

2023年3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2023年3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 13 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(2023-03) · 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**.

San Francisco Has Become One Huge Metaphor for Economic Inequality in America

A) The fog still chills the morning air and the cable cars still climb halfway to the stars. Yet on the ground, the Bay area has changed greatly since singer Tony Bennett left his heart here. Silicon Valley and the tech industry have led the region into a period of unprecedented wealth and innovation. But existing political and land limits have caused an alarming housing crisis and astronomical rise in social and economic difference.

晨雾依然让清晨的空气寒意逼人,缆车依然攀登至半空中的繁星。然而在地面上,自歌手托尼·班奈特把心留在这里以来,湾区已经发生了巨大变化。硅谷和科技行业引领该地区进入了一个前所未有的财富和创新时期。但现有的政治和土地限制已经造成了令人担忧的住房危机以及社会和经济差距的天文数字式增长。

B) While the residents of most cities display pride and support for their home industries, drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry. A vocal minority is even calling on officials to punish those who are benefitting from the economic and housing boom. If this boom and its consequences are not resolved, a drastic increase in social and economic difference may have a profound impact on the region for generations. A history and analysis of this transformation may hold invaluable insights about the opportunities. Perils of tech cities are currently being cultivated across the US, and indeed around the world.

虽然大多数城市的居民对本地产业表现出自豪和支持,但旧金山湾区剧烈的市场扭曲已经在该地区引发了对科技行业的强烈不满。一个声音响亮的少数群体甚至呼吁官员惩罚那些从经济和住房繁荣中受益

的人。如果这种繁荣及其后果得不到解决,社会和经济差距的急剧扩大可能会对该地区产生深远影响,延续数代人。对这一转变的历史和分析可能蕴含着宝贵的见解,关于目前正在美国各地乃至世界各地培育的科技城市的机遇和危险。

- C) According to a recent study, San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference. The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million. This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom, which stands at \$81,094. The top 1% of the San Francisco peninsula's share of total income now extends to 30.8% of the region's income. This was a dramatic jump from 1989, where it stood at 15.8%.

根据最近的一项研究,旧金山在加利福尼亚州经济差距方面排名第一。该市收入最高的1%家庭的平均收入为360万美元。这是底层家庭平均收入的44倍,后者为81094美元。旧金山半岛收入最高的1%人群在该地区总收入中的份额现已达到30.8%。这与1989年的15.8%相比是一个戏剧性的跃升。

- D) The region's economy has been fundamentally transformed by the technology industry springing from Silicon Valley. Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area. The city is now home to Twitter, Uber, Airbnb, Pinterest, Dropbox and others. In short, the Bay Area has become a global magnet for those with specialized skills, which has in turn helped fuel economic enthusiasm, and this economic growth has reduced unemployment to 3.4%, an admirable feat.

该地区的经济已经被源自硅谷的科技行业从根本上改变了。市长Ed Lee推动的政策为科技公司在该市长期被忽视的Mid-Market地区开设业务提供了税收减免。该市现在是Twitter、Uber、Airbnb、Pinterest、Dropbox等公司的所在地。简而言之,湾区已成为那些拥有专业技能人士的全球磁石,这反过来又帮助激发了经济热情,而这种经济增长已将失业率降至3.4%,这是一项令人钦佩的成就。

- E) In spite of all that, the strength of the recent job growth, combined with policies that have traditionally limited housing development in the city and throughout the peninsula, did not help ease the affordability crisis. In 2015 alone, the Bay Area added 64,000 in jobs. In the same year, only 5,000 new homes were built.

尽管如此,近期就业增长的强劲势头,加上传统上限制该市和整个半岛住房开发的政策,并没有帮助缓解可负担性危机。仅在2015年,湾区就增加了64000个工作岗位。同年,只建造了5000套新住房。

- F) With the average house in the city costing over \$1.25 million and average flat prices over \$1.11 million, the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000. Considering that the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000, it is not an exaggeration to say that the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent.

由于该市的平均房价超过125万美元,平均公寓价格超过111万美元,购买房屋的最低资格收入已增至254000美元。考虑到该市目前的平均家庭收入约为80000美元,说拥有住房的梦想现在已超出绝大多数当今租房者的能力范围并不夸张。

- G) For generations, the stability and prosperity of the American middle class have been anchored by home ownership. Studies have consistently shown that the value of land has overtaken overall income growth, thus providing a huge advantage to property owners as a vehicle of wealth building.

When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases.

几代人以来,美国中产阶级的稳定和繁荣一直以拥有住房为基础。研究一致表明,土地价值已经超过了总体收入增长,从而为房产所有者提供了巨大优势,成为财富积累的工具。当房价飙升至大多数家庭无法企及时,贫富差距就会急剧扩大。

- H) If contributing factors leading to housing becoming less than affordable are not resolved over multiple generations, a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth. The result? A society where the threat of class warfare would loom large. A society's level of happiness is tied less to measures of quantitative wealth and more to measures of qualitative wealth. This means that how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors' has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living. At the same time, when a system no longer provides opportunities for the majority to participate in wealth building, it not only robs those who are excluded from opportunities, but also deprives them of their dignity.

如果导致住房变得难以负担的促成因素在多代人的时间里得不到解决,一小部分精英将控制国家总财富的巨大份额。结果是什么?一个阶级斗争威胁迫在眉睫的社会。一个社会的幸福水平与定量财富的衡量标准关系较小,而与定性财富的衡量标准关系更大。这意味着一个人如何评判自己与邻居相比的安全感,比他们客观的生活水平对其幸福感的影响更大。同时,当一个制度不再为大多数人提供参与财富积累的机会时,它不仅剥夺了那些被排除在外的人的机会,而且剥夺了他们的尊严。

- I) San Francisco and the Bay Area have long been committed to values which embrace inclusion and rejection of mainstream culture. To see these values coming apart so publicly adds insult to injury for a region once defined by its progressive social fabric. In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge. But deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies or real estate developers are not likely to shift the balance.

旧金山和湾区长期以来一直致力于拥抱包容和拒绝主流文化的价值观。看到这些价值观如此公开地分崩离析,对于一个曾经以其进步的社会结构为特征的地区来说无异于雪上加霜。面对怨恨,想要报复是人之常情。但诸如对科技公司或房地产开发商征收重税等恶化的政策不太可能改变这种平衡。

- J) The housing crisis is caused by two primary factors: the growing desirability of the Bay Area as a place to live due to its excellent economy, and our limited housing stock. Although the city is experiencing an unprecedented boom in new housing, more units are sorely needed. Protection policies were originally designed to suppress bad development and boost historic preservation in our urban areas. Now, too many developers are experiencing excessive delays. Meanwhile, there are the land limitations of the Bay Area to consider. The region is surrounded by water and mountains. Local governments need to aid development as well. This means increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process.

住房危机是由两个主要因素造成的:由于经济出色,湾区作为居住地的吸引力不断增长,以及我们有限的住房存量。尽管该市正在经历前所未有的新住房建设热潮,但仍然迫切需要更多单元。保护政策最初旨在抑制不良开发并促进我们城市地区的历史保护。现在,太多的开发商正在经历过度的延误。与此同时,还需要考虑湾区的土地限制。该地区被水域和山脉环绕。地方政府也需要协助开发。这意味着提高整个地区的住房密度,在简化审批流程的同时向上建设。

- K) Real estate alone will not solve the problem, of course. Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city. We need to build an

effective high-speed commuting system linking the high-priced and crowded Bay Area with the low-priced and low-density Central Valley. This would dramatically reduce travel times. And based on the operating speeds of hovering trains used in countries such as Japan or Spain, high-speed rail could shorten the time to travel between San Francisco and California's capital, Sacramento, or from Stockton to San Jose, to under 30 minutes. This system would bring once distant regions within reasonable commute to heavy job centers. The city also needs to update existing transportation routes combined with smart home-building policies that dramatically increase housing density in areas surrounding high-speed rail stations. By doing so, we will be able to build affordable housing within acceptable commuting distances for a significant bulk of the workforce.

当然,仅靠房地产无法解决问题。交通也需要更新,基础设施需要延伸以连接偏远地区与硅谷和该市。我们需要建立一个有效的高速通勤系统,连接高价格和拥挤的湾区与低价格和低密度的中央谷地。这将大幅缩短旅行时间。根据日本或西班牙等国使用的悬浮列车的运行速度,高速铁路可以将旧金山与加利福尼亚州首府萨克拉门托之间,或从斯托克顿到圣何塞之间的旅行时间缩短至30分钟以内。这个系统将使曾经遥远的地区进入到主要就业中心的合理通勤范围内。该市还需要更新现有的交通路线,结合智能住房建设政策,大幅提高高速铁路站周围地区的住房密度。通过这样做,我们将能够在可接受的通勤距离内为大部分劳动力建造可负担的住房。

- L) Our threatening housing crisis forces the difficult question of what type of society we would like to be. Will it be one where the elite command the vast bulk of wealth and regional culture is defined by an aggressive business world? We were recently treated to a taste of the latter, when local tech employee Justin Keller wrote an open letter to the city complaining about having to see homeless people on his way to work.

我们面临的威胁性住房危机迫使我们思考一个困难的问题:我们想成为什么样的社会。是一个精英掌控绝大部分财富、地区文化由激进的商业世界定义的社会吗?我们最近就领略了后者的滋味,当地科技员工 Justin Keller写了一封公开信给该市,抱怨在上班路上不得不看到无家可归者。

- M) It doesn't have to be this way. But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern. It may take less than you might think. And in fact, the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear. We need to increase the density of housing units. We need to use existing technology to shorten travel times and break the land limits. There is a way to solve complex social and economic problems without abandoning social responsibility. This is the Bay Area's opportunity to prove that it can innovate more than just technology.

事情不必如此。但解决方案需要现在就实施,在愤怒的人群从麻烦发展为严重问题之前。这可能比你想象的要少。事实上,我们住房危机的解决方案已经相当清楚。我们需要提高住房单元的密度。我们需要利用现有技术来缩短旅行时间并打破土地限制。有一种方法可以在不放弃社会责任的情况下解决复杂的社会和经济问题。这是湾区证明自己不仅能在技术上创新的机会。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The higher rate of employment, combined with limited housing supply, did not make it any easier to buy a house.

较高的就业率加上有限的住房供应,并没有使购房变得更加容易。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 就业 + 住房不足却没让买房更易

【定位】 In spite of all that, the strength of the recent job growth, combined with policies that have traditionally limited housing development in the city and throughout the peninsula, did not help ease the affordability crisis.

尽管如此，近期就业增长的强劲势头，叠加传统上限制本市及整个半岛住房开发的政策，并没有帮助缓解可负担危机。

【改写】 higher rate of employment ↔ **the strength of the recent job growth**

就业率升 = 就业增长势头强

limited housing supply ↔ **policies that have traditionally limited housing development**

限制开发即压缩供给

did not make it any easier to buy a house ↔ **did not help ease the affordability crisis**

可负担危机未缓解 = 买房没变容易

【辨邻】 **F** F 段算的是 the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000 与 the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000 的差距，结论与买房难有关，但没有 higher rate of employment 这条原因要素，因此不是本题来源。

the minimum qualifying income to purchase a house has increased to \$254,000

37. One way to deal with the housing crisis is for the government to simplify approval procedures for housing projects.

应对住房危机的一种方法是政府简化住房项目的审批程序。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 政府简化住房项目审批

【定位】 This means increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process.

这意味着要在整个地区提高住房密度、向上建造，同时精简审批流程。

【改写】 simplify approval procedures for housing projects ↔ **streamlining the approval process**

streamline = simplify, process = procedures

【辨邻】 **M** M 段重在 We need to increase the density of housing units 与 use existing technology to shorten travel times and break the land limits 等动作，未出现 approval 关联词，因此不是本题来源段。

the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear

38. Residents of the San Francisco Bay Area strongly resent the tech industry because of the economic inequality it has contributed to.

San Francisco 湾区的居民因科技行业造成的经济不平等而强烈不满。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】居民因贫富差距强烈憎恨科技业

【定位】While the residents of most cities display pride and support for their home industries, drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry.

尽管大多数城市的居民都为本地产业感到自豪并予以支持，旧金山湾区却因剧烈的市场扭曲，对科技业产生了强烈的怨气。

【改写】strongly resent the tech industry ↔ **boiling resentment in the region towards the tech industry**
动词 resent 与名词 resentment 同根；strongly = boiling

because of the economic inequality it has contributed to ↔

drastic market distortions in the San Francisco Bay Area have created boiling resentment
市场扭曲 = 经济不平等的具体表现

【辨邻】I I 段 In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge 是对已有怨气的回应，没有把“怨气 → 科技业 → 经济不平等”这条归因链给出。

In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge

39. The fast rise in the prices of land and houses increases the economic inequality among people.

土地和房屋价格的快速上涨加剧了人们之间的经济不平等。

【答案】G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】地价/房价飙升扩大经济差距

【定位】When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases.

当房价飙升至大多数家庭难以企及时，贫富差距就会急剧扩大。

【改写】fast rise in the prices of land and houses ↔

When home prices soar above the reach of most households

fast rise = soar

increases the economic inequality among people ↔

the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases

经济不平等 = 贫富差距

【辨邻】 C 段聚焦 San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference 与 The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million 等收入差距数字，没有把“房价/地价上升”作为原因引入。

San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference

H 段 If contributing factors leading to housing becoming less than affordable are not resolved over multiple generations, a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth 是远期社会后果论，与陈述句要的直接因果不同。

a small elite will control a vast share of the country's total wealth

40. San Francisco city government offered tax benefits to attract tech companies to establish operations in a less developed area.

San Francisco 市政府提供税收优惠以吸引科技公司在欠发达地区开展业务。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 市政府用税收优惠引科技公司去欠发达区

【定位】 Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area.

由市长 Ed Lee 推动的政策为科技公司提供税收减免，让它们在该市长期被忽视的 Mid-Market 区域开设业务。

【改写】 offered tax benefits ↔ provided tax breaks

offered = provided, benefits = breaks

to attract tech companies to establish operations ↔ for tech companies to set up shop

to attract ... to establish = for ... to set up shop

in a less developed area ↔ along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area

less developed = long-neglected

【辨邻】 I 段 deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies or real estate developers 描述的是与本题相反的政策方向，且语境是“不要这么做”。看到 tax 就选会被“正话反说”诱导。

deteriorating policies such as heavily taxing technology companies

41. Innovative solutions to social and economic problems should be introduced before it is too late.

应在为时已晚之前引入社会和经济问题的创新解决方案。

【答案】 M 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 及时引入创新解法

【定位】 But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern.

但解决方案必须立刻实施，趁愤怒的人群还没从小麻烦发展成严重问题。

【改写】 Innovative solutions to social and economic problems ↔

a way to solve complex social and economic problems without abandoning social responsibility

social and economic problems 原词复现, Innovative ↔ innovate 同根

before it is too late ↔

solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern

now + before sth gets worse = before it is too late

【辨邻】 J J 段更像问题剖析与对策列举; 陈述句“创新解法 + 趁早”是宏观呼吁, 与 M 段的尾段定位匹配。

increasing housing density throughout the region and building upwards while streamlining the approval process

K K 段聚焦 high-speed commuting system 这一具体方案, 无 before it is too late 这种时间紧迫性表述。

Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city

42. When people compare their own living standard with others', it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment.

当人们将自己的生活水平与他人进行比较时,这对他们的满足感有更大的影响。

【答案】 H 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 和别人比较影响幸福感

【定位】 This means that how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors' has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living.

这意味着, 一个人如何与邻居比较自己的安全感, 对其幸福感的影响要大于他客观的生活水平。

【改写】 compare their own living standard with others' ↔

how a person judges their security in comparison to their neighbors'

compare with others' = in comparison to neighbors'

it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment ↔

has more of an impact on their happiness than their objective standard of living

sense of contentment = happiness; greater impact = more of an impact

【辨邻】 G G 段 When home prices soar above the reach of most households, the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases 是经济差距视角, 缺少“幸福感/满足感”这层。

the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases

43. San Francisco has been found to have the biggest income gap in California between the rich and the poor.

San Francisco被发现是加利福尼亚州贫富收入差距最大的城市。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 加州贫富差距最大的城市

【定位】 According to a recent study, San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference.
根据最近的一项研究，旧金山在加州的经济差距方面排名第一。

【改写】 biggest income gap in California ↔

San Francisco ranks first in California for economic difference

ranks first = biggest, economic difference = income gap

between the rich and the poor ↔

The average income of the top 1% of households in the city averages \$3.6 million. This is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom

top 1% vs those at the bottom = rich vs poor

44. Improved transport networks connecting the city to distant outlying areas will also help solve the housing crisis.

连接城市与遥远边缘地区的改善交通网络也将有助于解决住房危机。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 改善交通连接远郊缓解住房危机

【定位】 Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended to link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city.

交通也需要升级，基础设施需要延伸，把远郊与硅谷及本市连接起来。

【改写】 Improved transport networks ↔

Transportation, too, needs to be updated and infrastructure extended

Improved = updated + extended

connecting the city to distant outlying areas ↔ **link distant regions to Silicon Valley and the city**

connect = link, distant outlying areas = distant regions

will also help solve the housing crisis ↔

we will be able to build affordable housing within acceptable commuting distances for a significant bulk of the workforce

建可负担住房 = 帮助解决住房危机

45. Average incomes in the Bay Area make it virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home.

湾区的平均收入使得大多数租户家庭几乎不可能购买住房。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 平均收入让大多数租户买不起房

【定位】 Considering that the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000, it is not an exaggeration to say that the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent.

考虑到该市目前家庭平均收入约 8 万美元, 说“如今对绝大多数租户而言, 拥有住房的梦想已遥不可及”并不夸张。

【改写】 Average incomes in the Bay Area ↔

the average household income in the city currently stands at around \$80,000

平均收入两端同义

virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home ↔

the dream of home ownership is now beyond the grasp of the vast majority of today's people who rent

beyond the grasp = virtually impossible; people who rent = tenant families

【辨邻】 E E 段 did not help ease the affordability crisis 是结论性表述, 无具体收入数字、无“租户群体”指向, 与陈述句的算账型命题对不上。

did not help ease the affordability crisis

G G 段聚焦 the value of land has overtaken overall income growth 与 the gap between the rich and the poor dramatically increases 的宏观机制, 与陈述句的具体算账不同。

the value of land has overtaken overall income growth

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 开篇定调: 旧金山湾区因硅谷与科技业带来空前繁荣, 但既有的政治与土地限制造成了惊人的住房危机和社会经济差距。

信息指纹 旧金山湾区总体定调

B 湾区居民对科技业普遍不满，少数声音甚至呼吁惩罚受益者；若不解决，会有深远影响，本文将分析其来由。

信息指纹 居民对科技业的强烈不满

C 用具体数据说话：旧金山在加州贫富差距居首，前 1% 家庭年收入约 360 万美元，是底层 8 万多美元的 44 倍。

信息指纹 加州贫富差距第一

D 市政府用税收优惠吸引科技公司进驻长期被忽视的 Mid-Market 区，推特、优步、爱彼迎等纷至沓来，失业率降到 3.4%。

信息指纹 税收优惠引科技公司进 Mid-Market

E 强劲就业增长叠加长期限制开发的政策，并没有缓解可负担危机：一年新增 6.4 万岗位，却只新建 5000 套房。

信息指纹 就业暴增对比新房极少

F 用房价与收入数字算账：购房资格收入门槛已达 25.4 万美元，而平均家庭收入只有约 8 万，租户买房梦基本破灭。

信息指纹 购房门槛远超平均收入

G 美国中产长期靠房产积累财富；土地增值超过收入增长，房价飙升时贫富差距会急剧扩大。

信息指纹 房价飙升拉大贫富差距

H 若不可负担问题持续多代，少数精英会掌握巨额财富；人对幸福感的判断更多来自和邻居比较的相对感，体系排除多数人时还剥夺了他们的尊严。

信息指纹 幸福感更多来自横向比较

I 湾区一向标榜包容与反主流文化，眼看这些价值崩解格外刺痛；面对怨气想报复是人之常情，但重税科技公司或开发商的恶政未必管用。

信息指纹 价值崩解与重税恶政警示

J 住房危机两大根源：湾区作为宜居地越来越火，住房存量有限；保护性政策导致开发拖延；解法包括提高密度、向上建造、精简审批流程。

信息指纹 提高密度并精简审批

K 光靠房地产不够，还要升级交通、延伸基础设施：用高速通勤系统把高价拥挤的湾区与低价低密度的中央谷地连起来，把远郊纳入合理通勤范围。

信息指纹 高速通勤连接远郊

L 住房危机逼出社会形态之问；并以科技员工 Justin Keller 写公开信抱怨上班路上看到流浪汉为例，提示精英对立面的味道。

信息指纹 Justin Keller 公开信案例

M 结尾呼吁现在就行动，解决方案其实已经清楚——提高住房密度、用既有技术缩短通勤、突破土地限制；这是湾区证明自己能在科技之外创新的机会。

信息指纹 及时行动呼吁

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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 is 44 times the average income of those at the bottom, which stands at \$81,094.

C段，第3句

主系表结构 + 非限制性定语从句是英语中较为常见的句式，尤其在说明性和描述性文本中频繁出现。倍数表达 (times) 和 "which" 引导的补充说明也是考试中的常见考点，具有一定的代表性和迁移价值。

This was a dramatic jump from 1989, where it stood at 15.8%.

C段，第5句

主句加非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,特别是用 "where" 引导从句修饰时间或抽象名词的用法具有一定代表性。但本句结构相对简单,不属于高频复杂句式,典型性中等偏上。

Policies pushed by Mayor Ed Lee provided tax breaks for tech companies to set up shop along the city's long-neglected Mid-Market area.

D段，第2句

本句展现了典型的 "主语（含后置定语）+ 谓语 + 宾语 + 目的状语" 结构，后置定语和不定式作目的状语都是考试阅读中的高频句式，且长度和修饰层次适中，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

In short, the Bay Area has become a global magnet for those with specialized skills, which has in turn helped fuel economic enthusiasm, and this economic growth has reduced unemployment to 3.4%, an admirable feat.

D段，第4句

本句结构非常典型：并列主句 + 非限制性定语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"which" 指代前面整句内容的用法也是常考点。现在完成时表达 "过去动作对现在的影响" 这一语义也是真题中的常见考查对象。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Studies have consistently shown that the value of land has overtaken overall income growth, thus providing a huge advantage to property owners as a vehicle of wealth building.

G段，第2句

本句的 '主句 + 宾语从句 + 分词短语作结果状语' 结构在学术写作和考试阅读中十分常见。动词 "show" 后接 "that" 引导宾语从句是高频句式,分词短语作状语也是典型用法,掌握后可以大量复用到其他类似句子的分析中。

At the same time, when a system no longer provides opportunities for the majority to participate in wealth building, it not only robs those who are excluded from opportunities, but also deprives them of their dignity.

H段，第6句

"not only... but also..." 并列结构、"when" 引导的时间状语从句、限制性定语从句修饰宾语、"deprive sb of sth" 固定搭配,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式,掌握后可大量迁移应用。

In the face of resentment, it is human to want revenge.

I段，第3句

It is + 形容词 + 不定式 这一句型在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是表达评价和陈述普遍规律的典型结构。掌握该句型后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中，具有较高的复用价值。

Although the city is experiencing an unprecedented boom in new housing, more units are sorely needed.

J段，第2句

"Although 从句 + 主句" 的让步转折结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且被动语态在学术表达中极为常见,该句型具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Protection policies were originally designed to suppress bad development and boost historic preservation in our urban areas.

J段，第3句

"be designed to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，表达目的的不定式用法也是典型句式；被动语态 + 目的状语的组合在学术类文本中频繁出现，具有一定代表性

Meanwhile, there are the land limitations of the Bay Area to consider.

J段，第5句

there be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，且本句带有后置定语（介词短语和不定式），体现了典型的书面语表达方式，学习后可大量迁移。

Will it be one where the elite command the vast bulk of wealth and regional culture is defined by an aggressive business world?

L段，第2句

疑问句 + 定语从句修饰代词先行词 + 从句内并列结构 + 被动语态的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见。尤其是 "be one where" 这种用法（代词 + 定语从句描述抽象情况）以及从句内的主被动对比，都是真题中反复出现的句式。掌握本句结构后，可迁移应用到类似的社会、经济、文化话题句式中。

But solutions need to be implemented now, before angry crowds grow from a nuisance to serious concern.

M段，第2句

本句的结构非常典型，符合四六级和考研常考句式。主句使用 "need to be done" 表示必要性，时间状语从句用 "before" 引导表示时间限制，这种搭配在议论文和说明文中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛应用于类似语境。

And in fact, the solutions to our housing crisis are already fairly clear.

M段，第4句

主系表结构是英语中的基本句型之一，在各类考试中常见，但本句结构过于简单，缺少考试中常考的从句、非谓语、倒装等复杂结构，作为考试句式的代表性一般。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 172 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。

housing B1

n. 住房

本篇 17 次 · 真题 34 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇 11 次 · 真题 167 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇11次 · 真题 16 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇10次 · 真题 78 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇9次 · 真题 94 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇7次 · 真题 112 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇7次 · 真题 73 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇7次 · 真题 62 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇5次 · 真题 103 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇4次 · 真题 273 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇4次 · 真题 115 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇4次 · 真题 16 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇3次 · 真题 104 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇3次 · 真题 76 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

generation

B2

n. 一代人

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

solve

A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇3次 · 真题 54 句

limit

B1

n. 限度

本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

inequality

B2

n. 不平等

本篇3次 · 真题 50 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇3次 · 真题 33 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇3次 · 真题 30 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇3次 · 真题 26 句

dramatically

B2

adv. 显著地

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

boom

B1

n. 繁荣

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

distant

B1

adj. 遥远的, 远处的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

density

B2

n. 密度

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

benefit

B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次 · 真题 143 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 138 句

factor

B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次 · 真题 102 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次 · 真题 77 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

resident B2

n. 居民

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

elite C1

n. 精英

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

extend B1

v. 延伸;延长

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

affordable B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

update B1

v. 更新

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

unprecedented C1

adj. 史无前例的

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

approval B2

n. 赞成

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

estate B2

n. 地产

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

ownership B2

n. 所有权

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

resentment C1

n. 愤恨

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

bulk B2

n. 大部分

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 190 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次 · 真题 76 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 53 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 52 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 47 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 42 句

unemployment B2

n. 失业 (状态)

本篇1次·真题 38 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

official B1

adj. 官方的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次·真题 32 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 31 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

urban B2

adj. 城市的, 都市的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇1次·真题 30 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变; 使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

property B1

n. 财产

本篇1次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 27 句

employment B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

transport B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

comparison B1

n. 比较

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

crowd A2

n. 人群

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

strength B1

n. 力量

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

injury B1

n. (身体) 伤害, 损伤

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 19 句

workforce B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consistently B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次·真题 16 句

deteriorate C1

v. 恶化, 变坏

本篇1次·真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

originally B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次·真题 16 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

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

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎,差不多

本篇1次·真题 15 句

crowded A2

adj. 拥挤的, 挤满人的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

dramatic B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本篇1次·真题 13 句

procedure B2

n. 程序

本篇1次·真题 13 句

aggressive B2

adj. 好斗的

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

innovate C1

v. 创新

本篇1次·真题 11 句

preservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 11 句

enthusiasm B2

n. 热情

本篇1次·真题 10 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

feat B2

n. 功绩

本篇1次·真题 9 句

fundamentally C1

adv. 根本上

本篇1次·真题 9 句

minimum B2

n. 最小值

本篇1次·真题 9 句

profound C1

adj. 深刻的
本篇1次·真题9句

regional B2

adj. 地区的
本篇1次·真题9句

rent A2

v. 租用
本篇1次·真题9句

vocal B2

adj. 直言不讳的, 大声表达的
本篇1次·真题9句

acceptable B1

adj. 可接受的
本篇1次·真题8句

command B1

n. 命令
本篇1次·真题8句

rob B1

v. 抢劫
本篇1次·真题8句

specialized B2

adj. 专业的;专门的
本篇1次·真题8句

stability B2

n. 稳定 (性)
本篇1次·真题8句

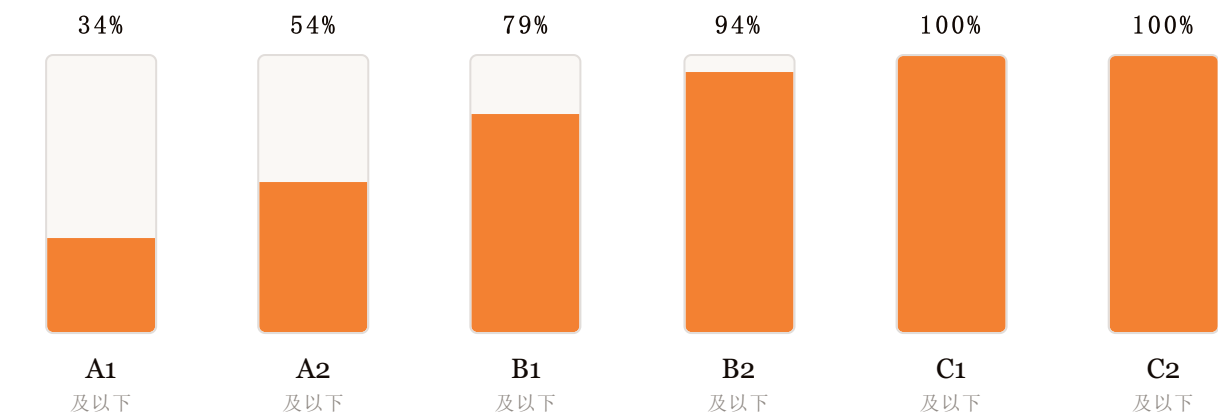
traditionally B2

adv. 传统上;按照传统
本篇1次·真题8句

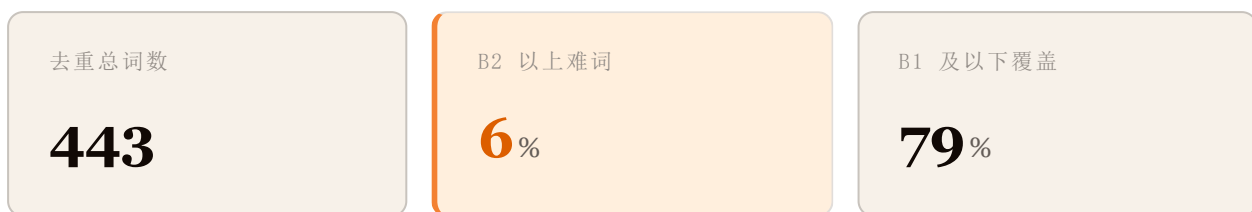
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 443 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **443** 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 26 个·约 6%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率 (CDF) · 数据为全文去重词 443 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年3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 →