECD数据说明非全日制学习并非天方夜谭：part-time students in 2016 represented 20 per cent of enrolment in tertiary education，澳新瑞超过四成。

信息指纹 OECD非全日制学生占比数据

L 提出像护照一样revalidated periodically地周期性更新文凭，以方便雇主与员工统一把握重训时点。

信息指纹 文凭像护照一样定期换证

M 学习者面对lack of time, family obligations or funds等障碍，online learning可省去通勤时间但有局限，比如Coursera and Udacity的雇主尚未承诺录用其毕业生。

信息指纹 在线学习与家庭义务

N 讨论终身学习的费用由谁承担：the learner's responsibility, that of his employer, or of the state，并用Massachusetts医疗与法律行业的对比说明。

信息指纹 谁为终身学习买单+马萨诸塞例子

0 比较法国与瑞士在终身学习上的不同安排: In France, every individual has a right to lifelong learning, 而In Switzerland, lifelong learning is a personal responsibility.

信息指纹 法瑞两种终身学习制度对照

P 结尾呼应开篇: 大学在终身学习中扮演关键角色, 作者not advocating its abolition but rather calling for the adaptation, 主张改造而非废除传统大学模式。

信息指纹 不主张废除而是改造

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

17 句真题句逐层精讲

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

This classical model has traditionally produced prestigious universities, but it is now challenged by the digitalisation of society—which allows everybody who is connected to the internet to access learning—and by the need to acquire skills in step with a fast-changing world.

B段, 第4句

句中包含主语、谓语、宾语、多种状语(时间、原因、地点)、间接宾语、宾语补足语等多种成分,成分种类丰富。特别是第二个主句中两个并列的原因状语、非限制性定语从句中的双宾语结构 "allow somebody to do",以及定语从句的嵌套修饰关系,都是值得反复练习的易错点,作为成分划分练习句收益较高

It must equip students with the right skills and knowledge to compete in a world 'where value will be derived largely from human interaction and the ability to invent and interpret things that machines cannot', as the English futurist Richard Watson puts it.

C段, 第2句

本句结构高度典型: 情态动词加动词原形的主句、where 引导的定语从句修饰抽象地点名词、that 引导的定语从句修饰具体名词、as 引导的方式状语从句引述观点来源, 这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。嵌套定语从句和省略结构也是常考考点, 掌握后可大量迁移至其他同类句子。

Some universities already play a critical role in lifelong learning as they want to keep the value of their diplomas.

D段，第1句

主句加原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,从属连词 "as" 引导原因从句也是典型用法,掌握后可应用于类似复合句,具有一定代表性,但句式本身不算高频核心句型

For instance, physics allows you to observe and rationalise the world, but also to integrate observations into models and, sometimes, models into theories or laws that can be used to make predictions.

E段，第3句

本句包含复合宾语结构(宾语加宾语补足语)、并列不定式、定语从句、目的状语等多种成分,覆盖面较广。尤其是宾语补足语由两个较长并列不定式构成,且定语从句嵌在其中,学生需要仔细划分才能理清各部分归属,是较好的成分划分练习句。

Therefore, a new discipline blending computer science, programming, statistics and machine learning should be added to the traditional foundational topics of mathematics and physics.

F段，第3句

简单句 + 情态动词 + 被动语态 + 现在分词作定语，这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合。特别是现在分词后置定语修饰主语、情态动词表建议、被动语态表承受者，都是典型结构，学习后可在大量真题句中复用。

These three pillars would allow you to keep learning complex technical subjects all your life because numeracy(计算) is the foundation upon which everything else is eventually built.

F段，第4句

主句使用 "allow sb to do" 结构，原因状语从句搭配限制性定语从句，这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。"介词 + 关系代词" 引导定语从句是常考难点，典型性很高。

In addition to technical capabilities, the very nature of projects develops social and entrepreneurial skills, such as design thinking, initiative taking, team leading, activity reporting or resource planning.

I段，第1句

本句展示的"介词短语状语 + 复杂主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 同位语"结构,以及 "such as" 引导的列举用法,在学术写作和考试阅读中频繁出现,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值,掌握后可帮助学生理解大量类似长句。

Not only will those skills be actually integrated into the curriculum but they will be very important to have in the future because they are difficult to automate.

I段，第2句

本句的 "Not only ... but (also)" 递进并列结构和原因状语从句都是四六级和考研常考句式。倒装结构、被动语态、主系表结构加不定式修饰，均为真题中频繁出现的典型模式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量同类句子。

First, the number of students would be unpredictable.

J段，第3句

"情态动词 + be + 形容词" 的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，用于表达推测或评价；"the number of" 作主语也是高频结构；掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但本句过于简短，缺少从句等更典型的复杂结构。

Project-based learning with a mixed team reflects the reality of the professional world and could therefore be a better preparation for it.

J段，第7句

简单句含并列谓语是考试常见句式，主语带介词短语修饰、系表结构含比较级也是典型搭配，句式代表性较强，学习后可迁移

If lifelong learning were to become a priority and the new norm, diplomas, just like passports, could be revalidated periodically.

L段，第1句

条件状语从句前置加主句的结构是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式；虚拟语气 "were to" 结构和情态动词加被动语态的组合也是常考考点；插入语的使用增加了实用性，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构

For instance, graduates from the year 2000 would have to come back in 2005.

L段，第4句

过去将来时在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，尤其在叙述规则、计划或历史语境下的未来安排时；简单句中带介词短语修饰主语的结构也很典型。句式本身具有一定代表性，但因为是简单句、无从句嵌套，复杂度不及真题中常见的长难句，典型性中等偏上。

Even if time were not an issue, who will pay for lifelong learning?

N段，第1句

本句包含让步状语从句和特殊疑问句主句的组合，是考试中常见的复合句类型。"Even if" 引导的让步状语从句在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，虚拟语气也是必考语法点。主句使用疑问句形式提出问题，这种"让步前提 + 疑问"的句式在议论文中很典型。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

We are not advocating its abolition but rather calling for the adaptation of its characteristics to meet the needs of today.

P段，第3句

并列谓语加转折连词 but 的对比表达在考试阅读中高频出现，not...but rather 句式是常考的立场对比结构，掌握后可迁移至大量类似语境，具有较强的典型性和复用价值。

By acquiring reasoning skills in the first few years of college, students can lay a foundation for lifelong learning.

第37题题干

简单句加介词短语状语和定语的结构在四六级和考研真题中高频出现，情态动词 can 的使用也很典型，句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性

Unbelievable as it may seem, part-time students constitute a considerable portion of the student body in many universities across the world.

第39题题干

让步状语从句的倒装结构 "形容词 + as + 主谓" 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用于表达让步转折关系。本句结构清晰、用法标准，掌握后可以直接迁移到大量类似句型（如 "Young as he is, ..." "Hard as he tried, ..."），典型性很强。

A new model of college education should provide students with the knowledge and skills that will make them more inventive and capable of lifelong learning.

第41题题干

"主句 + 定语从句修饰宾语" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。"should + 动词原形" 表建议、"make + 宾语 + 形容词补足语" 表使动、定语从句后置修饰名词，都是高频考点结构。掌握此句型后可大量复用于理解和写作。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 150 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。

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇25次 · 真题 128 句

lifelong

B2

adj. 终身的

本篇15次 · 真题 21 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇11次 · 真题 568 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇8次 · 真题 116 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇5次 · 真题 119 句

unity

B2

n. 团结

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇4次 · 真题 139 句

graduate

B1

n. 毕业生

本篇4次 · 真题 82 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本篇4次 · 真题 56 句

acquire

B2

v. 获得

本篇4次 · 真题 31 句

curriculum

B2

n. 课程

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

technical

B2

adj. 技术的

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

traditional

B1

adj. 传统的

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

instance

B2

n. 例子

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

reasoning

B2

n. 推理

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

employee

A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇2次 · 真题 190 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇2次 · 真题 181 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

resource

B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

access

B1

n. 进入

本篇2次 · 真题 101 句

professional

B1

adj. 专业的

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇2次 · 真题 69 句

credit

B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇2次·真题 53 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇2次·真题 52 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇2次·真题 45 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次·真题 42 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇2次·真题 40 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 30 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇2次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇2次·真题 28 句

foundation B2

n. 基础; 根基

本篇2次·真题 25 句

learner A2

n. 学习者

本篇2次·真题 23 句

lawyer B1

n. 律师

本篇2次·真题 18 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇2次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇2次·真题 14 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇2次·真题 13 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本篇2次·真题 12 句

automate B2

v. 使自动化

本篇2次·真题 11 句

statistics B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次·真题9句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本篇2次·真题8句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题273句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题244句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题205句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题200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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题167句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题158句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题142句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次·真题112句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题108句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题108句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题102句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题93句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

theory B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 33 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

carefully A2

adv. 仔细地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

context B2

n. (事情发生的) 背景、环境

本篇1次·真题 32 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题 32 句

advanced B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

reputation B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 30 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 29 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

cannot A1

aux. 不能

本篇1次·真题 27 句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展; 进化

本篇1次·真题 26 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇1次·真题 25 句

leading B1

adj. 最重要的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本篇1次·真题 24 句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

connected B1

adj. 连接的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

foster B2

v. 培养

本篇1次·真题 22 句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本篇1次·真题 22 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

fiction B2

n. 小说

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mix A2

v. 混合

本篇1次·真题 21 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 21 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题 21 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 20 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题 19 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 18 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

constant B2

adj. 持续不断的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

platform B1

n. 平台

本篇1次·真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇1次·真题 16 句

transformation B2

n. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 16 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 15 句

fundamental B2

adj. 基本的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

document B1

n. 文件

本篇1次·真题 14 句

precious B2

adj. 珍贵的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

prestigious C1

adj. 有声望的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

commit B2

v. 承诺、保证做某事

本篇1次·真题 12 句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 12 句

alumnus

C1

n. 男校友

本篇1次·真题 10 句

portion

B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 10 句

constitute

C1

v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obligation

B2

n. 义务

本篇1次·真题 9 句

programming

B1

n. 编程

本篇1次·真题 9 句

rigorous

C1

adj. 严格的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unpredictable

B2

adj. 无法预测的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

entrepreneurial

C1

adj. 创业的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

leverage

C1

n. 影响力

本篇1次·真题 8 句

proof

B2

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 8 句

radically

C1

adv. 根本地

本篇1次·真题 8 句

traditionally

B2

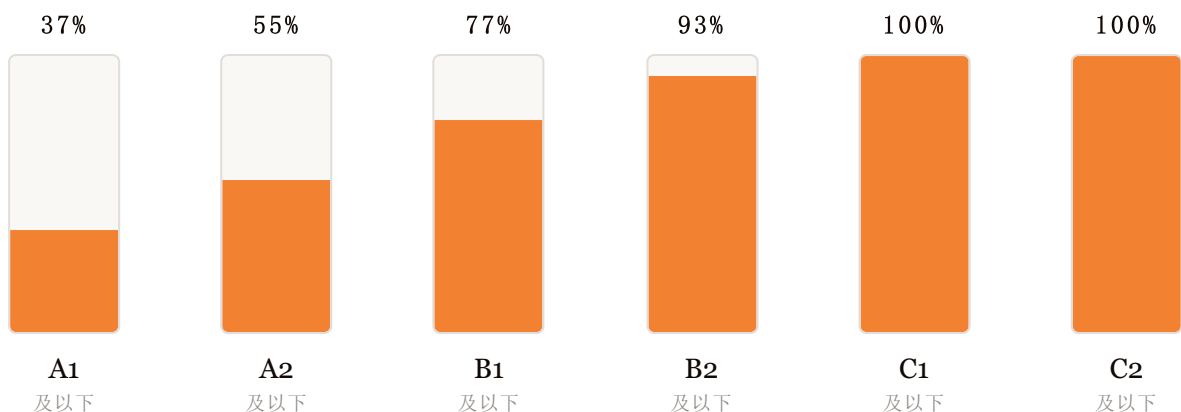
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次·真题 8 句

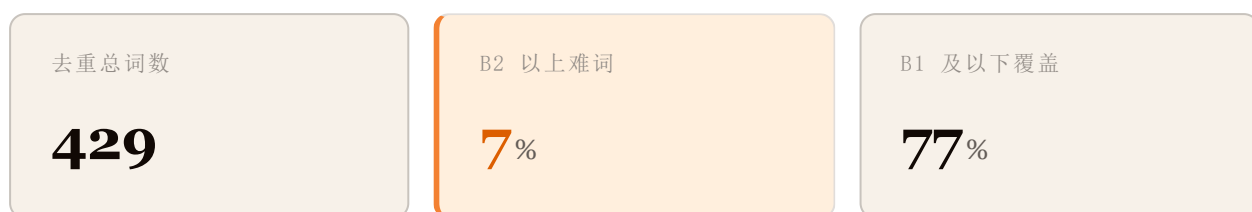
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 429 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 429 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 31 个·约 7%。



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 429 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2020年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年12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 →