

2015年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2015年12月·第1套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2015-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 One hundred years ago, "Colored" was the typical way of referring to Americans of African descent. Twenty years later, it was purposefully dropped to make way for "Negro." By the late 1960s, that term was overtaken by "Black." And then, at a press conference in Chicago in 1988, Jesse Jackson declared that "African American" was the term to embrace. This one was chosen because it echoed the labels of groups, such as "Italian Americans" and "Irish Americans," that had already been freed of widespread discrimination.

一百年前, "Colored"是指称非洲裔美国人的典型方式。二十年后, 这个词被有意弃用, 让位于"Negro"。到20世纪60年代末, 该术语被"Black"取代。然后, 在1988年芝加哥的一次新闻发布会上, Jesse Jackson宣布"African American"是应当采用的术语。选择这个词是因为它呼应了"Italian Americans"和"Irish Americans"等群体的标签, 这些群体已经摆脱了广泛存在的歧视。

P2 A century's worth of calculated name changes points to the fact that naming any group is a politically freighted exercise. A 2001 study cataloged all the ways in which the term "Black" carried connotations(涵义) that were more negative than those of "African American."

一个世纪以来经过深思熟虑的名称变更表明, 为任何群体命名都是一项充满政治意味的行为。2001年的一项研究列举了"Black"一词所承载的涵义比"African American"更负面的所有方式。

P3 But if it was known that "Black" people were viewed differently from "African Americans," researchers, until now, hadn't identified what that gap in perception was derived from. A recent study, conducted by Emory University's Erika Hall, found that "Black" people are viewed more negatively than

"African Americans" because of a perceived difference in socioeconomic status. As a result, "Black" people are thought of as less competent and as having colder personalities.

但如果说人们已经知道"Black"与"African American"被以不同方式看待,那么研究人员直到现在才确定这种认知差距源自何处。Emory University的Erika Hall最近进行的一项研究发现,"Black"比"African American"被更负面地看待,是因为人们感知到的社会经济地位差异。因此,"Black"被认为能力较差且性格较冷漠。

P4 The study's most striking findings shed light on the racial biases permeating the professional world. Even seemingly harmless details on a resume, it appears, can tap into recruiters' biases. A job application might mention affiliations with groups such as the "Wisconsin Association of African-American Lawyers" or the "National Black Employees Association," the names of which apparently have consequences, and are also beyond their members' control.

该研究最引人注目的发现揭示了渗透到职场中的种族偏见。即使是简历上看似无害的细节,显然也能触发招聘人员的偏见。一份工作申请可能会提到与"Wisconsin Association of African-American Lawyers"或"National Black Employees Association"等组织的从属关系,这些名称显然会产生影响,而且也超出了其成员的控制范围。

P5 In one of the study's experiments, subjects were given a brief description of a man from Chicago with the last name Williams. To one group, he was identified as "African-American," and another was told he was "Black." With little else to go on, they were asked to estimate Mr. Williams's salary, professional standing, and educational background.

在该研究的一项实验中,受试者被给予一位来自芝加哥、姓Williams的男子的简短描述。对一组人来说,他被标识为"African-American",而另一组被告知他是"Black"。在几乎没有其他信息可参考的情况下,他们被要求估计Williams先生的薪水、职业地位和教育背景。

P6 The "African-American" group estimated that he earned about \$37,000 a year and had a two-year college degree. The "Black" group, on the other hand, put his salary at about \$29,000, and guessed that he had only "some" college experience. Nearly three-quarters of the first group guessed that Mr. Williams worked at a managerial level, while only 38.5 percent of the second group thought so.

"African-American"组估计他年收入约37,000美元,拥有两年制大学学位。而"Black"组则认为他的薪水约为29,000美元,并猜测他只有"一些"大学经历。第一组中近四分之三的人猜测Williams先生从事管理层工作,而第二组中只有38.5%的人这样认为。

P7 Hall's findings suggest there's an argument to be made for electing to use "African American," though one can't help but get the sense that it's a decision that papers over the urgency of continued progress. Perhaps a new phrase is needed, one that can bring everyone one big step closer to realizing Du Bois's original, idealistic hope: "It's not the name—it's the Thing that counts."

Hall的研究结果表明,选择使用"African American"是有理由的,尽管人们不禁感到这是一个掩盖持续进步紧迫性的决定。也许需要一个新的表述,一个能让所有人更接近实现Du Bois最初理想主义希望的表述:"重要的不是名称——而是事物本身。"

题目与逐题解析

46. Why did Jesse Jackson embrace the term "African American" for people of African descent?

- A) It is free from racial biases.
- B) It represents social progress.
- C) It is in the interest of common Americans.
- D) It follows the standard naming practice.

Jesse Jackson 为什么对非洲裔人群使用“非裔美国人”这一称谓？

- A) 它不带有种族偏见。
- B) 它代表社会进步。
- C) 它符合普通美国人的利益。
- D) 它遵循标准命名惯例。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why did Jesse Jackson embrace the term "African American" 直接问某具体人物为何做某具体行为，原文必有原因句，属典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干为 Why did Jesse Jackson embrace the term, 宾语后接同位语 "African American" 解释 the term, 再接介宾 for people of African descent 限定使用对象。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 This one was chosen because it echoed the labels of groups, such as "Italian Americans" and "Irish Americans," that had already been freed of widespread discrimination.

选用这个称谓是因为它呼应了诸如“意大利裔美国人”和“爱尔兰裔美国人”等已经摆脱了广泛歧视的群体称谓。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

freed of widespread discrimination ↔ **free from racial biases**

预判要求答案表达“该称谓所呼应的标签已不带歧视”；free from racial biases 恰好把 freed of widespread discrimination 同义化，直接对应。

B) 过度推断

It represents social progress 把“摆脱歧视”升级为“代表社会进步”，原文只说该称谓呼应的群体已不带歧视，并未把这个称谓本身定义为社会进步的象征。

C) 偷换概念

in the interest of common Americans 把“符合普通美国人的利益”塞给该称谓，但原文 Jesse Jackson declared that "African American" was the term to embrace 后给的理由只关乎被命名群体，与“普通美国人的利益”无关。

D) 无中生有

It follows the standard naming practice 暗示存在某种“标准命名惯例”且本称谓遵循之，但原文只是说它呼应了若干已无歧视的群体标签，未提到任何“标准做法”。

47. What does the author say about the naming of an ethnic group?

- A) It advances with the times.
- B) It is based on racial roots.
- C) It merits intensive study.
- D) It is politically sensitive.

作者对族裔群体的命名有何看法？

A) 它与时俱进。 B) 它基于种族根源。 C) 它值得深入研究。 D) 它具有政治敏感性。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the naming of an ethnic group 直接问作者就某话题给出的看法，答案在原文有明确表述，属作者观点类细节题。

【拆句】 句子结构是 What does the author say about the naming of an ethnic group, 介词 about 引出谈论对象，of an ethnic group 是 naming 的后置修饰。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 A century's worth of calculated name changes points to the fact that naming any group is a politically freighted exercise.

一个世纪以来精心计算过的名称变更，指向这样一个事实：给任何群体命名都是一项在政治上分量沉重的行为。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

It advances with the times 说命名“随时代进步”，原文只说名称随时代发生 calculated name changes——是“变更”，不是“进步”，作者并未对每一次变更给出正面评价。

B) **无中生有**

It is based on racial roots 把命名归因到“种族根源”，但原文未提任何“种族根源”作为命名的依据，作者强调的是政治权衡。

C) **无中生有**

It merits intensive study 把作者观点偷换成“值得深入研究”，原文仅在第 2 段末提及 A 2001 study cataloged，那是已有研究的引证，而非作者主张命名“值得被研究”。

D) **✓ 正确**

politically freighted exercise ↔ **politically sensitive**

预判要求答案聚焦“政治分量重”；只有 It is politically sensitive 保留了 politically 这一关键修饰，其他选项均改换或放弃了政治维度。

48. What do Erika Hall's findings indicate?

- A) Racial biases are widespread in the professional world.
- B) Many applicants don't attend to details on their resumes.
- C) Job seekers should all be careful about their affiliations.
- D) Most recruiters are unable to control their racial biases.

Erika Hall 的研究发现说明了什么？

A) 种族偏见在职场中广泛存在。 B) 许多申请者不注意简历上的细节。

c) 求职者都应谨慎对待自己的从属关系。 d) 大多数招聘人员无法控制自己的种族偏见。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do Erika Hall's findings indicate 问的是研究“表明”了什么，原文中有对应陈述句，仍属细节题，而非需要二步推理的推断题。

【拆句】 题干主干为 What do Erika Hall's findings indicate; findings 是复数主语，所以用 do。结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 The study's most striking findings shed light on the racial biases permeating the professional world.

该研究最引人注目的发现，揭示了弥漫于职业界的种族偏见。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

the racial biases permeating the professional world ↔

Racial biases are widespread in the professional world

预判要求答案表达“研究发现揭示了职场普遍存在种族偏见”；Racial biases are widespread in the professional world 把 racial biases permeating the professional world 翻成主系表，与定位句信息完全一致。

B) 张冠李戴

Many applicants don't attend to details on their resumes 说求职者没注意简历细节，原文实际说的是 Even seemingly harmless details on a resume, it appears, can tap into recruiters' biases——主语应是招聘者的偏见被激活，并非求职者疏忽。

C) 过度推断

Job seekers should all be careful about their affiliations 是给求职者的建议，原文并未对求职者发出 should 类建议；且 all 一词把范围扩到所有人，过度推断。

D) 过度推断

Most recruiters are unable to control their racial biases 给招聘者贴上“无法控制”的标签，原文只说招聘者会被简历细节“激活”偏见 tap into recruiters' biases，并未说他们“不可控制”自己的偏见。

49. What does Erika Hall find in her experiment about a man with the last name Williams?

A) African Americans fare better than many other ethnic groups.

B) Black people's socioeconomic status in America remains low.

C) People's conception of a person has much to do with the way he or she is labeled.

D) One's professional standing and income are related to their educational background.

Erika Hall 在实验中对姓 **Williams** 的男子有何发现？

A) 非裔美国人的境遇好于许多其他族裔群体。 B) 黑人在美国的社会经济地位依然较低。

C) 人们对一个人的看法与他或她被如何称呼有很大关系。

D) 一个人的职业地位和收入与其教育背景相关。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What does Erika Hall find in her experiment 问研究者从该实验中得出的结论，原文有总结句，仍是细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does Erika Hall find in her experiment, 后置 about 短语 about a man with the last name Williams 限定实验对象；with 引出后置修饰说明姓氏是 Williams。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 To one group, he was identified as "African-American," and another was told he was "Black." With little else to go on, they were asked to estimate Mr. Williams's salary, professional standing, and educational background.

对一组被试，他被称作“非裔美国人”；对另一组，他被说成“黑人”。在几乎没有其他信息可依据的情况下，他们被要求估算 Williams 先生的薪水、职业地位与教育背景。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

African Americans fare better than many other ethnic groups 把比较对象设为“非裔美国人 vs 其他族裔群体”，但实验中比较的是同一个 Williams 先生被贴上不同标签时的评估差异，根本不是族裔间的对照。

B) 偷换概念

Black people's socioeconomic status in America remains low 把估值结果当成“黑人现实社会经济地位低”的事实陈述，但实验测的是被试的“估值/认知”，并非真实社会经济地位。

C) ✓ 正确

he was identified as "African-American," and another was told he was "Black" ↔

the way he or she is labeled

put his salary at about \$29,000, and guessed that he had only "some" college experience ↔

People's conception of a person

预判要求答案表达“称谓不同→评估不同”；People's conception of a person has much to do with the way he or she is labeled 用 has much to do with (与...紧密相关) 把因果关系等值表达——是唯一保留实验结论方向的选项。

D) 无中生有

One's professional standing and income are related to their educational background 把话题拉到“职位收入与学历相关”，但原文实验仅用学历、收入、职级三个维度刻画被试“对同一个人的不同认知”，并未论证三者之间的因果。

50. What is Dr. Du Bois's ideal?

- A) All Americans enjoy equal rights.
- B) A person is judged by their worth.
- C) A new term is created to address African Americans.
- D) All ethnic groups share the nation's continued progress.

Du Bois 博士的理想是什么？

A) 所有美国人享有平等权利。 B) 一个人按其价值被评判。 C) 创造一个新术语来称呼非裔美国人。

D) 所有族裔群体共享国家的持续进步。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What is Dr. Du Bois's ideal 直问 Du Bois 的理想是什么，原文有引语直接给出，是典型细节题。

【拆句】 题干为 What is Dr. Du Bois's ideal，所属格 Dr. Du Bois's 修饰 ideal，整体只有主系表三部分。结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Perhaps a new phrase is needed, one that can bring everyone one big step closer to realizing Du Bois's original, idealistic hope: "It's not the name—it's the Thing that counts."

或许需要一个新短语，使每个人都向 Du Bois 最初那个理想化的希望——“重要的不是名字，而是事物本身”——迈进一大步。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

All Americans enjoy equal rights 谈“所有美国人享有平等权利”，但 Du Bois 的引语只对照“名字 vs 事物本身”，未涉及“权利平等”这一维度。

B) **✓ 正确**

it's the Thing that counts ↔ **A person is judged by their worth**

预判要求答案表达“评判看本质而非名称”；A person is judged by their worth 把 it's the Thing that counts 同义化为“按内在价值评判一个人”，方向与引语一致。

C) **张冠李戴**

A new term is created to address African Americans 实际上是该段作者本人提出的设想 Perhaps a new phrase is needed，并非 Du Bois 的理想——Du Bois 的理想是引号内的内容。

D) **偷换概念**

All ethnic groups share the nation's continued progress 把对象抬升到“所有族群共享国家进步”，但引语关心的是评判个体（或事物）的依据，而非族群共享进步。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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 2001 study cataloged all the ways in which the term "Black" carried connotations(涵义) that were more negative than those of "African American."

第2段，第2句

主句+定语从句修饰宾语、定语从句内部再嵌套定语从句,这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见。尤其"介词+which"引导定语从句和that引导定语从句的组合,是高频考点句式,掌握后可大量迁移到其他长难句分析。

But if it was known that "Black" people were viewed differently from "African Americans," researchers, until now, hadn't identified what that gap in perception was derived from.

第3段，第1句

本句结构层次清楚但不简单，既有较强训练价值，又包含常见可迁移的时态和从句现象。对于结构和时态综合训练来说，属于应优先精练的一类句子。

A recent study, conducted by Emory University's Erika Hall, found that "Black" people are viewed more negatively than "African Americans" because of a perceived difference in socioeconomic status.

第3段，第2句

本句结构高度典型:主句引出宾语从句是四六级和考研真题的常见句式,宾语从句内使用被动语态、比较结构和原因状语也是高频考点。后置定语修饰主语、宾语从句承接动词的模式都是考试中反复出现的句法,掌握后可大量复用到同类句型分析。

As a result, "Black" people are thought of as less competent and as having colder personalities.

第3段，第3句

被动语态 + 宾语补足语（主语补足语）的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是在讨论社会现象、科学观点、评价性陈述时。本句的 "be thought of as..." 是一个典型的被动评价句式，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型（如 be considered as, be regarded as, be seen as 等）。

The study's most striking findings shed light on the racial biases permeating the professional world.

第4段，第1句

主谓宾结构 + 后置定语修饰宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。固定搭配"shed light on"和现在分词作后置定语均为高频考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。但因结构相对简单、无从句，代表性不及复杂长难句。

Even seemingly harmless details on a resume, it appears, can tap into recruiters' biases.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见：简单句配合插入语、情态动词表达可能性、主语带有多个修饰成分。这种句式在学术文章和议论文中频繁出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解和分析中。

A job application might mention affiliations with groups such as the "Wisconsin Association of African-American Lawyers" or the "National Black Employees Association," the names of which apparently have consequences, and are also beyond their members' control.

第4段，第3句

主句包含情态动词谓语、名词短语主语、复杂宾语(含介词短语和并列例子),从句包含关系代词作主语的一部分、并列谓语、宾语和表语;成分种类较为丰富;"of which"结构和并列谓语共用主语是值得练习的知识点,能帮助学习者理解定语从句中关系代词的灵活用法和并列结构的识别

The "Black" group, on the other hand, put his salary at about \$29,000, and guessed that he had only "some" college experience.

第6段，第2句

并列谓语 + 宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，是典型的复合句式。插入语和固定搭配的使用也很常见。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

Hall's findings suggest there's an argument to be made for electing to use "African American," though one can't help but get the sense that it's a decision that papers over the urgency of continued progress.

第7段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:there be 句型的真正主语识别,宾语从句作宾语,让步状语从句,同位语从句与定语从句的辨析(两个 that 的不同作用),关系代词在定语从句中作主语;覆盖主谓宾、表语、状语、同位语、定语多种成分,非常适合成分划分训练

It is free from racial biases.

第46题，A

主系表结构是基础句型之一，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，缺少考试中常见的复杂修饰、从句嵌套或特殊结构，作为典型真题句式的代表性较弱。

It is based on racial roots.

第47题，B

"be based on" 是学术写作和考试中的常见表达，被动语态的简单句在四六级和考研中频繁出现，具有较好的代表性

Many applicants don't attend to details on their resumes.

第48题，B

本句虽为简单句，但涉及主语、谓语、状语三种基本成分，且谓语后的介词短语 "to details on their resumes" 包含嵌套修饰结构 "on their resumes"，可以帮助学生练习识别介词短语的层次关系和状语的判定，具有一定训练价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 66 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。

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇5次·真题 29 句

racial B2

adj. 种族的

本篇5次·真题 23 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇4次·真题 82 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇3次·真题 121 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇2次·真题 75 句

label B1

n. 标签

本篇2次·真题 52 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇2次·真题 48 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇2次·真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次·真题 44 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇2次·真题 36 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇2次·真题 30 句

embrace B2

v. 拥抱

本篇2次·真题 30 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇2次·真题 27 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇2次·真题 23 句

socioeconomic C1

adj. 社会经济的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次·真题 190 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 94 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 54 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

personality B1

n. 个性

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

original B1

adj. 最初的, 原始的

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

description B1

n. 描述

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

differently A2

adv. 不同地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

tap

B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次·真题 22 句

typical

B1

adj. 典型的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然，看来（根据外表或所见所闻判断）

本篇1次·真题 18 句

declare

B2

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 18 句

lawyer

B1

n. 律师

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sensitive

B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

applicant

B2

n. 申请人

本篇1次·真题 16 句

brief

B1

adj. 简短的;短暂的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

discrimination

C1

n. 歧视

本篇1次·真题 15 句

perception

C1

n. 看法

本篇1次·真题 15 句

seemingly

B2

adv. 看似，似乎（表面上看起来是这样，但...

本篇1次·真题 14 句

derive

B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 12 句

seeker

B2

n. 寻求者

本篇1次·真题 11 句

harmless

B2

adj. 无害的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

intensive

B2

adj. 密集的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

phrase

B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题 9 句

competent

B2

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

striking

B2

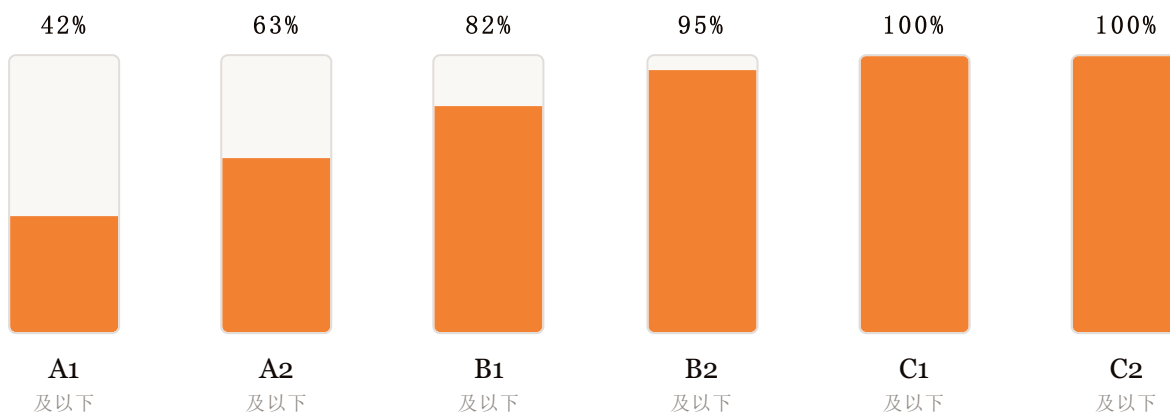
adj. 引人注目的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 228 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **228** 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 11 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 228 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

228

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%

英语六级 2015年12月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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 →