

2022年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2022年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 11 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2022-06)·六级

Part III Section B

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

The Doctor Will Skype You Now

A) Fazila is a young woman that has been dealing with eczema(湿疹), a common skin condition, for the past five years, but never got it treated. The nearest hospital is an hour away, by boat and bus, and her skin condition didn't seem serious enough to make the trek, so she ignored it—until a new technology brought the doctor to her. Fazila lives on one of the remote river islands in northern Bangladesh. These islands are low-lying, temporary sand islands that are continuously formed and destroyed through sand buildup and erosion. They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria(疟疾) and other water-borne diseases.

Fazila是一位年轻女性,在过去五年里一直受湿疹这种常见皮肤病的困扰,但从未得到治疗。最近的医院需要乘船和公交车一个小时才能到达,而她的皮肤状况似乎还不够严重到值得长途跋涉,所以她一直忽视它——直到一项新技术把医生带到了她身边。Fazila住在孟加拉国北部偏远的河流岛屿之一。这些岛屿是低洼的临时沙岛,通过泥沙堆积和侵蚀不断形成和消失。它们是600多万人口的家園,这些人面临洪水和侵蚀造成的反复迁移——这种情况可能因气候变化而恶化——以及一系列健康风险,包括营养不良、疟疾和其他水传播疾病。

B) The most dangerous thing for these remote island dwellers is land erosion. The second is lack of access to medical supplies and doctors. There are no doctors within miles, and while child mortality and maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands. The medical situation is so bad that it really takes away from the quality of their life. Yet for many

island inhabitants—some of Bangladesh's poorest—paying for health care is a costly ordeal. Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers. Though government hospitals are free, many people hesitate to go, citing long commutes, endless lines and questionable diagnoses. For convenience's sake, one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors, who rely on unscientific methods of treatment, according to a 2016 study in the peer-reviewed journal *Global Health Action*.

对这些偏远岛屿居民来说,最危险的事情是土地侵蚀。第二是缺乏医疗用品和医生。方圆数英里内没有医生,虽然该国其他地区的儿童死亡率和孕产妇死亡率已经下降,但这些岛屿的情况并非如此。医疗状况如此糟糕,以至于真正影响了他们的生活质量。然而对许多岛屿居民——孟加拉国最贫困的一些人——来说,支付医疗费用是一项昂贵的考验。侵蚀的受害者失去了他们的房屋、农业用地以及作为农民、渔民和日工的工作。尽管政府医院是免费的,但许多人犹豫是否前往,理由是通勤时间长、排队无休止以及诊断可疑。为了方便起见,根据2016年同行评审期刊《全球健康行动》的一项研究,三分之一的农村家庭会去看不合格的乡村医生,这些医生依赖不科学的治疗方法。

- C) On the islands, there's even a colloquial(口头的) expression for the idea of making medical care your lowest priority: It's known as "rog pushai rakha" in Bengali, which roughly translates to "stockpiling their diseases"—waiting to seek medical attention until a condition becomes extremely serious. Now, a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) is trying to make health care more easily accessible. Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat, carrying a laptop, a portable printer for prescriptions and tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight. They choose an area of the island with the best Internet reception and set up a makeshift(临时凑合的) medical center which consists of plastic stools and small tables borrowed from the locals' homes, a tent in case of rain and a sheet that is strung up to give the patients privacy during their session.

在这些岛屿上,甚至有一个口头表达用来描述把医疗保健列为最低优先级的想法:在孟加拉语中被称为"rog pushai rakha",大致翻译为"囤积他们的疾病"——等到病情变得极其严重时才寻求医疗帮助。现在,一项名为Teledaktar(TD)的新型虚拟医疗服务正在努力使医疗保健更容易获得。每周,TD的医疗操作员乘船前往这些岛屿,携带一台笔记本电脑、一台用于打印处方的便携式打印机以及进行基本医疗筛查的工具,如血压、血糖、体温和体重。他们选择岛上互联网接收最好的区域,建立一个临时凑合的医疗中心,由从当地居民家中借来的塑料凳子和小桌子、一个防雨帐篷以及一块挂起来的布组成,以在会诊期间为患者提供隐私。

- D) Launched in October 2018, TD has eight centers in towns and villages across rural Bangladesh and on three islands. It is funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals. Inside the center, the laptop screen lights up to reveal Dr. Tina Mustahid, TD's head physician, live-streamed(网络直播) from the capital city of Dhaka for free remote medical consultations. Affectionately called Doctor Apa—"older sister" in Bengali—by her patients, she is one of three volunteer doctors at TD.

TD于2018年10月启动,在孟加拉国农村的城镇和村庄以及三个岛屿上设有八个中心。它由孟加拉国企业家、金融和技术专业人士创立的非营利组织资助。在中心内部,笔记本电脑屏幕亮起,显示TD的首席医生Tina Mustahid博士,她从首都达卡进行网络直播,提供免费的远程医疗咨询。她被患者亲切地称为Doctor Apa——孟加拉语中的"姐姐"——她是TD三名志愿医生之一。

- E) "I diagnose them through conversation," says Dr. Mustahid. "Sometimes it's really obvious things that local doctors don't have the patience to talk through with their patients. For example, a common

complaint mothers come in with is that their children refuse to eat their meals. The mothers are concerned they are dealing with indigestion, but it's because they are feeding the children packaged chips which are cheap and convenient. I tell them it is ruining their appetite and ask them to cut back on unhealthy snacks." Dr. Mustahid says building awareness about health and nutrition is important for island patients who are cut off from mainland resources.

"我通过对话为他们诊断,"Mustahid博士说。"有时候真的是一些很明显的事情,当地医生没有耐心与患者交谈。例如,母亲们常见的抱怨是她们的孩子拒绝吃饭。母亲们担心她们在处理消化不良,但这是因为她们给孩子喂食便宜又方便的包装薯片。我告诉她们这正在破坏他们的食欲,并要求她们减少不健康零食。"Mustahid博士表示,对于与大陆资源隔绝的岛屿患者来说,建立健康和营养意识很重要。

- F) Even off the islands, Bangladesh faces a critical deficit of health services. The country has half the doctors-per-person ratio recommended by the World Health Organization: roughly one doctor per 2,000 people, instead of one doctor per 1,000 people. And of those physicians, many are concentrated in cities: 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, yet less than 20% of health workers practice there. Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female, in part because many are not comfortable speaking with local doctors who tend to be male. The rural women are mostly not literate or confident enough to travel on their own to the nearest town to visit medical facilities. Many have spent their entire lives rebuilding their homes when the islands flood. Early marriage and young motherhood, which are prevalent in these parts of Bangladesh, also contribute to the early onset of health problems.

即使在岛屿之外,孟加拉国也面临严重的卫生服务短缺。该国的医生与人口比例是世界卫生组织建议的一半:大约每2000人一名医生,而不是每1000人一名医生。而在这些医生中,许多集中在城市:该国70%的人口生活在农村地区,但只有不到20%的卫生工作者在那里执业。TD的3000名患者中有超过70%是女性,部分原因是许多人不愿意与往往是男性的当地医生交谈。这些农村妇女大多不识字或没有足够的信心独自前往最近的城镇就医。许多人一生都在岛屿洪水泛滥时重建家园。早婚和年轻母亲,在孟加拉国这些地区很普遍,也导致了健康问题的早期出现。

- G) For most TD patients on the islands, Dr. Mustahid is the first big-city doctor that they've ever consulted. TD doctors are not meant to treat serious illnesses or conditions that require a doctor to be physically present, such as pregnancy. But they can write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold—and refer patients to doctors at local hospitals. The visit is also an opportunity for the patients, especially women, to air their concerns about aging, motherhood and reproductive health according to Dr. Mustahid. The doctors also offer health, dietary and lifestyle advice where necessary, including insight on everything from recognizing postnatal(产后的) depression to daily exercise. Dr. Mustahid regularly recommends her patients to take a daily thirty-minute morning walk before the sun gets too intense.

对于岛上的大多数TD患者来说,Mustahid博士是他们咨询过的第一位大城市医生。TD医生不是用来治疗严重疾病或需要医生亲自在场的情况,如怀孕。但他们可以开处方,诊断常见疾病——包括消化问题、关节疼痛、皮肤病、发烧和普通感冒——并将患者转诊到当地医院的医生。根据Mustahid博士的说法,这次就诊也是患者,尤其是女性,表达她们对衰老、母亲身份和生殖健康担忧的机会。医生还在必要时提供健康、饮食和生活方式建议,包括从识别产后抑郁到日常锻炼等各方面的见解。Mustahid博士定期建议她的患者在太阳变得太强烈之前进行每天三十分钟的晨间散步。

- H) After a few sessions about general health issues Fazila finally opened up about something else that was bothering her: her persistent skin condition. It can get expensive to travel to the doctor, so

usually the women living on the islands describe their illness to their husbands. The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines. Nothing worked for Fazila until she started seeing Dr. Apa.

在几次关于一般健康问题的会诊后,Fazila终于敞开心扉谈论了困扰她的另一件事:她持续的皮肤状况。

去看医生可能会很贵,所以通常住在岛上的妇女会向她们的丈夫描述她们的疾病。然后丈夫去药房,试图描述问题,带着一些随机的药物回家。在Fazila开始看Apa医生之前,什么都不起作用。

- I) Other nonprofits are also starting to provide health services on the islands. A local non-governmental organization called Friendship operates floating boat hospitals that provide health services to islands all over Bangladesh, docking at each for two months at a time. Friendship also runs satellite clinics in which one doctor and one clinic aide who are residents of the community disperse health and hygiene information.

其他非营利组织也开始在这些岛屿上提供卫生服务。一个名为Friendship的当地非政府组织运营浮动船医院,为孟加拉国各地的岛屿提供卫生服务,每次在每个岛屿停靠两个月。Friendship还运营卫星诊所,其中一名医生和一名诊所助理是社区居民,传播健康和卫生信息。

- J) TD still has a few major challenges. Many residents complain the medicines they are prescribed are sometimes unaffordable, but the government isn't doing enough for them. Patients often ask why the medicine isn't free along with the consultation from the doctors. The organizations are linked to local pharmacies and offer discounts to the patients and make sure to prescribe the most cost-effective brands, but still many residents can't afford even that.

TD仍然面临几个主要挑战。许多居民抱怨他们被开的药物有时负担不起,但政府为他们做的还不够。患者经常问为什么药物不能像医生的咨询一样免费。这些组织与当地药房有联系,为患者提供折扣,并确保开最具成本效益的品牌,但仍有许多居民连这个都负担不起。

- K) Nevertheless, TD's remote consultations seem to be popular: Of 3,000 patients, at least 200 have returned for follow-ups, according to TD. The reason, explains one resident, might be the simple gesture of treating the island inhabitants with respect. "Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

尽管如此,TD的远程咨询似乎很受欢迎:根据TD的数据,在3000名患者中,至少有200人返回进行复诊。

一位居民解释说,原因可能是尊重对待岛屿居民的简单姿态。"Apa医生很有耐心,"他说,"在政府医院,医生对我们非常恶劣,但在这里他们倾听我们,我可以重复很多次,没有人会感到恼火。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Some children on the remote islands won't eat their meals because they are fed cheap junk food.

偏远岛屿上的一些儿童不愿意吃饭,因为他们被喂食廉价的垃圾食品。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 孩子不肯吃饭+垃圾零食

【定位】 The mothers are concerned they are dealing with indigestion, but it's because they are feeding the children packaged chips which are cheap and convenient.

母亲们担心孩子是消化不良,但其实是因为她们给孩子吃了既便宜又方便的袋装薯片。

【改写】 children ↔ **their children**

同词复现

won't eat their meals ↔ **refuse to eat their meals**

助动词否定替换实义动词

cheap junk food ↔ **packaged chips which are cheap and convenient**

上位词概括下位实例

37. Unlike other parts of Bangladesh, the number of women who die from giving birth remains high on the river islands.

与孟加拉国其他地区不同,河中岛屿上因分娩而死亡的妇女人数仍然很高。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 孕产妇死亡率+岛屿例外

【定位】 There are no doctors within miles, and while child mortality and maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands.

周围几英里内都没有医生,而虽然儿童死亡率与孕产妇死亡率在该国其他地方都下降了,岛上却并非如此。

【改写】 women who die from giving birth ↔ **maternal death**

术语口语化解释

Unlike other parts of Bangladesh ↔ **while ... have gone down in the rest of the country**

让步连词替换

remains high on the river islands ↔ **this is not the case for the islands**

否定下降即维持高位

【辨邻】 **F** F 段虽然 Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female 都涉及女性,但话题是女性占患者比例与早婚早育,没有讨论 women who die from giving birth 这一死亡率话题,因此不是源头段。

Over 70% of TD's 3,000 patients are female

38. One big problem many islanders have is that they can't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered.

许多岛民面临的一个大问题是,即使有折扣优惠,他们也负担不起处方药。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 买不起处方药+有折扣仍贵

【定位】 The organizations are linked to local pharmacies and offer discounts to the patients and make sure to prescribe the most cost-effective brands, but still many residents can't afford even that. 这些组织已经对接了当地药店、给患者提供折扣、并尽量开最具性价比的品牌,但仍有许多居民连这样的价格都负担不起。

【改写】 can't afford the prescribed medicines ↔

the medicines they are prescribed are sometimes unaffordable

形容词转动词短语

even with discounts offered ↔ **offer discounts to the patients**

并列让步压缩成介词短语

39. TD is a virtual medical service financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations.

TD是一项由国家非营利组织之一提供资金支持的虚拟医疗服务。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 TD 由非营利组织资助

【定位】 It is funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals.

它由一家由孟加拉企业家、金融与科技专业人士创办的非营利组织资助。

【改写】 virtual medical service ↔

Dr. Tina Mustahid ... live-streamed ... for free remote medical consultations

概括上位词复述服务形态

financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations ↔

funded by a nonprofit organization founded by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs, finance and technology professionals

funded = financially supported; the nation's = Bangladeshi

【辨邻】 **C** 段虽然 Now, a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) 首次正式介绍了 TD 是虚拟医疗服务, 但只描述了 TD 每周登岛、设临时医疗点的运作方式, 没有说 TD 由谁资助, 因此无法承载题干关于资金来源的具体陈述。

a new virtual medical service called Teledaktar (TD) is trying to make health care more easily accessible

40. TD doctors are welcome to the islanders because they treat the sick with respect and patience.

TD的医生受到岛民欢迎,因为他们以尊重和耐心的态度治疗病人。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 受欢迎+尊重+耐心

【定位】 The reason, explains one resident, might be the simple gesture of treating the island inhabitants with respect. "Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

一位居民解释说，原因可能就在于他们以尊重的姿态对待岛民这一简单的举动。他说：Doctor Apa 很有耐心；在公立医院里医生对我们态度很差，但在这里他们会听我们说话，我可以反复说很多遍也没人觉得烦。

【改写】 welcome to the islanders ↔ **TD's remote consultations seem to be popular**

受欢迎 = popular

treat the sick with respect ↔ **treating the island inhabitants with respect**

同结构 + 同词复现

patience ↔ **Dr. Apa is patient**

形容词↔名词

41. Women islanders tend to have health problems early partly because they get married and give birth early.

女性岛民往往较早出现健康问题,部分原因是她们结婚和生育都较早。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 早婚早育→健康问题提前

【定位】 Early marriage and young motherhood, which are prevalent in these parts of Bangladesh, also contribute to the early onset of health problems.

在孟加拉这些地区相当普遍的早婚与年轻就当母亲，也促成了健康问题的提前出现。

【改写】 get married and give birth early ↔ **Early marriage and young motherhood**

名词短语↔动词短语

have health problems early ↔ **the early onset of health problems**

名词化结果同义

partly because ↔ **also contribute to**

部分原因的两种表达

42. TD doctors make weekly visits to the remote islands to provide services at a temporary medical center.

TD的医生每周访问偏远岛屿,在临时医疗中心提供服务。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 每周登岛+临时医疗点

【定位】 Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat, carrying a laptop, a portable printer for prescriptions and tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight. They choose an area of the island with the best Internet reception and set up a makeshift medical center which consists of plastic stools and small tables borrowed from the locals' homes, a tent in case of rain and a sheet that is strung up to give the patients privacy during their session.

每周 TD 的医务人员都会乘船前往岛屿，随身带着笔记本电脑、用于打印处方的便携打印机，以及测血压、血糖、体温与体重等基础筛查的工具。他们会挑岛上信号最好的地方，借居民家的塑料凳子与小桌子搭起一个临时医疗点，下雨时再搭起一顶帐篷，并拉一块布单为患者提供问诊隐私。

【改写】 weekly visits ↔ **Every week, TD's medical operators travel to the islands by boat**

频率短语 ↔ 形容词

a temporary medical center ↔ **a makeshift medical center**

同义形容词替换

43. TD doctors provide the islanders with online diagnoses and treatments for common diseases.

TD的医生为岛民提供常见疾病的在线诊断和治疗。

【答案】 G 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 在线诊治常见病

【定位】 But they can write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold—and refer patients to doctors at local hospitals.

但他们可以开处方、诊断包括消化问题、关节疼痛、皮肤病、发烧、普通感冒在内的常见小病，并把患者转诊给当地医院的医生。

【改写】 online diagnoses and treatments ↔ **write prescriptions, diagnose common ailments**

开处方+诊断 = 诊治；online 隐含

common diseases ↔

common ailments—including digestive issues, joint pain, skin diseases, fever and the common cold

上位词 + 下位实例列举

【辨邻】 E E 段虽然 I diagnose them through conversation 也提到诊断，但讲的是一次具体的母亲带孩子来看消化问题的案例，并没有列出 TD 能诊治哪些常见病的总体定性，因此不是题干 common diseases 这一概括陈述的源头段。

I diagnose them through conversation

C C 段 tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight 只讲基础筛查项目，并没有给出 TD 诊治哪些 common diseases 的清单，因此不是题干 common diseases 的源头段。

tools to run basic medical screenings such as blood pressure, blood sugar, body temperature and weight

44. The residents of the river islands have to keep moving their homes because of floods and land erosions.

河中岛屿的居民由于洪水和土地侵蚀而不得不不断搬迁家园。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 反复迁居+洪水侵蚀

【定位】 They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria and other water-borne diseases.

这些岛屿是六百多万人的家园，他们因洪水与侵蚀而反复被迫迁居——这种情况可能因气候变化而变得更糟——还要面对营养不良、疟疾以及其他水媒疾病等一系列健康风险。

【改写】 keep moving their homes ↔ repeated displacement

名词化 ↔ 动词化

floods and land erosions ↔ flooding and erosion

同根名词改复数

【辨邻】 B B 段 Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers 讲的是侵蚀让人失去房屋、土地与工作，没有强调反复迁居这一动作，因此不是题干 keep moving their homes 的源头段。

Victims of erosion lose their houses, agricultural land and jobs as farmers, fishermen and day laborers

45. Women islanders usually rely on their husbands to get some medicines for them without diagnoses and prescriptions.

女性岛民通常依靠丈夫在没有诊断和处方的情况下为她们买一些药物。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 丈夫代买药+无诊断处方

【定位】 It can get expensive to travel to the doctor, so usually the women living on the islands describe their illness to their husbands. The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines.

去看医生开销很大，所以岛上的女性平时只能把自己的病情描述给丈夫；丈夫再到药店去，尽量把病情转述一遍，然后带一些随机的药回家。

【改写】 rely on their husbands to get some medicines ↔

The husbands then go to the pharmacy, try to describe the issue and return home with some random medicines

动作链压缩成一句动宾

without diagnoses and prescriptions ↔ **describe their illness to their husbands**

流程中无医生介入即无诊断与处方

【辨邻】 B B 段 one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors 描述的是去找未受训的村医，没有出现丈夫代女买药这一具体行为，因此不是题干 Q45 的源头段。

one-third of rural households visit unqualified village doctors

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 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 Fazila 的故事引入：孟加拉北部偏远河岛上的居民因路途遥远、医疗匮乏而长期忍病不治；岛屿因泥沙堆积与侵蚀不断形成又消失，岛民频繁因洪水与侵蚀而被迫迁居，并面临营养不良、疟疾等多种健康风险。

信息指纹 Fazila 与河岛+迁居

B 岛上最大威胁是土地侵蚀，其次是医疗匮乏；该国其他地区儿童与孕产妇死亡率下降，岛上却没有；公立医院虽免费但排队长、诊断可疑，三分之一农村家庭只能找未受训的村医。

信息指纹 孕产妇死亡率仍高+村医

C 岛上有句俚语 rog pushai rakha 形容把看病拖到最后；新推出的远程医疗服务 TD 每周派人乘船登岛，带笔记本、便携打印机和简单检测工具，借居民家具搭起临时医疗点。

信息指纹 每周乘船+临时医疗点

D TD 于 2018 年 10 月成立，在孟加拉乡村与三座岛屿设了 8 个中心，由孟加拉企业家、金融与科技专业人士创办的非营利组织资助；首席医生 Tina Mustahid 从首都达卡直播看诊，被患者亲切称作 Doctor Apa。

信息指纹 非营利组织资助+8 个中心

E Mustahid 医生通过对话诊断；母亲常担心孩子消化不良不肯吃饭，其实是因为给孩子吃了便宜便利的袋装薯片毁了胃口；她让母亲减少不健康零食并强调健康营养教育的重要性。

信息指纹 孩子不吃饭+袋装薯片

F 孟加拉医疗资源严重短缺：医生与人口比远低于世卫推荐，且多集中在城市；TD 患者超七成为女性，原因包括不便与男医生交流、识字与出行能力有限，以及早婚早育导致健康问题提前出现。

信息指纹 早婚早育+医患比

G 对岛上多数 TD 患者来说 Mustahid 是他们见过的第一位大城市医生；TD 医生不处理重症或需面诊的情况，但能在线开处方、诊断常见小病并转诊；还为患者提供健康、饮食与生活方式建议。

信息指纹 开处方+诊断常见病+转诊

H Fazila 在几次问诊之后才说出自己一直困扰的皮肤病；岛上女性看病开销大，平时只能向丈夫描述病情，丈夫去药店凭描述买回一些随机的药，对 Fazila 都没用，直到她开始找 Doctor Apa。

信息指纹 丈夫代述病情+随机买药

I 其他非营利组织也开始在岛上提供医疗服务：Friendship 经营浮动船医院，在各岛停靠两个月一轮；它还运营卫星诊所，由当地居民担任医生与助手分发健康与卫生知识。

信息指纹 Friendship+浮动船医院

J TD 仍面临挑战：许多居民抱怨开出的药即使有折扣也仍然买不起，政府投入不够；患者常问为什么诊费免费但药费不免，组织已对接药店并尽量开最具性价比的品牌，但仍有人负担不起。

信息指纹 药价负担不起+折扣无效

K 尽管如此 TD 远程问诊仍受欢迎，3000 名患者中至少 200 人回访；一位居民指出原因在于被尊重地对待——Doctor Apa 很有耐心，公立医院医生态度恶劣，而这里的医生会认真倾听，反复说也不嫌烦。

信息指纹 受尊重+有耐心+回访

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

9 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。

Fazila is a young woman that has been dealing with eczema(湿疹), a common skin condition, for the past five years, but never got it treated.

A段，第1句

本句展现了典型的主系表结构 + 限制性定语从句修饰表语的常考句式，定语从句内部的并列谓语、时间状语、同位语等也是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的结构组合。现在完成进行时在真题中常用于描述持续至今的状态或动作，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

The nearest hospital is an hour away, by boat and bus, and her skin condition didn't seem serious enough to make the trek, so she ignored it—until a new technology brought the doctor to her.

A段，第2句

全句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的代表性。多个并列主句通过并列连词和因果连词连接，是长句的常见组织方式。时间状语从句用 until 引导，修饰主句动作的时间范围，也是高频考点。第二个主句中 serious enough to do 的结构，以及第一个主句中系表结构 + 方式状语的搭配，都是真题中常见的句式。掌握本句的分析方法，可以迁移到大量类似的并列复合句和状语从句结构中。

They are home to over six million people, who face repeated displacement from flooding and erosion—which may be getting worse because of climate change—and a range of health risks, including poor nutrition, malaria(疟疾) and other water-borne diseases.

A段，第5句

本句成分丰富：主句包含主系表结构；第一个定语从句包含主谓宾结构、并列宾语、介词短语作定语、分词短语作定语等；第二个定语从句包含情态动词谓语、原因状语等。嵌套定语从句的识别、并列宾语的划分、关系代词在从句中的成分判定，都是高频易错点，训练价值高。

The medical situation is so bad that it really takes away from the quality of their life.

B段，第4句

"so + 形容词 + that + 句子" 的结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读、写作中的典型句式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似结构。句子长度和复杂度也接近真题水平。

And of those physicians, many are concentrated in cities: 70% of the country's population live in rural areas, yet less than 20% of health workers practice there.

F段，第3句

并列句是考试中常见的句式，冒号引出对比说明也较为典型。句中百分比作主语、被动语态、地点状语等都是常考点。虽然不属于特别高频的复杂句式，但作为中等难度的并列对比结构具有一定代表性。

The rural women are mostly not literate or confident enough to travel on their own to the nearest town to visit medical facilities.

F段，第5句

主系表结构 + 不定式作目的状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。本句中 enough to do 的结构以及并列形容词作表语的用法，在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Nevertheless, TD's remote consultations seem to be popular: Of 3,000 patients, at least 200 have returned for follow-ups, according to TD.

K段，第1句

并列句结构 (用冒号连接观点与数据) 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的常见句式,第二个分句的现在完成时 + 多状语组合也是典型考点;句首 Nevertheless 的转折副词用法和 according to 的信息来源表达都是高频结构,掌握后可大量复用到类似的论证型句子中。

"Dr. Apa is patient," he says, "At government hospitals, the doctors treat us very badly, but here they listen to us, I can repeat myself many times and no one gets annoyed."

K段，第3句

引语中插叙 "he says" 是记叙文和真题中极其常见的结构，非常具有学习价值。

One big problem many islanders have is that they can't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered.

第38题题干

主系表结构接表语从句、定语从句修饰主语名词、情态动词表达能力，这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。定语从句关系代词省略和主语中嵌套定语从句的写法也是真题常见模式，掌握后可大量迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 125 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。

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇6次 · 真题 143 句

remote

B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇6次 · 真题 26 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇5次 · 真题 73 句

resident

B2

n. 居民

本篇5次 · 真题 50 句

erosion

B2

n. 侵蚀, 腐蚀 (土壤、岩石等被自然力量逐...

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

islander

B2

n. 岛民

本篇5次 · 真题 8 句

rural

B1

adj. 乡村的, 农村的

本篇4次 · 真题 35 句

skin

A2

n. 皮肤

本篇4次 · 真题 29 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇3次 · 真题 158 句

prescribe

B2

v. 开 (药)

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

diagnosis

B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

nonprofit

B2

adj. 非营利的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

prescription

B2

n. 处方

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇2次 · 真题 170 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 96 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

rely

B1

v. 依赖; 依靠

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

recommend

B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次·真题 47 句

flood

B1

n. 洪水

本篇2次·真题 44 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇2次·真题 36 句

virtual

B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇2次·真题 19 句

laptop

A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇2次·真题 15 句

physician

B2

n. 医生

本篇2次·真题 15 句

roughly

B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇2次·真题 13 句

discount

B1

n. 折扣; 减价

本篇2次·真题 12 句

motherhood

B2

n. 母亲身份

本篇2次·真题 10 句

patience

B1

n. 耐心

本篇2次·真题 10 句

diagnose

B2

v. 诊断 (疾病)

本篇2次·真题 9 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

accord

C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 167 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇1次·真题 160 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 139 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 119 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 108 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 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

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 63 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

satellite B2

n. 人造卫星

本篇1次·真题 45 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

lifestyle B1

n. 生活方式

本篇1次·真题 43 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇1次·真题42句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题42句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇1次·真题39句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题39句

brand B1

n. 品牌, 商标

本篇1次·真题37句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题34句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题34句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题33句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇1次·真题31句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题31句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题31句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题30句

household B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题30句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题29句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题29句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题27句

entrepreneur C1

n. 企业家;创业者

本篇1次·真题 27 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 27 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

accessible B2

adj. 可到达的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

financially B2

adv. 在财务上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

privacy B2

n. 隐私

本篇1次·真题 18 句

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇1次·真题 17 句

chip A2

n. 炸薯条

本篇1次·真题 17 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇1次·真题 17 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consist B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次·真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次·真题 15 句

concentrate B1

v. 集中注意力

本篇1次·真题 14 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇1次·真题 14 句

convenience B1

n. 方便, 便利

本篇1次·真题 13 句

convenient B1

adj. 方便的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

deficit C1

n. 赤字

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

prevalent C1

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

printer A2

n. 打印机

本篇1次·真题 12 句

random B2

adj. 随机的
本篇1次·真题 12 句

weekly A2

adj. 每周的
本篇1次·真题 12 句

nevertheless B2

adv. 然而
本篇1次·真题 11 句

operator B1

n. 操作员
本篇1次·真题 11 句

victim B1

n. 受害者
本篇1次·真题 11 句

mortality C1

n. 死亡率
本篇1次·真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的
本篇1次·真题 10 句

bother B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰
本篇1次·真题 9 句

joint B1

adj. 共同的
本篇1次·真题 9 句

junk B1

n. 废物
本篇1次·真题 9 句

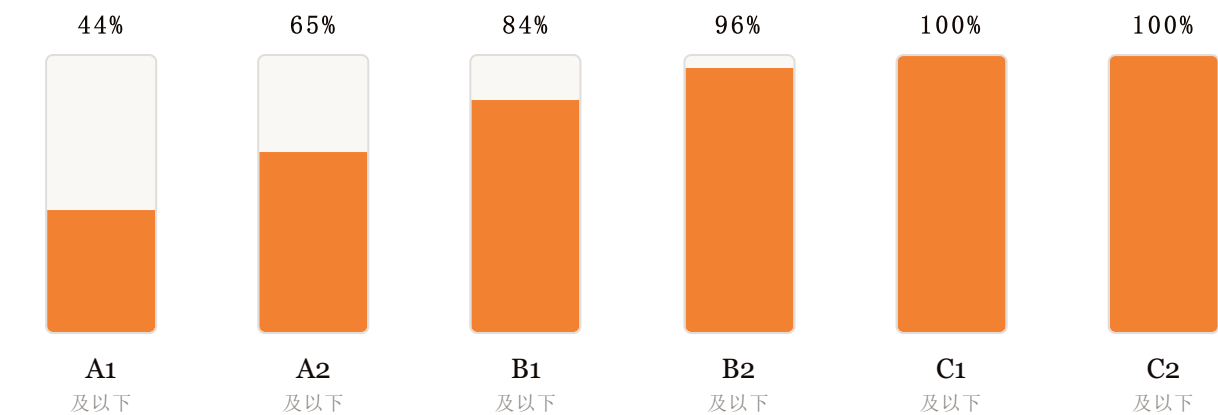
onset C1

n. 开始
本篇1次·真题 8 句

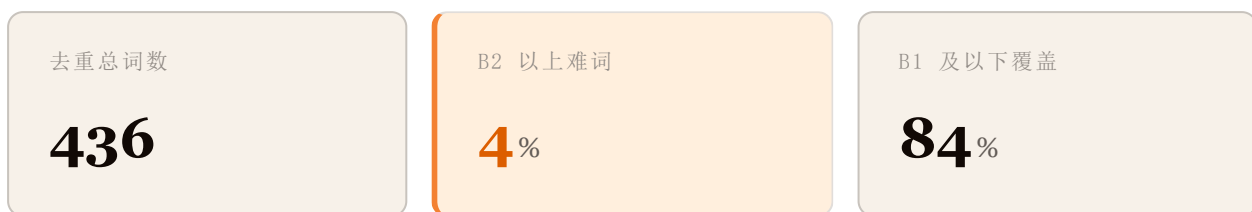
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 436 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 436 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 16 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 436 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →