

2022年9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9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 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1套(2022-09) · 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**.

Is computer coding a foreign language?

- A) As computer coding has become an increasingly sought-after skill, more K-12 schools are working it into their curriculums. Some states have considered allowing students to forgo(放弃) foreign language for coding classes, despite opposition from educators.

随着计算机编程成为一项日益受到追捧的技能,越来越多的K-12学校正将其纳入课程体系。一些州已经考虑允许学生放弃外语而选修编程课程,尽管遭到教育工作者的反对。

- B) There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools, with fierce opinions on each side. When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.

关于是否应该在小学教授编程存在争论,双方意见激烈。然而,当涉及允许编程课程满足外语要求时,大多数教育工作者意见一致:应该将编程纳入课程体系,但不应以牺牲外语课程为代价。

- C) The idea is that computer programming is a language, allowing people to communicate with machines and programs. It's the language of the 21st century and more valuable than a natural language, some advocates argue. The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.

这种观点认为计算机编程是一种语言,使人们能够与机器和程序进行交流。一些倡导者认为,它是21世纪的语言,比自然语言更有价值。由于预算限制和教师技能培训的缺乏,计算机科学领域的发展速度超过了学校的跟进速度。

- D) According to the 2016 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM Index, computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995. The number of higher education language enrollments declined between 2009 and 2013 by more than 111,000 spots, according to the Modern Language Association of America.

根据2016年美国新闻与世界报道/Raytheon STEM指数,计算机科学工作岗位帮助提高了美国的工资水平,与计算机相关的工作在STEM领域员工数量最多的职位中占据前七位。另一方面,外语学习兴趣自1995年以来首次出现下降。根据美国现代语言协会的数据,2009年至2013年间,高等教育语言课程注册人数减少了超过111,000个名额。

- E) "I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements, "I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school, you might as well do computer coding."

佛罗里达州参议员Jeremy Ring去年提出了一项法案,该法案允许佛罗里达学生在外语和编程课程之间进行选择以满足大学录取要求。他说:"我认为给人们提供选择的机会很重要。我认为如果你要在高中学习两年语言,不如学习计算机编程。"

- F) The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action. It would have been the first state to try this initiative. Ring says that although he will be out of office, an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf. "In the speech I gave on the Senate floor, I said, 'We can be the first state to do this, or we can be the 50th state to do it. It's our choice. It's going to happen,'" Ring says.

佛罗里达州的这项法案今年在州参议院以35比5通过后最终失败,因为整个立法机构未能采取行动。它本可以成为第一个尝试这一举措的州。Ring表示,尽管他将离任,但一项相同的法案将在明年由其他人代表他重新提出。Ring说:"在我在参议院发表的演讲中,我说,'我们可以成为第一个这样做的州,也可以成为第50个这样做的州。这是我们的选择。这一定会发生。'"

- G) A Kentucky bill similar to the one in Florida was met with complaints from educators, and was then amended to promote computer science education initiatives with no mention of foreign language requirements. Instead, the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes. Under the Washington bill, public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes. A report detailing the opinions of state university officials is due to the Legislature by November 2017.

肯塔基州一项类似佛罗里达州的法案遭到教育工作者的投诉,随后被修改为推进计算机科学教育举措,不再提及外语要求。相反,该州将为编程课程提供更高质量的认证教师支持。根据华盛顿州的法案,公立大学将接受两年的计算机科学课程来代替两年的外语课程作为录取条件。一份详述州立大学官员意见的报告将于2017年11月提交给立法机构。

- H) Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class. Srinu Mandam, CTO and co-founder of kid-friendly instructional coding company Tynker, believes allowing students to forgo foreign language because they struggle with it is unproductive because every subject, whether art, math or language, is a significant contribution to a well-rounded existence. "Many students don't fare well with algebra but we never discuss eliminating it or ... say chemistry is now counted as an algebra class," he said via email. "We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign

language and coding for the same reason. Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions ... about what they want to pursue."

德克萨斯州在2013年通过了一项法案,允许学生只有在尝试外语课程但表现不佳后才能用计算机编程进行替代。面向儿童的编程教学公司Tynker的首席技术官兼联合创始人Srini Mandyam认为,允许学生因为在外语学习中遇到困难就放弃外语是不可取的,因为每个学科,无论是艺术、数学还是语言,都对全面发展的人生有重要贡献。他通过电子邮件说:"许多学生在代数方面表现不佳,但我们从未讨论过取消它,或者说化学现在算作代数课。我们教授代数是因为它很重要,我们也应该出于同样的原因教授外语和编程。接触广泛的学科和材料会培养出全面发展的学生,他们能够就自己想要追求的方向做出明智的决定。"

- I) Computer science courses already fulfill a math or science high school graduation requirement in 28 states and the District of Columbia, up from only 12 states in 2013. And while advocates of the bills say they should count as foreign language instead, opponents stress the importance of balancing computer and foreign language skills.

在28个州和哥伦比亚特区,计算机科学课程已经满足数学或科学高中毕业要求,而2013年只有12个州。虽然法案的支持者认为应该将其算作外语,但反对者强调平衡计算机和外语技能的重要性。

- J) Studies show that bilingualism(双语) correlates with cognitive development, intelligence, memory and problem solving abilities, according to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study. And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language (but not mathematical) regions of the brain when understanding code, critics remain wary. They say that regardless of cognitive functions, being monolingual is a disadvantage in the increasingly international economy, even if English has become the de facto(事实上的) language of business.

根据美国外语教学委员会的数据,研究表明双语能力与认知发展、智力、记忆力和解决问题的能力相关。2007年的一项研究显示,外语学生在仅仅两到三年的学习后,在标准化测试中的表现就超过了非外语学习的同龄人。虽然2014年德国和美国大学的一份报告表明,程序员在理解代码时使用的是大脑的语言区域(而非数学区域),但批评者仍持谨慎态度。他们表示,无论认知功能如何,在日益国际化的经济中,只会一种语言是一种劣势,即使英语已成为事实上的商业语言。

- K) "Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing," says ACTFL National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow, who teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts, and has also studied Spanish, French, German, Italian and Greek. "We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture."

在马萨诸塞州Westwood教授高中拉丁语的美国外语教学委员会年度全国语言教师Ted Zarrow说:"我们的世界正在缩小,但它的问题确实在增长。我们需要找到一种方式让自己坐在全球谈判桌前,并以相互尊重的态度对待彼此。学习语言使我们能够做到这一点,因为语言不是文化的一部分,语言就是文化。"他还学习过西班牙语、法语、德语、意大利语和希腊语。

- L) Even with the benefits and skill sets languages provide, recruiters and employers value computer skills more. According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report, study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes, but

55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes. However, although 2016 computer science graduates can expect to make the second highest starting salary compared with other jobs this year, the Bureau of Labor predicts the demand for computer programmers will decrease 8 percent or by 26,500 jobs by 2024.

即使语言提供了诸多益处和技能,招聘人员和雇主更看重计算机技能。根据全国大学与雇主协会2016年的报告,海外留学和外语流利程度在员工招聘过程中影响不大,但55%的雇主在申请人的简历上寻找计算机技能。然而,尽管2016年计算机科学毕业生的起薪预计是今年所有工作中第二高的,但劳工统计局预测到2024年,对计算机程序员的需求将下降8%,减少26,500个工作岗位。

- M) Ring says foreign language skills are important, but expresses doubt that school districts could work both coding and language into their curriculum in a significant way because they lack the time in the school day. "Nothing against language," he says. "I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school," he says.

Ring表示外语技能很重要,但他怀疑学区能否以有意义的方式将编程和语言都纳入课程体系,因为学校一天的时间有限。他说:"我并不反对语言。我只是认为这是必须尽早开始的事情,而不仅仅是在高中做几年的事情。"

- N) Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier, but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly. He suggests an immersive, dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language, as several schools around the country have successfully implemented. "The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language," Zarrow says.

Zarrow同意外语教育应该更早开始,但他表示可以将计算机编程和外语学习均衡地纳入学校课程。他建议采用沉浸式双语项目,学生半天用英语学习,半天用另一种语言学习,全国一些学校已经成功实施了这种模式。Zarrow说:"语言学习培养对多样性的尊重、对民族性的尊重,以及对语言本身的尊重。"

- O) Though the benefits of computer programming skills are vast, foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright. Mandyam says the two skill sets are essential but unrelated. "Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn, and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it," Mandyam says via email. "But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language. It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else, even something as important as coding. Clearly, education leaders must figure out a way to teach both."

尽管计算机编程技能的益处巨大,但外语和编程专家都认为,应该将计算机科学协商纳入课程体系,而不是完全取代外语。Mandyam表示这两种技能都至关重要但互不相关。Mandyam通过电子邮件说:"编程对我们的孩子来说是一项极其重要的21世纪技能,这就是为什么我们花这么多时间试图教授它。但我认为它与学习外语相同,甚至无法真正比较。为了增加其他内容,即使是像编程这样重要的内容,而失去如此重要的东西将是一种遗憾。显然,教育领导者必须找到一种方法来同时教授两者。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence.

雇主更重视应聘者的计算机技能而非语言能力。

【答案】 L 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 雇主更看重计算机技能而非语言能力

【定位】 According to the National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report, study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes, but 55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes.

根据美国全国大学与雇主协会 2016 年的报告, 留学经历和外语流利度在招聘过程中影响并不大, 但 55% 的雇主会在求职者简历上寻找计算机技能。

【改写】 Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills ↔

55 percent of employers looked for computer skills on applicants' resumes

“更看重” = “55% 雇主主动寻找”量化体现

than their language competence ↔

study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes

比较结构的“次要一极”用否定量化呈现

【辨邻】 D D 段虽然写了 computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., 但讲的是宏观岗位与工资, 没有触及“雇主招聘时更看重计算机技能 vs 语言能力”这一对照, 只是话题相邻。

computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers

37. One U.S. state senator proposed that high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding.

美国一位州参议员提议允许高中生在外语和计算机编程之间二选一学习。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 美国一位州参议员的二选一提案

【定位】 "I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements.

佛罗里达州参议员 Jeremy Ring 说: “我认为给人们选择的机会很重要。”他去年提出一项法案, 将允许佛州学生为大学入学要求在外语和编程课之间二选一。

【改写】 One U.S. state senator proposed ↔

Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year

通名→专名 + “proposed” = “introduced a bill”

high school students be allowed to study either foreign language or computer coding ↔

allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes

“either A or B” = “choose between A and B”

【辨邻】 **F** F 段虽然也提 Ring，但聚焦 The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate 这一下游事件，不再陈述“提出 either-or 提案”这一动作本身。

an identical bill will be reintroduced within the next year by others on his behalf

38. Learning languages broadens students' international perspective and nurtures mutual respect among peoples, according to a high school language teacher.

据一位高中语言教师称,学习语言拓宽了学生的国际视野并培养民族间的相互尊重。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高中语言教师谈国际视野与相互尊重

【定位】 "Our world is shrinking but its problems are really growing," says ACTFL National Language Teacher of the Year Ted Zarrow, who teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts, and has also studied Spanish, French, German, Italian and Greek. "We need to find a way to put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect. And learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture."

ACTFL 年度全国语言教师 Ted Zarrow (在麻州 Westwood 教高中拉丁语, 同时学过西、法、德、意、希腊语) 说: “我们的世界在缩小, 但问题在膨胀。我们需要找到办法让自己坐到全球的桌前并彼此尊重。学语言能让我们做到这一点, 因为语言不是文化的一部分, 语言就是文化。”

【改写】 Learning languages broadens students' international perspective ↔

learning languages allows us to do that

“拓宽国际视野” = “让我们坐到全球桌前”

nurtures mutual respect among peoples ↔ **treat each other with mutual respect**

“mutual respect”原词复现

according to a high school language teacher ↔

teaches high school Latin in Westwood, Massachusetts

通名身份对应专名身份

【辨邻】 N N 段同样提到 Zarrow 与“respect”，但讨论的是 The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language 与外语应更早开始，不是题干所指的“国际视野 + 民族间相互尊重”立场。

The study of language fosters a respect for diversity, a respect for ethnicity and really a respect for language

39. One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.

美国一个州将确保编程课程由高质量的教师授课。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 某州保障编程课由高质量教师任教

【定位】 Instead, the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes.

相反，肯塔基州将为编程课提供更高水平的认证教师作为支持。

【改写】 One U.S. state will see to it ↔ **the state will provide support**

“see to it” = “provide support / 出面保障”

programming classes are taught by quality teachers ↔

higher quality certified teachers for programming classes

“质量教师 + 编程课”名词搭配的主被动改写

【辨邻】 C C 段 a lack of skills training for teachers 讲的是当前缺乏师资培训这一现状，并未承诺由谁出面去保障“quality teachers for programming classes”。

a lack of skills training for teachers

40. Statistics show while computer-related jobs have been on the rise, foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s.

统计数据显示，虽然与计算机相关的工作岗位一直在增加，但自20世纪90年代中期以来外语对美国学生的吸引力已经下降。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 1990 年代中期以来外语吸引力下降的统计

【定位】 According to the 2016 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM Index, computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields for highest number of workers. Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995.

根据 2016 年 U.S. News/Raytheon STEM 指数，计算机科学岗位推高了美国工资，且计算机相关岗位在 STEM 领域中占据了从业人数最多的前七位。另一方面，外语兴趣自 1995 年以来首次下降。

【改写】 computer-related jobs have been on the rise ↔

computer science jobs have helped boost wages in the U.S., and computer-related jobs hold the top seven positions in STEM fields

“岗位上升” = “拉高工资 + 占据高就业前七位”

foreign languages have become less appealing to American students since mid-1990s ↔

Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995

“less appealing” = “interest is declining” + “mid-1990s” = “1995”

【辨邻】 L L 段虽然同样涉及“computer skills”与“foreign language”对照，但时间锚是 National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report 和 by 2024，与陈述句的“mid-1990s”时间锚不符。

National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report

41. All school subjects are said to be essential to students' well-rounded development.

据说所有学科对学生的全面发展都至关重要。

【答案】 H 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 所有学科都对学生全面发展不可或缺

【定位】 Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students who are able to make informed decisions ... about what they want to pursue.

广泛接触各类学科与素材会培养出全面发展的学生，他们能就自己想追求的方向做出明智的决定。

【改写】 All school subjects are said to be essential ↔

We teach algebra because it's important and we should teach foreign language and coding for the same reason

由具体到全称的概括上位

students' well-rounded development ↔

Exposure to a wide breadth of subjects and material results in well-rounded students

“well-rounded”原词复现

【辨邻】 O O 段 Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill 与 learning a foreign language 强调“两者皆重要”，并未提出“所有学科都对全面发展不可或缺”这一全称命题，与题干的“All school subjects”范围不符。

the two skill sets are essential but unrelated

42. There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.

大多数教育工作者一致认为学校应该教授编程，但不应取代外语。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】教育者就“加编程但不取代外语”的共识

【定位】When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.

不过，谈到让编程顶替外语要求时，大多数教育者达成共识：编程应被加入课程，但不能以牺牲外语课为代价。

【改写】consensus among most educators ↔ **most educators agree**

动词→名词的名词化改写

coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language ↔

Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes

“not at the expense of” = “not replace”

【辨邻】**O** O 段虽然立场相近 computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright, 但表达者是 foreign language and coding experts agree, 与题干“most educators”的身份锚不符。

foreign language and coding experts agree that computer science should be negotiated into curriculums rather than replacing foreign language outright

43. One study showed that foreign language learning improved students' academic performance.

一项研究表明,外语学习提高了学生的学业成绩。

【答案】**J** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】一项研究表明外语学习提升学业表现

【定位】A 2007 study showed that foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study.

2007 年的一项研究表明，外语学生仅在两到三年的学习后，就在标准化考试中胜过非外语学生。

【改写】One study showed ↔ **A 2007 study showed**

通称研究→具体年份研究

foreign language learning improved students' academic performance ↔

foreign language students outperformed their non-foreign language peers on standardized tests after only two to three years of study

“提升学业表现” = “在标准化考试中胜出”

【辨邻】**L** L 段的 National Association of Colleges and Employers' 2016 report 讨论的是招聘中雇主对计算机技能的偏好，并非外语学习对学业表现的影响。

study abroad and foreign language fluency were not very influential in the employee hiring processes

44. Being short of funding and qualified teachers, schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field.

由于缺乏资金和合格的教师,学校落后于快速发展的计算机科学领域。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学校因缺钱缺合格教师而落后于计算机科学

【定位】 The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up because of budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers.

由于预算紧张和教师技能培训不足, 计算机科学领域的发展速度超过了学校能跟上的速度。

【改写】 Being short of funding and qualified teachers ↔

budget constraints and a lack of skills training for teachers

“缺资金 + 缺合格教师”同义替换

schools lag behind the fast developing computer science field ↔

The computer science field is growing faster than schools can keep up

“落后于” = “跟不上”的句式重构

【辨邻】 **G** 段 higher quality certified teachers for programming classes 讲的是某州出面保障教师, 对应 39 题, 而不是 44 题“因缺资金缺教师而落后”的现状陈述。

the state will provide support for higher quality certified teachers for programming classes

45. A distinguished high school language teacher also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age.

一位杰出的高中语言教师也认为更早开始学习外语是明智的。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一位知名高中语言教师认同外语应更早学

【定位】 Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier, but says it is possible to work both computer programming and foreign language learning into schools evenly.

Zarrow 同意外语教育应更早开始, 但表示可以把编程与外语学习都均衡地纳入学校课程。

【改写】 A distinguished high school language teacher ↔

Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier

“知名高中语言教师” = Zarrow (ACTFL 年度教师)

also believes it is advisable to start learning a foreign language at an earlier age ↔

Zarrow agrees that foreign language education should begin earlier

“also believes” = “agrees” + “earlier age” = “begin earlier”

【辨邻】 M 段 I just think it's something you have to start early and not just have something that you do for a couple of years in high school 是 Ring 先提出“早学”立场，但 Ring 是参议员而非“high school language teacher”，且与题干 also 的“附议者”关系不符。

I just think it's something you have to start early

K 段虽然也是 Zarrow 出场，但谈的是 put ourselves at the global table and to treat each other with mutual respect，并未表达“外语教育应更早开始”这一立场。

learning languages allows us to do that because language is not part of culture, language is culture

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 引入背景：编程作为高需求技能正进入 K-12 课程，部分州考虑允许学生用编程课替代外语课，但教育者反对。

信息指纹 用编程替代外语的提议起点

B 教育界对小学是否教编程意见不一，但在“能否用编程顶替外语”这一点上多数教育者达成共识：可以加，但不能挤掉外语。

信息指纹 教育者共识——加编程但不挤外语

C 支持者认为编程也是一门语言，且是 21 世纪的语言；但学校受预算与师资不足限制，跟不上计算机科学的发展。

信息指纹 预算与师资不足拖慢学校

D 数据对照：计算机相关岗位拉高了美国工资且占 STEM 高雇佣前七位；而外语兴趣自 1995 年以来首次下滑，2009-2013 高校语言注册人数减少超 11 万。

信息指纹 STEM 指数与 1995 年来外语首降

E 佛州参议员 Jeremy Ring 提案：允许高中生在外语和编程之间二选一用于满足大学入学要求。

信息指纹 佛州参议员的二选一提案

F 该佛州法案在参议院 35:5 通过后因整体立法机构未行动而搁浅；Ring 表示明年会有人替他重新提出。

信息指纹 佛州法案搁浅与再提

G 肯塔基州类似法案因教育者反对被修改为只推动计算机科学教育、不涉及外语要求，转而支持为编程课提供更高水平的认证教师；华盛顿州法案则允许两年编程课替代两年外语。

信息指纹 肯塔基州转向提供高质量认证教师

H 德州 2013 年通过法案，允许学生在外语课表现不佳后才能用编程替代；Tynker 联合创始人 Mandyam 反对“因学不好就免修”，类比代数、化学，主张广泛学科有助于学生全面发展。

信息指纹 Mandyam 以代数化学类比，强调全面发展

I 在 28 个州和华盛顿特区，计算机科学课已可顶替数学或科学的高中毕业要求（2013 年仅 12 州）；支持者要求改算外语，反对者强调编程与外语技能并重。

信息指纹 28 州顶替数学/科学的现状

J 研究显示双语与认知发展、智力、记忆、解决问题能力相关；2007 年研究表明外语学生在标准化考试中两三年后即优于非外语学生；2014 年研究指出编程时使用的是大脑的语言区，但批评者仍警惕单一语言在国际经济中的劣势。

信息指纹 2007 年研究：外语学生在标准化考试中胜出

K 麻州 Westwood 高中拉丁语教师、ACTFL 年度语言教师 Zarrow 表示：世界在变小但问题在变多，需要把自己摆到全球桌前并相互尊重，学语言能做到这一点，因为语言就是文化。

信息指纹 Zarrow：语言促全球相互尊重

L 招聘方更看重计算机技能：2016 年报告显示留学与外语流利对招聘影响不大，55% 雇主在简历上找计算机技能；但劳工局预测 2024 年程序员需求将下降 8%。

信息指纹 55% 雇主看重计算机技能

M Ring 承认外语技能重要，但怀疑学区没有时间在校内同时把编程和外语都纳入课程；他认为语言学习必须从小开始，而非高中里读两年。

信息指纹 Ring 怀疑时间不够同时纳入两者

N Zarrow 同意外语教育应更早开始，并相信编程与外语可以在校内并重，建议沉浸式双语项目（半天英文半天外语）。

信息指纹 Zarrow 也主张外语更早起步

0 结论段：外语和编程专家都认为计算机科学应被协商纳入课程而非直接替代外语；Mandyam 称两种技能都重要但不可替代，教育者必须想办法同时教好两者。

信息指纹 协商纳入而非取代——总结性立场

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。

There's a debate over whether it's appropriate to teach coding in elementary schools, with fierce opinions on each side.

B段，第1句

there be 句型和 whether 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，形式主语 it 的用法也是常考点，本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

When it comes to allowing coding to fill foreign language requirements, though, most educators agree: Coding should be added to curriculums, but not at the expense of foreign language classes.

B段，第2句

句子结构高度典型，包含常见的状语从句、宾语从句以及并列结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。“When it comes to”作为引出话题的固定结构，“agree”后接宾语从句，“should be added”的情态动词加被动语态，都是考试中反复出现的句型。掌握这类句子结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，典型性很强。

Foreign language interest, on the other hand, is declining for the first time since 1995.

D段，第2句

简单句结构在真题中常见，插入语 "on the other hand" 和 "for the first time since..." 的时间状语搭配也是典型表达。掌握后可在阅读理解和写作中复用，但因句型过于简单，迁移价值不如复杂句式。

"I think the opportunity to give people a choice is important," says Florida state Senator Jeremy Ring, who introduced a bill last year that would allow Florida students to choose between foreign language and coding classes for the purpose of university admissions requirements, "I think if you're going to give two years of language in high school, you might as well do computer coding."

E段，第1句

典型的政论或新闻报道句式，对于掌握“引语+人物修饰+具体观点”的复合结构极具参考价值。

The Florida bill died this year after passing 35:5 in the state Senate when the full Legislature failed to take action.

F段，第1句

本句的结构“主句 + after时间状语从句 + when时间状语从句”是考试中常见的句式，特别是时间状语从句的顺序排列和逻辑关系的理解，是阅读理解和长难句分析的典型考点。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，因此典型性较高。

It would have been the first state to try this initiative.

F段，第2句

谓语句 "would have been" 是过去将来完成时，由情态动词 "would" + 完成时助动词 "have" + 系动词过去分词 "been" 组成，结构复杂。对基础较弱的学习者而言，过去将来完成时本身较为少见，且容易与过去完成时、过去将来时混淆；同时 "would have been" 还常用于表达与过去事实相反的虚拟或未实现的假设，语义理解有一定门槛。时态难度较高。

Under the Washington bill, public universities would accept two years of computer science classes in place of two years of foreign language for admission purposes.

G段，第3句

本句是简单句，但结构具有较强的典型性：句首状语（介词短语）加主谓宾结构，再加多个状语修饰，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。过去将来时 "would accept" 也是真题中政策、法规、计划类句子的常见时态。句中 "in place of" 这类替代关系的表达、"for...purposes" 这类目的状语，都是考试阅读中频繁出现的模式。掌握本句的拆解方法后，可迁移到大量类似句式。

Texas passed a bill in 2013 that allows students to substitute computer coding only after they have attempted and performed poorly in a foreign language class.

H段，第1句

本句结构非常典型，是四六级和考研常考的主从复合句模式：主句 + 限制性定语从句 + 时间状语从句嵌套。定语从句修饰先行词、状语从句限定条件，这种嵌套结构在真题中频繁出现。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句式。

And while a 2014 report from German and American universities suggests that programmers are using language (but not mathematical) regions of the brain when understanding code, critics remain wary.

J段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句的倒装顺序、宾语从句的嵌套、时间状语从句的省略，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构复杂但规范，学会分析此类句子后可直接迁移到大量真题长难句，代表性极强

He suggests an immersive, dual language program where students spend half the day in English and half the day in another language, as several schools around the country have successfully implemented.

N段，第2句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构、限制性定语从句、状语从句、承前省略宾语等多种成分和现象。特别是定语从句对宾语的修饰、状语从句的补充说明以及承前省略的识别，都是值得练习的知识点。句子结构较为丰富，适合作为成分划分的综合练习材料。

"Coding is an incredibly important 21st century skill for our kids to learn, and that's why we spend so much time trying to teach it," Mandyam says via email.

0段，第3句

引语结构 + 并列分句 + 嵌套表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中常见的复合句型。that's why 引导表语从句、spend time doing、不定式作定语等都是高频考点结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

But I believe it is the same as or even really comparable to learning a foreign language.

0段，第4句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是考试中常见的句式，尤其是 "I think/believe/suppose + 宾语从句" 这类结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。表语内部的并列结构也较为典型。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子，具有一定代表性。

It would be a shame to lose something so important for the sake of adding something else, even something as important as coding.

0段，第5句

"It is/would be + 表语 + to do" 是四六级和考研中极为常见的句式，用于表达对某行为的评价。本句的结构（形式主语 + 系表 + 不定式真正主语 + 目的状语）是典型的书面表达模式，掌握后可大量迁移。

Clearly, education leaders must figure out a way to teach both.

0段，第6句

简单句加情态动词是常见句式，不定式作后置定语在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。但本句结构过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型真题句式的代表性一般。

Employers attach more importance to applicants' computer skills than their language competence.

第36题题干

本句体现了考试中常见的"主谓宾 + 比较结构"句式，"attach importance to" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频搭配，"more ... than" 的比较用法也是必考点。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子。因此具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

One U.S. state will see to it that programming classes are taught by quality teachers.

第39题 题干

see to it that结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，宾语从句配合被动语态也是典型句式，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子（如make it clear that、ensure that等），代表性强。

There is consensus among most educators that coding should be taught in schools but should not replace foreign language.

第42题 题干

存在句和同位语从句都是四六级及考研阅读中的高频结构。特别是抽象名词后接同位语从句解释内容,以及 "but" 连接并列谓语表达转折,都是真题中反复出现的典型句式,学习迁移价值较高

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 120 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。

coding B1

n. 编程

本篇16次 · 真题 16 句

programming B1

n. 编程

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇4次 · 真题 167 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇4次 · 真题 23 句

requirement

B2

n. 要求

本篇4次·真题 19 句

employer

B1

n. 雇主

本篇3次·真题 56 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 128 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇2次·真题 112 句

lack

B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题 89 句

decline

B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 88 句

cognitive

C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次·真题 85 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 78 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇2次·真题 65 句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次·真题 60 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇2次·真题 55 句

essential

B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇2次·真题 55 句

email

A2

n. 电子邮件

本篇2次·真题 53 句

code

B1

n. 代码

本篇2次·真题 50 句

replace

A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇2次·真题 42 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇2次·真题 37 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次·真题 30 句

initiative B2

n. 主动性

本篇2次·真题 25 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本篇2次·真题 16 句

admission B2

n. 承认（错误、罪行等）

本篇2次·真题 11 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

employee A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇1次·真题 190 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 126 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 98 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

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

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 64 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇1次·真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 62 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇1次·真题 52 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 46 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇1次·真题 39 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 38 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 34 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题 32 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

spot A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 30 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 27 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作; 教书

本篇1次·真题 27 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

successfully B1

adv. 成功地

本篇1次·真题 24 句

attach B1

v. 贴上; 系上; 附上

本篇1次·真题 23 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

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

contribution B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次·真题 21 句

correlate C1

v. 相关联

本篇1次·真题 18 句

consensus C1

n. (意见的) 一致

本篇1次·真题 17 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次·真题 15 句

incredibly B2

adv. 极其, 非常 (表示程度)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

monolingual C1

adj. 只会一种语言的;单语的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

bureau B2

n. 办事处

本篇1次·真题 14 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本篇1次·真题 14 句

constraint B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 13 句

lag B2

v. 落后

本篇1次·真题 13 句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本篇1次·真题13句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题12句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题12句

opposition B2

n. 反对

本篇1次·真题12句

bilingualism C1

n. 双语能力

本篇1次·真题11句

comparable B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题11句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题11句

opponent B2

n. 对手

本篇1次·真题11句

appealing B2

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次·真题10句

fierce B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次·真题10句

mathematical B2

adj. 数学的

本篇1次·真题10句

outperform C1

v. 表现优于, 胜过

本篇1次·真题10句

broaden B2

v. 扩大

本篇1次·真题9句

fulfill B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次·真题9句

nurture C1

v. 养育

本篇1次·真题9句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次·真题9句

informed

B2

adj. 了解情况的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

qualified

B2

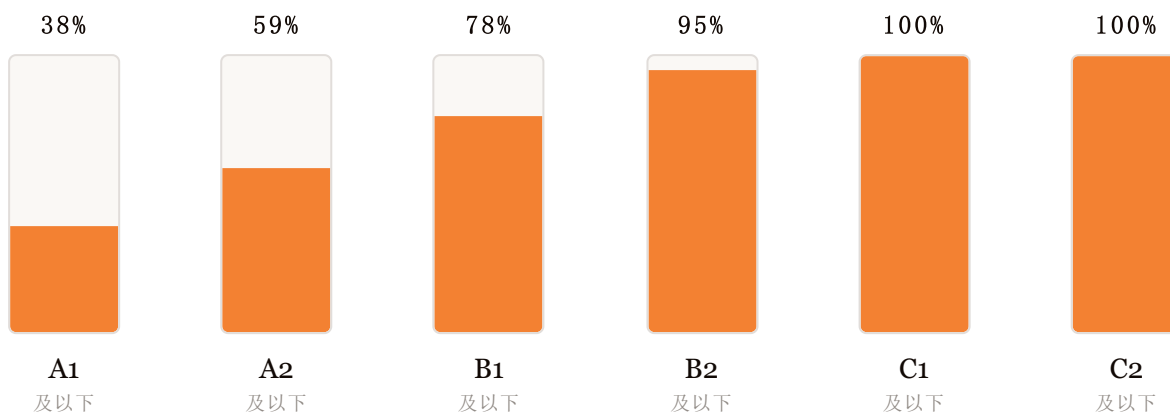
adj. 有资格的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 366 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **366** 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 17 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 366 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

366

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2022年9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 →