

2019年12月·第3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2019年12月·第3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 4 段原文（段首标 P1-P4 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3套(2019-12) · 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 Rising temperatures and overfishing in the pristine(未受污染的) waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study. The study's report states that as global warming transforms the environment in the world's last great wilderness, 70 percent of king penguins could either disappear or be forced to find new breeding grounds.

根据一项新研究，南极洲周围未受污染水域的气温上升和过度捕捞可能会使帝企鹅种群在本世纪末被推到灭绝的边缘。该研究报告指出，随着全球变暖改变世界上最后一块大荒原的环境，70%的帝企鹅可能会消失或被迫寻找新的繁殖地。

P2 Co-author Celine Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "If there are no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear." The findings come amid growing concern over the future of the Antarctic. Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the krill(磷虾) population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins. But today's report is the starkest warning yet of the potentially devastating impact of climate change and human exploitation on the Antarctic's delicate ecosystems.

来自法国斯特拉斯堡大学的合著者Celine Le Bohec警告说："如果没有旨在遏制或控制全球变暖的行动，并且当前人类引起的变化(如气候变化和过度捕捞)的速度保持不变，该物种可能很快就会消失。"这些发现是

在人们对南极洲未来日益担忧的情况下得出的。本月早些时候,另一项独立研究发现,气候变化和工业捕捞的结合正在威胁南极水域的磷虾种群,这可能对鲸鱼、海豹和企鹅产生灾难性影响。但今天的报告是迄今为止对气候变化和人类开发对南极脆弱生态系统潜在破坏性影响的最严厉警告。

P3 Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100." King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin and only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean where there is no ice cover and easy access to the sea. As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer. And as the distance between their breeding grounds and their food grows, entire colonies could be wiped out.

Le Bohec说:"除非当前的温室气体排放量下降,否则70%的帝企鹅——110万对繁殖对——将被迫迁移其繁殖地,或者在2100年前面临灭绝。"帝企鹅是第二大企鹅种类,只在南大洋的特定孤立岛屿上繁殖,这些岛屿没有冰层覆盖且容易进入海洋。随着海洋变暖,一片被称为南极极锋的水体——一种支撑着大量海洋生物的富含营养物质的海水上升运动——正被推向更南方。这意味着以这片水域中的鱼类和磷虾为食的帝企鹅必须长途跋涉到它们的觅食地,使它们饥饿的雏鸟等待更长时间。随着繁殖地和食物之间的距离增加,整个种群可能被消灭。

P4 Le Bohec said: "The plight of the king penguin should serve as a warning about the future of the entire marine environment in the Antarctic. Penguins, like other seabirds and marine mammals, occupy higher levels in the food chain and they are what we call bio-indicators of their ecosystems." Penguins are sensitive indicators of changes in marine ecosystems. As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems. The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce. Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

Le Bohec说:"帝企鹅的困境应该成为对南极整个海洋环境未来的警告。企鹅,像其他海鸟和海洋哺乳动物一样,占据食物链的较高层级,它们是我们所说的生态系统的生物指示物。"企鹅是海洋生态系统变化的敏感指标。因此,它们是理解和预测全球变化对南极和亚南极海洋生态系统影响的关键物种。报告发现,尽管一些帝企鹅可能能够迁移到更靠近其后退的食物来源的新繁殖地,但合适的新栖息地将会稀缺。南大洋只有少数几个岛屿适合维持大型繁殖群落。

题目与逐题解析

51. What will happen by 2100, according to a new study?

- A) King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.
- B) Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic.
- C) The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness.
- D) The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever.

根据一项新研究,到**2100**年将会发生什么?

- A) 南极的帝企鹅将濒临灭绝。 B) 南极周围的海水将上升到更高的水平。

c) 融化的冰盖将摧毁南极广袤的荒原。 d) 南极周围的原始水域将永远消失。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What will happen by 2100 是对特定时间点将发生事件的客观询问，没有 infer、suggest、imply 等推断信号词。

【拆句】 What will happen by 2100, according to a new study? 主干是 What will happen, by 2100 是时间状语，according to a new study 是来源状语，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Rising temperatures and overfishing in the pristine(未受污染的) waters around the Antarctic could see king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction by the end of the century, according to a new study.

据一项新研究，南极未受污染水域的气温上升与过度捕捞，可能使帝企鹅种群在本世纪末濒临灭绝。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

king penguin populations pushed to the brink of extinction ↔

King penguins in the Antarctic will be on the verge of dying out.

预判要的「濒临灭绝」与 on the verge of dying out 形成短语级的等值同义替换，且时间状语 by 2100 与原文一致。

B) 无中生有

Sea water will rise to a much higher level around the Antarctic. 讲的是海平面上升，原文只说 Rising temperatures (气温上升)，没说海平面上升。

C) 偷换概念

The melting ice cover will destroy the great Antarctic wilderness. 说南极荒野将被冰盖融化摧毁。原文虽提到 world's last great wilderness，但说的是企鹅可能灭绝，而非荒野被毁；melting ice cover 也未在文中作为 2100 年的预测出现。

D) 与原文相反

The pristine waters around the Antarctic will disappear forever. 说南极纯净水域将永远消失。原文 pristine\ (未受污染的)\ waters around the Antarctic 只是被借来限定位置，根本没说这片水域会消失，反而是研究警告水域里的生物会消失。

52. What do we learn from the findings of a separate study?

- A) Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate.
- B) Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years.
- C) Industrial fishing and climate change could be fatal to certain Antarctic species.
- D) Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters.

我们从另一项研究的发现中了解到什么？

- A) 磷虾数量减少和气温上升可能迫使南极鲸类迁徙。 B) 近年来人类活动加速了南极地区的气候变化。
- c) 工业捕捞和气候变化可能对某些南极物种是致命的。 d) 南极的磷虾捕捞加剧了原始水域的污染。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the findings of a separate study? 问的是另一项研究的具体结论，客观转述即可。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the findings of a separate study? 主干 What do we learn, from the findings of a separate study 整体作介词短语状语，无复杂从句、无否定，无陷阱。

【定位】 Earlier this month a separate study found that a combination of climate change and industrial fishing is threatening the krill(磷虾) population in Antarctic waters, with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins.

本月早些时候另一项独立研究发现，气候变化和工业捕捞的共同作用正威胁着南极水域的磷虾种群，可能对鲸、海豹和企鹅造成灾难性影响。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Shrinking krill population and rising temperatures could force Antarctic whales to migrate. 把鲸迁徙写成结论，但原文只说对鲸有 disastrous impact，并未说鲸会迁徙。

B) 答非所问

Human activities have accelerated climate change in the Antarctic region in recent years. 说人类活动加速了气候变化，是另一个层面的话题，原 separate study 的结论不是这个。

C) ✓ 正确

a combination of climate change and industrial fishing ↔

Industrial fishing and climate change

with a potentially disastrous impact on whales, seals and penguins ↔

could be fatal to certain Antarctic species

「合力」和「灾难性影响」两个核心节点均被 C 项以同义替换形式覆盖，且范围词 certain 与原文 whales, seals and penguins 的有限枚举一致。

D) 无中生有

Krill fishing in the Antarctic has worsened the pollution of the pristine waters. 说磷虾捕捞恶化了水污染，原文从未谈水域被污染，只是用 pristine 形容尚未污染。

53. What does the passage say about king penguins?

- A) They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.
- B) Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean.
- C) They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front.
- D) The majority of them may have to find new breeding grounds in the future.

文章关于帝企鹅说了什么？

- A) 它们将成为第二大灭绝鸟类物种。 B) 它们中的许多将不得不迁徙到南大洋的孤立岛屿。
- c) 它们主要以南极极锋的几种磷虾为食。 D) 它们中的大多数未来可能不得不寻找新的繁殖地。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about king penguins? 问的是「文章直接说了什么」，不是 infer 也不是 main idea，属于针对核心对象的客观信息题。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about king penguins? 主干 What does the passage say, about king penguins 介宾短语作 say 的宾语补足说明，无从句无否定，无陷阱。

【定位】 Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100. 除非当前温室气体排放下降，否则 70\% 的帝企鹅——110 万对繁殖伴侣——将被迫迁移繁殖地，或在 2100 年面临灭绝。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct. 把原文 King penguins are the second-largest type of penguin (第二大企鹅种类) 偷换成「第二大将灭绝的鸟类」。

B) **与原文相反**

Many of them will have to migrate to isolated islands in the Southern Ocean. 说企鹅将迁往孤立岛屿，可原文 only breed on specific isolated islands in the Southern Ocean 是说它们本来就只在这些岛上繁殖，不是迁过去。

C) **以偏概全**

They feed primarily on only a few kinds of krill in the Antarctic Polar Front. 说企鹅主要只吃几种磷虾，原文 king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water 明明是鱼和磷虾两类，且没说限定几种。

D) **✓ 正确**

70 percent of king penguins ↔ **The majority of them**
will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds ↔

may have to find new breeding grounds in the future

数量节点 (70\% ↔ majority) 和动作节点 (被迫迁繁殖地 ↔ 找新繁殖地) 双双等值，锁定 D。

54. What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic?

- A) Many baby king penguins can't have food in time.
- B) Many king penguins could no longer live on krill.
- C) Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds.
- D) Whales will have to travel long distances to find food.

当南极海平面上升时会发生什么？

- A) 许多帝企鹅幼鸟无法及时获得食物。 B) 许多帝企鹅可能无法再以磷虾为食。
- C) 鲸类将侵入帝企鹅的繁殖地。 D) 鲸类将不得不长途跋涉寻找食物。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic? 问的是某条件发生时的直接客观后果，不涉及推断或态度。

【拆句】 What happens when sea levels rise in the Antarctic? 主干 What happens, when sea levels rise in the Antarctic 是 when 引导的时间/条件状语从句，结构清晰。注意 sea levels rise 是题干的转述，原文真正描述的是「ocean warms (海洋升温)」，需要按因果链而非字面去匹配。

【定位】 As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south. This means that king penguins, which feed on fish and krill in this body of water, have to travel further to their feeding grounds, leaving their hungry chicks for longer.

随着海洋升温，名为南极极锋的水体——一股富含营养的海水上涌、支撑着大量海洋生物——正在被推向更南方。这意味着以这片水域中的鱼和磷虾为食的帝企鹅必须前往更远处觅食，使饥饿的幼鸟被独留更长时间。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

leaving their hungry chicks for longer ↔ Many baby king penguins can't have food in time. 预判要的「幼鸟挨饿」与 can't have food in time 完全等值；其余选项都偏离这条因果链的末端。

B) 过度推断

Many king penguins could no longer live on krill. 说企鹅再也不能靠磷虾为生，但原文只说他们要跑更远去吃，不是再也吃不到。

C) 无中生有

Whales will invade king penguins' breeding grounds. 说鲸入侵企鹅繁殖地，全文未提此事。

D) 张冠李戴

Whales will have to travel long distances to find food. 描述了鲸要长途觅食，但原文长途觅食的是 king penguins 而不是鲸。

55. What do we learn about the Southern Ocean?

A) The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds.

B) Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species.

C) It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin.

D) Only a few of its islands can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins.

我们对南大洋了解到什么？

A) 那里的帝企鹅不愿离开去新的繁殖地。 B) 保护南大洋是南极物种可持续繁衍的关键。

C) 它最有可能成为帝企鹅等物种的最终避难所。 D) 只有少数岛屿可以作为帝企鹅的大型繁殖地。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the Southern Ocean? 问的是关于南大洋的客观信息，无推断/态度信号词。

【拆句】 What do we learn about the Southern Ocean? 主干 What do we learn, about the Southern Ocean 介宾短语限定范围，无从句无否定，无陷阱。

【定位】 Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

南大洋只有少数岛屿适合维持大规模的繁殖群落。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

The king penguins there are reluctant to leave for new breeding grounds. 说企鹅不愿离开，原文从未描述企鹅的意愿，只说迁徙是「被迫」。

B) 过度推断

Its conservation is key to the sustainable propagation of Antarctic species. 说南大洋的保护对南极物种可持续繁衍至关重要。原文只说企鹅是 bio-indicators 而未谈「南大洋保护是关键」。

C) 与原文相反

It is most likely to become the ultimate retreat for species like the king penguin. 说南大洋很可能成为终极避难所，原文反而说「合适的新栖息地稀缺」，方向与之相悖。

D) ✓ 正确

Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean ↔ **Only a few of its islands**
are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies ↔

can serve as huge breeding grounds for king penguins

量的限定 (only a handful ↔ only a few) 与功能描述 (suitable for sustaining ↔ can serve as) 均有等值落地，锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

7 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。

Co-author Celine Le Bohec, from the University of Strasbourg in France, warned: "If there are no actions aimed at halting or controlling global warming, and the pace of the current human-induced changes such as climate change and overfishing stays the same, the species may soon disappear."

第2段，第1句

典型的学术或新闻报道句式：引述专家观点（主句）加上专家的警告内容（宾语从句），宾语从句内部是条件复合句。这种“某人说/警告：如果某条件，则某结果”的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是科技、环境、社会话题。掌握后可大量复用到类似引述加假设的句子分析中。

Le Bohec said: "Unless current greenhouse gas emissions drop, 70 percent of king penguins—1.1 million breeding pairs—will be forced to relocate their breeding grounds, or face extinction by 2100."

第3段，第1句

条件状语从句(Unless引导)+主句被动将来时预测后果,是四六级和考研阅读中常见的科学预测类句式。直接引语+条件复合句的组合,以及被动语态表达客观趋势,都是真题中高频出现的典型结构,掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。

As the ocean warms, a body of water called the Antarctic Polar Front—an upward movement of nutrient-rich sea that supports a huge abundance of marine life—is being pushed further south.

第3段，第3句

成分种类丰富且涵盖易错点：主句包含被同位语分隔的主谓结构、方向状语，同位语内部嵌套定语从句并含有宾语成分；定语从句中关系代词 that 作主语；多层修饰与分隔结构为成分划分提供了有价值的练习场景。

As such, they are key species for understanding and predicting impacts of global change on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic marine ecosystems.

第4段，第3句

主系表结构 + 介词短语定语是常见句式，在学术写作和考试阅读中经常出现，但本句无从句、无复杂时态，作为典型例句代表性中等，不如含定语从句或状语从句的复合句更能覆盖高频难点

The report found that although some king penguins may be able to relocate to new breeding grounds closer to their retreating food source, suitable new habitats would be scarce.

第4段，第4句

宾语从句内嵌让步状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且 although...would be 的让步转折模式是典型的学术和科技文本句式，掌握后可大量迁移到类似复杂句的分析中，具有较强的代表性

Only a handful of islands in the Southern Ocean are suitable for sustaining large breeding colonies.

第4段，第5句

主系表结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，且本句展示了主语带后置定语、表语带介词短语补足成分的典型组合方式，具有一定代表性；但由于缺少从句或复杂修饰，作为真题句式的典型性中等偏上。

They will turn out to be the second-largest species of birds to become extinct.

第53题，A

主系表结构（尤其是 "turn out to be" 这类系动词变体）在四六级和考研阅读中较常出现，表语部分含有不定式作定语的名词短语也是常见句式；但整句较短、无复杂嵌套，作为真题句式的综合代表性中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

penguin A2

n. 企鹅

本篇19次 · 真题 23 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇10次 · 真题 16 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇6次·真题 136 句

krill C1

n. 磷虾

本篇6次·真题 17 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇5次·真题 160 句

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇5次·真题 41 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇4次·真题 45 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇3次·真题 140 句

disappear A2

v. 消失;不见

本篇3次·真题 23 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次·真题 121 句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇2次·真题 79 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇2次·真题 41 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇2次·真题 34 句

distance A2

n. 距离

本篇2次·真题 26 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇2次·真题 24 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇2次·真题 23 句

migrate B2

v. (动物) 迁徙

本篇2次·真题 16 句

suitable B1

adj. 合适的

本篇2次·真题 15 句

warning A2

n. 警告

本篇2次·真题 14 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

isolated B2

adj. 孤立的

本篇2次·真题 12 句

colony B2

n. 殖民地

本篇2次·真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

understanding B1

n. 理解, 领悟

本篇1次·真题 84 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 句

gas

A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

emission

B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim

B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

majority

B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

growing

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

habitat

B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题 34 句

pollution

B1

n. 污染

本篇1次·真题 34 句

chain

B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

movement

B1

n. 移动

本篇1次·真题 32 句

sustainable

B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

transform

B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次·真题 30 句

accelerate

B2

v. 加速

本篇1次·真题 25 句

conservation

B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 24 句

pace B1

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 23 句

shrink B2

v. 缩小

本篇1次·真题 23 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁;恐吓

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sensitive B2

adj. 敏感的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 17 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 15 句

reluctant B2

adj. 不情愿的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upward B2

adv. 向上地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题 14 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 12 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次·真题 12 句

handful

B1

n. 一把;少量

本篇1次·真题 11 句

mammal

B1

n. 哺乳动物

本篇1次·真题 10 句

wipe

A2

v. 擦, 抹

本篇1次·真题 10 句

devastating

C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

seabird

B1

n. 海鸟

本篇1次·真题 9 句

abundance

C1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

delicate

B2

adj. 精致的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

fatal

B2

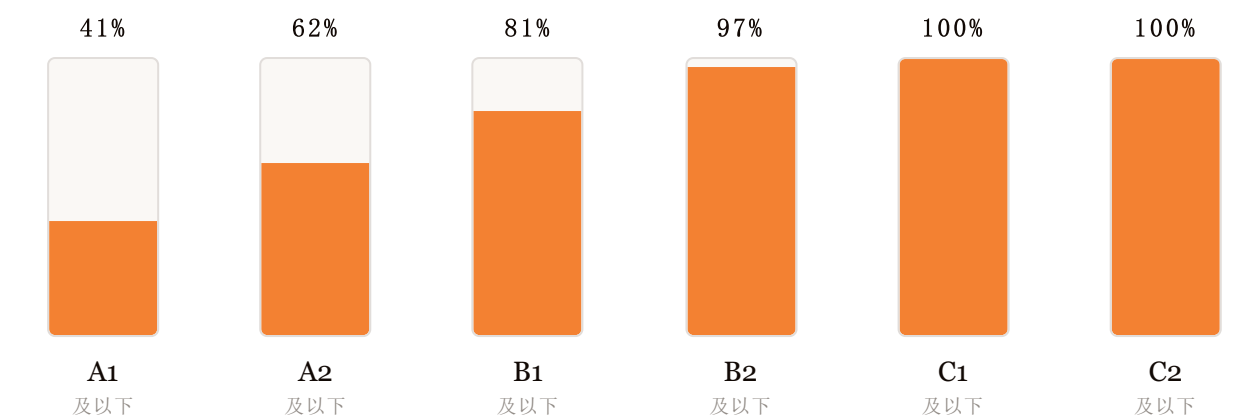
adj. 致命的, 致死的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

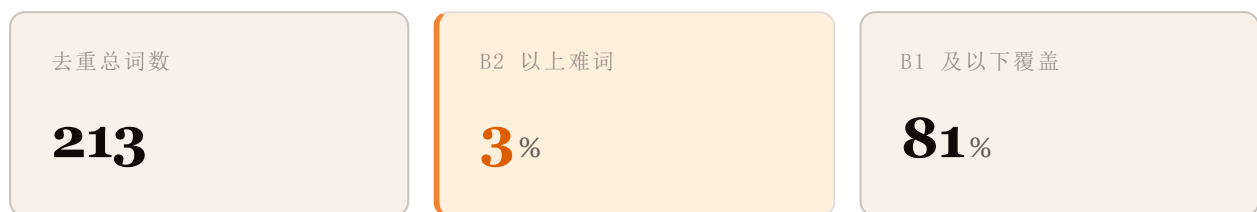
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 **213** 词按 **CEFR** 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **213** 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 7 个·约 3%。



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 213 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2019年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2019年12月第1套共用 · 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 →