

2016年12月·第2套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2016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 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2套(2016-12) · 六级

Part III Section C (2)

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 Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

P1 More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of "white" and "black" as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity.

100多年前,美国社会学家W. E. B. Du Bois担心种族被用作生物学解释,而他认为这实际上是不同人群之间的社会和文化差异。他公开反对将"白人"和"黑人"作为不同群体的观点,声称这些区分忽视了人类多样性的范围。

P2 Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out.

科学支持Du Bois的观点。如今,科学家中的主流信念是种族是一种没有生物学意义的社会建构。在《科学》杂志发表的一篇文章中,四位学者表示种族分类需要被逐步淘汰。

P3 "Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes(基因组) of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that

of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

德国马克斯·普朗克进化人类学研究所所长、生物学家Svante Pääbo说:"从本质上讲,我完全同意作者们的观点。"一个证明遗传差异并非沿种族界限固定的例子是,两位著名的欧洲血统美国科学家James Watson和Craig Venter的全基因组与一位韩国科学家Seong-Jin Kim的基因组进行了比较。结果发现,Watson和Venter之间共有的基因序列变异少于他们各自与Kim共有的变异。

P4 Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

费城Drexel大学公共卫生教授Michael Yudell说,现代遗传学研究正处于一个悖论之中:一方面,种族被理解为阐明人类遗传多样性的有用工具,但另一方面,种族也被理解为该多样性的一个定义不清的标记。

P5 Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. "If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time," Yudell told Live Science. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease.

关于不同种族的人之间遗传差异的假设在医疗环境中可能特别危险。Yudell告诉Live Science:"如果你基于某人的种族做出临床预测,你很多时候都会出错。"在论文中,他和同事以囊性纤维化为例,这种疾病在非洲血统的人群中诊断不足,因为它被认为是一种"白人"疾病。

P6 So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

那么如果抛弃种族概念,可以使用哪些其他变量呢?Yudell说科学家需要在语言上更加具体,或许使用"起源"或"人群"等术语,这些术语可能更精确地反映人类与其基因之间在个体和群体层面的关系。研究人员也承认,在科学研究中有少数领域种族作为一个建构可能仍然有用:作为政治和社会变量,而非生物学变量。

P7 "While we argue phasing out racial terminology(术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities(差异) between groups." Yudell said.

Yudell说:"虽然我们主张在生物科学中逐步淘汰种族术语,但我们也承认,使用种族作为政治或社会类别来研究种族主义,尽管充满许多挑战,但鉴于我们需要理解结构性不平等和歧视如何在群体之间产生健康差异,这仍然是必要的。

题目与逐题解析

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____.

- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity
- B) an aid to understanding different populations
- C) an explanation for social and cultural differences
- D) a term to describe individual human characteristics

Du Bois 反对将种族用作 _____

- A) 解释人类基因多样性的基础
- B) 理解不同人群的辅助手段
- C) 对社会和文化差异的解释
- D) 描述个体人类特征的术语

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____ 问的是某人具体反对把 race 当作什么，是对原文一句话的客观转述。

【拆句】 Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____: be opposed to 是被动结构的固定搭配，意为「反对」；as _____ 引出反对的对象身份（把 race 当作什么）。空格处填的内容是 as 的宾语补足语，对应「race 被用作什么」。结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people.

美国社会学家 W. E. B. Du Bois 担心的是：race（种族）正在被用作一种生物学解释，去解释他所理解的本质上是社会和文化层面的群体差异。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

a basis for explaining human genetic diversity 把 race 与 genetic diversity 挂钩——这是文章后半段 Yudell 等人的现代议题，而非 Du Bois 一百多年前反对的内容。

B) **与原文相反**

an aid to understanding different populations 把 race 包装成「理解不同人群的助力」，但 Du Bois 反对的恰是这种「用 race 来理解群体」的做法，而非把它当工具。

C) **✓ 正确**

race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences

↔ **an explanation for social and cultural differences**

预判「反对把 race 当社会文化差异的解释」与 an explanation for social and cultural differences 句意完全重合，直接锁 C。

D) **偷换概念**

a term to describe individual human characteristics 强调「描述个体特征」，而原文 Du Bois 反对的是用 race 解释不同 populations（群体）之间的差异，与「个体特征」无关。

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____.

- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts
- B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity
- C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity
- D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables

Svante Pääbo 的研究被用作例证来说明_____

- A) 现代遗传学研究可能会加剧种族冲突
- B) 种族是人类基因多样性的一个定义不清的标记
- C) 种族作为生物学术语可以解释人类基因多样性
- D) 遗传学研究应当考虑社会和文化变量

【答案】 B (例证目的题)

【判型】 served as an example to show 明确问「这个例子是为了说明什么」，考查例子背后的论点。

【拆句】 The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____: 主干是 The study served as an example; by Svante Pääbo 是后置定语修饰 study; to show _____ 是不定式作 example 的目的状语，空格处填的是「这个例子要说明的论点」，而不是例子本身。

【定位】 In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

在一个用来证明「基因差异并非沿种族界线分布」的例子里，两位欧裔美国科学家 Watson 和 Venter 的完整基因组被拿来与韩国科学家 Kim 的基因组做比较。结果显示：Watson 与 Venter 之间共享的基因序列变异，反而少于他们各自与 Kim 之间共享的变异。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts 把现代遗传学说成会「助长种族冲突」，原文从未表达此意——文章主旨恰是用遗传学证据淡化种族界线，而非煽动冲突。

B) ✓ 正确

genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines ↔

race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity

race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity ↔

race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity

预判「race 不能准确反映基因多样性」与 race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity 句意一致；P3 的例子论点与 P4 的概括相互印证，B 是唯一同时贴合两处的表述。

C) 与原文相反

race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity 等于承认「race 这个生物学概念能解释基因多样性」，恰是 Pääbo 例子要否定的命题，与论点完全相反。

D) 答非所问

genetics research should consider social and cultural variables 是 Yudell 在 P6、P7 才提出的另一议题，与 Pääbo 例子本身要证明的「基因差异不沿种族界线」无直接关系。

53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____.

- A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis
- B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research
- C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions
- D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

囊性纤维化疾病在非洲裔人群中诊断不足的例子表明_____

- A) 在做出诊断时将种族放在一边是绝对必要的
- B) 在遗传学研究中纳入社会变量很重要
- C) 用于基因多样性的种族分类可能导致错误的临床预测
- D) 对黑人的歧视可能导致临床治疗中的疏忽

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____ 明问「这个例子说明了什么」，是典型的例证目的题。

【拆句】 The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____：主干是 The example demonstrates that _____；of the disease cystic fibrosis 是 example 的同位语；underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry 是后置分词定语修饰 disease；demonstrates 是核心动词，提示后面要找的是论点。

【定位】 "If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time," Yudell told Live Science. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease.

「如果你基于一个人的种族去做临床预判，那你会有相当大比例的时候判错，」Yudell 对 Live Science 说。在论文里，他和同事用了囊性纤维化为例：这种病在非裔人群中被漏诊，因为它被当作一种「白人病」。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis 用 absolutely necessary 把原文意思推到「在诊断中必须完全抛开 race」，但 Yudell 只是说基于 race 预判会经常出错，并未主张诊断中完全排除 race。

B) 答非所问

it is important to include social variables in genetics research 是 Yudell 后文 P6、P7 才提到的另一类建议（race 作为社会政治变量仍有用），但 P5 的囊性纤维化例子不是用来论证「应纳入社会变量」的。

C) ✓ 正确

If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time

↔ racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions

cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease

↔ racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions

预判「按种族做临床预判会出错」与 racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions 的因果结构完全一致，且例子（漏诊）也落进 wrong clinical predictions，锁 C。

D) 偷换概念

discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

把漏诊归因为「对黑人的歧视导致疏忽治疗」，但原文给出的原因是「把 cystic fibrosis 当 white disease 的认知偏差」，是分类错误而非歧视性疏忽。

54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?

- A) They should be more precise with the language they use.
- B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
- C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
- D) They examine all possible variables in their research.

Yudell 对科学家的建议是什么

- A) 他们应该更精确地使用语言
- B) 他们避免使用政治敏感术语
- C) 他们在研究中摒弃不相关的概念
- D) 他们在研究中检验所有可能的变量

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists? 问的是一句话能答的具体建议，属于对原文 say 引语的客观转述。

【拆句】 What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?: 主干 What is Yudell's suggestion; to scientists 是介词短语作 suggestion 的对象状语，相当于「Yudell 给 scientists 提的建议是什么」。结构清晰，无陷阱。

【定位】 Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level.

Yudell 说科学家需要在用词上更精确，或许可以采用 ancestry (祖源) 或 population (人群) 这类词，它们也许能更准确地反映人类与基因之间的关系，无论在个体层面还是群体层面。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

scientists need to get more specific with their language ↔

They should be more precise with the language they use.

预判「用词更精确」与 They should be more precise with the language they use. 句意一致，且原句的每个成分（主语、情态、核心形容词、宾语）都在选项里同义保留，锁 A。

B) 无中生有

They refrain from using politically sensitive terms. 让科学家「避免使用政治敏感词」，原文从未提及 sensitive 一词；Yudell 实际是承认 race 作为政治社会变量仍有用 (P7)，并非要避开政治色彩词。

C) 过度推断

They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research. 让科学家「抛弃无关概念」，但原文并未让 Yudell 主张丢弃 race，而是建议用更精确的词替代；且 race 在 P7 中仍被认为对某些研究 useful，并非 irrelevant。

D) 答非所问

They examine all possible variables in their research. 让科学家「考察所有可能的变量」，原文 Yudell 谈的是用词更精确（语言层面），不是要考察更多变量（研究方法层面）。

55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?

- A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
- B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
- C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
- D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

从 Yudell 在最后一段的评论中可以推断出什么

- A) 坚持种族主义会延续不公平和歧视 B) 各种族之间的生理差异相当显著 C) 消除种族歧视具有挑战性

D) 种族术语在某些研究领域仍然有用

【答案】 **D** (推断题)

【判型】 What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph? 中 inferred 是推断题的硬标志。

【拆句】 What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?: 被动式 can be inferred 表示「能够被推断出什么」; from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph 是推断的来源限定(末段 Yudell 的话)。结构清晰,关键是认出 inferred 这个题型信号。

【定位】 "While we argue phasing out racial terminology in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities between groups."

「虽然我们主张在生物科学中逐步淘汰种族术语,但我们也承认:把 race 作为一种政治或社会范畴来研究种族主义,尽管面临大量挑战,但仍然是必要的——因为我们需要理解结构性不平等和歧视如何在不同群体间造成健康差异。」

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination. 把话题反转成「死守种族主义会延长不平等」,但 Yudell 末段是承认研究 racism 仍有必要,并未谈到「死守 racism」会怎样。

B) **偷换概念**

Physiological disparities are quite striking among races. 说「种族间生理差异相当明显」,但原文 health disparities 指的是「健康差异」,而且这些差异是结构性不平等和歧视造成的(社会原因),并非由生理差异主导。

C) **偷换概念**

Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging. 把 challenging 安到「消除种族歧视」上,但原文 filled with lots of challenges 修饰的是「把 race 作为政治社会范畴去研究 racism」这件事,不是「消除歧视」。

D) **✓ 正确**

using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary

↔ **Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.**

there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research ↔

Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

预判「race 在某些领域仍有用」与 Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study. 完全一致,且 P6 与 P7 双重印证 still useful 与 certain fields 两个核心点,锁 D。

4 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。

"Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany.

第3段，第1句

直接引语加倒装主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其在新闻报道、学术文献引述场景中极为常见。掌握此句式后可迁移至大量类似真题句，典型性很高。

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

第4段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是引述学者观点的表达方式（某人 said that...）极为常见。从句内部通过冒号展开并列对比（on the one hand... but on the other hand...）也是学术文本的典型论证结构，学习价值高且可大量迁移。

"While we argue phasing out racial terminology(术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities(差异) between groups." Yudell said.

第7段，第1句

包含了动名词作主语/宾语、宾语从句嵌套、省略从句以及复杂的修饰成分，是训练理清长难句层次的绝佳素材。

Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.

第55题，C

动名词短语作主语 + 系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，具有一定代表性。这类结构常用于客观陈述或议论文开篇，学生掌握后可迁移至其他类似句子。但由于结构过于简洁、无从句或复杂修饰，典型性不及复合句，给 6 分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇8次 · 真题 38 句

racial B2

adj. 种族的

本篇8次 · 真题 23 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇7次 · 真题 46 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇5次 · 真题 18 句

variable B2

adj. 易变的

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

discrimination C1

n. 歧视

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇3次 · 真题 68 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇3次 · 真题 18 句

clinical B2

adj. 临床的

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 142 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇2次·真题 66 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇2次·真题 59 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次·真题 59 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇2次·真题 45 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇2次·真题 31 句

acknowledge B2

v. 承认 (事实、错误等)

本篇2次·真题 20 句

phase B2

n. 阶段

本篇2次·真题 16 句

prediction B2

n. 预测

本篇2次·真题 12 句

construct B2

v. 建造

本篇2次·真题 10 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇2次·真题 9 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 111 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 43 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

aid B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 31 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇1次·真题 26 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 25 句

challenging B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

aside B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次·真题 20 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

assumption B2

n. 假定;假设(未经证实就认为是真的事)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题 17 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

refrain C1

v. 克制

本篇1次·真题 16 句

distinct B2

adj. 清晰的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

evolutionary C1

adj. 进化的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

precisely B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

absolutely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

structural B2

adj. 结构的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

irrelevant B2

adj. 无关紧要的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opposed B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次·真题 10 句

biologist B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次·真题 9 句

sociologist C1

n. 社会学家

本篇1次·真题 9 句

diagnosis B2

n. 诊断 (疾病的判定)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

striking B2

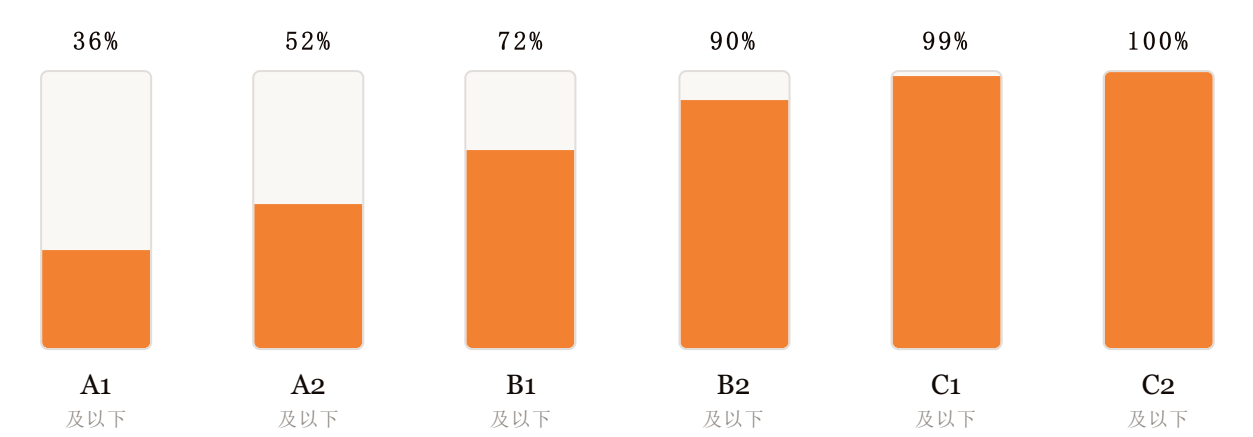
adj. 引人注目的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 **215** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **215** 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 21 个·约 10%。



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 215 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

215

B2 以上难词

10%

B1 及以下覆盖

72%

英语六级 2016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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →