

2020年9月·第1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 8 段原文（段首标 P1-P8 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 (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 Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia. If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming.

珊瑚海位于澳大利亚东北海岸，拥有原始珊瑚礁、珍稀鲨鱼和大量奇异鱼类，是一个独特的生物多样性避难所。如果澳大利亚政府的提案得以实施，该地区还将成为世界上最大的海洋保护区，对捕鱼、采矿和海洋养殖实施限制或禁令。

P2 The Coral Sea reserve would cover almost 990 000 square kilometres and stretch as far as 1 100 kilometres from the coast. Unveiled recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast.

珊瑚海保护区将覆盖近99万平方公里，从海岸延伸至1100公里。该提案最近由环境部长Tony Burke公布，将是澳大利亚海岸周围一系列拟建海洋保护区中的最后一个。

P3 But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

但该计划正在招致科学家和环保组织的批评，他们认为政府在保护珊瑚海或沿海保护区网络中的其他海洋保护区方面做得还不够。

P4 Hugh Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions at the University of Queensland, points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is proposed as "no take" area, in which all fishing would be banned. The world's largest existing marine reserve, established last year by the British government in the Indian Ocean, spans 554 000 km² and is a no-take zone throughout. An alliance of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection.

昆士兰大学环境决策卓越中心主任Hugh Possingham指出,珊瑚海保护区中只有略多于一半的区域被提议为"禁捕"区域,在该区域内所有捕鱼活动都将被禁止。世界上现有最大的海洋保护区由英国政府于去年在印度洋建立,面积达55.4万平方公里,全境均为禁捕区。一个由环保组织组成的联盟认为,珊瑚海应有更多区域获得这一级别的保护。

P5 "I would like to have seen more protection for coral reefs," says Terry Hughes, director of the Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies at James Cook University in Queensland. "More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and vulnerable to catch-and-release fishing".

昆士兰州James Cook大学珊瑚礁研究卓越中心主任Terry Hughes说:"我希望看到对珊瑚礁有更多保护。其中20多个珊瑚礁将位于禁捕区之外,容易受到捕获后放生捕鱼活动的影响。"

P6 As Nature went to press, the Australian government had not responded to specific criticisms of the plan. But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University, says that the reserve does "broadly protect the range of habitats" in the sea. "I can testify to the huge effort that government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area," he says.

截至Nature付印时,澳大利亚政府尚未对该计划的具体批评作出回应。但James Cook大学海洋地质学家Robin Beaman表示,该保护区确实"广泛保护了该海域的各类栖息地"。他说:"我可以证明政府机构和其他组织为了解这片广阔区域的生态价值付出了巨大努力。"

P7 Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticised for failing to give habitats adequate protection. In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were "greatly concerned" that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the "core science principles" of reserves—the protected regions were not, for instance, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said.

今年早些时候为澳大利亚西南和西北沿海地区提议的保护区也因未能为栖息地提供充分保护而受到批评。8月,173名海洋科学家签署了一封致政府的公开信,称他们"极为担忧"西南地区的提案未基于保护区的"核心科学原则"——例如,他们说,受保护区域并不能代表该地区的所有栖息地。

P8 Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to the offshore areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a contention also levelled at the Coral Sea plan.

批评者称,西南保护区对商业机会最少、环境威胁最小的近海区域提供了最大保护,这一指责也被用于珊瑚海计划。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea?

- A) It is exceptionally rich in marine life.
- B) It is the biggest marine protected area.
- C) It remains largely undisturbed by humans.
- D) It is a unique haven of endangered species.

从文章中我们可以了解到关于珊瑚海的什么信息？

- A) 它的海洋生物异常丰富。 B) 它是最大的海洋保护区。 C) 它在很大程度上未受人类干扰。
D) 它是濒危物种的独特避难所。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea? 是开放式细节询问，没有 infer/imply/mainly about，落点是 "about the Coral Sea" 的客观介绍。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about the Coral Sea? 主干 "What do we learn", 介词短语 "from the passage" 与 "about the Coral Sea" 都是状语，落点是对 the Coral Sea 的客观信息，无陷阱。

【定位】 Home to virgin reefs, rare sharks and vast numbers of exotic fish, the Coral Sea is a unique haven of biodiversity off the northeastern coast of Australia.

珊瑚海拥有原始珊瑚礁、稀有鲨鱼和大量奇异鱼类，是澳大利亚东北海岸外一处独特的生物多样性天堂。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

vast numbers of exotic fish ↔ **exceptionally rich in marine life**

a unique haven of biodiversity ↔ **rich in marine life**

预判落点是"生物种类极丰富"，exceptionally rich in marine life 是这条预判的直接同义表述，锁 A。

B) 偷换概念

原文 If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area 用条件句 "if...will", 是"如果方案落地、将来成为", 而 It is the biggest marine protected area 用一般现在时把它说成既成事实。

C) 无中生有

原文只说 Coral Sea 物种丰富、政府拟设保护区，并未提及 "largely undisturbed by humans" (基本未受人类干扰) ——文中反而暗示需要 restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming, 存在人类活动威胁。

D) 偷换概念

原文用 rare sharks (稀有的) 和 exotic fish (奇异的)，强调稀有与多样；endangered species (濒危物种) 比 rare/exotic 多了一层 "濒临灭绝" 的语义，超出原文程度。

52. What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke?

- A) Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea.
- B) Revise its conservation plan owing to criticisms.
- C) Upgrade the established reserves to protect marine life.
- D) Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast.

根据 Tony Burke 的说法,澳大利亚政府计划做什么?

- A) 提出一项保护珊瑚海的新方案。 B) 由于批评而修订其保护计划。
C) 升级已建立的保护区以保护海洋生物。 D) 完成其海岸线周围的一系列海洋保护区。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke? 问的是具体计划内容, 是对原文事实的复述, 没有 infer/imply。

【拆句】 What does the Australian government plan to do according to Tony Burke? 主语 "the Australian government", 谓语 "plan to do", "according to Tony Burke" 是介词短语状语, 提示信息来源, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Unveiled recently by environment minister Tony Burke, the proposal would be the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast.

该提案由环境部长 Tony Burke 不久前公布, 将是澳大利亚海岸一连串拟设海洋保护区中的最后一个。

【选项】 A) 答非所问

题干问 "plan to do" (接下来要做什么), Tony Burke 公布的就是"做这个新提案" 本身; Make a new proposal to protect the Coral Sea 把答案锁死在 "再做一个新方案保护珊瑚海", 但原文重点是这次方案 would be the last——是收官, 不是又起一个新提案的开端。

B) 强加因果

Tony Burke 公布方案在 P2, scientists 的批评出现在 P3 之后; 公布时方案尚未被批评, 更谈不上 Revise its conservation plan owing to criticisms (因批评而修订)。

C) 偷换概念

原文说本方案是"系列保护区的最后一个"——是新建, 不是 Upgrade the established reserves (升级已建好的保护区); 动作对象从"完成新方案"被偷换为"升级既有方案"。

D) ✓ 正确

the last in a series of proposed marine reserves around Australia's coast ↔

Complete the series of marine reserves around its coast

around Australia's coast ↔ **around its coast**

预判落点是"作为最后一块完成系列", Complete the series 正是这个含义的动词化表达, 锁 D。

53. What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal?

- A) The government has not done enough for marine protection.
- B) It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast.
- C) The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal.
- D) It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.

科学家们对珊瑚海方案的论点是什么？

- A) 政府在海洋保护方面做得不够。 B) 它不会改善澳大利亚海岸线沿线的海洋保护区。
- C) 政府在制定该方案时没有咨询他们。 D) 它不是基于对生态系统的充分调查。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal? 问群体观点的具体内容，是原文已陈述的事实，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What is scientists' argument about the Coral Sea proposal? 主干 "What is scientists' argument", "about the Coral Sea proposal" 限定 argument 的对象，无陷阱。

【定位】 But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

但该方案正招致科学家与保护团体的批评，他们认为政府在保护珊瑚海以及在沿海保护区网络的其他海洋保护区上，做得都远远不够。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea ↔

The government has not done enough for marine protection

预判落点是"力度不够", has not done enough for marine protection 是这条预判的最直接同义表达，锁 A。

B) 偷换概念

原文说 the government hasn't gone far enough in...other marine reserves in the coastal network——是"这些保护区做得都不够"；It will not improve the marine reserves along Australia's coast 改写成"本提案不会改善沿海保护区"，把对"力度不足"的整体批评窄化并取反成"本提案对其他保护区没用"。

C) 无中生有

原文从未提到 The government has not consulted them in drawing up the proposal (政府起草方案时未咨询科学家) ——批评内容是"力度不够"，不是"未被咨询"。

D) 张冠李戴

It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system 即"对生态系统的调查不足" 是 P7 中 173 位 marine scientists 对西南方案的批评 the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the "core science principles" of reserves, 并非对 Coral Sea 方案的批评。

54. What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan?

- A) It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.
- B) It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.
- C) It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast.
- D) It is a tremendous joint effort to protect the range of marine habitats.

海洋地质学家**Robin Beaman**对珊瑚海计划有何评价？

- A) 它可以与英国政府在印度洋的努力相媲美。 B) 它将促成世界上最大的海洋保护区的建立。
- C) 它将确保海岸周围渔业的可持续性。 D) 它是保护各种海洋栖息地的巨大联合努力。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan? 问某人说了什么具体内容，按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What does marine geologist Robin Beaman say about the Coral Sea plan? 主语 "marine geologist Robin Beaman", 同位语 "marine geologist" 给出身份，谓语 "say about", 无陷阱。

【定位】 But Robin Beaman, a marine geologist at James Cook University, says that the reserve does "broadly protect the range of habitats" in the sea. "I can testify to the huge effort that government agencies and other organisations have put into trying to understand the ecological values of this vast area," he says.

但詹姆斯·库克大学的海洋地质学家 Robin Beaman 表示，该保护区确实在"大范围地保护这片海域的各类生境"。他说："我可以为政府机构和其他组织在尝试理解这片广阔海域的生态价值上所付出的巨大努力作证。"

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean 把 Beaman 的话改写成 "可与英国在印度洋的努力相比", 但 P6 中 Beaman 整段从未提英国/印度洋; 那处比较出现在 P4 Hugh Possingham 的论点里, 且原意是说 Coral Sea 还不如英国做得彻底。

B) **答非所问**

It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve 复述的是 the world's largest marine protected area 这一事实, 确实在原文出现过; 但题干问 Beaman 说了什么, 他根本没说这句话。

C) **无中生有**

Beaman 通篇未提渔业可持续, It will ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry around the coast 在原文整段找不到对应——反而上下文 (P4P5) 讨论的是 fishing 应被 ban 的话题。

D) **✓ 正确**

government agencies and other organisations have put into...huge effort ↔

a tremendous joint effort

broadly protect the range of habitats ↔ **to protect the range of marine habitats**

预判两点 D 选项全部覆盖: joint effort 对应多方合力, protect the range of marine habitats 对应广覆盖生境——锁 D。

55. What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan?

- A) It will do more harm than good to the environment.
- B) It will adversely affect Australia's fishing industry.
- C) It will protect regions that actually require little protection.
- D) It will win little support from environmental organisations.

批评者如何看待珊瑚海计划?

- A) 它对环境的害处将大于益处。 B) 它将对澳大利亚的渔业产生不利影响。
C) 它将保护实际上几乎不需要保护的区域。 D) 它将难以获得环保组织的支持。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan? 问群体对具体方案的看法, 是原文已陈述的批评内容, 按细节题处理。

【拆句】 What do critics think of the Coral Sea plan? 主语 "critics", 谓语 "think of", 宾语 "the Coral Sea plan", 无陷阱。

【定位】 Critics say that the southwestern reserve offers the greatest protection to the offshore areas where commercial opportunities are fewest and where there is little threat to the environment, a contention also levelled at the Coral Sea plan.

批评者说, 西南保护区把最大的保护力度给到了商业开发机会最少、对环境也几乎没有威胁的远海地区——这一指控也加在珊瑚海方案上。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

It will do more harm than good to the environment 是"对环境弊大于利"的强论断; 原文只说"力度用错地方", 并未说会对环境造成 harm——批评的是"低效"而非"有害"。

B) 无中生有

原文整段未涉及方案对 Australia's fishing industry 的负面影响; commercial opportunities 在 P8 中是"远海商业机会少"的描述, 不是对渔业整体的影响判断。

C) ✓ 正确

where there is little threat to the environment ↔

regions that actually require little protection

offers the greatest protection to the offshore areas ↔ **It will protect regions**

预判落点和 protect regions that actually require little protection 含义重合: 力度用错了地方——锁 C。

D) 偷换概念

It will win little support from environmental organisations 是"得不到环保组织支持"; 但原文 An alliance of campaigning conservation groups argues that more of the Coral Sea should receive this level of protection 表明环保组织主张"应保护更多", 态度是"嫌弃力度不够", 与"不支持"在因果上不对等——环保组织反而是支持加强保护的一方。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

If a proposal by the Australian government goes ahead, the region will also become the world's largest marine protected area, with restrictions or bans on fishing, mining and marine farming.

第1段, 第2句

句首条件状语从句加主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 主句使用系动词加表语的结构也很常见, 句末伴随状语在长难句中经常出现。该句结构具有较强的代表性, 掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子, 典型性较高。

But the scheme is attracting criticism from scientists and conservation groups, who argue that the government hasn't gone far enough in protecting the Coral Sea, or in other marine reserves in the coastal network.

第3段，第1句

非限制性定语从句嵌套宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其在学术和议论文体中。这种“主句 + 补充说明从句 + 观点阐述从句”的层级结构是典型的长难句模式，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句式的理解中。

Hugh Possingham, director of the Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions at the University of Queensland, points out that little more than half of the Coral Sea reserve is proposed as "no take" area, in which all fishing would be banned.

第4段，第1句

本句结构高度典型：主句带宾语从句，宾语从句内嵌套定语从句，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的学术陈述句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构，代表性强。

"More than 20 of them would be outside the no-take area and vulnerable to catch-and-release fishing".

第5段，第2句

主系表结构配合过去将来时在考试阅读中较为常见，并列表语的用法也具有一定代表性，但整体句式偏简单，复杂度不及真题中的长难句

Reserves proposed earlier this year for Australia's southwestern and northwestern coastal regions have also been criticised for failing to give habitats adequate protection.

第7段，第1句

本句呈现“带后置定语的主语 + 完成时被动谓语 + 原因状语”的结构，是四六级与考研阅读中高频出现的学术说明句式。主语后置定语分隔主谓、谓语用完成时被动、状语说明原因等特征均为常考点，掌握后可大量复用于同类句型分析。

In August, 173 marine scientists signed an open letter to the government saying they were "greatly concerned" that the proposals for the southwestern region had not been based on the "core science principles" of reserves—the protected regions were not, for instance, representative of all the habitats in the region, they said.

第7段，第2句

覆盖成分丰富:主句包含主谓宾和时间状语;第一层从句是主系表结构,第二层从句包含被动谓语和方式状语。特别是 saying 引出宾语从句时省略 that,以及形容词 concerned 带宾语从句,都是易错点。破折号后的插入结构也提供了识别插入语的练习机会。

It is exceptionally rich in marine life.

第51题，A

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，在四六级和考研阅读中常见，但本句过于简短且无复杂修饰，代表性一般，掌握后可迁移到其他主系表句但难以应对更复杂的真题句式。

It is not based on sufficient investigations into the ecological system.

第53题，D

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，“be based on”是常见搭配。句子结构简单但实用，掌握后可应用于理解大量被动句，具有一定代表性。

It can compare with the British government's effort in the Indian Ocean.

第54题，A

“情态动词 + 动词原形 + 介词短语”是常见句式，在四六级和考研中会出现，但本句结构过于简单，不能代表考试中常见的复杂长难句，典型性中等。

It will result in the establishment of the world's largest marine reserve.

第54题，B

“主语 + will + 动词 + 介词短语状语”是较为常见的简单句结构，在真题中经常出现；但本句较为基础，缺少从句、复杂修饰等真题常考的难点句式，典型性中等。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 80 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。

marine B2

adj. 海洋的

本篇16次 · 真题 41 句

reserve B1

v. 预订

本篇13次 · 真题 37 句

coral B1

n. 珊瑚

本篇12次 · 真题 13 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇6次 · 真题 78 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇6次 · 真题 42 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇6次 · 真题 34 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要，会

本篇5次 · 真题 568 句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地，生长环境

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

conservation B2

n. 保护

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

criticism B2

n. 批评

本篇3次 · 真题 15 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次·真题 54 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇2次·真题 50 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇2次·真题 34 句

centre A2

n. 中心;中央

本篇2次·真题 33 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇2次·真题 33 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇2次·真题 33 句

vast B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇2次·真题 26 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇2次·真题 21 句

organisation B1

n. 组织;机构

本篇2次·真题 11 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 136 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题 116 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103 句

exist A2

v. 存在/实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 76 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 63 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

campaign B2

n. 运动

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

principle B2

n. 原则, 准则

本篇1次·真题 54 句

network B1

n. 网络

本篇1次·真题 53 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

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 43 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇1次·真题 42 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

press A2

v. 按, 压

本篇1次·真题 30 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 29 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 28 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 27 句

rare B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

core B1

n. 核心

本篇1次·真题 21 句

consult B2

v. 咨询, 请教 (专业人士)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

exotic B2

adj. 异国情调的; 外来的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇1次·真题 19 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本篇1次·真题 17 句

biodiversity C1

n. 生物多样性

本篇1次·真题 16 句

mining B1

n. 采矿业

本篇1次·真题 16 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

upgrade B2

v. 升级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 11 句

span B2

n. 时间段

本篇1次·真题 10 句

adversely C1

adv. 不利地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

endangered B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

establishment B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 9 句

joint B1

adj. 共同的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

representative B2

n. 代表

本篇1次·真题 9 句

virgin B2

n. 处女

本篇1次·真题 9 句

broadly B2

adv. 大体上

本篇1次·真题 8 句

investigation

B2

n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

revise

B2

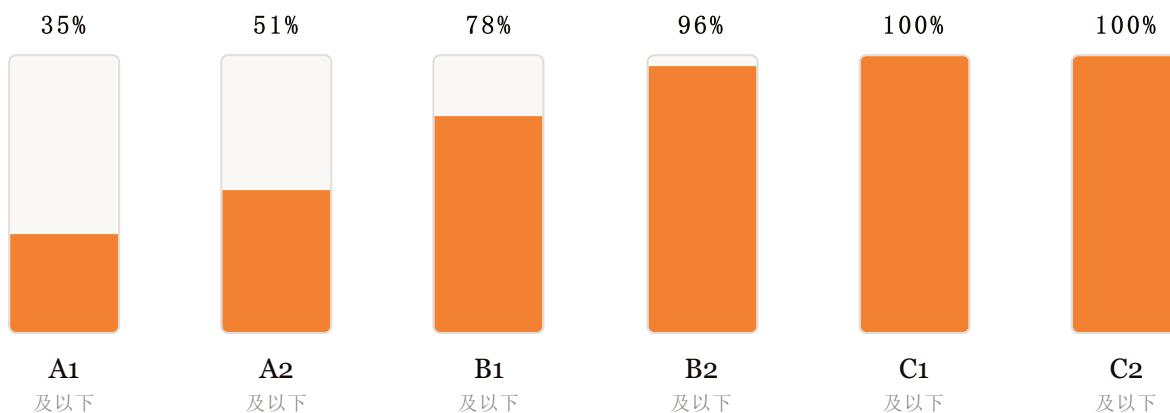
v. 修改, 修订 (文本、计划等)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 188 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **188** 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 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 188 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

188

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

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）	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 →