

2015年12月·第2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2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 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 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2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 Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

一些全国最具影响力的医疗团体表示,他们无法再忽视不断上涨的医疗保健费用,因此建议医生在做出患者护理决策时,不仅要权衡治疗的有效性,还要权衡其成本。

P2 The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

这一转变在医疗界之外鲜有关注,但在医疗界内部已引发争议,它表明医生正开始重新定义自己的角色,从仅仅关注个体患者转向对医疗保健资金的使用方式施加影响。

P3 In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing.

从实际意义上讲,正在制定的新指南可能导致医生出于成本原因选择一种药物而非另一种,甚至决定某种特定治疗——例如临终治疗——过于昂贵。一些批评者极端地指出,基于成本做出治疗决策是一种配给制形式。

P4 Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine reimbursement(报销) policies.

传统上,指南对医疗实践产生了重大影响,最新的这些指南预计将使医生更加意识到其决策的经济后果,尽管并无遵循它们的强制义务。医学协会的指南也被保险公司用于帮助确定报销政策。

P5 Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

一些医生认为,试图同时担任患者护理提供者和财务监督者存在潜在冲突。Boston某医院的Martin Samuels医生说:"社会中应该有关预算的力量,但他们不应该同时以医生身份行事。"他表示,如果医生告诉患者"我不会做我认为对你最好的事,因为我认为这对Massachusetts的医疗保健预算不利",医生就有失去患者信任的风险。

P6 Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, an eye disease. But one costs \$50 a dose and the other close to \$2,000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis.

医生可能面临一些严峻的权衡。例如,研究表明,两种药物在治疗黄斑变性这种眼病方面疗效大致相当。但一种每剂50美元,另一种则接近2000美元。如果所有人都使用较便宜的药物Avastin而非较昂贵的Lucentis,Medicare每年可节省数亿美元。

P7 But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use?

但Food and Drug Administration尚未批准Avastin用于眼部,使用它而非替代品Lucentis可能带来额外的安全风险,尽管风险很小。医生在决定使用什么药物时是否应该考虑Medicare的预算?

P8 "I think ethically(在道德层面上) we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen.

Donald Jensen医生说:"我认为在道德层面上,我们只是关心眼前的患者,而不是试图为保险行业或整个社会省钱。"

P9 Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

不过,一些分析人士表示,医生在成本分析中可以发挥作用,因为没有多少其他人在做这件事。Daniel Sulmasy医生说:"从某种意义上说,这代表了更广泛的社会未能承担起这一议题的失败。"

题目与逐题解析

46. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?

- A) Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.
- B) Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.
- C) Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.
- D) Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.

一些最具影响力的医疗组织建议医生做什么？

- A) 反思他们应该承担的责任。 B) 更加关注其治疗方案的有效性。
C) 在做出治疗决策时将成本纳入考虑。 D) 鉴于医疗保健的削减而调整他们的执业方式。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do? 是 What-do 型直接事实问句，无 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号，标准细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?: recommend 后接“宾语 + do”省略 to 的兼语结构，问医疗组织推荐医生去做什么。结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

由于无法再忽视医疗费用的不断上涨，美国一些最具影响力的医学组织正在建议医生在为病人做治疗决策时，不仅要考虑疗效，还要权衡成本。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take 谈的是医生反思自身职责，定位句只说医学组织建议医生在决策中权衡成本，没有提及"反思应承担的职责"这层意思。

B) 与原文相反

Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments 让医生"更关注疗效"；而原文 not just the effectiveness of treatments 恰恰是要医生不要只盯疗效，要加上成本，方向相反。

C) ✓ 正确

doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care

↔ Take costs into account when making treatment decisions

选项 C 同时承载"成本"与"治疗决策"两个语义点，且无任何超出原文的信息，是定位句的标准同义改写。

D) 无中生有

Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care 提到 cuts in health care，但原文谈的是 the rising price of health care，是涨价不是削减，且原文也没有要求医生"重新调整执业"。

47. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?

- A) Specific medicines to be used.
- B) Effects of medical treatment.
- C) Professional advancement.
- D) Patients' trust.

过去医生主要关心什么？

A) 要使用的具体药物。 B) 医疗治疗的效果。 C) 职业晋升。 D) 患者的信任。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past? 用 What were 直接询问过去事实，没有 infer/imply 等信号，是定向找事实的细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?: mainly 修饰 concerned, in the past 是时间状语，问过去医生主要关心什么。介词 about 的宾语前置成 What，无陷阱。

【定位】 The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

这一转变在医疗界外鲜有人注意，但在医疗界内已颇具争议，它表明医生开始重新定义自己的角色——从过去只关注个体病人，转向影响医疗费用的去向。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

Specific medicines to be used 把过去关注点缩到具体药物上；但原文说的是 being concerned exclusively about individual patients，关心病人整体治疗远比"用什么药"宽泛，把整体偷换成局部。

B) ✓ 正确

being concerned exclusively about individual patients ↔ Effects of medical treatment
the effectiveness of treatments ↔ Effects of medical treatment

选项 B 抓住"过去只关心病人/疗效"这一 from 后状态，且与首段 effectiveness of treatments 互相印证。

C) 无中生有

Professional advancement 谈医生的职业发展，全文没有任何一句涉及医生晋升、职级、收入等议题。

D) 张冠李戴

Patients' trust 在原文出现于 doctors risked losing the trust of patients，是医生承担双重角色的风险（属 Q49 的考点），不是过去关心的对象。

48. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?

- A) The redefining of doctors' roles.
- B) Overuse of less effective medicines.
- C) Conflicts between doctors and patients.
- D) The prolonging of patients' suffering.

正在制定的新指南可能会导致什么？

- A) 重新定义医生的角色。 B) 过度使用效果较差的药物。 C) 医生与患者之间的冲突。
D) 延长患者的痛苦。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What may the new guidelines being developed lead to? 直接询问指南导致什么结果，是事实型细节题，不是推断题，因为原文有 "result in" 直陈结果。

【拆句】 主干是 What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?: 主语为 the new guidelines being developed, being developed 是进行时被动动作后置定语修饰 guidelines, 谓语 may lead to, 宾语前置为 What。结构稍密，但语义清楚。

【定位】 In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive.

实际而言，正在制定中的新指南可能导致医生因成本原因在两种药之间作选择，甚至判定某种治疗（例如临终治疗）过于昂贵。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent

↔ The redefining of doctors' roles

the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment \\\ is too expensive

↔ The redefining of doctors' roles

第3段所列后果在第2段已被上位概括为"医生角色重定义", 选项A正是这一上位归纳。

B) 无中生有\+程度词偷改

Overuse of less effective medicines 谈"过度使用效果更差的药"; 但原文 choosing one drug over another for cost reasons 只说医生因成本选择, 不必然导致"过度"或"低效"; 且 P6 还说明两药 about equally effective, 并非低效。

C) 张冠李戴

Conflicts between doctors and patients 说医生与病人之间的冲突; 原文谈的是医生群体内部对成本介入的争议 (controversial inside it、P5、P8), 并未把冲突对象指向病人。

D) 与原文相反

The prolonging of patients' suffering 说延长病人痛苦; 原文 deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive 暗示的是放弃这种治疗(缩短而非延长), 且原文未给"病人痛苦"做价值判断。

49. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?

- A) They may be involved in a conflict of interest.
- B) They may be forced to divide their attention.
- C) They may have to use less effective drugs.
- D) They may lose the respect of patients.

医生认为他们作为患者护理提供者和财务监督者的双重角色存在什么风险?

- A) 他们可能会陷入利益冲突。 B) 他们可能被迫分散注意力。
- C) 他们可能不得不使用效果较差的药物。 D) 他们可能会失去患者的尊重。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What risk do doctors see in their dual role \\\.? 直接问医生看到什么风险, 是定向找事实的细节题。

【拆句】 主干是 What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?: as 引导的介词短语作 dual role 的同位说明, 列出双重身份两端; risk 是 see 的前置宾语。结构平铺。

【定位】 He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

他说，如果医生对病人说“我不会做我认为对你最有利的事，因为我觉得这对马萨诸塞州的医疗预算不好”，医生就有可能失去病人的信任。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They may be involved in a conflict of interest 谈“利益冲突”——通常指医生与药企/保险公司之间的经济利益冲突；原文 P5 谈的是医生职能定位与病人信任的张力，与“conflict of interest”这一专业概念不是一回事。

B) 无中生有

They may be forced to divide their attention 说医生被迫分散注意力；原文只说担心同时承担两个角色会损害病人信任，没有谈“注意力被迫分散”。

C) 张冠李戴

They may have to use less effective drugs 说医生不得不用低效药；原文中关于药物的讨论在 P6 P7，且原文说两药 about equally effective，并不存在“低效”，更与 Q49 问的“双重身份风险”不在同一区间。

D) ✓ 正确

doctors risked losing the trust of patients ↔ **They may lose the respect of patients**

选项 D 同时承载“风险”与“失去病人正向评价”两个语义点，与定位句吻合。

50. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?

- A) It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.
- B) It will help to save money for society as a whole.
- C) It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.
- D) It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

一些专家对医生参与医疗成本分析有何看法？

- A) 这可能会增加医生本已沉重的工作负担。
- B) 这将有助于为整个社会节省资金。
- C) 这源于社会未能解决该问题。
- D) 这提高了医生对其社会责任的认识。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis? 直接问专家观点，原文有直接引语承载，是细节题而非推断题。

【拆句】 主干是 What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?: about 后是名词化短语 doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis, doctors' 是所有格作 involvement 的逻辑主语。结构清楚。

【定位】 Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

尽管如此，一些分析人士说，医生在成本分析中有自己的作用可发挥，因为别的人没几个在做这件事。Dr. Daniel Sulmasy 说："在某种意义上，这反映了更广泛的社会未能承担这一议题的失败。"

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads 说会加重医生本已沉重的工作量；全文未提工作量、加班、压力等任何劳动强度议题。

B) **与原文相反**

It will help to save money for society as a whole 说会帮社会省钱；但原文 not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole 中 "save money for society as a whole" 恰恰是 Dr Jensen 在否定的对象，且 Sulmasy 的话并未承诺"省钱"。把否定语境里的短语正向搬运。

C) **✓ 正确**

it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue ↔

It results from society's failure to tackle the problem

because not many others are doing so ↔

It results from society's failure to tackle the problem

选项 C 精准把原文"代表/源于社会失败"的因果关系搬到选项里，无遗漏无超出。

D) **过度推断**

It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities 说提升医生的社会责任感；Sulmasy 的话谈的是社会的失败导致医生不得不介入，并未谈医生意识被唤醒。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care.

第1段，第1句

“现在分词状语 + 主句 + 宾语从句”是学术英语和新闻英语中极其经典的句式，具有很高的学习和模仿价值。

The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent.

第2段，第1句

本句的结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句的三层架构、插入修饰成分、介词短语作状语、被动语态，都是四六级和考研阅读中的标准长难句模式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接复用到大量真题句子中，迁移价值极高。

In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive.

第3段，第1句

本句结构非常典型：情态动词表可能性、动名词复合结构作宾语、并列结构、嵌套宾语从句、插入语。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是“could result in”加复杂宾语这种因果表达，以及“deciding that”引导宾语从句的决策表达，在学术和新闻类文章中大量出现。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到众多类似句型。

In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing.

第3段，第2句

主句 + that 引导宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是在学术文本和观点陈述中极为常见。动名词短语作主语、主系表结构判断性质，也是考试中反复出现的典型用法。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子，具有较高的学习复用价值。

He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts."

第5段，第3句

句子呈现典型的“洋葱式”嵌套：从句套状语，状语套引语，引语内部又含宾语从句和原因从句，逻辑层级多达五层，极易混淆。

Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, an eye disease.

第6段，第2句

主句 + that 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，Studies have shown that 句式在学术类文本中极为常见。同位语补充说明专业名词也是典型用法。学生掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk.

第7段，第1句

并列句结构和动名词短语作主语在四六级和考研阅读中常见；现在完成时和情态动词也是高频考点。同位语和插入成分的处理是真题中常考的阅读理解技巧。整句结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式的理解。

Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so.

第9段，第1句

"主句 + 宾语从句 + 从句内嵌套状语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。"there be"句型、不定式作定语、"because"引导原因从句都是高频结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似长句，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

"In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

第9段，第2句

引述结构插入引语中间是新闻报道、学术文献中的典型句式，四六级和考研阅读常见。后置定语（of + 名词 + 不定式）修饰抽象名词的模式也高频出现。掌握这种结构后可大量迁移至其他引述类和观点陈述类句子。

Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.

第46题，A

祈使句加定语从句的组合在考试中较常见，且关系代词省略是高频考点，结构具有较强代表性和复用性

Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.

第46题，B

本句涵盖谓语、宾语和状语三个基本成分，且状语中包含介词短语和所有格结构（"of their treatments"），可以练习介词短语的成分判定和所有格的识别。但成分种类相对单一，缺少定语从句、补语等更丰富的结构，训练价值中等偏下。

Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.

第46题，C

祈使句加时间状语从句是常见句式，在考试中频繁出现，尤其是建议类、指令类表达。时间状语从句的省略（省略主语和 be 动词）也是典型考点。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似的祈使句和状语从句组合。

Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.

第46题，D

本句涵盖谓语、隐含主语（祈使句特点）、宾语、原因状语（介词短语），成分类型中等丰富。祈使句的主语省略是一个值得练习的知识点，介词短语作状语也是常见考点，但整体成分较为基础，缺少复杂定语或从句等高阶成分。

They may be involved in a conflict of interest.

第49题, A

情态动词加被动语态的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其在表达推测、可能性或客观陈述时频繁出现。本句的 "may be involved in" 是典型的被动表达模式,学习后可迁移到类似句型如 "could be affected by"、"might be influenced by" 等,具有较高的代表性。

It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.

第50题, C

"主语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 是常见的基础句式,且 "result from" (源于) 这一搭配在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,具有一定代表性。但简单句的典型性不如含从句的复杂句高,且本句未涉及定语从句、状语从句等高频考点结构,因此典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 63 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。

guideline B2

n. 指导方针

本篇4次·真题 40 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇3次·真题 167 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇3次·真题 94 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇3次·真题 66 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇3次·真题 43 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇3次·真题 37 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 273 句

financial

B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次·真题 79 句

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇2次·真题 69 句

insurance

B1

n. 保险

本篇2次·真题 50 句

analysis

B2

n. 分析

本篇2次·真题 49 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇2次·真题 47 句

recommend

B1

v. 推荐

本篇2次·真题 47 句

provider

B2

n. 供应者

本篇2次·真题 24 句

influential

B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

healthcare

B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇2次·真题 14 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

economic

B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题 167 句

issue

B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

individual

B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

million B2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 114 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 103 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 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

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 42 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

worried A2

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

equally B1

adv. 同样地

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

exclusively B2

adv. 专门地

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

exert B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次·真题 10 句

approve B1

v. 批准, 认可 (正式同意)

本篇1次·真题 10 句

simultaneously B2

adv. 同时地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

establishment B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 9 句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本篇1次·真题 9 句

slight B2

adj. 轻微的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

traditionally B2

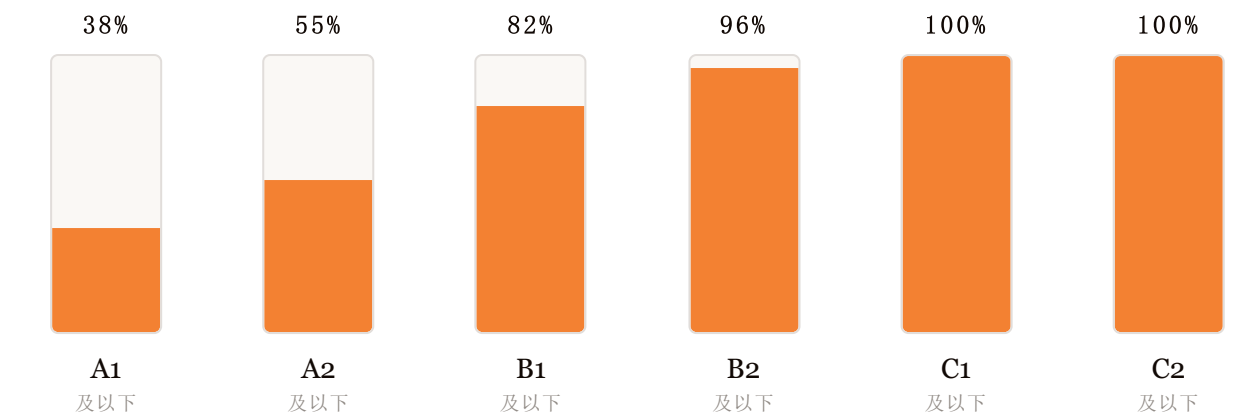
adv. 传统上;按照传统

本篇1次·真题 8 句

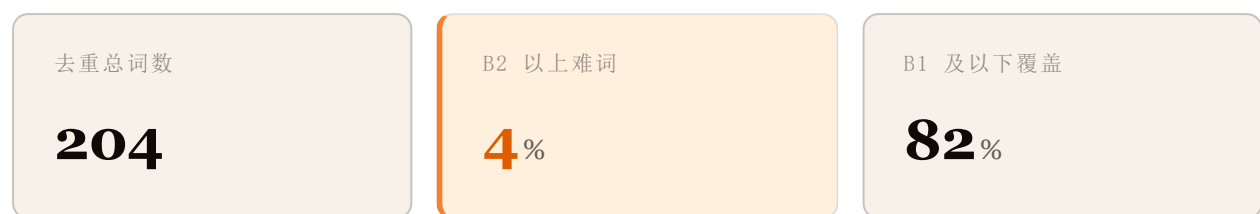
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 204 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **204** 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 9 个·约 4%。



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 204 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2015年12月·第2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 →