

2023年6月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2023年6月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 14 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2023-06)·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**.

Why we need tiny colleges

A) We're experiencing the rebirth of smallness. Farmers markets, tiny homes, and brew pubs all exemplify our love of smallness. So do charter schools, coffee shops, and local bookstores. Small is often (but not always) more affordable, healthier, and sustainable, but its finest characteristic, the one that turns charm into love, is that going small allows us to be more fully who we are.

我们正在经历小型化的复兴。农贸市场、小型住宅和自酿酒吧都体现了我们对小型化的热爱。特许学校、咖啡店和本地书店也是如此。小型往往(但并非总是)更经济实惠、更健康、更可持续,但它最优秀的特质,也是将魅力转化为热爱的特质,是小型化让我们能够更充分地做自己。

B) In higher education the trend is mostly in the opposite direction: Universities with 20,000 or 30,000 students are considered "mid-sized". The nation's largest university, Arizona State University, has 80,000 students on campus and aims to enroll another 100,000 students online. At the other end of the spectrum is a handful of colleges that have fewer than a hundred students on campus and no online courses: colleges such as Sterling College, Thomas More College of Liberal Arts, and Deep Springs College. These colleges are so small that they can only be called "tiny."

在高等教育领域,趋势大多朝着相反的方向发展:拥有两万或三万学生的大学被认为是"中等规模"。美国最大的大学亚利桑那州立大学校园内有八万名学生,并计划再招收十万名在线学生。而在另一端,有少数几所大学校园内学生不到一百人,也没有在线课程:如Sterling College、Thomas More College of Liberal Arts和Deep Springs College等学院。这些学院非常小,只能被称为"微型"学院。

C) Tiny colleges focus not just on a young person's intellect, but on the young person as a whole. Equally important, tiny colleges ask, "How can education contribute to human flourishing and the

well-being of the world?" And they shape a college experience to address that question. They replace concerns about institutional growth with attention to the growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities.

微型学院不仅关注年轻人的智力,还关注年轻人的整体。同样重要的是,微型学院会问:"教育如何能促进人类繁荣和世界福祉?"它们塑造大学体验来回答这个问题。它们用对学生成长为社区中全面发展的参与者的关注,取代了对机构扩张的关切。

- D) I've had the privilege of teaching at three different institutions of higher learning during my career—a small liberal arts college and two mid-sized public universities. I've also been profoundly disappointed in each of these institutions, and in many of my colleagues, especially when it comes to helping students and preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood. Administrators focus on the business of running a university, and most faculty focus on their scholarship and teaching their discipline. Little deliberate attention is given to how students mature as individuals and social beings.

我有幸在职业生涯中在三所不同的高等教育机构任教——一所小型文理学院和两所中等规模的公立大学。我对这些机构以及许多同事都深感失望,尤其是在帮助学生并为他们承担成年期的诸多责任做准备方面。行政人员专注于管理大学的业务,大多数教师专注于自己的学术研究和学科教学。很少有人刻意关注学生如何作为个体和社会成员成熟。

- E) Having just retired from teaching at a public university, I'm now returning to my hometown of Flagstaff, Arizona, to establish a tiny college—Flagstaff College. I'm convinced there's a need for another type of education, one devoted to helping students come into their own and into this beautiful and troubled world. Young people need an education that will provide them with meaning, hope, courage, and passion, as well as information and skills. Large institutions, I believe, are particularly ill-suited to this type of education.

刚从一所公立大学的教职退休后,我现在要回到我的家乡亚利桑那州Flagstaff,创办一所微型学院——Flagstaff College。我确信需要另一种类型的教育,一种致力于帮助学生发现自我并融入这个美丽而困扰的世界的教育。年轻人需要一种能为他们提供意义、希望、勇气和激情,以及信息和技能的教育。我相信,大型机构尤其不适合这种类型的教育。

- F) There's no "best of" list when it comes to tiny colleges, at least not yet. But around the country people are creating new colleges that provide an alternative to small liberal arts colleges, large public universities, and online education.

在微型学院方面还没有"最佳"榜单,至少目前还没有。但在全国各地,人们正在创办新的学院,为小型文理学院、大型公立大学和在线教育提供替代选择。

- G) With only 26 students, Deep Springs is the smallest college in the country and, quite likely, the most atypical(非典型的). Located on a working cattle ranch on the California-Nevada border, Deep Springs is a private, residential, two-year college for men, committed to educating students for "a life of service to humanity." Founded by the electricity tycoon(大亨) L.L. Nunn in 1917, Deep Springs "curriculum" revolves around academics, labor, and self-governance. In addition to their courses, students are charged with running the 155-acre ranch and overseeing the functioning of the college. Students chair both the admissions and the curriculum committees.

Deep Springs只有26名学生,是全国最小的学院,而且很可能是最非典型的。Deep Springs位于加利福尼亚州和内华达州边界的一个运营中的养牛牧场上,是一所私立寄宿制男子两年制学院,致力于教育学

生"为人类服务的一生"。由电力大亨L.L. Nunn于1917年创立,Deep Springs的"课程"围绕学术、劳动和自我管理展开。除了课程外,学生还负责管理这个155英亩的牧场并监督学院的运作。学生担任招生和课程委员会的主席。

- H) "Living in close community with one's teachers and fellow students, and being forced to take on adult responsibilities, makes for one's growth as a person," says William Hunt, who graduated last year. "To exist for very long in a community like that, you have to get over the question of whether you're sufficiently talented or principled and get started worrying about how you can stretch yourself and your peers, how much you can manage to learn with them."

"与老师和同学们生活在紧密的社区中,并被迫承担成年人的责任,促进了一个人作为个体的成长,"去年毕业的William Hunt说。"要在这样的社区中长期生存,你必须克服自己是否足够有才华或有原则的问题,开始担心如何拓展自己和同伴,如何与他们一起尽可能多地学习。"

- I) Sterling College, in Craftsbury Common, Vermont, is also very small—fewer than 100 students. Unlike Deep Springs, Sterling focuses its curriculum on environmental and social justice issues, but like Deep Springs it places a high value on personal responsibility and manual labor. According to its catalog, a college education at Sterling combines "rigorous academics, roll-up-your-sleeves challenges, and good old hard work."

位于佛蒙特州Craftsbury Common的Sterling College也非常小——不到100名学生。与Deep Springs不同,Sterling的课程侧重于环境和社会正义问题,但与Deep Springs一样,它高度重视个人责任和体力劳动。根据其目录,Sterling的大学教育结合了"严谨的学术、撸起袖子的挑战和良好的辛勤工作"。

- J) The average tuition at a small liberal-arts college is \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year, not including the cost of living on campus, as compared to \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year for tuition alone at a public university. Of the tiny colleges, only Deep Springs doesn't charge tuition or room and board; students pay only for books and the cost of traveling to and from college. If tiny schools are to become a player on the higher education scene, they will need to find a way to be truly affordable.

小型文理学院的平均学费为每年三万至四万美元,不包括校园生活费用,而公立大学仅学费一项每年为八千至一万美元。在微型学院中,只有Deep Springs不收学费和住宿费;学生只需支付书本费和往返学院的交通费。如果微型学院要成为高等教育领域的一员,它们需要找到一种真正负担得起的方式。

- K) Doing so may not be that difficult so long as they do not pattern themselves too closely on existing norms. We've come to believe that a good college should have many academic programs and excellent facilities, posh(豪华的) dorms, an array of athletic programs, and a world-class student activity center. Imagine a good college without a climbing wall! We also have accepted the idea that college presidents, and their many vice-presidents, should be paid like their counterparts in the business world and that higher education requires an elaborate, up-to-date technology infrastructure. All of this drives up the cost of education.

只要它们不过于密切地模仿现有规范,做到这一点可能并不那么困难。我们已经相信,一所好大学应该有许多学术项目和优良的设施、豪华的宿舍、一系列体育项目和世界级的学生活动中心。想象一下一所没有攀岩墙的好大学!我们也接受了这样的观点:大学校长和他们的众多副校长应该像商界同行那样获得报酬,而且高等教育需要精密的、最新的技术基础设施。所有这些都推高了教育成本。

- L) The "trick" to making tiny colleges affordable, if that's the right word, is simplicity. At its core, education is a human-to-human interaction. Reflecting on his own college education, President

Garfield once commented that an ideal college would consist of nothing more than the legendary teacher Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other. The economics of a tiny college, in other words, might be similar to that of a tiny house. Because it is small, a tiny house costs less to build and less to furnish, insure, and maintain. But the economic benefits of a small house don't end there. Tiny homes discourage homeowners from buying stuff that they really don't need, because there's no place to put it.

让微型学院负担得起的“诀窍”,如果这个词恰当的话,就是简单。从本质上讲,教育是人与人之间的互动。

Garfield总统在回顾自己的大学教育时曾评论说,理想的大学只需要传奇教师Mark Hopkins坐在圆木的一端,学生坐在另一端。换句话说,微型学院的经济学可能类似于小型住宅的经济学。因为它小,小型住宅的建造成本更低,装修、保险和维护成本也更低。但小型住宅的经济效益并不止于此。小型住宅阻止房主购买他们真正不需要的东西,因为没有地方放置。

- M) I'm a late convert to the idea of tiny colleges, and I fully understand the need for many diverse types of educational institutions. Academic research and job training are important, but tiny colleges aren't suited for either. The educational needs of a complex society are themselves complex, and no single model can meet all of these needs. But I'm now convinced there's an educational need that's now going almost completely unmet: namely, the need to help young people transition into adulthood. Tiny colleges can do this better than any other type of educational institution.

我是微型学院理念的晚期皈依者,我完全理解需要多种不同类型的教育机构。学术研究和职业培训很重要,但微型学院不适合这两者。复杂社会的教育需求本身就是复杂的,没有单一模式能满足所有这些需求。但我现在确信有一种教育需求几乎完全未得到满足:即帮助年轻人过渡到成年期的需求。微型学院能比任何其他类型的教育机构更好地做到这一点。

- N) The ultimate justification for a tiny college is the conviction that each of us comes into our full humanity by close interaction with those who know and care for us, and that one of the basic purposes of higher education is social. Although we give lip service to the idea that a college education will make us better people, when all's said and done, we think of higher education primarily in economic terms. We've come to think of higher education as a means to make a living rather than make a life. We've also come to see higher education as a private good rather than a public one. Tiny colleges are not the answer to all of our educational requirements, but they're an answer to one of our most basic educational necessities; the need to produce thoughtful, engaged, and compassionate human beings.

微型学院的终极理由是这样一种信念:我们每个人通过与了解和关心我们的人密切互动来实现完整的人性,高等教育的基本目的之一是社会性的。尽管我们口头上承认大学教育会让我们成为更好的人,但说到底,我们主要从经济角度看待高等教育。我们已经将高等教育视为谋生的手段,而非创造生活的手段。我们也已经将高等教育视为私人物品而非公共物品。微型学院不是我们所有教育需求的答案,但它们是们最基本的教育需求之一的答案:培养有思想、有参与感和有同情心的人的需求。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. One tiny American college situated on a cattle farm is devoted to educating students to serve mankind throughout their lives.

一所位于养牛场的美国小型学院致力于教育学生终生为人类服务。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】牧场 + 一生服务人类

【定位】Located on a working cattle ranch on the California-Nevada border, Deep Springs is a private, residential, two-year college for men, committed to educating students for "a life of service to humanity."

Deep Springs 学院坐落在加州与内华达州交界处一座仍在运营的牛牧场上，是一所私立、住宿制、为男生开办的两年制学院，致力于培养学生过一种服务于人类的人生。

【改写】One tiny American college situated on a cattle farm ↔

Located on a working cattle ranch on the California-Nevada border, Deep Springs is a private, residential, two-year college for men

牧场与学院身份的同义对应

devoted to educating students to serve mankind throughout their lives ↔

committed to educating students for "a life of service to humanity."

宗旨表述的同义改写

【辨邻】I I段同样在介绍一所小校 Sterling College，地点写明在Craftsbury Common, Vermont而非牧场，办学重心是environmental and social justice issues而不是终身服务人类，与题干两个核心锚点都对不上。

Sterling College, in Craftsbury Common, Vermont, is also very small—fewer than 100 students.

37. Much to the author's disappointment, the three institutions of higher learning where she taught largely ignore students' growth as social beings.

令作者大失所望的是，她任教的三所高等学府在很大程度上忽视了学生作为社会人的成长。

【答案】D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】三所高校 + 失望 + 忽视社会成长

【定位】I've had the privilege of teaching at three different institutions of higher learning during my career—a small liberal arts college and two mid-sized public universities. I've also been profoundly disappointed in each of these institutions, and in many of my colleagues, especially when it comes to helping students and preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood.

我职业生涯中有幸在三所高等教育机构任教——一所小型文理学院和两所中等规模的公立大学。但我也对这三所机构以及很多同事深感失望，尤其是在帮助学生、为他们承担成人世界的诸多责任做准备这件事上。

【改写】 Much to the author's disappointment ↔

I've also been profoundly disappointed in each of these institutions

情绪程度词的同义改写

the three institutions of higher learning where she taught ↔

teaching at three different institutions of higher learning during my career

数字与机构身份原样复现

largely ignore students' growth as social beings ↔

Little deliberate attention is given to how students mature as individuals and social beings

忽视社会成长的同义改写

【辨邻】 E E段同样是作者第一人称叙述，但讲的是退休后回家乡to establish a tiny college这件建设性的事，并没有出现题干所说的失望情绪，也没有提及作者教过的三所学校忽视学生社会成长这一事实。

Having just retired from teaching at a public university, I'm now returning to my hometown of Flagstaff, Arizona, to establish a tiny college—Flagstaff College.

38. Tiny colleges must be made affordable in order to play a role in higher education.

小型学院必须做到经济上可负担,才能在高等教育中发挥作用。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 可负担 + 在高等教育中起作用

【定位】 If tiny schools are to become a player on the higher education scene, they will need to find a way to be truly affordable.

如果微型大学想成为高等教育领域里的一员，它们必须找到一种真正能让人负担得起的办法。

【改写】 Tiny colleges must be made affordable ↔ **they will need to find a way to be truly affordable**
情态动词与被动表达的等值改写

in order to play a role in higher education ↔

If tiny schools are to become a player on the higher education scene

条件状语与目的状语的句式重构

【辨邻】 K K段谈的是什么因素drives up the cost of education，属于解释为什么高校学费高，但并没有像题干那样下出微型大学要扮演角色就必须可负担这一条件断言，话题相邻但论点不同。

All of this drives up the cost of education.

39. According to a recent graduate from a tiny college, living together with faculty and fellow students is conducive to a student's growth as a person.

据一位小型学院的应届毕业生说,与教师和同学共同生活有助于学生的个人成长。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 近毕业生 + 与师生共同生活

【定位】 "Living in close community with one's teachers and fellow students, and being forced to take on adult responsibilities, makes for one's growth as a person," says William Hunt, who graduated last year.

去年刚毕业的 William Hunt 说: 与老师和同学紧密生活在一起, 并被迫承担成人责任, 会促成一个人作为人的成长。

【改写】 According to a recent graduate from a tiny college ↔

says William Hunt, who graduated last year

说话人身份的同义改写

living together with faculty and fellow students is conducive to a student's growth as a person ↔

Living in close community with one's teachers and fellow students, and being forced to take on adult responsibilities, makes for one's growth as a person

共同生活促进成长的同义改写

40. Rather than going small, most American universities are trying to go big.

大多数美国大学并非走小型化路线,而是试图走大型化路线。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 多数美国大学反而做大

【定位】 In higher education the trend is mostly in the opposite direction: Universities with 20,000 or 30,000 students are considered "mid-sized". The nation's largest university, Arizona State University, has 80,000 students on campus and aims to enroll another 100,000 students online.

在高等教育领域, 趋势却大体相反: 拥有两三万学生的大学被视为中等规模; 全美最大的亚利桑那州立大学校园里有八万名学生, 并计划再招十万名网课学生。

【改写】 Rather than going small ↔ **In higher education the trend is mostly in the opposite direction**

反方向的同义改写

most American universities are trying to go big ↔

Universities with 20,000 or 30,000 students are considered "mid-sized". The nation's largest university, Arizona State University, has 80,000 students on campus and aims to enroll another 100,000 students online.

具象数字向抽象趋势的归纳

【辨邻】 A A段谈的是社会层面上the rebirth of smallness，主语是农夫市集与精酿小店这类小事物，正在被赞颂——与题干说大学在做大方向相反，且主体也不是大学。

We're experiencing the rebirth of smallness.

41. In a certain tiny college, rigorous academic work and traditional manual labor are integrated.

在某所小型学院,严谨的学术工作与传统的体力劳动相结合。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 严肃学术 + 传统体力劳动

【定位】 According to its catalog, a college education at Sterling combines "rigorous academics, roll-up-your-sleeves challenges, and good old hard work."

据学校简章介绍，在 Sterling 接受的大学教育融合了严苛的学术、挽起袖子真干的挑战，以及踏踏实实的体力劳动。

【改写】 rigorous academic work and traditional manual labor are integrated ↔

a college education at Sterling combines "rigorous academics, roll-up-your-sleeves challenges, and good old hard work."

整合关系与并列项的等值改写

traditional manual labor ↔ it places a high value on personal responsibility and manual labor

传统体力劳动在该段被原样命名

【辨邻】 G G段同样谈到学术与劳动，但用的是academics, labor, and self-governance这一三件套——多了 self-governance、没有 rigorous 这一修饰，也没有 manual labor 这一具体表述，与题干强调的严苛学术 + 传统体力劳动对不上。

Deep Springs "curriculum" revolves around academics, labor, and self-governance.

42. Tiny colleges focus on educating students to become well-rounded citizens instead of seeking their own expansion.

小型学院专注于将学生培养成全面发展的公民,而不是谋求自身扩张。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 全人公民 PK 机构扩张

【定位】 They replace concerns about institutional growth with attention to the growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities.

微型大学用关注学生成长（让他们成为社区里全面发展的成员）取代了对机构本身扩张的关切。

【改写】 focus on educating students to become well-rounded citizens ↔

attention to the growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities

全人公民与全面发展成员的同义改写

instead of seeking their own expansion ↔

They replace concerns about institutional growth with attention to the growth of students

对照关系的句式重构

【辨邻】 M M段虽然也在为微型大学辩护，但论点是the need to help young people transition into adulthood目前几乎被完全忽视，并没有像题干那样把全面发展公民与机构扩张做出明确对照。

But I'm now convinced there's an educational need that's now going almost completely unmet

43. The essence of education lies in the interaction between people.

教育的本质在于人与人之间的互动。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 教育本质是人际互动

【定位】 At its core, education is a human-to-human interaction.

教育在本质上是一种人与人之间的互动。

【改写】 The essence of education lies in the interaction between people ↔

At its core, education is a human-to-human interaction.

本质判断与 to be 句的等值改写

【辨邻】 N N段强调close interaction with those who know and care for us让我们成为完整的人，谈的是亲近之人的互动如何造就人性，而不是题干所说教育的本质是什么这一定义式判断。

each of us comes into our full humanity by close interaction with those who know and care for us

44. After her retirement, the author has decided to set up a tiny college in her hometown.

退休后,作者决定在家乡创办一所小型学院。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 退休 + 家乡 + 办微校

【定位】 Having just retired from teaching at a public university, I'm now returning to my hometown of Flagstaff, Arizona, to establish a tiny college—Flagstaff College.

我刚刚从公立大学教职上退休，正回到家乡亚利桑那州弗拉格斯塔夫去创办一所微型大学——Flagstaff College。

【改写】 After her retirement ↔ **Having just retired from teaching at a public university**

时间状语与分词结构的等值改写

set up a tiny college in her hometown ↔

returning to my hometown of Flagstaff, Arizona, to establish a tiny college

创办与回归的同义改写

【辨邻】 **D** D段讲的是作者过去的任教经历I've had the privilege of teaching at three different institutions of higher learning during my career，并没有提到题干所说的退休后才发生的创办家乡微校这件事。

I've had the privilege of teaching at three different institutions of higher learning during my career

45. Tiny colleges are justified as it is believed that our growth into full humanity comes through interaction with people near and dear to us.

小型学院之所以合理,是因为人们相信我们成长为完整的人是通过与身边亲近之人的互动实现的。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 靠亲近之人的互动而成人

【定位】 The ultimate justification for a tiny college is the conviction that each of us comes into our full humanity by close interaction with those who know and care for us, and that one of the basic purposes of higher education is social.

微型大学最终的正当性在于这样一种信念：我们每个人都是通过与那些了解我们、关爱我们的人之间的紧密互动，才进入完整的人性；高等教育最根本的目的之一是社会性的。

【改写】 Tiny colleges are justified as it is believed that ↔

The ultimate justification for a tiny college is the conviction that

辩护与信念表达的等值改写

our growth into full humanity comes through interaction with people near and dear to us ↔

each of us comes into our full humanity by close interaction with those who know and care for us

成人途径的同义改写

【辨邻】 **L** L段虽然也讲education is a human-to-human interaction，但停留在教育本质这一定义层，并没有像题干那样把这一互动表述为微型大学的最终辩护。

At its core, education is a human-to-human interaction.

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 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 开篇引子：作者描绘当下社会正在经历the rebirth of smallness，并指出小的最迷人之处是going small allows us to be more fully who we are，为下文谈高等教育里的小校做铺垫。

信息指纹 小之复兴的总论引子

B 对比段：在高等教育里大势是相反的——多数美国大学拼命做大，全美最大的Arizona State University有80,000 students on campus并要再招another 100,000 students online，与之相反的极少数学校则被称为tiny。

信息指纹 大学规模两极的对照

C 微型大学的教育理念：关注的不只是a young person's intellect，而是把学生当作完整的人来培养，并用attention to the growth of students取代对institutional growth的迷恋。

信息指纹 学生成长 PK 机构扩张

D 作者的亲历失望：在三所高等教育机构任教，对管理者只忙于运营、教师只忙于自己学科都感到失望，Little deliberate attention is given to how students mature as individuals and social beings。

信息指纹 三校任教却失望的亲历

E 退休后回到家乡Flagstaff, Arizona创办一所微型大学Flagstaff College，理由是大型机构不适合那种能给学生meaning, hope, courage, and passion的教育。

信息指纹 退休后在家乡办微校

F 过渡段：眼下还没有best of list来评选微型大学，但全国各地都在创办这种替代选项的新学校，为后文逐所介绍铺垫。

信息指纹 暂无榜单但遍地新办

G Deep Springs个案：建在牧场上的two-year college for men，致力于培养学生过a life of service to humanity，课程围绕academics, labor, and self-governance展开。

信息指纹 牧场上的男校 Deep Springs

H 毕业生William Hunt的现身说法：与师生共同生活、被迫承担成人责任，会促成一个人作为人的成长。

信息指纹 毕业生引语谈共同生活的成长

I Sterling College个案：同样不到一百人，课程聚焦环境与社会公义，强调rigorous academics, roll-up-your-sleeves challenges, and good old hard work。

信息指纹 学术 + 体力劳动的 Sterling

J 学费现实：小型文理学院学费一年30,000 to 40,000美元，公立大学8,000 to 10,000美元；要想真正成为高等教育里的一员，微型大学will need to find a way to be truly affordable。

信息指纹 学费与可负担性的关键判断

K 推高学费的成因：人们默认好大学要有posh dorms、an array of athletic programs、a world-class student activity center，校长副校长的薪酬要like their counterparts in the business world，这些都让教育成本飙升。

信息指纹 把高校成本推高的诸种豪奢标配

L 微型大学怎样做到便宜：核心是简朴。教育在本质上是a human-to-human interaction，并借Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other的典故说明理想校园不必豪奢，可比作 tiny house。

信息指纹 简朴与人对人的教育本质

M 作者自我定位：晚近才接受微型大学的观念，承认社会教育需求多元、单一模式无法满足，但坚信the need to help young people transition into adulthood目前几乎被完全忽视，而微型大学最擅此事。

信息指纹 自陈晚来皈依与未被满足的需求

N 终极辩护：微型大学的最终正当性在于一种信念——每个人都是通过close interaction with those who know and care for us才进入完整的人性，高等教育的根本目的之一是社会性的。

信息指纹 靠亲近之人之间的互动成人

21 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。

So do charter schools, coffee shops, and local bookstores.

A段，第3句

"So + 助动词 + 主语" 是英语中高频的倒装句式，常用于表示 ".....也是如此"，在四六级、考研英语阅读和写作中经常出现。掌握此句式后可直接迁移至大量类似场景（如 So do I / So does she 等），典型性很高。

Small is often (but not always) more affordable, healthier, and sustainable, but its finest characteristic, the one that turns charm into love, is that going small allows us to be more fully who we are.

A段，第4句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层次、成分种类上均有较高难度和训练价值,且结构典型,适合作为复杂句分析的综合练习材料;时态语态简单不构成障碍,可让学习者专注于结构分析本身,综合推荐优先训练

These colleges are so small that they can only be called "tiny."

B段，第4句

"so...that..." 结果状语从句是四六级和考研英语阅读理解中的高频句式,被动语态也是常考语法点。本句结构简洁、层次清晰,既体现了程度-结果的逻辑关系,又包含情态动词和被动语态的组合,是典型的说明性或描述性句式。掌握本句结构后,学生可以轻松迁移到类似的 "so...that" 句型和被动表达,实用性和代表性较强。

Tiny colleges focus not just on a young person's intellect, but on the young person as a whole.

C段，第1句

简单句 + "not just ... but ..." 并列结构在考试中较为常见，但本句整体句式过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为考试句式代表性一般，迁移价值有限。

Young people need an education that will provide them with meaning, hope, courage, and passion, as well as information and skills.

E段，第3句

主句加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且定语从句修饰宾语的结构在学术和正式文体中频繁出现。本句结构具有较高的典型性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Large institutions, I believe, are particularly ill-suited to this type of education.

E段，第4句

插入语打断主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主系表结构加介词短语表语也是常考搭配，本句结构具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

There's no "best of" list when it comes to tiny colleges, at least not yet.

F段，第1句

there be 句型和 when 引导的状语从句都是考试中常见的基础结构，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简短，缺少长难句中常见的多重修饰、插入语或并列结构，典型性中等。

Founded by the electricity tycoon(大亨) L.L. Nunn in 1917, Deep Springs "curriculum" revolves around academics, labor, and self-governance.

G段，第3句

成分划分训练价值中等偏上。本句包含主语、谓语、介词宾语、过去分词短语作状语等多种成分，适合练习状语与定语的区别(句首过去分词短语易被误判为定语)、介词宾语的识别、并列结构的处理。但缺少从句、复杂定语等更丰富的成分类型。

In addition to their courses, students are charged with running the 155-acre ranch and overseeing the functioning of the college.

G段，第4句

被动语态句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，"be charged with" 是常见搭配，并列动名词作宾语的结构也是典型考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Students chair both the admissions and the curriculum committees.

G段，第5句

覆盖主谓宾三大核心成分，宾语用 "both ... and ..." 并列稍有训练价值，但整体成分种类单一，无定语从句、状语、补语等复杂成分，练习收益有限。

"Living in close community with one's teachers and fellow students, and being forced to take on adult responsibilities, makes for one's growth as a person," says William Hunt, who graduated last year.

H段，第1句

句子涵盖主谓宾、定语从句、直接引语作宾语、动名词短语作主语、时间状语等多种成分，引语内部还有并列结构和介词短语，成分种类丰富，适合作为综合划分练习。

"To exist for very long in a community like that, you have to get over the question of whether you're sufficiently talented or principled and get started worrying about how you can stretch yourself and your peers, how much you can manage to learn with them."

H段，第2句

这句结构上有代表性，难点集中在主干定位和内容层级梳理，训练收益高；同时时态部分不至于过难，适合用来练“先抓骨架，再收展开内容”的基本功。

Doing so may not be that difficult so long as they do not pattern themselves too closely on existing norms.

K段，第1句

主句为情态动词加系表结构，条件状语从句修饰主句，这种主从搭配在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。动名词作主语、情态动词表推测、so long as 引导条件从句都是典型考点句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似结构的句子理解中。

Reflecting on his own college education, President Garfield once commented that an ideal college would consist of nothing more than the legendary teacher Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other.

L段，第3句

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；句首状语修饰全句也是常见结构；宾语从句使用过去将来时在间接引语和叙述性语境中常见；整体句式具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

The economics of a tiny college, in other words, might be similar to that of a tiny house.

L段，第4句

主系表结构配合情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，表语中使用 "similar to" 进行比较、用指示代词 "that" 指代前文名词以避免重复，都是典型的书面语表达方式。插入语的使用也符合学术文本风格。掌握此句式后可大量迁移到类似结构的句子。

Academic research and job training are important, but tiny colleges aren't suited for either.

M段，第2句

并列转折句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，本句通过 "but" 连接对比观点，且使用 "either" 回指前文，体现了典型的逻辑对比模式，具有一定的复用价值。

But I'm now convinced there's an educational need that's now going almost completely unmet: namely, the need to help young people transition into adulthood.

M段，第4句

高度典型的考试句式。主句 "I'm convinced (that)..." 是观点表达的常用结构。宾语从句使用 there be 句型引出问题或现象非常常见。定语从句修饰抽象名词、同位语解释说明核心概念，都是四六级和考研阅读理解中的高频句式。整句结构可大量复用于议论文写作和长难句分析。

Although we give lip service to the idea that a college education will make us better people, when all's said and done, we think of higher education primarily in economic terms.

N段，第2句

让步状语从句搭配主句形成转折对比，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；同位语从句解释抽象名词 (idea) 也是常考结构；句式逻辑清晰、可大量迁移。

Tiny colleges are not the answer to all of our educational requirements, but they're an answer to one of our most basic educational necessities; the need to produce thoughtful, engaged, and compassionate human beings.

N段，第5句

并列主句 + 转折连词的结构在考试阅读中高频出现，同位语的用法也是常考点。句子展示了如何用转折逻辑表达辩证观点，这种论证方式在议论文中极为典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

One tiny American college situated on a cattle farm is devoted to educating students to serve mankind throughout their lives.

第36题题干

本句涵盖主语、谓语、宾语(介词宾语)、定语(后置分词短语)、状语(时间状语)等多种成分,适合练习识别后置定语和非谓语动词结构。宾语部分的动名词和不定式嵌套也有一定练习价值,成分种类较为丰富。

After her retirement, the author has decided to set up a tiny college in her hometown.

第44题题干

简单句 + 现在完成时 + 不定式宾语 + 时间状语的组合在四六级阅读中较为常见，代表了一类典型的叙事陈述句式。掌握后可迁移到描述人物经历、决定等场景，但本身结构较简单，不涉及考试中更高频的复合句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 130 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。

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇6次 · 真题 104 句

institution

B2

n. 机构

本篇6次 · 真题 52 句

educational

B1

adj. 教育的

本篇6次 · 真题 44 句

focus

B1

n. 重点

本篇5次 · 真题 200 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇4次 · 真题 104 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇4次 · 真题 84 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇4次 · 真题 53 句

affordable

B1

adj. 买得起的

本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇3次 · 真题 163 句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇3次 · 真题 139 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

being

B1

n. 存在

本篇3次 · 真题 46 句

fully

B1

adv. 完全地

本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

labor

B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

campus

B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇3次 · 真题 40 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇3次 · 真题 32 句

curriculum

B2

n. 课程

本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

tuition

B2

n. 学费

本篇3次 · 真题 14 句

educate B2

v. 教育

本篇3次·真题13句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇3次·真题13句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题273句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次·真题264句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇2次·真题205句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题167句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题167句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题128句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇2次·真题82句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇2次·真题77句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次·真题61句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次·真题44句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇2次·真题22句

faculty B2

n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇2次·真题14句

cattle B1

n. 牛 (统称, 尤指肉牛和奶牛)

本篇2次·真题12句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇2次·真题11句

rigorous C1

adj. 严格的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 143 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次 · 真题 142 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

participant B2

n. 参与者

本篇1次 · 真题 91 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 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

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 62 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

passion B2

n. 强烈的情感

本篇1次·真题 43 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 41 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

player A2

n. 运动员

本篇1次·真题 41 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题 35 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 33 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇1次·真题 31 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

closely B1

adv. 紧密地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 28 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次·真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

truly B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

facility B2

n. 设施

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

conducive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 26 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇1次·真题 25 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

developed B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stuff A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 20 句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题 19 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

retirement B2

n. 退休

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

expansion

B2

n. 扩张

本篇1次·真题 18 句

trick

B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart

C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

equally

B1

adv. 同样地

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

infrastructure

C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 17 句

consist

B2

v. 由...组成

本篇1次·真题 16 句

locate

B1

v. 找到;找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 16 句

convert

B2

v. 转变

本篇1次·真题 15 句

discourage

B2

v. 使泄气

本篇1次·真题 15 句

hunt

B1

v. 搜寻

本篇1次·真题 15 句

mature

B2

adj. 成熟的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

spectrum

C1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 15 句

suit

A2

n. 套装

本篇1次·真题 15 句

engaged

B1

adj. 忙碌的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

committee B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 13 句

array B2

n. 数组

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

retire B1

v. 退休

本篇1次·真题 12 句

admission B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

handful B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

justice B2

n. 公正;正义

本篇1次·真题 11 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 11 句

log B1

n. 原木, 木材

本篇1次·真题 10 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇1次·真题 10 句

elaborate C1

adj. 复杂精细的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

enroll B2

v. 注册

本篇1次·真题 9 句

border B1

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 8 句

functioning B2

adj. 运转正常的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

necessity B2

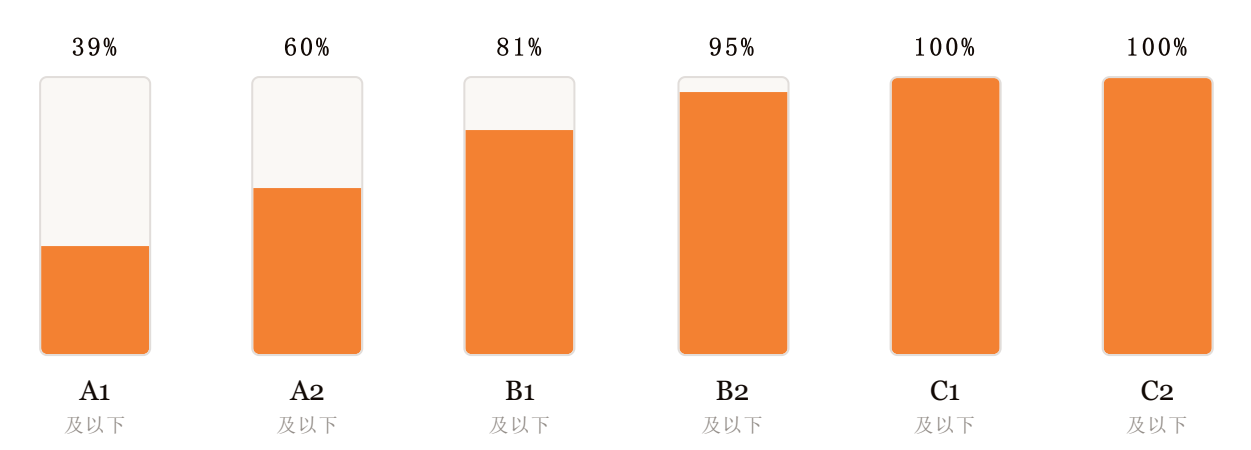
n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 408 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **408** 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 19 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 408 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

408

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2023年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2023年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →