

2019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2019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 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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(2019-12) · 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 Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body. Few babies survive this rare condition, and those who do must endure numerous operations and are likely to have complex needs. When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a daunting(令人生畏的) task caring for her. She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege".

去年，英国一家医院诞生了一名心脏长在体外的婴儿。很少有婴儿能在这种罕见病症中存活，而那些幸存下来的婴儿必须承受无数次手术，并可能有复杂的需求。当她的母亲在女儿出生三周后接受采访时，被问及是否为照顾女儿这一可能令人生畏的任务做好了准备。她毫不犹豫地回答说，就她而言，这将是一种“荣幸”。

P2 Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools. Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings. An attitude is a settled way of thinking, feeling and/or behaving towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies. We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. You weren't born with attitudes; rather they are all learned, and this happens in a number of ways.

很少有比这更好的例子能说明态度的力量，它是我们最强大的心理工具之一。我们的态度使我们能够将错误转化为机遇，将损失转化为新开端的契机。态度是对特定对象、人物、事件或意识形态的一种固定的思

考、感受和/或行为方式。我们用我们的态度来过滤、解读和回应周围的世界。你并非生来就有态度；相反，态度都是后天习得的，这通过多种方式发生。

P3 The most powerful influences occur during early childhood and include both what happened to you directly, and what those around you did and said in your presence. As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally. Friendships and other important relationships become increasingly important, particularly during adolescence. About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes.

最强大的影响发生在童年早期，包括直接发生在你身上的事情，以及你周围的人在你面前的言行。随着你获得独特的身份认同，你的态度会进一步被那些你认同的人的行为所塑造——你的家人、你的性别和文化群体中的人，以及你崇拜的人，即使你可能并不亲自认识他们。友谊和其他重要关系变得越来越重要，尤其是在青春期。大约在同一时期以及整个成年期，你接收到的信息，特别是当想法与你认为有吸引力的目标和成就联系在一起反复出现时，也会完善你的态度。

P4 Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them. However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior. In general, your attitudes will be internally consistent only when the behavior is easy, and when those around you hold similar beliefs. That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

许多人认为我们的态度在内部是一致的，也就是说，你对某人或某事的想法和感受能够预测你对他们的行为。然而，许多研究发现感受和想法并不一定能预测行为。一般来说，只有当行为容易做到，并且你周围的人持有相似的信念时，你的态度才会在内部保持一致。这就是为什么，例如，许多人说他们相信回收利用或锻炼的好处，但却没有按照自己的观点行事，因为超越仅仅声称你相信某事是个好主意需要意识、努力和勇气。

P5 One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why. Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case.

改变态度最有效的方法之一是开始表现得好像你已经以你希望的方式去感受和思考。花些时间反思你的态度，思考你相信什么以及为什么相信。有什么事情是你认为是负担而非荣幸的吗？如果有，从现在开始就表现得好像后者才是事实。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about attitude?

- A) It shapes our beliefs and ideologies.
- B) It improves our psychological wellbeing.
- C) It determines how we respond to our immediate environment.
- D) It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another.

从文章中我们了解到关于态度的什么信息？

- A) 它塑造我们的信念和意识形态。 B) 它改善我们的心理健康。 C) 它决定我们如何回应周围的环境。
- D) 它改变我们思考、感受以及彼此互动的方式。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about attitude 问的是 attitude 这一概念的本质特征，需要在原文找一句对 attitude 功能的定义句去对答案，本质仍是细节定位，而非全篇主旨。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about attitude 是疑问句结构：主语 we、谓语 learn、from the passage 表来源、about attitude 表对象，无倒装无否定，直白提问对 attitude 的认识。

【定位】 We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us.

我们用我们的态度去过滤、解读并对周围的世界作出反应。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

It shapes our beliefs and ideologies. 把 attitude 说成“塑造我们的信念和意识形态”，但原文是 attitudes...towards particular objects, people, events or ideologies, ideologies 是 attitude 的对象，不是 attitude 塑造的产物。

B) **无中生有**

It improves our psychological wellbeing. 中的 psychological wellbeing 在 P2 没有对应表述，原文只说 attitude 是 one of our most powerful psychological tools，强调“工具”不是“增进健康”。

C) **✓ 正确**

react to the world around us ↔ **respond to our immediate environment**

We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react ↔ **It determines how we respond**

It determines how we respond to our immediate environment 与定位句 We use our attitudes to filter, interpret and react to the world around us. 在“施动者—动作—对象”三层均一一对应，是同义改写。

D) **偷换概念**

It changes the way we think, feel and interact with one another. 把原文 react to the world around us 改写成“与彼此互动”，并加了 changes (改变) 这一动词，与原文“使用 attitudes 去 react”不一致。

47. What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage?

- A) Their idols' behaviors.
- B) Their educational level.
- C) Their contact with the opposite gender.
- D) Their interaction with different cultures.

根据文章,什么能够促进一个人态度的改善?

- A) 他们偶像的行为。 B) 他们的教育水平。 C) 他们与异性的接触。 D) 他们与不同文化的互动。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude 问的是“致使”项, 是对原文列举式因果句的细节查找。

【拆句】 What can contribute to the refinement of one's attitude, according to the passage
主语 What、谓语 can contribute to、宾语 refinement of one's attitude; according to the passage 是范围状语; 句首特殊疑问句无倒装陷阱。

【定位】 As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally.

当你逐渐获得独立的身份认同, 你的态度会被你所认同的那些人——你的家人、与你同性别同文化的人、以及你所敬仰的人(即便你并不与他们相识)——的行为进一步精炼。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the people you admire ↔ **Their idols' behaviors.**

破折号列举中明确含 the people you admire, Their idols' behaviors. 正是它的名词化同义改写, 符合预判。

B) 无中生有

Their educational level. 中的 educational level 在 P3 没有任何对应表述, 全段只谈身份、性别文化、敬仰者和信息重复。

C) 与原文相反

Their contact with the opposite gender. 与原文 those of your gender and culture 方向相反——原文强调的是与“同性别同文化”的认同者, C 却换成 opposite gender。

D) 与原文相反

Their interaction with different cultures. 与原文 those of your gender and culture 也方向相反——原文是“同文化者”, D 是“与不同文化互动”。

48. What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts?

- A) They may not suggest how a person is going to behave.
- B) They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality.
- C) They may not find expression in interpersonal relations.
- D) They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.

许多研究发现人们的感受和想法有什么特点?

- A) 它们可能无法预示一个人将如何行事。 B) 它们在某种程度上与一个人的心态相一致。
- C) 它们可能无法在人际关系中表现出来。 D) 无论如何它们都与一个人的行为相符。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do many studies find 是查找原文对“many studies 的发现”这一明确事实的陈述。

【拆句】 What do many studies find about people's feelings and thoughts 标准 wh-疑问句：助动词 do 提到主语前，主语 many studies、谓语 find、about 短语作宾语补足；结构平直无陷阱。

【定位】 However, many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior.

然而，许多研究发现，感受和想法未必能预示行为。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

don't necessarily predict behavior ↔ **may not suggest how a person is going to behave**

They may not suggest how a person is going to behave. 以 They=feelings and thoughts 为主语，把 don't necessarily predict behavior 一字不漏地等值改写，符合预判。

B) 与原文相反

They are in a way consistent with a person's mentality. 说感受/想法与“心智”在某种程度上一致，但原文 many studies have found that feelings and thoughts don't necessarily predict behavior 强调的是与“行为”未必一致，B 既偷换对象又调转方向。

C) 偷换概念

They may not find expression in interpersonal relations. 把原文 behavior 偷换为 interpersonal relations (人际关系)，属于话题外延的偷换。

D) 与原文相反

They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what. 用 no matter what 说“无论如何都一致”，与原文 don't necessarily predict behavior 完全相反。

49. How come many people don't do what they believe is good?

- A) They can't afford the time.
- B) They have no idea how to.
- C) They are hypocritical.
- D) They lack willpower.

为什么许多人不去做他们认为好的事情？

A) 他们没有时间。 B) 他们不知道如何做。 C) 他们很虚伪。 D) 他们缺乏意志力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 How come many people don't do what they believe is good 是“why”的口语化变体，仍是对原文因果句的细节查找。

【拆句】 How come many people don't do what they believe is good 中 How come 后接陈述语序的从句 many people don't do what they believe is good; what 引导宾语从句作 do 的宾语，结构虽嵌套但语义直接。

【定位】 That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

这就是为什么，比如说，很多人嘴上说他们相信回收或运动的好处，却没有按自己的想法去做——因为要超越仅仅“嘴上说自己相信某事是好主意”这一步，需要觉察、努力和勇气。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

They can't afford the time. 把原因归为没时间，但 because it takes awareness, effort and courage 三个名词中均不含时间因素。

B) 偷换概念

They have no idea how to. 把原因归为“不知道怎么做”，但原文 because it takes awareness, effort and courage 强调的是意志品质，而不是方法/知识。

C) 过度推断

They are hypocritical. 把“嘴上说相信但不做”推断为伪善，但原文只说需要 awareness/effort/courage 才能落实，并未对人格作伪善评价。

D) ✓ 正确

it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea

↔ **They lack willpower.**

They lack willpower. 把原文 awareness, effort and courage 三种并列意志品质归并上位词 willpower，并以 lack 表达“需要却没有”，是同义改写。

50. What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude?

- A) Changing things that require one's immediate attention.
- B) Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.
- C) Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time.
- D) Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens.

提出了什么策略来改变态度？

- A) 改变需要立即关注的事情。 B) 开始以体现自身愿望的方式行动。
- C) 在一段时间内逐步调整自己的行为。 D) 考虑减轻心理负担的方法。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude 问“被提出的策略是什么”，是对末段明示策略句的细节查找。

【拆句】 What is proposed as a strategy to change attitude 是被动语态特殊疑问句：What 作主语、is proposed 是被动谓语、as a strategy to change attitude 是方式状语；考生要意识到“被提出的东西 = 作者推荐的策略”。

【定位】 One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to.

改变态度最有效的方法之一，是从现在开始就按你希望自己已经持有的感受和想法去行动。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Changing things that require one's immediate attention. 把策略说成“去改变那些需要立即关注的事”，但 P5 没有 immediate attention 这一概念，反而强调按理想状态行动。

B) ✓ 正确

start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to ↔

Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations.

as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to ↔

in a way that embodies one's aspirations

Starting to act in a way that embodies one's aspirations. 与 One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to. 在动作 (start behaving=Starting to act)、方式 (as if...the way you'd prefer to=in a way that embodies one's aspirations) 两层逐对对应，是同义改写。

C) 与原文相反

Adjusting one's behavior gradually over a period of time. 用 gradually over a period of time 表“逐步”，但原文 start behaving—right now 强调“现在就开始”，方向与节奏均相反。

D) 偷换概念

Considering ways of reducing one's psychological burdens. 把策略说成“减轻心理负担”，但 Is there anything you consider a burden rather than a privilege? If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case. 不是要“减轻 burden”，而是要按 privilege 的视角去行动。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

13 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。

Last year, a child was born at a hospital in the UK with her heart outside her body.

第1段，第1句

本句成分丰富：包含主语、谓语、时间状语、地点状语和方式状语，覆盖了简单句中的多种常见成分类型。地点状语 "at a hospital in the UK" 内部还有介词短语嵌套，方式状语 "with her heart outside her body" 是 "with + 名词 + 介词短语" 的伴随结构，这两个点对初学者有一定辨析价值。虽然没有宾语、定语从句等更复杂成分，但作为简单句的成分划分练习，覆盖面已较充分。

When her mother was interviewed, three weeks after her daughter's birth, she was asked if she was prepared for what might be a daunting(令人生畏的) task caring for her.

第1段，第3句

覆盖多种成分：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、时间状语，且包含两层宾语从句嵌套、现在分词短语作后置定语等结构。特别是 "what" 既作连接词又在从句中充当主语，以及 "caring for her" 作定语而非谓语，这些都是值得练习的易混点。

She answered without hesitation that, as far as she was concerned, this would be a "privilege".

第1段，第4句

"动词 + 宾语从句" 以及 "as far as... be concerned" 插入式状语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,掌握这类插入成分的识别方法可以迁移到大量类似句式,具有较高的学习复用价值。

Rarely has there been a better example of the power of attitude, one of our most powerful psychological tools.

第2段，第1句

本句覆盖倒装结构、there be 句型、现在完成时、比较级、介词短语作定语、同位语等多种成分和结构，且倒装是学习者常见易错点。作为划分练习可同时训练主语识别、倒装还原、定语定位等技能，训练价值高。

Our attitudes allow us to turn mistakes into opportunities, and loss into the chance for new beginnings.

第2段，第2句

"allow sb to do" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且本句展示的并列省略用法（"turn A into B, and C into D"）也是常见句式。掌握本句结构后，学生可直接迁移到 enable/permit/encourage sb to do 等同类句型以及其他并列省略场景。

As you acquire a distinctive identity your attitudes are further refined by the behavior of those with whom you identify—your family, those of your gender and culture, and the people you admire, even though you may not know them personally.

第3段，第2句

本句成分覆盖面很广：主句含被动语态的主谓结构、程度状语、长状语(by短语)、定语从句中有介词提前whom用法、省略关系代词的情况，还有破折号引出的同位语、让步状语从句。特别值得训练的点包括：被动句中主语和谓语的识别、by引出施事或方式的状语、定语从句的多种形式(关系代词提前、省略)、同位语的判断、状语从句的嵌套位置。这些都是考试和实际阅读中的高频易错点，练习价值很高。

About that same time and throughout adulthood, the information you receive, especially when ideas are repeated in association with goals and achievements you find attractive, also refines your attitudes.

第3段，第4句

句中成分丰富：主句包含主语（带定语从句）、谓语、宾语、时间状语，还插入了状语从句；定语从句 you find attractive 使用了宾语补足语结构（find + 宾语 + 宾补），涵盖多种成分类型。主语和谓语被分隔、定语从句省略关系代词、宾补结构等都是值得练习的易错点，训练价值较高。

Many people assume that our attitudes are internally consistent, that is, the way you think and feel about someone or something predicts your behavior towards them.

第4段，第1句

本句包含典型的宾语从句结构（especially 由 assume 引导）、同位语解释（that is）、限制性定语从句修饰名词等，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。句子整体结构清晰规范，学习后可迁移应用到大量类似长难句的分析中，具有很高的代表性。

That's why, for example, many say they believe in the benefits of recycling or exercise, but don't behave in line with their views, because it takes awareness, effort and courage to go beyond merely stating that you believe something is a good idea.

第4段，第4句

本句时态本身不难，但结构层次丰富、典型且有代表性，特别适合训练如何抓主干、看并列、拆原因层和内容层。对句子结构训练应当优先安排。

One of the most effective ways to change an attitude is to start behaving as if you already feel and think the way you'd prefer to.

第5段，第1句

本句体现了多个高频考点：主系表结构、不定式作表语、as if 引导的方式状语从句（含虚拟语气）、省略关系词的定语从句、情态动词结构。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的分析方法后，可直接迁移到大量类似真题句中，典型性很高。

Take some time to reflect on your attitudes, to think about what you believe and why.

第5段，第2句

祈使句 + 并列不定式目的状语 + 嵌套宾语从句的组合是考试中常见的句式；特别是 "take time to do" 结构和 "what" 引导的宾语从句在四六级和考研真题中高频出现；句子结构平衡，既有并列又有嵌套，具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

If so, start behaving—right now—as if the latter is the case.

第5段，第4句

主句展示祈使句主干加插入语结构，两个状语从句分别体现条件和方式修饰关系，覆盖谓语、主语、表语、条件状语、时间状语、方式状语等多种成分；"If so" 的省略结构和 "as if" 引导的方式从句是值得练习的知识点，且破折号插入语的识别也有一定训练价值；成分种类较丰富，适合作为中等难度的划分练习。

They are in line with a person's behavior no matter what.

第48题，D

主系表结构加让步状语从句是考试中较常见的句式，"no matter what" 结构也是四六级和考研常考的让步表达。但从句省略形式使其完整度稍低，典型性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 77 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。

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇6次·真题 171 句

behave B1

v. 表现, 举止

本篇4次·真题 25 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇3次·真题 39 句

consistent B2

adj. 一致的

本篇3次·真题 21 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇2次·真题 85 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇2次·真题 50 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

gender B1

n. 性别 (社会文化意义上的)

本篇2次·真题 28 句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇2次·真题 19 句

ideology C1

n. 意识形态

本篇2次·真题 10 句

privilege B2

n. 特权

本篇2次·真题 10 句

refine B2

v. 改进

本篇2次·真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

relationship

B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

reduce

B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题 138 句

view

A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

power

A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 128 句

opportunity

B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

event

A2

n. 事件

本篇1次·真题 99 句

case

A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

according

B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

contribute

B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次·真题 78 句

identify

B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 75 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 句

thinking

A2

n. 思考

本篇1次·真题 68 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine

B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

occur

B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 62 句

complex

B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇1次·真题 61 句

particularly

B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 53 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

respond

B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing

B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 43 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

identity

B2

n. 身份

本篇1次·真题 39 句

interact

B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

contact

B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 34 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 33 句

acquire B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次·真题 31 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 30 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 28 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 27 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

prepared A2

adj. 准备好的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

adjust B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

react B1

v. 作出反应

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

attractive B1

adj. 有吸引力的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

interpret B2

v. 解释

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

interpersonal B2

adj. 人际的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

recycling B1

n. 回收利用

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

latter B2

det. 后者的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

filter B1

n. 过滤器

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

merely B2

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

adolescence B2

n. 青春期

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adulthood B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

distinctive B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

personally B1

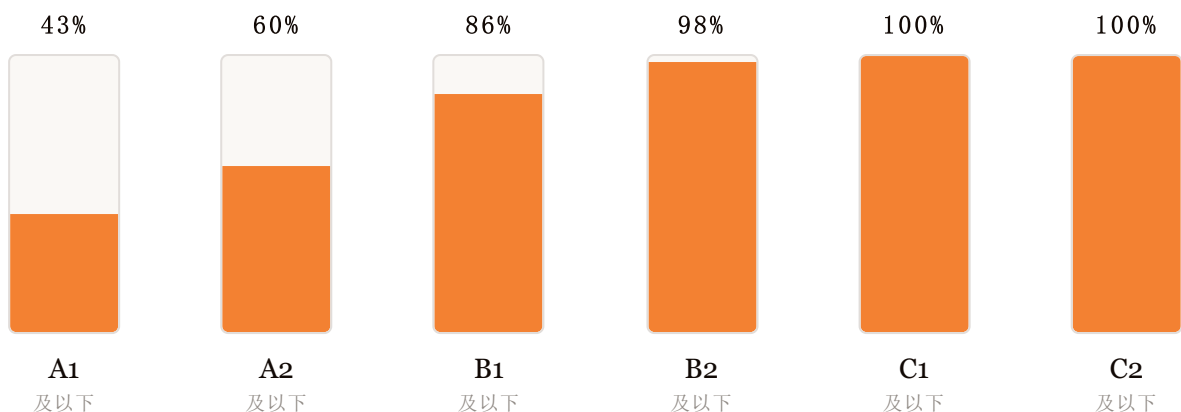
adv. 就个人而言

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

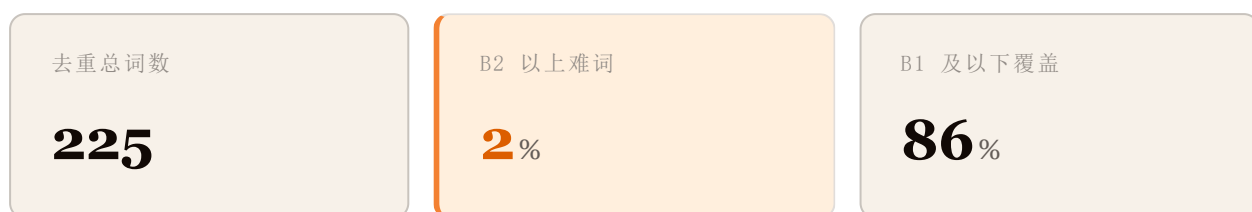
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 225 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 225 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 5 个 · 约 2%。



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 225 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019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 →