

2020年9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2020年9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 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1套(2020-09)·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 It is not controversial to say that an unhealthy diet causes bad health. Nor are the basic elements of healthy eating disputed. Obesity raises susceptibility to cancer, and Britain is the sixth most obese country on Earth. That is a public health emergency. But naming the problem is the easy part. No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.

说不健康的饮食导致健康不良并无争议。健康饮食的基本要素也没有争议。肥胖增加患癌风险,而英国是地球上第六大肥胖国家。这是一场公共卫生紧急事件。但指出问题是容易的部分。没有人对肥胖人口在生活质量和耗尽的卫生预算方面的代价有争议,但寻求解决方案的过程却被围绕责任和选择的意识形态争论所转移。而且那些从消费致肥胖产品中获利的行业的游说使问题变得更加混乱。

P2 Historical precedent suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison but it takes time, and success often starts small. So it is heartening to note that a programme in Leeds has achieved a reduction in childhood obesity, becoming the first UK city to reverse a fattening trend. The best results were among younger children and in more deprived areas. When 28% of English children aged two to 15 are obese, a national shift on the scale achieved by Leeds would lengthen hundreds of thousands of lives. A significant factor in the Leeds experience

appears to be a scheme called HENRY, which helps parents reward behaviours that prevent obesity in children.

历史先例表明,科学和政治能够克服那些造成污染和毒害的企业的阻力,但这需要时间,而成功往往从小处开始。因此令人振奋的是,Leeds的一个项目已经实现了儿童肥胖率的降低,成为英国第一个扭转发胖趋势的城市。最好的结果出现在年幼儿童和更贫困地区。当28%的2至15岁英国儿童肥胖时,全国范围内达到Leeds所实现的规模的转变将延长数十万人的生命。Leeds经验中的一个重要因素似乎是一个名为HENRY的计划,它帮助父母奖励预防儿童肥胖的行为。

P3 Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy, since it involves a "sugar tax" and a ban on the sale of energy drinks to under-16s. Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics just oppose regulation itself.

许多国会议员甚至对他们自己政府的反肥胖战略感到不安,因为它涉及"糖税"和禁止向16岁以下人群销售能量饮料。禁令和税收可能是生硬的工具,但它们最严厉的批评者很少能提出更好的方法。这些批评者只是反对监管本身。

P4 The relationship between poor health and inequality is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention. People living in the most deprived areas are four times more prone to die from avoidable causes than counterparts in more affluent places. As the structural nature of public health problems becomes harder to ignore, the complaint about over protective government loses potency.

健康不良与不平等之间的关系过于明显,以至于政府不能对大规模干预保持被动。生活在最贫困地区的人死于可避免原因的可能性是更富裕地区同类人群的四倍。随着公共卫生问题的结构性本质变得越来越难以忽视,关于过度保护性政府的抱怨失去了效力。

P5 In fact, the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago. Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond. Individuals need governments that expand access to good choices. The HENRY programme was delivered in part through children's centres. Closing such centres and cutting council budgets doesn't magically increase reserves of individual self-reliance. The function of a well-designed state intervention is not to deprive people of liberty but to build social capacity and infrastructure that helps people take responsibility for their wellbeing. The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology—but experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously. 事实上,关于公共卫生干预的两极化辩论早就应该被放弃了。当个人有动力做出回应时,政府行动就会起作用。个人需要扩大获得良好选择的政府。HENRY项目部分是通过儿童中心提供的。关闭这些中心和削减议会预算并不会神奇地增加个人自力更生的储备。精心设计的国家干预的功能不是剥夺人们的自由,而是建立社会能力和基础设施,帮助人们为自己的福祉负责。肥胖危机不会有由左翼或右翼意识形态设计的解决方案——但经验表明,私营部门需要监管的激励,才会开始认真对待公共卫生紧急事件。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve?

- A) Government health budgets are depleted.
- B) People disagree as to who should do what.
- C) Individuals are not ready to take their responsibilities.
- D) Industry lobbying makes it hard to get healthy foods.

为什么英国的肥胖问题如此难以解决？

- A) 政府卫生预算已经耗尽。 B) 人们对谁应该做什么存在分歧。
C) 个人还没有准备好承担自己的责任。 D) 行业游说使得获取健康食品变得困难。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干 Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve? 问的是一个文章中已陈述的客观原因，不含 infer / imply / suggest，属于细节题。

【拆句】 题干 Why is the obesity problem in Britain so difficult to solve? 是标准 Why 一般疑问句，主语 the obesity problem in Britain，谓语 is，表语 so difficult to solve——so...to do 这里是 "如此...以至于难以" 的程度结构，无陷阱。

【定位】 No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice. And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.

没有人否认肥胖人群在生活质量和耗损的卫生预算上的代价，但解决方案的追寻被围绕 "责任与选择" 的意识形态争论所分散；而靠售卖致胖产品获利的行业的游说，更把水搅浑了。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

Government health budgets are depleted 引自 depleted health budgets of an obese population，原文把 depleted budgets 列为肥胖造成的 "代价" (No one disputes the costs)，不是问题难解的原因。

B) ✓ 正确

the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice

↔ **People disagree as to who should do what**

B 项把定位句中 "意识形态争论 + 责任与选择" 改写为 "人们在谁做什么上意见不一"，正是定位句两层原因之一的同义还原，且不超出定位句范围。

C) 无中生有

Individuals are not ready to take their responsibilities 文中并无此意——P1 谈的是 "关于谁负责的争论"，并未给个人是否 ready 下结论，且 "个人不愿担责" 在末段 P5 反而被作者反驳为伪命题。

D) 偷换概念

Industry lobbying makes it hard to get healthy foods 把原文 the water is muddied by lobbying——游说让政策讨论混乱——偷换成 "游说让人难以买到健康食品"，对象与机制全错。

47. What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?

- A) Governments have a role to play.
- B) Public health is a scientific issue.
- C) Priority should be given to deprived regions.
- D) Businesses' responsibility should be stressed.

从过去应对公共卫生紧急事件的经验中我们能学到什么？

- A) 政府可以发挥作用。 B) 公共卫生是一个科学问题。 C) 应该优先考虑贫困地区。
D) 应该强调企业的责任。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies? 询问从历史经验得出的客观启示，原文有直陈句承担答案，不需要推理。

【拆句】 题干 What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?: 主干为 "What can we learn", from 引出来源，in tackling... 是 the past experience 的修饰成分（动名词短语作后置定语），无陷阱。

【定位】 Historical precedent suggests that science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison but it takes time, and success often starts small.

历史先例表明，科学与政治能够战胜来自污染和投毒企业的抵抗，但需要时间，且成功往往从小处起步。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

science and politics can overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison ↔

Governments have a role to play

A 项 Governments have a role to play 抓住定位句的核心断言 "政治（政府）能克服行业阻力"，并以更稳健的措辞表达，预判直接对应。

B) 偷换概念

Public health is a scientific issue 用了原文出现过的 science 一词，但定位句说的是 "科学与政治共同克服阻力"，并未把 public health 定性为一个 scientific issue。

C) 以偏概全

Priority should be given to deprived areas 借自 The best results were among younger children and in more deprived areas，但那只是 Leeds 案例的结果描述，不是 "past experience" 给出的可迁移结论。

D) 与原文相反

Businesses' responsibility should be stressed 与原文 overcome resistance from businesses that pollute and poison 关系相反——原文是 "克服企业阻力"，不是 "强调企业责任"；末段才提及 private sector 需监管激励。

48. What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?

- A) They are not aware of the consequences of obesity.
- B) They have not come up with anything more constructive.
- C) They are uncomfortable with parliament's anti-obesity debate.
- D) They have their own motives in opposing government regulation.

关于针对不健康饮料的禁令和税收,作者对一些批评者有何暗示?

- A) 他们没有意识到肥胖的后果。 B) 他们没有提出任何更具建设性的东西。
- C) 他们对议会关于反肥胖的辩论感到不自在。 D) 他们在反对政府监管方面有自己的动机。

【答案】 **B** (推断题)

【判型】 题干 What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks? 含 imply, 作者并未直陈, 需要从原文的言外之意推一步。

【拆句】 题干 What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?: 主干 "What does the author imply", about 引出 imply 的对象 some critics of bans and taxes; concerning 等价于 about, 是该角色短语的后置修饰, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods. These critics just oppose regulation itself.

禁令和税收可能是钝器, 但它们最严厉的批评者很少能提出更好的办法。这些批评者只是反对监管本身。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

They are not aware of the consequences of obesity 文中无据——首段早已说明 No one disputes the costs, 作者并未暗示批评者不知道肥胖后果。

B) **✓ 正确**

their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods ↔

They have not come up with anything more constructive

B 项 They have not come up with anything more constructive 正是定位句 "很少能提出更好方法" 的一步延伸——即他们没有更具建设性的方案, 未超出原文一步。

C) **张冠李戴**

They are uncomfortable with parliament's anti-obesity debate 利用 Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy 制造熟悉感, 但原文里 uncomfortable 的主语是 members of parliament, 不是题干所问的 critics; 且 uncomfortable 的对象是 strategy 而非 debate。

D) **过度推断**

They have their own motives in opposing government regulation 把作者中性陈述 These critics just oppose regulation itself 强行升级为 "有不可告人的动机", 超出文本一步——原文只说他们反对监管本身, 并未说他们有 own motives。

49. Why does the author stress the relationship between poor health and inequality?

- A) To demonstrate the dilemma of people living in deprived areas.
- B) To bring to light the root cause of widespread obesity in Britain.
- C) To highlight the area deserving the most attention from the public.
- D) To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem.

作者为什么要强调健康不良与不平等之间的关系？

- A) 为了展示生活在贫困地区的人们所面临的困境。 B) 为了揭示英国肥胖广泛流行的根本原因。
C) 为了突出最值得公众关注的领域。 D) 为了证明政府干预解决肥胖问题的合理性。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 题干 Why does the author stress the relationship between poor health and inequality? 不是问内容本身，而是问作者为何要强调这一关系——典型的写作意图/例证目的题。

【拆句】 题干 Why does the author stress the relationship between poor health and inequality?: 主干 "Why does the author stress the relationship", between... 是 relationship 的后置修饰，无陷阱；注意 stress 在此为 "强调" 而非 "压力"，是熟词僻义。

【定位】 The relationship between poor health and inequality is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention.

贫困健康状况与社会不平等之间的关系如此显著，政府对大规模干预不能再袖手旁观。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

To demonstrate the dilemma of people living in deprived areas 利用 People living in the most deprived areas 这一句制造熟悉感，但作者写它是支撑 "政府该介入" 这一目的的论据，不是为了 "展示贫困地区的两难"。

B) 过度推断

To bring to light the root cause of widespread obesity in Britain 把 "poor health 与 inequality 的关联" 误读为 "inequality 是肥胖的根源"，原文从未给出 root cause 的因果断言。

C) 偷换概念

To highlight the area deserving the most attention from the public 把作者面向 "政府能否介入" 的论证目的偷换为 "提示公众应该关注哪里"——主体（政府→公众）和目的（合法化干预→引导关注）双双偷换。

D) ✓ 正确

too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention ↔

To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem

the complaint about over protective government loses potency ↔

To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem

D 项 To justify government intervention in solving the obesity problem 用 justify 一词精准对应原文 "too...to be passive" 的双重否定结论与段尾 "反对论失去力量" 的支撑，是段落写作目的的精确还原。

50. When will government action be effective?

- A) When the polarised debate is abandoned.
- B) When ideological differences are resolved.
- C) When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly.
- D) When the private sector realises the severity of the crisis.

政府行动何时会有效？

- A) 当放弃两极分化的辩论时。
- B) 当意识形态分歧得到解决时。
- C) 当个人有相应行动的动机时。
- D) 当私营部门意识到危机的严重性时。

【答案】 C （细节题）

【判型】 题干 When will government action be effective? 问的是一个客观条件，原文会有直陈句，直接定位一比对即可。

【拆句】 题干 When will government action be effective? 是标准 when 一般疑问句，主语 government action，系表 will be effective，无陷阱。

【定位】 Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond.

当个人有动力做出回应时，政府行动才会奏效。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

When the polarised debate is abandoned 来自 the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago——这是作者对辩论本身的态度，不是 "政府行动有效" 的条件。

B) 无中生有

When ideological differences are resolved 借自 The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology, 但原文恰恰说不会有意识形态导向的方案，并未把 "意识形态分歧解决" 列为行动有效条件。

C) ✓ 正确

Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond ↔

When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly

C 项 When individuals have the incentive to act accordingly 与定位句 when 从句逐元素对应: individuals=individuals、incentive=motivated、act accordingly=respond, 且未越界。

D) 与原文相反

When the private sector realises the severity of the crisis 借自 experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously, 但原文是 "私营部门需要监管激励才会重视"——政府行动是因，私营部门重视是果，选项把因果方向颠倒。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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。

It is not controversial to say that an unhealthy diet causes bad health.

第1段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + to do 这种形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,同时不定式中嵌套宾语从句的模式也是典型的复杂句式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似结构的句子,具有很高的代表性。

Nor are the basic elements of healthy eating disputed.

第1段，第2句

否定副词引起的主谓倒装(Nor/Neither/Never等开头)是四六级和考研英语阅读、翻译中的高频句式;被动语态配合抽象名词主语(如"elements""factors"等)也是学术和新闻语体的典型特征;掌握本句结构可直接迁移到大量真题句中。

But naming the problem is the easy part.

第1段，第5句

"动名词短语 + 系动词 + 名词短语"的主系表结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中常见，尤其动名词作主语是高频考点，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句型，具有较强代表性。

No one disputes the costs in quality of life and depleted health budgets of an obese population, but the quest for solutions gets diverted by ideological arguments around responsibility and choice.

第1段，第6句

并列转折句在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，第二句的被动语态 + by 短语也是常考结构，句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值

And the water is muddied by lobbying from the industries that profit from consumption of obesity-inducing products.

第1段，第7句

被动语态主句 + "by" 引出施事状语 + 定语从句修饰施事中的名词，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是 "by + 动名词 + from + 名词 + 定语从句" 的多层修饰结构，在学术文本和新闻报道中大量出现，学习此句可迁移到大量类似场景。

When 28% of English children aged two to 15 are obese, a national shift on the scale achieved by Leeds would lengthen hundreds of thousands of lives.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖主系表结构、主谓宾结构、后置定语(介词短语、过去分词短语)、状语从句等多种成分;主句主语中的多层修饰是练习定语识别的好素材;情态动词用法和百分比作主语的主谓一致也值得训练;成分种类较丰富。

A significant factor in the Leeds experience appears to be a scheme called HENRY, which helps parents reward behaviours that prevent obesity in children.

第2段，第5句

本句结构高度典型:主系表框架 + 非限制性定语从句补充说明 + 限制性定语从句限定修饰,这是四六级与考研英语阅读中的高频句式。定语从句的嵌套、非限与限制性定语从句的区分、"help sb do sth"结构均为考试常考点,掌握后可大量复用。

Many members of parliament are uncomfortable even with their own government's anti-obesity strategy, since it involves a "sugar tax" and a ban on the sale of energy drinks to under-16s.

第3段，第1句

"主句 + since 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,因果逻辑表达在学术文章和新闻报道中极为常见,掌握后可大量复用

Bans and taxes can be blunt instruments, but their harshest critics can rarely suggest better methods.

第3段，第2句

"but" 连接的让步转折型并列句是四六级和考研常见句式,且第二句的 "情态动词加副词加动词" 结构 ("can rarely suggest")也是典型考点,具有一定代表性,但整体句式相对基础,复杂度不及多层嵌套的长难句。

The relationship between poor health and inequality is too pronounced for governments to be passive about large-scale intervention.

第4段，第1句

本句是 "主系表 + too ... for sb to do" 结构的典型例句, 这种 "too ... to" 与 "for + 逻辑主语" 搭配的结果状语在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现, 具有较高的代表性和可迁移性。

People living in the most deprived areas are four times more prone to die from avoidable causes than counterparts in more affluent places.

第4段，第2句

主系表结构加后置定语和比较状语的组合, 在四六级和考研英语阅读中频繁出现, 尤其是社科类文本中的数据对比句式, 典型性较高, 掌握后可复用到同类句型。

In fact, the polarised debate over public health interventions should have been abandoned long ago.

第5段，第1句

"情态动词 + have been + 过去分词" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达虚拟建议或对过去情况的推测、批评的典型结构，句子整体为简单句配合较长主语和复杂谓语的模式也很常见。掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量类似句式，具有较高的代表性。

Government action works when individuals are motivated to respond.

第5段，第2句

"主句 + when引导的状语从句"是很常见、可迁移性很强的句式。主句中表达一般规律、从句中交代条件背景，也很有代表性。

Individuals need governments that expand access to good choices.

第5段，第3句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，是典型的书面语句式，掌握后可以复用到大量类似句子的理解中。

The function of a well-designed state intervention is not to deprive people of liberty but to build social capacity and infrastructure that helps people take responsibility for their wellbeing.

第5段，第6句

本句的主系表结构、not...but...对比、不定式作表语、限制性定语从句修饰名词,都是四六级和考研真题中高频出现的典型句式。特别是抽象名词作主语配合系表结构阐释概念,以及定语从句嵌套在复杂表语中的模式,在学术类和议论文真题中极为常见,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子。

The obesity crisis will not have a solution devised by left or right ideology—but experience indicates that the private sector needs the incentive of regulation before it starts taking public health emergencies seriously.

第5段，第7句

并列主句加转折连词，以及宾语从句嵌套状语从句的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长难句。

What can we learn from the past experience in tackling public health emergencies?

第47题 题干

句式具有较高典型性。特殊疑问句("What can...")是考试常见题型,情态动词的用法也是高频考点。介词短语作状语、动名词作介词宾语("in tackling")都是标准搭配。掌握本句结构后,可迁移到大量类似疑问句和情态动词句式中,实用性强。

What does the author imply about some critics of bans and taxes concerning unhealthy drinks?

第48题 题干

特殊疑问句在阅读理解的问题部分高频出现,"What does... imply about..." 的提问句式是典型的推断题模板。介词短语作状语搭配多层后置定语的结构也较为常见。掌握本句有助于理解考试中的提问方式和定位关键信息,具有一定代表性。

They are not aware of the consequences of obesity.

第48题, A

主系表结构是常见句式,但本句过于简单,缺少真题中常见的定语修饰、状语补充或从句嵌套,作为考试句型代表性一般

They have not come up with anything more constructive.

第48题, B

现在完成时的主动陈述句在四六级和考研真题中较为常见,短语动词 "come up with" 也是高频表达,具有一定的典型性。但简单句结构本身在真题中占比不高(真题更多考查复合句),且本句未涉及从句或并列结构,因此典型性为中等偏上。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 98 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。

obesity B2

n. 肥胖 (症)

本篇8次 · 真题 34 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇5次 · 真题 142 句

responsibility B1

n. 责任

本篇4次 · 真题 69 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇4次 · 真题 32 句

tax A2

n. 税

本篇3次 · 真题 63 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇3次 · 真题 37 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇3次 · 真题 34 句

regulation B2

n. 规则, 条例

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

deprive B2

v. 剥夺

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

obese C1

adj. 肥胖的

本篇3次 · 真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 264 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 168 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次·真题 76 句

crisis B2

n. 危机

本篇2次·真题 62 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇2次·真题 54 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 50 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇2次·真题 33 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇2次·真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇2次·真题 33 句

abandon B2

v. 离弃

本篇2次·真题 22 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇2次·真题 21 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇2次·真题 13 句

uncomfortable B1

adj. 不舒服的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

parliament B2

n. 议会

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

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题 271 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 103 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题 101 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 88 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇1次·真题 82 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 78 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

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 65 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 56 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次·真题 46 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇1次·真题 43 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 40 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送, 运送 (货物、信件等)

本篇1次·真题 37 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次·真题 32 句

rarely B1

adv. 很少, 难得, 不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 28 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

element B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

complaint B1

n. 抱怨

本篇1次·真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

eating A1

n. 吃

本篇1次·真题 22 句

politics B1

n. 政治

本篇1次·真题 21 句

resolve B2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次·真题 20 句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 17 句

dispute B2

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 17 句

infrastructure C1

n. 基础设施

本篇1次·真题 17 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 17 句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

affluent C1

adj. 富裕的, 充足的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

council B1

n. 委员会

本篇1次·真题 12 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次·真题 12 句

structural B2

adj. 结构的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

motivated B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 11 句

devise B2

v. 设计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

ideology C1

n. 意识形态

本篇1次·真题 10 句

harsh B2

adj. 严厉的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

motive

B2

n. 动机

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

precedent

C1

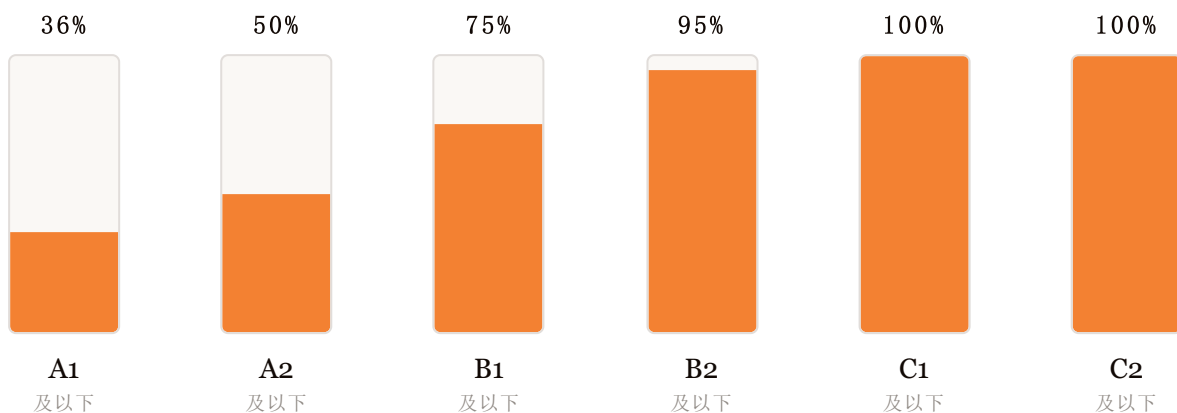
n. 先例

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 253 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **253** 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 13 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 253 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

253

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

75%

英语六级 2020年9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 →