

2026年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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(2026-06) · 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**.

Meet the "digital nomads" who travel the world in search of fast Wi-Fi

A) For those "citizens of the world", the office can be anything from a beach hut in Brisbane to a Starbucks in Seattle, thanks to the growing prevalence of remote-based work. But roaming the globe from café to café is not without its challenges.

对于那些“世界公民”来说，得益于远程办公日益普及，办公室可以是布里斯班的一间海滩小屋到西雅图的一家星巴克之间的任何地方。但从一家咖啡馆游荡到另一家、周游世界，也并非没有挑战。

B) When the average traveller lands in a city like Bangkok, Berlin, or Buenos Aires, their first step might be to drop their bags at their hotel and to log on to TripAdvisor to find out the hours of a popular tourist attraction or the best rooftop bar for happy hour.

当普通旅行者抵达曼谷、柏林或布宜诺斯艾利斯这样的城市时，他们第一步可能是把行李放在酒店，然后登录TripAdvisor，了解热门旅游景点的开放时间，或寻找一家适合欢乐时光的最佳屋顶酒吧。

C) But people like Pieter Levels are not your average traveller. A Dutch website developer, Levels has been living and working nomadically(像游牧民那样) in places like Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Manila for two years. With just a carry-on backpack, he chooses his location at will, based on a variety of factors—Wi-Fi speed, average temperature, exotic food and cost of living—that have little bearing on the work he actually does.

但像Pieter Levels这样的人并不是普通旅行者。Levels是一名荷兰网站开发者，过去两年一直像游牧民一样生活和工作，辗转于新加坡、香港、东京和马尼拉等地。他只带一个登机背包，可以随心选择

地点，依据的是各种因素——无线网络速度、平均气温、异国美食和生活成本——而这些因素与他实际从事的工作关系不大。

- D) Somewhere in his nomadic journey, Levels noticed that there was a growing need to create an online infrastructure for people like himself. That's when he created #nomads, a membership-based chat system which runs on the team communication platform known as Slack. The channel allows users to ask people in their current city the types of practical questions that a tourist would unlikely need to ask.

在游牧旅程中的某个时候，Levels注意到，像他这样的人越来越需要建立一个在线基础设施。于是，他创建了#nomads，这是一个基于会员制的聊天系统，运行于名为Slack的团队沟通平台之上。这个频道允许用户向身处他们当前所在城市的人询问一些游客通常不太可能需要询问的实际问题。

- E) Members of the geographically dispersed subculture that Levels is a part of call themselves "digital nomads". They are borderless, mostly self-employed remote workers who interact with cities in a way that's entirely different from a tourist, but still doesn't quite reach the status of resident. A relatively new phenomenon, there are no hard statistics on the prevalence of digital nomads or location independent workers. But thanks to the growing prevalence of freelance(自由职业的) livelihoods, a global sharing economy and numerous digital tools, the number of people who are able to live this life is growing quickly. And in a rapidly urbanising world, where a major city in Asia increasingly offers the same comforts as one in Europe, many people are reaching the realisation they don't need to stay in one place.

Levels所属的这一地理上分散的亚文化群体称自己为“数字游民”。他们不受国界限制，大多是自雇的远程工作者；他们与城市互动的方式与游客完全不同，却又没有完全达到居民的身份。这是一个相对较新的现象，目前没有关于数字游民或不受地点限制的工作者普及程度的确切统计数据。但得益于自由职业生计的日益普及、全球共享经济以及众多数字工具，能够过上这种生活的人数正在迅速增加。在一个快速城市化的世界里，亚洲的一座大城市越来越能提供与欧洲城市相同的舒适条件，许多人开始意识到，他们不必一直待在同一个地方。

- F) So how does a nomad differ from a tourist or resident? In many ways, Levels says, you can think of a digital nomad like a "short-term independent expat(移居国外的人)". Unlike a resident expat, they don't work for a large multinational company in an air conditioned office building and they generally enter a country on a tourist visa, simply renewing or moving on when it expires. But unlike a tourist, they don't arrive in a foreign city without any responsibilities. Travel isn't necessarily required for them to do their jobs, but neither is staying in one place.

那么，游民与游客或居民有何不同？Levels说，在许多方面，你可以把数字游民看作“短期独立外籍人士”。与居住在当地的外籍人士不同，他们不会在大型跨国公司的空调办公楼里工作，通常会持旅游签证进入一个国家，签证到期后简单地续签或继续前往下一处。但他们又不同于游客，因为他们抵达外国城市时并不是毫无责任。旅行并非他们完成工作所必需，但留在同一个地方也同样不是必需的。

- G) Janet Brent is an independent ebook designer. She says many people she knows assume she travels for work, but in reality her international destinations are largely up to her, and driven by cost. "Contrary to what some people might think, I don't get paid to travel—I simply choose the lifestyle. Rather than rent in one given city, I choose to travel and do short-term, temporary stays around the world, and my travel decisions are literally based on what makes the most sense financially for me,"

Brent said. "It's completely different from vacationing—you really sink into the city life and get your feet wet in the communities."

Janet Brent是一名独立电子书设计师。她说，她认识的许多人都认为她是因工作而旅行，但实际上，她去哪些国家主要由自己决定，并且受到成本驱动。“与一些人的想法相反，我并不是靠旅行获得报酬的——我只是选择了这种生活方式。与其在某一个城市租房，我选择旅行，在世界各地进行短期、临时的居住；从经济角度看，我的旅行决定完全取决于什么对我来说最合理，”Brent说。“这与度假完全不同——你会真正融入城市生活，并在当地社区中亲身体验。”

- H) Bryce Adams is another such nomad. He works as a developer for a South African company WooThemes, which has a workforce that's more than 80% remote-based. Though Adams frequently posts pictures on Instagram of his enviable cooking adventures from Seoul to Bangkok, he says nomad life in foreign cities has its downsides, including finding adequate Wi-Fi for the bandwidth-hungry work his livelihood depends on. Contrary to the perception that he works under a mango tree in a tropical haven, Adams says the reality of this life means that he often ends up staying in more western style places in globalised cities—ones that are sure to have air conditioning and a decent connection—rather than exotic beachfront cafés.

Bryce Adams也是这样的游民。他在南非公司WooThemes担任开发者，该公司超过80%的员工采取远程办公。尽管Adams经常在Instagram上发布自己从首尔到曼谷进行令人羡慕的烹饪探险的照片，但他说，在外国城市过游民生活也有不利之处，其中包括为依赖高带宽工作谋生的自己找到足够稳定的无线网络。与人们以为他在热带天堂的一棵芒果树下工作的印象相反，Adams说，这种生活的现实是，他往往最终住在全球化城市中更具西式风格的地方——那里肯定有空调和良好的网络连接——而不是待在充满异国情调的海滨咖啡馆里。

- I) "A fellow nomad posted quite a funny but honest message on Twitter a few days ago that stuck with me: 'It's funny that digital nomads spend 16 hours to fly to the other side of the world to sit in Starbucks,' and it's completely true," Adams said. "When you're a digital nomad, you don't actually have as much freedom as most people think you do. We have deadlines, we all have people relying on us and a mouth (or two) that needs to be fed. It's nice to be able to work anywhere in the world but it's not without its challenges."

“几天前，一位游民同伴在Twitter上发了一条相当有趣却又诚实的信息，让我一直记在心里：‘数字游民花16个小时飞到世界另一端，却坐在星巴克里。’这完全是真的，”Adams说。“当你成为数字游民时，你实际上并没有大多数人想象的那么自由。我们有截止日期，我们都有依赖我们的人，还有一张或两张需要填饱的嘴。能够在世界任何地方工作当然很好，但这并非没有挑战。”

- J) But these challenges can often provide an opportunity for nomads to see a side of a city they may not have if they were staying in a luxury hotel for a long weekend. However inconvenient, a trip to a local doctor, immigration office or laundry—or a conflict with a local Airbnb host (the accommodation style of choice for most nomads)—can be far more culturally instructive than a trip to the national museum. And because nomads often have to stay where the strongest internet connection is, they tend to spend more time in developing cities compared to the average tourist, who often flees to more touristy destinations soon after landing at the airport.

但这些挑战往往能让游民有机会看到城市中不同的一面，而如果他们在一家豪华酒店度过一个长周末，可能就不会看到这一面。尽管不便，去当地的医生诊所、移民局或洗衣店，或是与当地的Airbnb房东发生冲突——Airbnb是大多数游民首选的住宿方式——都可能比参观国家博物馆更能让人从文化

上获得启发。而且，由于游民往往必须住在网络连接最强的地方，与通常在抵达机场后不久就逃往更热门旅游目的地的普通游客相比，他们更倾向于在发展中城市停留更长时间。

- K) The nomad life is, by all accounts, one built out of privilege. You not only need a relatively powerful passport that makes tourist visas easy to attain, but also a knowledge economy job and access to the technology and devices that make remote working possible. But nomads like Adams say that while they are aware of this privilege, they believe living this way elevates what they're able to offer, by giving them a broader perspective on what they're building, writing, or designing and expanding their world view.

无论从哪方面看，游民生活都是建立在特权之上的。你不仅需要一本相对强大的护照，以便容易获得旅游签证，还需要一份知识经济领域的工作，以及能够使远程工作成为可能的技术和设备。不过，Adams这样的游民说，尽管他们意识到这种特权的存在，他们仍相信以这种方式生活能够提升他们所能提供的价值，因为这让他们对自己正在创造、写作或设计的事物拥有更广阔的视角，也拓展了他们的世界观。

- L) "Being able to travel and get around makes it easy to stay inspired," he added. "I truly believe that it makes me a more sensible human being, as I tend to see and appreciate the creative solutions people come up with in other parts of the world, even though many tend to have far more constraints than we have at home."

“能够旅行和四处走动，让人很容易始终保持灵感，”他补充道。“我确实相信，这会让我成为一个更有判断力的人，因为我往往能看到并欣赏世界其他地方的人们想出的富有创造力的解决方案，尽管他们中的许多人所受到的限制远远多于我们在家乡所面临的限制。”

- M) So when you're constantly on the road and don't own any property or have a fixed address, which city do you call home? It's no surprise that many nomads are dual citizens or "third culture kids," who have grown up with a notion of identity that's not tied to nationalism or staying in one place. Levels says that the nomad life has not only changed his notions of citizenship, but the people he chooses to spend time with as well. "Saying you're a 'citizen of the world' is a super cliché, right? But it's becoming quite true," Levels said. "This global awareness has been the reason I started Nomad List and it's affected who my friends are. It's normal to have dinner now and sit with a Korean girl, a British-Singaporean guy, a Mexican girl and a Nigerian guy. As much as that sounds like a politically correct TV advertisement, it's great that that's the time we're in now."

那么，当你一直在路上、不拥有任何房产、也没有固定地址时，你把哪个城市称作家呢？许多游民拥有双重国籍，或是“第三文化孩子”，这并不令人意外；他们在成长过程中形成了一种不与民族主义或固守一地相联系的身份观念。Levels说，游民生活不仅改变了他的公民身份观念，也改变了他选择与之共度时光的人。“说自己是‘世界公民’很老套，对吧？但它正逐渐成为事实，”Levels说。“这种全球意识是我创办Nomad List的原因，也影响了我的朋友圈。现在，吃晚饭时和一位韩国女孩、一位英籍新加坡人、一位墨西哥女孩以及一位尼日利亚男子同桌，是很正常的事。尽管这听起来很像政治正确的电视广告，但我们正处于这样的时代，实在是太好了。”

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Pieter Levels created a chat system to satisfy the need of digital nomads for information tourists normally don't seek.

彼得·莱弗尔斯创建了一个聊天系统，以满足数字游民对游客通常不会寻找的信息的需求。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Pieter Levels / chat system / tourists 不问的信息

【定位】 Somewhere in his nomadic journey, Levels noticed that there was a growing need to create an online infrastructure for people like himself. That's when he created #nomads, a membership-based chat system which runs on the team communication platform known as Slack. The channel allows users to ask people in their current city the types of practical questions that a tourist would unlikely need to ask.

在他游牧旅途的某个时刻，Levels 注意到有必要为像他一样的人搭建一套线上基础设施。于是他创建了 #nomads，一个基于会员制的聊天系统，运行在名为 Slack 的团队通讯平台上。该频道允许用户向所在城市的人询问一些游客不太需要问的实用问题。

【改写】 Pieter Levels created a chat system ↔

Levels... created #nomads, a membership-based chat system which runs on the team communication platform known as Slack

同义替换 + 具体化

to satisfy the need of digital nomads for information tourists normally don't seek ↔

there was a growing need to create an online infrastructure for people like himself... ask people... the types of practical questions that a tourist would unlikely need to ask

需求 + 信息需求具体化

【辨邻】 C 该段也提到Pieter Levels，看似与题干人物相关，但全段只讲他如何选择工作地点，完全没有出现聊天系统或信息需求。

Pieter Levels... chooses his location at will, based on a variety of factors—Wi-Fi speed, average temperature, exotic food and cost of living

E 该段解释了digital nomads是什么，也提到群体数量增长，但没有提到 Pieter Levels 创建聊天系统以满足信息需求。

Members of the geographically dispersed subculture that Levels is a part of call themselves "digital nomads"

37. It is said that digital nomads do not enjoy as much freedom as most people suppose.

据说，数字游民并不像大多数人所认为的那样享有那么多自由。

【答案】 I 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 freedom / most people suppose

【定位】 When you're a digital nomad, you don't actually have as much freedom as most people think you do. We have deadlines, we all have people relying on us and a mouth (or two) that needs to be fed.

当你是数字游民时，你其实不像大多数人想的那样自由。我们有截止日期，有人依靠我们，还有一张（或两张）嘴要喂。

【改写】 digital nomads do not enjoy as much freedom as most people suppose ↔
you don't actually have as much freedom as most people think you do

同义替换 + 句式微调

It is said that ↔ **Adams said... it's completely true**

观点归属

【辨邻】 **A** 该段提到roaming the globe from café to café is not without its challenges，看似讲困难，但并未说'自由不如人们想象'，挑战与自由度是两个概念。

But roaming the globe from café to café is not without its challenges

H 该段讲nomad life... has its downsides，包括 Wi-Fi 和住宿选择，但核心不是'人们误以为很自由'，与题干语义不同。

nomad life in foreign cities has its downsides

38. Different from tourists, digital nomads travel to foreign places with work to do.

与游客不同，数字游民前往外国旅行时还有工作要做。

【答案】 **F** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 Different from tourists / work to do

【定位】 But unlike a tourist, they don't arrive in a foreign city without any responsibilities. Travel isn't necessarily required for them to do their jobs, but neither is staying in one place.

但与游客不同，他们并非毫无责任地来到一座外国城市。旅行对他们的工作来说未必必要，但呆在一个地方也未必必要。

【改写】 Different from tourists, digital nomads travel to foreign places with work to do ↔

unlike a tourist, they don't arrive in a foreign city without any responsibilities... do their jobs

双重否定转肯定 + 概括

digital nomads travel to foreign places ↔

they generally enter a country on a tourist visa... arrive in a foreign city

同义改写

【辨邻】 G 该段提到It's completely different from vacationing，似乎与'不同于游客'有关，但强调的是沉浸城市生活、由成本驱动，未涉及'工作责任'。

It's completely different from vacationing—you really sink into the city life and get your feet wet in the communities

E 该段说数字游民与城市的互动方式entirely different from a tourist，但讲的是borderless/self-employed，未具体说明到达目的地时带有工作责任。

They are borderless, mostly self-employed remote workers who interact with cities in a way that's entirely different from a tourist

39. Digital nomads believe their lifestyle enables them to broaden their vision and do a better job.

数字游民认为，他们的生活方式使他们能够开阔视野，并把工作做得更好。

【答案】 K 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 broaden their vision / do a better job

【定位】 But nomads like Adams say that while they are aware of this privilege, they believe living this way elevates what they're able to offer, by giving them a broader perspective on what they're building, writing, or designing and expanding their world view.

但像 Adams 这样的游民说，虽然他们意识到这种特权，但他们相信这种生活方式提升了他们能提供的价值，因为它让他们对自己正在构建、书写或设计的事物有了更广阔的视角，并扩展了他们的世界观。

【改写】 their lifestyle enables them to broaden their vision ↔

living this way... giving them a broader perspective... and expanding their world view

同义短语替换

do a better job ↔ elevates what they're able to offer

概括上位

【辨邻】 L 该段说旅行让人stay inspired、成为更 sensible 的人，但核心是'保持灵感、欣赏他人创意'，未说因此把工作做得更好。

Being able to travel and get around makes it easy to stay inspired

M 该段讲global awareness改变了 Levels 的公民观念和交友圈，但并未把这种意识与'把工作做得更好'联系起来。

This global awareness has been the reason I started Nomad List

40. The first thing a typical traveller possibly does after arriving at a city is search for information online about its popular tourist attractions.

一个典型的旅行者抵达一座城市后，可能做的第一件事就是上网搜索有关当地热门旅游景点的信息。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 typical traveller / first thing / popular tourist attractions

【定位】 When the average traveller lands in a city like Bangkok, Berlin, or Buenos Aires, their first step might be to drop their bags at their hotel and to log on to TripAdvisor to find out the hours of a popular tourist attraction or the best rooftop bar for happy hour.

当普通旅行者抵达曼谷、柏林或布宜诺斯艾利斯这类城市时，他们的第一步可能是把行李放到酒店，然后登录 TripAdvisor 查询热门旅游景点的开放时间，或 happy hour 最佳屋顶酒吧。

【改写】 The first thing a typical traveller possibly does after arriving at a city ↔

When the average traveller lands in a city... their first step might be to drop their bags at their hotel and to log on to TripAdvisor

同义替换 + 具体化

search for information online about its popular tourist attractions ↔

log on to TripAdvisor to find out the hours of a popular tourist attraction

具体平台替换概括说法

【辨邻】 C 该段开头But people like Pieter Levels are not your average traveller包含'average traveller'这一锚点词，但讲的是数字游民不是普通旅行者，与题干所述普通旅行者行为无关。

But people like Pieter Levels are not your average traveller

41. One digital nomad thinks their life in foreign cities has its disadvantages.

一名数字游民认为，生活在外国城市也有其弊端。

【答案】 H 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 disadvantages / foreign cities

【定位】 Though Adams frequently posts pictures on Instagram of his enviable cooking adventures from Seoul to Bangkok, he says nomad life in foreign cities has its downsides, including finding adequate Wi-Fi for the bandwidth-hungry work his livelihood depends on.

尽管 Adams 经常在 Instagram 上晒从首尔到曼谷令人羡慕的烹饪冒险照片，但他说外国城市里的游牧生活也有弊端，包括为他赖以生计的高带宽工作寻找足够的 Wi-Fi。

【改写】 One digital nomad thinks their life in foreign cities has its disadvantages ↔

he says nomad life in foreign cities has its downsides

同义词替换

their life in foreign cities ↔ **nomad life in foreign cities**

原样复现

【辨邻】 A 该段提到roaming the globe from café to café is not without its challenges, 但这是对数字游民整体的泛述, 没有具体讲'外国城市生活'的 downside。

But roaming the globe from café to café is not without its challenges

I 该段说数字游民生活not without its challenges, 也提到 deadline、责任, 但重点不是'外国城市生活'的弊端, 而是自由与责任的反差。

It's nice to be able to work anywhere in the world but it's not without its challenges

42. Travelling around helps to keep digital nomads inspired.

四处旅行有助于让数字游民保持灵感。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Travelling around / inspired

【定位】 "Being able to travel and get around makes it easy to stay inspired," he added. "I truly believe that it makes me a more sensible human being, as I tend to see and appreciate the creative solutions people come up with in other parts of the world, even though many tend to have far more constraints than we have at home."

"能够旅行和四处走动让人容易保持灵感," 他补充道。"我真的相信这使我成为一个更明事理的人, 因为我倾向于看到并欣赏世界其他地方的人们想出的创造性解决方案, 尽管他们中的许多人往往比我们在国内面临更多限制。"

【改写】 Travelling around helps to keep digital nomads inspired ↔

Being able to travel and get around makes it easy to stay inspired

同义改写 + 具体化

【辨邻】 K 该段讲旅行带来broader perspective和expanding their world view, 是工作产出层面, 与题干'保持灵感'不同。

by giving them a broader perspective on what they're building, writing, or designing and expanding their world view

M 该段讲旅行带来global awareness并改变交友圈, 但未提到'保持灵感'。

This global awareness has been the reason I started Nomad List

43. The number of self-employed remote workers living a digital nomad's life is fast increasing.

以数字游民方式生活的自雇远程工作者人数正在快速增加。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 self-employed remote workers / fast increasing

【定位】 A relatively new phenomenon, there are no hard statistics on the prevalence of digital nomads or location independent workers. But thanks to the growing prevalence of freelance livelihoods, a global sharing economy and numerous digital tools, the number of people who are able to live this life is growing quickly.

作为一种相对较新的现象，目前关于数字游民或地点独立工作者流程度度的硬数据还很少。但由于自由职业生活方式日益普遍、全球共享经济以及众多数字工具的出现，能够过上这种生活的人数正在快速增长。

【改写】 The number of self-employed remote workers living a digital nomad's life is fast increasing ↔

the number of people who are able to live this life is growing quickly

同义替换 + 概括

self-employed remote workers ↔ **mostly self-employed remote workers**

原样复现

【辨邻】 **A** 该段提到the growing prevalence of remote-based work，看似与题干相关，但这是背景，未说数字游民人数快速增长。

thanks to the growing prevalence of remote-based work

F 该段继续描述数字游民与游客/居民的区别，提到they don't work for a large multinational company，但未涉及人数增长。

Unlike a resident expat, they don't work for a large multinational company in an air conditioned office building

44. Pieter Levels says his life as a nomad has transformed not only his idea of citizenship, but his choice of companions.

彼得·莱弗尔斯说，作为游民的生活不仅改变了他对公民身份的看法，也改变了他对同伴的选择。

【答案】 **M** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Pieter Levels / citizenship / choice of companions

【定位】 Levels says that the nomad life has not only changed his notions of citizenship, but the people he chooses to spend time with as well. "Saying you're a 'citizen of the world' is a super cliché, right? But it's becoming quite true," Levels said.

Levels 说，游牧生活不仅改变了他的公民观念，也改变了他选择共度时光的人。"说自己是'世界公民'非常老套，对吧？但这正变得越来越真实，"Levels 说。

【改写】 his life as a nomad has transformed not only his idea of citizenship ↔

the nomad life has not only changed his notions of citizenship

同义替换

but his choice of companions ↔ **but the people he chooses to spend time with as well**

概括上位

【辨邻】 A 该段提到"citizens of the world"这一说法，但未说 Levels 的公民观念因此改变。

For those "citizens of the world", the office can be anything from a beach hut in Brisbane to a Starbucks in Seattle

E 该段说数字游民borderless，看似与'世界公民'相关，但未涉及 Levels 个人对交友选择的变化。

They are borderless, mostly self-employed remote workers

45. Interactions with local people and institutions provide nomads with far more cultural information than a visit to the national museum.

与当地人和当地机构的互动为游民提供的文化信息，远远多于参观国家博物馆所获得的信息。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 local people and institutions / national museum / cultural information

【定位】 But these challenges can often provide an opportunity for nomads to see a side of a city they may not have if they were staying in a luxury hotel for a long weekend. However inconvenient, a trip to a local doctor, immigration office or laundry—or a conflict with a local Airbnb host (the accommodation style of choice for most nomads)—can be far more culturally instructive than a trip to the national museum.

但这些挑战往往能给游民提供机会，让他们看到如果只是在豪华酒店度长周末所看不到的城市一面。无论多么不便，去看当地医生、移民局或洗衣店，或与当地 Airbnb 房东发生冲突——这些都是大多数游民首选的住宿方式——都可能比去国家博物馆更有文化教益。

【改写】 Interactions with local people and institutions provide nomads with far more cultural information than a visit to the national museum

↔

a trip to a local doctor, immigration office or laundry—or a conflict with a local Airbnb host...
can be far more culturally instructive than a trip to the national museum

概括上位 + 比较结构

Interactions with local people and institutions ↔

a trip to a local doctor, immigration office or laundry—or a conflict with a local Airbnb host
具体化 ↔ 概括

【辨邻】 G 该段说sink into the city life and get your feet wet in the communities，看似与本地互动有关，但未与'国家博物馆'作比较，也未说这些互动'更有文化教益'。

you really sink into the city life and get your feet wet in the communities

I 该段提到数字游民生活not without its challenges，但讲的是 deadlines 和责任，不是挑战带来的文化学习机会。

it's nice to be able to work anywhere in the world but it's not without its challenges

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 引出数字游民可以在全球任何地点办公，但这种生活并非没有挑战。

信息指纹 世界公民与全球办公地点

B 描述普通旅行者抵达城市后通常会先上网查找热门景点或酒吧信息。

信息指纹 average traveller / first step / TripAdvisor

C Pieter Levels 不是普通旅行者，他根据网速、气温、食物和生活成本等自由选择游牧地点。

信息指纹 Pieter Levels / carry-on backpack / 选择因素

D Levels 创建 #nomads 聊天系统，让数字游民询问游客通常不会问的实用问题。

信息指纹 #nomads / Slack / tourist 不问的问题

E 定义 digital nomads 为无国界、多为自雇的远程工作者，并指出其人数正快速增长。

信息指纹 digital nomads / self-employed remote workers / growing quickly

F 对比数字游民与游客、居民的区别：游民像短期独立外派人员，到外国城市时负有工作责任。

信息指纹 short-term independent expat / tourist visa / responsibilities

G Janet Brent 选择目的地主要受成本驱动，并非带薪旅行，而是真正融入当地生活。

信息指纹 Janet Brent / don't get paid to travel / sink into city life

H Bryce Adams 指出外国城市里的游牧生活有弊端，例如为依赖高带宽的工作寻找足够 Wi-Fi。

信息指纹 Bryce Adams / WooThemes / downsides / bandwidth-hungry

I 数字游民并不像人们想象的那样自由，他们有截止日期和养家责任。

信息指纹 16 hours / Starbucks / freedom / deadlines

J 挑战反而让游民看到城市的另一面，与当地机构/人的互动比参观国家博物馆更有文化教益。

信息指纹 local doctor, immigration office or laundry / national museum / culturally instructive

K 游牧生活建立在特权之上，但游民相信这种生活方式拓宽了视野并提升了工作产出。

信息指纹 privilege / broader perspective / expanding their world view

L 四处旅行让游民保持灵感，并欣赏世界各地人们在更多限制下想出的创造性解决方案。

信息指纹 stay inspired / creative solutions / constraints

M Levels 认为游牧生活改变了他的公民观念以及选择共度时光的人；世界公民身份正在变得真实。

信息指纹 notions of citizenship / people he chooses to spend time with / Nomad List

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

34 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。

A Dutch website developer, Levels has been living and working nomadically(像游牧民那样) in places like Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Manila for two years.

C段，第2句

句首同位语加单主干说明人物背景与近况的句式，在四六级和考研阅读的人物介绍段落中极其常见，迁移价值较高。

With just a carry-on backpack, he chooses his location at will, based on a variety of factors—Wi-Fi speed, average temperature, exotic food and cost of living—that have little bearing on the work he actually does.

C段，第3句

“主句 + 分词短语补充说明 + 破折号举例 + 嵌套定语从句”是四六级与考研英语阅读真题中极其高频的长难句结构，具有极高的教学与迁移价值。

That's when he created #nomads, a membership-based chat system which runs on the team communication platform known as Slack.

D段，第2句

"That's when..." 句型搭配“名词 + 过去分词短语 + 定语从句”是英语真题中极高频出现的经典结构，迁移复用价值极高。

The channel allows users to ask people in their current city the types of practical questions that a tourist would unlikely need to ask.

D段，第3句

主句搭配不定式作补语并后接限制性定语从句是四六级与考研英语阅读中极其高频的真题句式，掌握其结构拆解对于提升长难句阅读能力极具代表性与复用价值。

They are borderless, mostly self-employed remote workers who interact with cities in a way that's entirely different from a tourist, but still doesn't quite reach the status of resident.

E段，第2句

属于典型的长难句构造模式——“主句主干简单 + 名词后接多层嵌套定语从句 + 内部对比转折”，在四六级与考研英语阅读中频繁出现。

But thanks to the growing prevalence of freelance(自由职业的) livelihoods, a global sharing economy and numerous digital tools, the number of people who are able to live this life is growing quickly.

E段，第4句

“介词短语状语 + 带有定语从句的主语 + 谓语 + 方式状语”是四六级和考研英语阅读中极具代表性的常考单句结构，复用性极高。

And in a rapidly urbanising world, where a major city in Asia increasingly offers the same comforts as one in Europe, many people are reaching the realisation they don't need to stay in one place.

E段，第5句

“前置状语/定语修饰 + 主句主干 + 同位语从句”是四六级与考研英语阅读真题中极具代表的高频复合句式，掌握其分析方法具有很高的迁移价值。

So how does a nomad differ from a tourist or resident?

F段，第1句

包含高度典型的 "How does A differ from B?" 句型，属于阅读与写作中高频出现的比较提问表达。

Unlike a resident expat, they don't work for a large multinational company in an air conditioned office building and they generally enter a country on a tourist visa, simply renewing or moving on when it expires.

F段，第3句

“否定常态特征 + 肯定实际做法 + 分词短语补充说明”是英文阅读与写作中非常典型的对比陈述句式，复用价值很高。

Travel isn't necessarily required for them to do their jobs, but neither is staying in one place.

F段，第5句

本句包含了被动语态、动名词短语作主语、否定副词引发的倒装语序以及承前省略等多种常考语法现象，是非常优质的成分划分练习句。

She says many people she knows assume she travels for work, but in reality her international destinations are largely up to her, and driven by cost.

G段，第2句

句式展现了四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的“观点假设与真实情况转折对比”（“She says... but in reality...”）结构，代表性极强。

"It's completely different from vacationing—you really sink into the city life and get your feet wet in the communities."

G段，第4句

本句涵盖了主系表、主谓状、主谓宾补等多种典型成分，且包含习惯搭配 "get your feet wet" 中的宾补结构，划成分训练价值高。

He works as a developer for a South African company WooThemes, which has a workforce that's more than 80% remote-based.

H段，第2句

“主句 + 非限制性定语从句（内部嵌套限制性定语从句）”是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的补充说明型句式，迁移价值高。

Though Adams frequently posts pictures on Instagram of his enviable cooking adventures from Seoul to Bangkok, he says nomad life in foreign cities has its downsides, including finding adequate Wi-Fi for the bandwidth-hungry work his livelihood depends on.

H段，第3句

句首 "Though" 让步状语 + 主句谓语带宾语从句 + 举例词 "including" + 介词末尾置顶的定语从句 ("work his livelihood depends on")，属于各类英语考试长难句中高度典型且高频出现的结构。

Contrary to the perception that he works under a mango tree in a tropical haven, Adams says the reality of this life means that he often ends up staying in more western style places in globalised cities—ones that are sure to have air conditioning and a decent connection—rather than exotic beachfront cafés.

H段，第4句

虽然时态非常基础，但句子嵌套层级深、成分覆盖全面且句式极具常考代表性，非常适合作为长难句结构分析与划成分训练的高优先级材料。

"A fellow nomad posted quite a funny but honest message on Twitter a few days ago that stuck with me: 'It's funny that digital nomads spend 16 hours to fly to the other side of the world to sit in Starbucks,' and it's completely true," Adams said.

I段，第1句

该句是练习复杂成分划分的极佳材料，集中涵盖了形式主语、主语从句、限制性定语从句、同位语、双重目的状语以及并列分句等四六级与考研的高频重点语法现象。

When you're a digital nomad, you don't actually have as much freedom as most people think you do.

I段，第2句

句首状语从句加主句同级比较 "as much A as B" 是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的反直觉观点表述句型，代表性极强。

We have deadlines, we all have people relying on us and a mouth (or two) that needs to be fed.

I段，第3句

本句包含了主语同位语 "all"、现在分词短语作后置定语 "relying on us"、定语从句以及从句内部的不定式被动形式 "to be fed"，成分种类丰富，是非常优质的划分练习句。

It's nice to be able to work anywhere in the world but it's not without its challenges.

I段，第4句

句中 "It is + 形容词 + to do sth" 形式主语结构以及 "but" 转折双重否定表达均属于各类英语考试写作与阅读中的典型高频句式，迁移性极强。

But these challenges can often provide an opportunity for nomads to see a side of a city they may not have if they were staying in a luxury hotel for a long weekend.

J段，第1句

全句结构层次分明，既包含高频语法易错点（定语从句引导词省略、虚拟语气），又有良好的主干拆解训练价值，强烈推荐作为句型分析的重点练习素材。

However inconvenient, a trip to a local doctor, immigration office or laundry—or a conflict with a local Airbnb host (the accommodation style of choice for most nomads)—can be far more culturally instructive than a trip to the national museum.

J段，第2句

该句集中体现了阅读理解真题中典型的“长主语 + 插入语隔离主谓 + 比较级”结构，具有很强的代表性与迁移训练价值。

And because nomads often have to stay where the strongest internet connection is, they tend to spend more time in developing cities compared to the average tourist, who often flees to more touristy destinations soon after landing at the airport.

J段，第3句

“前置原因状语 + 主句 + 后置定语从句/对比结构”是长难句中非常高频且典型的常考句型，掌握后可大量迁移复用。

But nomads like Adams say that while they are aware of this privilege, they believe living this way elevates what they're able to offer, by giving them a broader perspective on what they're building, writing, or designing and expanding their world view.

K段，第3句

综合来看，本句虽时态简单，但嵌套层级深、成分训练价值高且句式极为典型，非常适合作为长难句结构拆解与从句分析的高优先级训练材料。

"Being able to travel and get around makes it easy to stay inspired," he added.

L段，第1句

句中“make it + 形容词 + 不定式”的形式宾语句式以及动名词短语作主语均为各类英语考试中极高频考查的经典结构，具有极高的典型性与迁移价值。

"I truly believe that it makes me a more sensible human being, as I tend to see and appreciate the creative solutions people come up with in other parts of the world, even though many tend to have far more constraints than we have at home."

L段，第2句

该句涵盖了主谓宾、复合宾语 ("makes me a more sensible human being")、定语从句中省略关系代词的现象以及多层状语从句，坑点与典型结构丰富，非常适合作为划成分和理清句子结构的练习句。

So when you're constantly on the road and don't own any property or have a fixed address, which city do you call home?

M段，第1句

"状语从句 + 特殊疑问主句"是阅读与写作中的高频典型句式，其中"call A B"的宾补结构也是各类英语考试中的常考语法点。

It's no surprise that many nomads are dual citizens or "third culture kids," who have grown up with a notion of identity that's not tied to nationalism or staying in one place.

M段，第2句

综合来看，本句结构层次分明且典型，既包含了常见的形式主语框架，又展示了如何通过关系代词逐层修饰展开，训练价值极高，应作为高优先级精读练习句。

It's normal to have dinner now and sit with a Korean girl, a British-Singaporean guy, a Mexican girl and a Nigerian guy.

M段，第6句

句中的 "It's + 形容词 + to do sth" 是英语阅读与写作中最标准的典型句式之一，学懂后可以高频迁移到各类考试的同类句型解析中。

As much as that sounds like a politically correct TV advertisement, it's great that that's the time we're in now.

M段，第7句

综合来看，本句时态虽然简单，但句法结构丰富且包含连续 "that"、形式主语与从句嵌套等多重语法坑点，是训练中高级句子结构拆解的优质素材。

Pieter Levels created a chat system to satisfy the need of digital nomads for information tourists normally don't seek.

第36题 题干

‘主句 + 不定式表目的 + 名词后置介词短语 + 省略关系词的定语从句’是各类英语考试真题中极为常见的典型修饰句型。

It is said that digital nomads do not enjoy as much freedom as most people suppose.

第37题 题干

“形式主语 + 主语从句”与“同级比较结构”均为英语四六级及考研真题中的高频常考句式，结构极具代表性。

The first thing a typical traveller possibly does after arriving at a city is search for information online about its popular tourist attractions.

第40题 题干

"The first/only thing... is to do..." 是真题阅读与写作中高度高频出现的典型句式，掌握后可直接迁移用于长难句分析与写作表达。

Pieter Levels says his life as a nomad has transformed not only his idea of citizenship, but his choice of companions.

第44题 题干

“主句动词 + 省略 that 的宾语从句”以及 "not only ... but ..." 并列结构均为英语考试中极为常见且通用的高频句式。

Interactions with local people and institutions provide nomads with far more cultural information than a visit to the national museum.

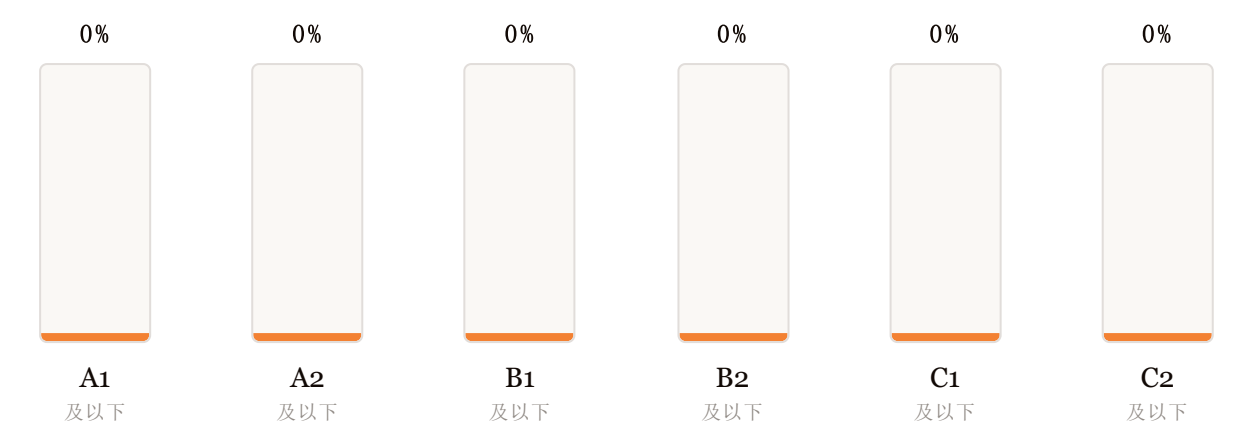
第45题 题干

采用了典型的‘抽象名词+介词短语作主语 + provide sb with sth + 比较结构’模式，在四六级与考研阅读中出现频率高。

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 o 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

0%

英语六级 2026年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
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