

2024年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2024年12月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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3套(2024-12) • 英语六级

Part III Section B

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

The Free-Trade Paradox

A) Trade is one of the policy areas where the hostility that exists between populists(民粹主义者) and classical liberals is most visible. Free-traders point to the undeniable good that tariff-free trade has done for consumers across the world and to the observable alleviation of poverty in corners of the world where previously closed markets have been opened up. Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.

贸易是民粹主义者和古典自由主义者之间的敌意表现得最为明显的政策领域之一。自由贸易者指出,免关税贸易为全世界消费者带来了不可否认的好处,并指出在以前封闭的市场开放的世界各个角落,贫困得到了可观的缓解。保护主义者则指出,国内生产者为此全球化经济付出了代价,其形式是失去生计和被掏空的社区。

B) The ongoing conservative civil war often degenerates into content-free tribal warfare, but trade is a rare exception. There are substantial, thought-out policy proposals on both sides of the argument.

正在进行的保守派内战常常退化为毫无内容的部落战争,但贸易是一个罕见的例外。在这场争论的双方都有实质性的、经过深思熟虑的政策提案。

- C) Consequently, trade as a topic of discussion provides an opportunity for liberals and populists to have a real meeting of minds. Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.

因此,贸易作为讨论话题为自由主义者和民粹主义者提供了一个真正思想交流的机会。在这个领域可能会发生富有成效的辩论,而不是我们已经习惯的那种谴责遭遇反谴责的熟悉仪式。

- D) Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness. This observation is bound to set Marxist alarm bells ringing in the minds of some readers, but it was first made by Alexis de Tocqueville in 1840.

听起来可能很奇怪,但现代世界贸易的问题不是金钱的问题,而是虚假意识的问题。这一观察必然会在一些读者的脑海中敲响马克思主义的警钟,但它最早是由Alexis de Tocqueville在1840年提出的。

- E) Tracking the economic development of mankind from primitive to modern societies, Tocqueville observed a paradox unfolding over the centuries as economic realities and human experience of those realities strayed further and further from each other. In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped for the most part, requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs. Men built their own dwellings, farmed their own land, tended to their own livestock. This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives.

在追踪人类从原始社会到现代社会的经济发展过程中,Tocqueville观察到一个悖论在数个世纪中展开,经济现实和人类对这些现实的体验彼此相距越来越远。他指出,在原始社会中,劳动分工在很大程度上尚未发展,这要求每个人、家庭或部落在满足自己的基本物质需求时相对独立。人们建造自己的住所,耕种自己的土地,照料自己的牲畜。这并不是否认基本形式的贸易发生过,但在很大程度上,我们的原始祖先过着相当自给自足的生活,尽管极其贫困。

- F) However, the exclusively local and face-to-face nature of economic and political organization in the ancient and prehistoric worlds constantly impressed upon these primitive peoples the uncontrollable reality of others and their needs. As Tocqueville notes, "as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, and that in order to obtain their support he must often lend them his cooperation."

然而,古代和史前世界经济和政治组织的纯粹本地性和面对面性质不断向这些原始民族强调他人及其需求的不可控现实。正如Tocqueville所指出的,'一旦一个人开始在公共场合处理共同事务,他就开始意识到自己并不像最初想象的那样独立于同胞,为了获得他们的支持,他必须经常给予他们合作。'

- G) At the advent of the modern world, the division of labor spread further and further throughout society. Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs. And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another. As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others. This is the paradox of trade in the modern world.

在现代世界来临之际,劳动分工在整个社会中越来越广泛地传播。每个人在基本需求方面越来越依赖他人。然而,由于失去了我们的祖先被环境所迫而与邻居和当地社区的互动,我们感到彼此越来越独立。随着我们越来越依赖他人,我们越来越意识不到自己对他人的依赖。这就是现代世界贸易的悖论。

- H) The false consciousness that this paradox generates causes havoc on the debates we have about free trade. There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe. But as Tocqueville already foresaw in 1840, we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life. No sense of the dependence of our own material welfare on their work ever strikes our national consciousness. We rarely contemplate the globalized avenues of free trade with gratitude.

这个悖论产生的虚假意识对我们关于自由贸易的辩论造成了严重破坏。美国家庭中几乎没有一件商品不是通过这样或那样的供应链,依赖分布在全球各地的数十个不同的人来制造和销售的。但正如Tocqueville在1840年已经预见到的,我们并不觉得自己的生活方式依赖于这些陌生人。我们自己的物质福利对他们工作的依赖感从未触动我们的民族意识。我们很少怀着感激之情思考全球化的自由贸易途径。

- I) There are two reasons for this. The first, to put it bluntly, is money. Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings. Unlike our ancestors in their primitive townships, we rarely have to meet face-to-face the people who've invented, built, shipped, or supplied our goods. No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place. Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction. In this way, money makes us feel more independent than we actually are. Each of us senses the hold that it has over our fellows. We know that if we bid highly enough we can buy ourselves out of the time-consuming labor of building relationships. Money is kind of like magic in that way. It gives us a set of rituals to perform and promises that if we do so we'll be able to wield power over others. The illusion is created that having enough money to buy something is the equivalent of knowing how to make it yourself. Gratitude for the anonymous men and women who make up the supply chain rarely makes its way into our consciousness.

这两个原因。第一个,坦率地说,是金钱。金钱让我们能够购买他人的劳动成果而无需将他们视为人类来思考。与我们在原始乡镇的祖先不同,我们很少需要面对面地见到那些发明、制造、运输或供应我们商品的人。在交换发生之前不需要建立关系。只需商定一个价格,你就可以得到你想要的任何商品,而无需对交易另一方的人类再想一想。通过这种方式,金钱让我们感到比实际上更独立。我们每个人都感受到它对我们同胞的控制。我们知道,如果我们出价足够高,我们可以让自己摆脱建立关系这种耗时的劳动。金钱在这方面有点像魔法。它给我们一套仪式去执行,并承诺如果我们这样做,我们就能对他人施加权力。这产生了一种幻觉,即有足够的钱购买某样东西等同于知道如何自己制造它。对构成供应链的匿名男女的感激之情很少进入我们的意识。

- J) Anonymity, in fact, is the second root cause of the free-trade paradox. Modernity has emancipated everyone from the limits of location and community. By and large, when we trade, we trade with strangers; when we vote, we vote for strangers; when we watch, read, or listen to stories, the tellers of the tales are strangers. As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere. This is simply the shadow side of the miracle of markets, which, for the first time in history, have allowed strangers to look after each other. They've also allowed each of us to live more and more of our lives exclusively as strangers to other people. This is how Tocqueville—rather pessimistically—describes us: Each, standing apart, is like a stranger to the destiny of others; his children and personal friends forming for him the entire human race. As for the remainder of his fellow citizens, he is beside them,

but he does not see them. He touches them, but he does not feel them. He exists only in and for himself.

事实上,匿名性是自由贸易悖论的第二个根本原因。现代性将每个人从地点和社区的限制中解放出来。

总的来说,当我们交易时,我们与陌生人交易;当我们投票时,我们为陌生人投票;当我们观看、阅读或收听故事时,讲故事的人是陌生人。与Tocqueville将我们与之比较的祖先相反,我们不认识在经济或政治领域与我们打交道的人。这只是市场奇迹的阴暗面,市场首次在历史上让陌生人能够互相照顾。它们也让我们每个人能够越来越多地以陌生人的身份生活在他人面前。这是Tocqueville——相当悲观地——对我们的描述:每个人,独自站立,对他人的命运就像一个陌生人;他的孩子和私人朋友构成了他的整个人类。至于他的其他同胞,他们在他们旁边,但他看不见他们。他触碰他们,但他感觉不到他们。他只存在于并为了他自己。

- K) The last sentence but one is as apt a summary as one could hope to come by of how each of us functions in the modern economy: "He touches them, but he does not feel them."

倒数第二句话是对我们每个人在现代经济中如何运作的最恰当的总结:'他触碰他们,但他感觉不到他们。'

- L) This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade. It's exceedingly difficult for human beings to feel gratitude toward strangers, and the global marketplace that has made us so rich has also made us strangers to one another. Our brains are hardwired for tribal life, and tribes do not take kindly to strangers. Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.

这是自由贸易捍卫者面临的巨大挑战。人类很难对陌生人感到感激,而使我们如此富有的全球市场也使我们彼此成为陌生人。我们的大脑天生适合部落生活,而部落对陌生人并不友善。因此,让人们对外国陌生人产生依赖感和感激之情是一项艰巨的任务。

- M) If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future, they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers. Only by de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas and by creating a sense of solidarity and relationship across borders that transcends economic interest can free trade win the day. Otherwise, the inborn biological upper hand that protectionists have in the form of nationalist solidarity is bound to win the day at the ballot box.

如果自由贸易者要在未来赢得政策辩论,他们必须找到一种方法在美国消费者和外国生产者之间建立情感纽带。只有通过去匿名化那些从海外为我们提供商品和服务的男女,并在跨越国界的基础上创造一种超越经济利益的团结感和关系感,自由贸易才能获胜。否则,保护主义者以民族主义团结形式拥有的天生生物学优势必然会在投票箱中获胜。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. People became more and more reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world even though they might feel less so.

尽管人们可能感觉不那么依赖他人,但随着进入现代社会,他们在基本需求方面越来越依赖他人。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 现代世界中越依赖越不自知

【定位】 Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs. And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another. As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others. This is the paradox of trade in the modern world.

每个人对他人满足自己基本需求的依赖越来越深。然而，我们被剥夺了先祖因环境所迫而与邻里和本地社区的日常往来，反而觉得自己越来越独立。我们对他人越发依赖，却越发意识不到这种依赖。这就是现代世界贸易的悖论。

【改写】 reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world ↔

Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs

同义词替换

even though they might feel less so ↔

we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others

感觉与意识的同义替换

【辨邻】 H 本段强调 we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life, 只描述 不觉得依赖 的结果，并未把 越发依赖 与 越发不自知 直接对偶起来，缺了题干要求的对偶反差。

we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life

37. On the topic of trade, productive debates might be possible, in contrast to the familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues.

在贸易话题上,富有成效的辩论可能是可行的,这与讨论其他问题时常见的相互谴责形成对比。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 贸易话题上可能出现富有成效的辩论

【定位】 Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.

在这一领域可能真的会发生富有成果的辩论，而非我们已习惯的那种彼此谴责对彼此谴责的老套路。

【改写】 productive debates might be possible ↔ **Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area**
productive 与 fruitful 同义

familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues ↔

familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation

mutual 与 met with counter 同构

【辨邻】 B 本段只断言 trade is a rare exception 并提到 substantial, thought-out policy proposals on both sides, 并未说 富有成效的辩论 可能发生, 缺了陈述句的核心动作。

trade is a rare exception

38. We feel greater independence than we actually possess because money allows us to buy things without building any relationships.

我们感到比实际拥有的更大的独立性,因为金钱使我们能够在不建立任何关系的情况下购买物品。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 金钱让我们买东西无须建立关系

【定位】 No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place. Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction. In this way, money makes us feel more independent than we actually are.

在交易发生前不必先建立任何关系。只要在价格上达成一致, 你就能不再为交易另一端的那个人多想一秒地买到任何想要的商品。正因如此, 金钱让我们觉得自己比实际更独立。

【改写】 greater independence than we actually possess ↔

money makes us feel more independent than we actually are

形容词转名词的名词化

money allows us to buy things without building any relationships ↔

No relationship has to be built before an exchange can take place

否定与无须的等值改写

【辨邻】 G 本段 we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another 描述的是 自感独立 的悖论, 但归因于 robbed of the engagement with our neighbors, 没把原因落到 金钱 与 无须建立关系 这两件事上, 缺了题干指明的机制。

we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another

39. The trouble with today's trade stems from misconceptions rather than money.

当今贸易的问题源于误解而非金钱。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 今日贸易的麻烦在于错误观念而非金钱

【定位】 Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness.

听起来或许奇怪, 但现代世界中贸易的问题并不是金钱的问题, 而是错误意识的问题。

【改写】 stems from misconceptions rather than money ↔

the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents. It's a matter of false consciousness

并行的双重等值

【辨邻】 I 本段确实大量讨论 money makes us feel more independent than we actually are, 但讨论的是 金钱如何造成错觉 的具体机制, 并未做出 不是金钱而是错误意识 这一总论判断, 缺了题干的反衬结构。

Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings

40. For their arguments to prevail, advocates of free trade must try to forge bonds of affection between consumers at home and producers overseas.

为了使他们的论点占上风, 自由贸易的倡导者必须努力在国内消费者和海外生产者之间建立情感纽带。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 自由贸易倡导者须锻造情感纽带

【定位】 If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future, they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers.

若自由贸易者想在未来赢得政策争论, 他们就必须设法在美国消费者与外国生产者之间锻造起情感纽带。

【改写】 For their arguments to prevail ↔ If free-traders are going to win policy arguments in the future
目的与条件结构等价

forge bonds of affection between consumers at home and producers overseas ↔

forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers

短语字面同义

【辨邻】 L 本段确实指出 This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade, 但只是 陈述困难, 没有把 必须锻造情感纽带 这一对策亮出来; 题干要求的是 必须做的事, 对策段在后一段。

This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade

41. According to Tocqueville, unlike our ancestors, we and the people we do trade with are strangers to each other.

根据Tocqueville的观点, 与我们的祖先不同, 我们和与我们进行贸易的人彼此陌生。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 据托克维尔我们与交易对象互为陌生人

【定位】 By and large, when we trade, we trade with strangers; when we vote, we vote for strangers; when we watch, read, or listen to stories, the tellers of the tales are strangers. As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere.

总体而言，我们交易时是在与陌生人交易，投票时是在为陌生人投票，看书听故事时讲故事的人也是陌生人。与托克维尔所比照的先祖不同，无论在经济还是政治领域，我们都不认识与之打交道的人。

【改写】 unlike our ancestors ↔ **As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to**
对照前置词等价

we and the people we do trade with are strangers to each other ↔

when we trade, we trade with strangers

短语等值改写

【辨邻】 **F** 本段是托克维尔对 原始社会面对面合作 的描述，是题干所说 我们的对立面（先祖 而非 现代我们）。题干主语是 我们与交易对象是陌生人，与本段方向相反。

as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men

K 本段仅以一句 He touches them, but he does not feel them 作总结，并未直接陈述我们与交易对象是陌生人 这一事实，只是上一段论断的浓缩；完整论断在前一段。

He touches them, but he does not feel them

42. In primitive societies, people had to rely mostly on themselves to meet their personal needs.

在原始社会中,人们必须主要依靠自己来满足个人需求。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 原始社会主要靠自己满足个人需求

【定位】 In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped for the most part, requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs. Men built their own dwellings, farmed their own land, tended to their own livestock. This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives. 他指出，在原始社会中，分工尚未发达，这要求每个人、每个家庭或部落在满足自身基本物质需求时相对独立。人们自己盖屋、自己耕地、自己照料牲畜。这并不是否认基本形式的贸易存在，但总体而言，我们的原始祖先过着虽然极度贫穷却相当自给自足的生活。

【改写】 In primitive societies ↔

In primitive societies, he notes, the division of labor was as yet undeveloped

短语字面同义

rely mostly on themselves to meet their personal needs ↔

requiring each person, family, or tribe to be relatively independent when it came to meeting their own basic material needs

同根改写

【辨邻】 **F** 本段引用 as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, 是在说 先民如何意识到对他人的依赖，而题干要的是 主要靠自己 的事实陈述。视角相反。

he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined

43. Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad in the process of manufacture and sale.

美国家庭中很少有商品在制造和销售过程中不依赖国外的人。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 美国家庭几乎没有商品的生产销售不依赖国外的人

【定位】 There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe.

美国家庭中几乎没有任何一件商品，在其生产和销售上不通过这样或那样的供应链依赖于分布在全球各地的成百上千的人。

【改写】 Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad ↔

There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent

双重否定结构等值

in the process of manufacture and sale ↔

dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another

短语字面同义

【辨邻】 **M** 本段虽提到 the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas, 但讲的是 自由贸易者必须做的事，是行动建议，而非 几乎没有商品独立于海外 的事实陈述，视角不对。

de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas

44. Protectionists argue against free trade by referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities.

保护主义者通过提及国内生产者和社区遭受的损失来反对自由贸易。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 保护主义者拿国内生产者与社区受损做论据

【定位】 Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.

保护主义者指出，那些国内生产者已经为这种全球化经济付出了代价，表现为生计的丧失和社区的空心化。

【改写】 Protectionists argue against free trade by referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities

↔

Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities

动词名词化加场景等值

45. It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas.

让人们对海外的陌生人产生依赖感和感激之情是极其困难的。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 让人依赖并感激海外陌生人极其困难

【定位】 This is the greatest challenge facing defenders of free trade. It's exceedingly difficult for human beings to feel gratitude toward strangers, and the global marketplace that has made us so rich has also made us strangers to one another. Our brains are hardwired for tribal life, and tribes do not take kindly to strangers. Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.

这是自由贸易捍卫者所面临的最大挑战。让人类对陌生人心怀感激极其困难，而让我们如此富有的全球市场恰恰也让我们彼此沦为陌生人。我们的大脑天生为部落生活而设，而部落不会善待陌生人。因此，要让人们感到对外国陌生人的依赖与感激是一件极为艰难的事。

【改写】 extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas ↔

Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task

习语与具体短语等值

【辨邻】 M 本段是 they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection 的对策段，没有正面陈述 让人依赖并感激陌生人极难 这一事实判断；难度判断在前一段。

they'll have to find a way of forging bonds of affection between American consumers and foreign producers

J 本段集中讲 when we trade, we trade with strangers 的陌生现状，是 难度 的前因，而非难度结论本身；结论在后一段。

when we trade, we trade with strangers

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 开门点题：自由贸易在民粹派与古典自由派之间分歧明显。自由贸易派强调免税贸易给消费者带来的好处与对贫困的缓解，保护主义派强调国内生产者和社区因全球化付出的代价。

信息指纹 保护主义派立论

B 在保守派内战常常沦为部落式对骂时，贸易议题罕见地存在双方都有深思熟虑政策主张的局面。

信息指纹 贸易议题是例外

C 在贸易话题上，自由派与民粹派有真正交流思想的机会，与平时彼此谴责的套路截然不同。

信息指纹 富有成效的辩论

D 提出本文核心论点：现代贸易问题不是金钱问题，而是错误意识的问题；这一观察最早由托克维尔在 1840 年提出。

信息指纹 错误意识不是金钱

E 回顾托克维尔的历史观察：原始社会分工尚未发达，个人、家庭或部落基本要自给自足地满足自身物质需求。

信息指纹 原始社会自给自足

F 原始社会经济政治组织本地化、面对面，让先民始终感到对他人的依赖；托克维尔指出与人共事会发现自己并不那么独立。

信息指纹 面对面感知相互依赖

G 现代社会分工蔓延，每个人对他人的依赖越来越深；但因失去了与邻里的日常接触，反而感觉自己越来越独立——这就是现代贸易的悖论。

信息指纹 越依赖越无觉

H 错误意识扰乱了自由贸易辩论：美国家庭里几乎没有商品的生产销售不依赖全球各地的劳动者，但人们并不觉得自己依赖这些陌生人，也极少心存感激。

信息指纹 几乎无商品独立于全球供应链

I 第一个原因——金钱。金钱让我们无需建立关系就能买到他人劳动成果，因而让我们误以为自己比实际更独立。

信息指纹 金钱制造独立错觉

J 第二个原因——匿名。现代性让我们与之打交道的对象大多是陌生人；托克维尔悲观地形容每个人都像他人命运的陌生人。

信息指纹 匿名作为第二根源

K 用托克维尔倒数第二句作为对现代经济中个体处境的浓缩概括。

信息指纹 触而不感的引用

L 这是自由贸易捍卫者面临的巨大挑战：让人类对陌生人心存感激极其困难，而全球市场恰恰让我们彼此成为陌生人；我们的大脑天生为部落生活而设。

信息指纹 对陌生人感激极难

M 出路：自由贸易者必须为本国消费者与海外生产者之间锻造情感纽带，去匿名化、构建跨国团结感，否则保护主义者凭借民族团结感这一与生俱来的优势会在选票上获胜。

信息指纹 锻造跨国情感纽带

31 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。

Trade is one of the policy areas where the hostility that exists between populists(民粹主义者) and classical liberals is most visible.

A段，第1句

句子涵盖主系表结构、双层嵌套定语从句、关系代词和关系副词在从句中的不同功能（"that" 作主语、"where" 作地点状语）、介词短语作状语等多种成分类型，且嵌套层次清晰，是练习定语从句识别和成分划分的优质材料。

Free-traders point to the undeniable good that tariff-free trade has done for consumers across the world and to the observable alleviation of poverty in corners of the world where previously closed markets have been opened up.

A段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主句带并列宾语、宾语内嵌套定语从句、定语从句使用现在完成时或被动语态。这种多层修饰加并列的结构是学术文章和新闻评论的常见句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似长难句，具有很高的代表性。

Protectionists point to the domestic producers who've paid the price for this globalized economy in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities.

A段，第3句

典型的“主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 限制性定语从句”结构，是学术和新闻英语中最常见的长难句雏形。

Consequently, trade as a topic of discussion provides an opportunity for liberals and populists to have a real meeting of minds.

C段，第1句

本句呈现“主语（带定语）+ 谓语 + 宾语 + 后置定语（不定式）”结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的中等长度简单句模式；"for sb to do"作定语的用法在真题中频繁出现，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值，但由于缺少从句，结构复杂度未达到最典型的真题句式。

Fruitful debates might actually take place in this area, as opposed to the familiar ritual we've become accustomed to of condemnation met with counter-condemnation.

C段，第2句

主句包含主语、情态谓语、地点状语，以及较长的介词短语作状语；定语从句中关系代词省略是易错点，to 的宾语缺失需要学生识别先行词回填。成分种类较丰富，且包含典型的定语从句省略现象，训练价值较高。

Strange as it might sound, the problem with trade in the modern world isn't a matter of dollars and cents.

D段，第1句

让步状语从句的倒装结构（"形容词 + as"）和主系表否定句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。这种"状语从句 + 主句"的组合以及状语从句前置的布局在真题中频繁出现，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Tracking the economic development of mankind from primitive to modern societies, Tocqueville observed a paradox unfolding over the centuries as economic realities and human experience of those realities strayed further and further from each other.

E段，第1句

本句覆盖了主谓宾基本结构、分词短语作状语和定语、状语从句、并列主语等多种成分，且宾语后置定语和句首状语的位置容易与主干混淆，适合训练学生识别修饰成分与核心成分的边界，以及区分谓语动词与非谓语动词的能力。

This is not to deny that basic forms of trade took place, but, for the most part, our primitive ancestors lived fairly self-reliant, if crushingly poor, lives.

E段，第4句

并列转折句式（承认一点但强调另一面）和宾语从句嵌套，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构；"be + to do"表立场、插入语分隔主干、形容词短语作定语等，都是真题常考句式，典型性强，掌握后可大量复用。

As Tocqueville notes, "as soon as a man begins to deal with common affairs in public, he begins to perceive that he is not so independent of his fellow men as he had first imagined, and that in order to obtain their support he must often lend them his cooperation."

F段，第2句

本句结构层次丰富但仍有稳定抓手，如逗号、“as soon as”、两个“that”和“not so ... as ...”。它既能训练主干定位，也能训练时态先后判断，适合作为优先练习材料。

Each person became more and more dependent on others for their basic needs.

G段，第2句

主系表结构是常见句式，“become + 形容词”的搭配在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。程度状语“more and more”的用法也较为典型。但整体结构相对简单，代表性处于中等水平。

And yet, robbed of the engagement with our neighbors and with our local communities that our ancestors were forced into by circumstance, we feel ourselves to be more and more independent of one another.

G段，第3句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、原因状语(过去分词短语)、定语从句等多种成分,且包含典型易错点:过去分词短语作状语易被误判为谓语,“feel + 宾语 + 不定式”的宾补结构需要准确识别,定语从句的先行词定位需要跨越并列成分。这些特征使其成为综合训练成分划分的优质材料。

As we become more and more dependent on others, we become less and less conscious of our dependence on others.

G段，第4句

句首状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,且本句通过平行结构(“more and more”对“less and less”)形成对比,是典型的议论文常见句型

There is scarcely a single commodity in any American household that isn't dependent for its manufacture and sale, through one supply chain or another, on scores of different people spread out across the entire globe.

H段，第2句

There is 存现句 + 限制性定语从句 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，且本句展示了定语从句修饰名词、多个介词短语作状语的典型搭配方式，学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句式。主句和从句的结构都是英语书面语的常见模式，具有很强的代表性。

But as Tocqueville already foresaw in 1840, we do not feel dependent on these strangers for our way of life.

H段，第3句

"状语从句 + 主句" 的结构在考试中较为常见，尤其是 "as" 引导的状语从句。主句使用系动词 "feel" 加形容词表语的结构也是典型的主系表句式。这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，掌握后可以迁移到类似句型的理解中，具有一定的代表性。

Money allows us to purchase the work of others without giving any thought to them as human beings.

I段，第3句

"allow sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，具有很强的代表性。本句还展示了介词短语作状语的用法，以及 "without + 动名词" 表示否定伴随状况，这些都是考试中常见的结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句型。结构典型性较高。

Simply agree on a price, and you can have any goods you wish without taking a second thought for the human being involved on the other side of the transaction.

I段，第6句

并列主句结构、限制性定语从句（尤其是关系代词省略形式）、情态动词用法均为四六级和考研常见句式，且该句型在描述条件—结果逻辑时频繁出现，学习后可大量迁移。

It gives us a set of rituals to perform and promises that if we do so we'll be able to wield power over others.

I段，第11句

本句成分丰富且典型：包含双宾语结构 gives us a set of rituals、宾语从句、条件状语从句、不定式作定语 to perform、介词短语作定语 over others 等多种成分。特别是双宾语、宾语从句嵌套状语从句这类结构是常考易错点，练习价值较高。

Gratitude for the anonymous men and women who make up the supply chain rarely makes its way into our consciousness.

I段，第13句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型：主语为抽象名词加介词短语和定语从句修饰，形成长主语；定语从句用关系代词引导且在从句中作主语；谓语使用固定搭配"make one's way into"。这种"复杂主语+简单谓语+状语"的模式在学术和新闻语体中高频出现，掌握此结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Anonymity, in fact, is the second root cause of the free-trade paradox.

J段，第1句

主系表结构加插入语是学术写作中的常见句式，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简洁，未涉及定语从句、复杂修饰等四六级或考研真题中更典型的复杂结构，典型性中等偏下。

As opposed to the ancestors Tocqueville compares us to, we do not know the people with whom we have to do, in either the economic or the political sphere.

J段，第4句

本句涵盖主谓宾结构、定语从句(包括关系代词省略和介词前置两种典型变体)、介词短语作状语、情态结构等多种成分,且第二个定语从句中 with whom 的位置和 have to do 的搭配是常见易错点,适合作为划分练习句帮助学习者巩固定语从句和情态结构的识别。

This is how Tocqueville—rather pessimistically—describes us: Each, standing apart, is like a stranger to the destiny of others; his children and personal friends forming for him the entire human race.

J段，第7句

这句时态本身不难，但结构辨认价值高，特别适合训练“不要把所有动词形式都当谓语”和“如何识别系动词后的整块内容”。对于句子结构训练来说，投入产出比很高。

As for the remainder of his fellow citizens, he is beside them, but he does not see them.

J段，第8句

并列句是四六级和考研真题中的常见句式，用 "but" 连接两个对比或转折的主句也是典型用法。但本句的结构过于简单，两个主句都是基础句型，没有从句嵌套或其他复杂修饰成分，不能代表真题中常见的复杂长难句。作为并列句的基本范例有一定代表性，但迁移价值中等。

The last sentence but one is as apt a summary as one could hope to come by of how each of us functions in the modern economy: "He touches them, but he does not feel them."

K段，第1句

本句涵盖主系表结构、定语从句(省略关系代词)、宾语从句(疑问词引导)、比较结构、介词短语后置定语等多种成分,且存在"as...as结构中嵌入从句"和"of引导宾语从句"两个易混淆点,非常适合作为成分划分的综合训练材料,能让学习者同时练习多种常见结构的识别。

Impressing a sense of dependence upon and gratitude toward foreign strangers is therefore an uphill task.

L段，第4句

动名词短语作主语的主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，特别是学术或议论文语境中常用此结构陈述一般性判断。本句长主语配合系表结构的模式具有很高的代表性，学生掌握后可大量迁移到同类句式的理解中。

Only by de-anonymizing the men and women who supply us with the goods and services we enjoy from overseas and by creating a sense of solidarity and relationship across borders that transcends economic interest can free trade win the day.

M段，第2句

涵盖双宾语结构(supply us with)、省略关系代词的定语从句、倒装句主谓识别、嵌套定语从句的层级归属、状语与定语的区分等多个易错点,成分种类丰富,训练价值高。

People became more and more reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world even though they might feel less so.

第36题 题干

本句覆盖了主谓表、主谓宾、时间状语从句、让步状语从句等多种成分类型。表语部分包含递增修饰(more and more)和介词短语修饰(on others、for basic needs),让步从句中的 'less so' 涉及省略和替代,都是值得练习的语法点。句子在有限篇幅内呈现了较丰富的成分组合,适合作为划分练习材料。

On the topic of trade, productive debates might be possible, in contrast to the familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues.

第37题 题干

主系表结构加情态动词、介词短语作状语修饰主干、对比结构 "in contrast to", 这些都是考试阅读中高频出现的句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析。

We feel greater independence than we actually possess because money allows us to buy things without building any relationships.

第38题 题干

句子同时包含比较结构 (greater ... than) 和原因状语从句 (because), 这两种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见。allow sb to do sth 也是高频句型。比较从句嵌入主句宾语的位置是典型的比较结构用法, 掌握后可广泛复用到类似句式中。

The trouble with today's trade stems from misconceptions rather than money.

第39题 题干

结构典型性中等偏上。"主语(带后置定语) + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 这一句式在考试阅读中较为常见, 尤其是 "stem from" (源于) 这类固定搭配经常出现。状语中的 "rather than" 并列结构也是常考句式之一。掌握本句结构后, 学生可以迁移到类似的 "arise from"、"result from" 等句型。但本句缺少从句等更复杂的典型结构, 因此典型性为中等偏上。

Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad in the process of manufacture and sale.

第43题 题干

涵盖主语、系动词、表语、定语(介词短语作后置定语)等常见成分, 且表语部分带有多层介词短语修饰, 可以练习如何识别修饰层次。双重否定 (Few 和 not) 是值得注意的语义陷阱。成分种类中等丰富, 有一定练习价值, 但缺少宾语、状语从句等更复杂结构。

It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas.

第45题 题干

形式主语 It + be + 形容词 + 不定式 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，常用于表达某事的难易、重要性等。make + 宾语 + 不定式（省略 to）+ 宾补 也是常考的使役动词结构。掌握本句后可大量复用到类似句型的分析中。

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。

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本篇6次 · 真题 15 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇5次 · 真题 167 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇5次 · 真题 22 句

ancestor B2

n. 祖先，祖宗

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇4次 · 真题 168 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇4次 · 真题 163 句

gratitude B2

n. 感激

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇4次 · 真题 17 句

consciousness C1

n. 意识

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 273 句

actually B1

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇3次·真题182句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次·真题165句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇3次·真题103句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇3次·真题57句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇3次·真题52句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇3次·真题51句

being B1

n. 存在

本篇3次·真题46句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇3次·真题42句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇3次·真题30句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇3次·真题22句

overseas B1

adv. 在海外

本篇3次·真题14句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题143句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇2次·真题119句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇2次·真题102句

exist A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本篇2次·真题77句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题66句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 34 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇2次·真题 32 句

unlike B1

prep. 不像

本篇2次·真题 31 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

false A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

tribe B2

n. 部落

本篇2次·真题 17 句

division B1

n. 分开

本篇2次·真题 16 句

solidarity C1

n. 团结一致

本篇2次·真题 16 句

bond B2

n. 纽带

本篇2次·真题 14 句

liberal C1

adj. 开明的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

manufacture B2

v. (大规模) 制造, 生产

本篇2次·真题 13 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次·真题 13 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本篇2次·真题 12 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇2次·真题 11 句

commodity

C1

n. 商品

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

opposed

B2

adj. 反对的

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

forge

B2

v. 伪造

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

ritual

B2

n. 仪式

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

tend

B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 170 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 128 句

process

B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

support

A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

perform

B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇1次·真题 55 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

observe B2

v. 观察;注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 48 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 34 句

classical

B2

adj. 古典的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

otherwise

B2

adv. 否则，不然

本篇1次·真题 33 句

perceive

B2

v. 理解，领悟（某事的性质或意义）

本篇1次·真题 32 句

constantly

B1

adv. 不断地，持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

previously

B1

adv. 以前，先前（指过去某个时间）

本篇1次·真题 31 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次·真题 30 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 30 句

extremely

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

livestock

B2

n. 牲畜

本篇1次·真题 29 句

obtain

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 29 句

therefore

B1

adv. 因此，所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

cooperation

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 26 句

rare

B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strike

B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

contrast

B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 24 句

observation B2

n. 观察

本篇1次·真题 24 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇1次·真题 23 句

apart B1

adv. 分开地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

location B1

n. 地点, 位置

本篇1次·真题 22 句

exchange B1

n. 交换

本篇1次·真题 21 句

fairly B1

adv. 相当

本篇1次·真题 20 句

involved B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stem B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stray B2

v. 走失

本篇1次·真题 19 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

globe B1

n. 地球

本篇1次·真题 18 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

hostility C1

n. 敌意

本篇1次·真题 16 句

possess B2

v. 拥有, 持有 (财产、特质等)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

engagement B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 15 句

independence

B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 15 句

circumstance

B2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 14 句

civil

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

grateful

B1

adj. 感激的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

ongoing

B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

substantial

B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

accustomed

B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

affair

B2

n. 事务

本篇1次·真题 12 句

alarm

A2

n. 警报器

本篇1次·真题 12 句

foresee

B2

v. 预见

本篇1次·真题 12 句

deny

B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 10 句

livelihood

B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

misconception

C1

n. 错误的看法

本篇1次·真题 10 句

bound

B1

adj. 一定会

本篇1次·真题 9 句

consequently

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 9 句

exception

B2

n. 例外

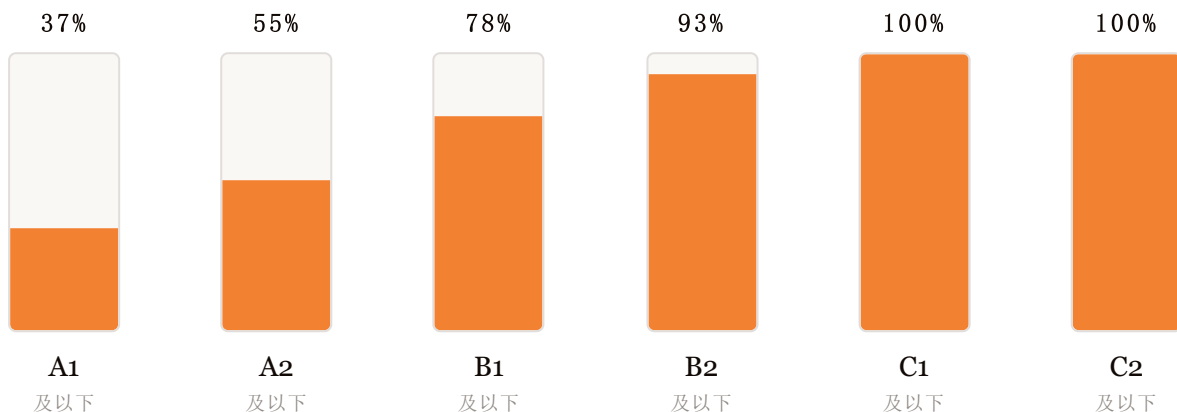
本篇1次·真题 9 句

<u>inborn</u> C1 adj. 天生的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>shadow</u> A2 n. 阴影 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>transaction</u> B2 n. 交易 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句	<u>upper</u> A2 adj. 上面的, 上层的 本篇1次 · 真题 9 句
<u>border</u> B1 n. 边界 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>illusion</u> B2 n. 错觉 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句
<u>prevail</u> C1 v. 占上风 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句	<u>rob</u> B1 v. 抢劫 本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 393 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **393** 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 28 个 · 约 7%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）· 数据为全文去重词 393 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

393

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%



英语六级 2024年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年12月第2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 →