

2020年9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2020年9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 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 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(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 Danielle Steel, the 71-year-old romance novelist is notoriously productive, having published 179 books at a rate of up to seven a year. But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

71岁的言情小说家Danielle Steel以多产著称,已出版179本书,每年出版多达七本。但《Glamour》杂志最近一篇人物专访中顺带提到她每天工作20小时,引发了一片赞叹。

P2 Steel has given that 20-hour figure when describing her "exhausting" process in the past: "I start the book and don't leave my desk until the first draft is finished." She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children. "I don't comb my hair for weeks," she says. Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

Steel在描述她"令人精疲力竭"的创作过程时曾给出过这个20小时的数字:"我开始写书后就不离开书桌,直到初稿完成。"她从床到书桌,再到浴室,再回到床上,除了与九个孩子通电话外避免一切接触。"我好几周都不梳头,"她说。饭菜被送到她的书桌前,她一直打字直到手指肿胀、指甲流血。

P3 The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

商业新闻网站Quartz将Steel树立为榜样,写道如果我们都效仿她"实际上极具解放性"的勤奋少睡的例子,就会很快看到成果。

P4 Well, indeed. With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment. Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers(代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

然而确实如此。随着研究结果显示睡眠不足的累积效应及其对生产力的影响,人们对Steel自我评估的准确性产生了质疑。她的产出或许不容否认,但怀疑者认为她往坏了说是抹去了代笔人的作用,往好了说也是严重夸大。

P5 Steel says working 20 hours a day is "pretty brutal physically." But is it even possible? "No," says Maryanne Taylor of the Sleep Works. While you could work that long, the impact on productivity would make it hardly worthwhile. If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station. "It's akin to being drunk."

Steel说每天工作20小时"对身体来说相当残酷"。但这甚至可能吗?"不可能,"Sleep Works的Maryanne Taylor说。虽然你可以工作那么长时间,但对生产力的影响会使其几乎毫无价值。睡眠改善项目Sleep Station的创始人Alison Gardiner说,如果Steel经常每晚只睡四小时,她就会大大低估负面影响。"这相当于醉酒。

P6 It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule. Self-imposed sleeplessness has "become a bit of a status symbol", says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are. Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success.

Steel有可能夸大了她日程的要求。Taylor说,自我强加的失眠已经"成为某种身份象征",这是一种被误导的衡量标准,用来证明你有多强大和高效。据说Margaret Thatcher每晚也只睡四小时,而科技界人士所忍受的每周130小时工作制被视为他们成功的关键。

P7 That is starting to change with increased awareness of the importance of sleep for mental health. "People are starting to realise that sleep should not be something that you fit in between everything else," says Taylor.

随着人们对睡眠对心理健康重要性的认识增强,这种情况开始改变。"人们开始意识到睡眠不应该是你在其他所有事情之间挤出来的东西,"Taylor说。

P8 But it is possible—if statistically extremely unlikely—that Steel could be born a "short sleeper" with an unusual body clock, says sleep expert Dr. Sophie Bostock. "It's probably present in fewer than 1% of the population."

但睡眠专家Sophie Bostock博士说,Steel有可能——尽管从统计学上看极不可能——天生就是一个拥有不寻常生物钟的"短睡者"。 "这可能只存在于不到1%的人口口中。

P9 Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty

irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us. Bostock说,即使Steel恰好属于那极少数人群,暗示每天工作20小时对我们其他人来说只是纪律问题也是"相当不负责任的"。

题目与逐题解析

46. What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?

- A) They are intrigued by the exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels.
- B) They are amazed by the number of books written by Danielle Steel.
- C) They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.
- D) They are highly motivated by Danielle Steel's unusual productivity.

从文章中我们了解到关于**Glamour**杂志读者的什么信息?

- A) 他们对Danielle Steel小说中的异国浪漫情节很感兴趣。
- B) 他们对Danielle Steel所写书籍的数量感到惊讶。
- C) 他们对Danielle Steel的日常工作时间表印象深刻。
- D) 他们被Danielle Steel非同寻常的创作效率深深激励。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?问的是关于一个具体对象的客观信息, 没有infer/imply等推断信号词。

【拆句】 题干结构平铺直叙, 主句What do we learn from the passage about Glamour magazine readers?是一个标准的wh-疑问句, from the passage是状语、about Glamour magazine readers是learn的逻辑宾语, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But a passing reference in a recent profile by Glamour magazine to her 20-hour workdays prompted an outpouring of admiration.

但《Glamour》杂志近期一篇侧写中顺带提到她每天工作20小时, 激起了一阵由衷的赞叹。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

exotic romance in Danielle Steel's novels 这层"异国浪漫"的内容在第1段乃至全文都未出现，纯属凭借"romance novelist"的身份想当然添加。

B) 偷换概念

原文第1段"读者赞叹"的触发点是her 20-hour workdays，而非the number of books written by Danielle Steel。把前半句的179本书当成了赞叹的来源。

C) ✓ 正确

her 20-hour workdays ↔ Danielle Steel's daily work schedule

prompted an outpouring of admiration ↔ deeply impressed

预判的两要素"每日作息"与"印象深刻"，只有They are deeply impressed by Danielle Steel's daily work schedule.同时覆盖。

D) 偷换概念

原文写的是读者被prompted an outpouring of admiration——"激起赞叹"，是被动情感反应，并未说读者"被激励去行动"；highly motivated把"赞叹"偷换成了"高度受激励"，且把对象"daily schedule"偷换成了"unusual productivity"。

47. What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?

- A) She could serve as an example of industriousness.
- B) She proved we could liberate ourselves from sleep.
- C) She could be an inspiration to novelists all over the world.
- D) She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

商业新闻网站Quartz对Danielle Steel有何评价？

- A) 她可以作为勤奋的榜样。 B) 她证明了我们可以把自己从睡眠中解放出来。
- C) 她可以成为全世界小说家的灵感来源。 D) 她展示了我们可以在不睡觉的情况下完成所有工作。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?问的是某主体说过的具体观点，属于带主语的言论复述题。

【拆句】 What did the business news website Quartz say about Danielle Steel?中the business news website是Quartz的同位语，提示考生Quartz是个网站，结构无陷阱。

【定位】 The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

商业新闻网站Quartz把Steel树为榜样，写道：要是我们都效仿她那"其实极具解放感"的"勤奋不眠"，就能很快见到成效。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

held Steel up as an inspiration ↔ serve as an example of industriousness

A把held up as an inspiration改写成serve as an example，并把industrious改写为industriousness，预判两要素都落到位。

B) 过度推断

原文只说if only we all followed her...example...we would be quick to see results——"效仿则见效"，并未断言"我们可以摆脱睡眠"；we could liberate ourselves from sleep把liberating这个形容词推过了头。

C) 以偏概全

原文if only we all followed her里的we all指所有人，novelists all over the world把对象悄悄缩小到"全世界小说家"，与原文范围不一致。

D) 过度推断

原文是we would be quick to see results——"见效快"，并未承诺"无眠也能把工作全做完"；get all our work done without sleep中all与without sleep都是被推过头的绝对化表述。

48. What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?

- A) They are questionable.
- B) They are alterable.
- C) They are irresistible.
- D) They are verifiable.

怀疑论者如何看待Danielle Steel的工作时间表声明？

A) 它们是值得怀疑的。 B) 它们是可以改变的。 C) 它们是不可抗拒的。 D) 它们是可以验证的。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?问某群体对某事的看法，是观点复述题，仍属细节题范畴。

【拆句】 What do sceptics think of Danielle Steel's work schedule claims?中of引出thinking的对象，work schedule claims是名词组：work schedule是名词修饰claims，意为"关于作息时间表的说法"。

【定位】 Her output may be undeniable, but sceptics have suggested that she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers(代笔人) at worst, gross exaggeration at best.

她的产量诚然毋庸置疑，但怀疑者认为她最严重的过错是抹去了代笔人的功劳，最轻也是严重夸大。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

gross exaggeration at best ↔ **questionable**

she is guilty of erasing the role of ghost writers ↔ **questionable**

四个选项只有questionable能同时容纳"夸大"与"隐瞒代笔"两端的负面极性。

B) 无中生有

alterable意为"可更改的", 原文怀疑者只判定Steel说法不真, 从未提及作息表是否"可改"。

C) 与原文相反

irresistible意为"不可抗拒的、极具诱惑力的", 是正面色彩词, 与怀疑者的负面态度完全相反。

D) 与原文相反

verifiable意为"可证实的", 意味着"经得起验证"——这与怀疑者认为Steel"夸大/隐瞒"恰好相反。

49. What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?

- A) It may turn out to be key to a successful career.
- B) It may be practiced only by certain tech heads.
- C) It may symbolise one's importance and success.
- D) It may well serve as a measure of self-discipline.

Maryanne Taylor如何看待自我施加的失眠?

- A) 它可能成为成功事业的关键。
- B) 它可能只被某些技术爱好者实践。
- C) 它可能象征着一个人的重要性和成功。
- D) 它很可能作为自律的衡量标准。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?问具名人物对某概念的看法, 是观点复述题。

【拆句】 What does Maryanne Taylor think of self-imposed sleeplessness?中self-imposed是过去分词作前置定语, 意为"自我强加的", 修饰sleeplessness。

【定位】 Self-imposed sleeplessness has "become a bit of a status symbol", says Taylor, a misguided measure to prove how powerful and productive you are.

Taylor说, 自我强加的失眠"已经变成了一种身份象征"——一种被误用来证明自己强大、高效的方式。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Taylor明确说自我强加失眠是a misguided measure——"被误用的方式", 他绝不会认为这是"成功职业的关键"; 况且key to a successful career这层观点的源头是第6段末"科技大佬"那一句的他人观点, 与Taylor的判断不同。

B) 以偏概全

原文tech heads只是举例之一Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success, 并未说"只被某些科技大佬实践"; practiced only by certain tech heads中的only是绝对化偷换。

C) ✓ 正确

a status symbol ↔ symbolise one's importance and success

to prove how powerful and productive you are ↔ one's importance and success

C同时把status symbol改成symbolise, 把powerful/productive改成importance/success, 预判两要素都落到位。

D) 与原文相反

原文明确说自我强加失眠是a misguided measure——"被误用的方式", 而serve as a measure of self-discipline把它正面解读为"自律的标尺", 态度方向完全相反。

50. How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?

- A) One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.
- B) The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.
- C) One must be duly self-disciplined to adhere to it.
- D) The majority must adjust their body clock for it.

Sophie Bostock博士如何看待每日20小时的工作时间表?

- A) 在没有咨询睡眠专家的情况下,人们不应该采用它。 B) 不应该鼓励公众效仿它。
- C) 一个人必须有适当的自律才能坚持它。 D) 大多数人必须为它调整自己的生物钟。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?问具名人物如何看待某事, 仍是观点复述题。

【拆句】 How does Dr. Sophie Bostock look at the 20-hour daily work schedule?中look at取"看待"义而非"看"义, 是熟词僻义; 20-hour是名词作前置修饰daily work schedule的复合定语。

【定位】 Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

Bostock说, 即便Steel恰巧属于那极少数人, 向我们其他人暗示"每天20小时只是个自律问题"也是相当不负责任的。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

without consulting a sleep expert这一条件原文从未出现，Bostock只说"对大众宣扬这是纪律问题不负责任"，并未给出"先咨询专家再采用"的建议。

B) ✓ 正确

it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us

↔ The general public should not be encouraged to follow it.

the rest of us ↔ The general public

B精确捕捉了"对象=普通大众"与"立场=不该鼓励"两端，预判与之吻合。

C) 与原文相反

原文it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline——Bostock明确反对把它简化为纪律问题；duly self-disciplined to adhere to it反而把"自律"当作前提，与Bostock立场相反。

D) 无中生有

原文只提及Steel可能born a "short sleeper" with an unusual body clock——这是"天生"的极少数情况，并非建议大众去"调整生物钟"；adjust their body clock凭空生造了一种行动建议。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

11 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。

She goes from bed, to desk, to bath, to bed, avoiding all contact aside from phone calls with her nine children.

第2段，第2句

主语加不及物动词加路径状语，是英语里很常见的基础结构。掌握这种识别方法后，可迁移到大量含地点或方向补充语的句子。

Meals are brought to her desk, where she types until her fingers swell and her nails bleed.

第2段，第4句

句子涵盖主语、谓语、状语、定语从句、时间状语从句等多种成分，且展示了被动语态、不及物动词、并列谓语等语法点。非限制性定语从句与嵌套状语从句的组合，可练习识别从句层级与修饰关系，训练价值较高。

The business news website Quartz held Steel up as an inspiration, writing that if only we all followed her "actually extremely liberating" example of industrious sleeplessness, we would be quick to see results.

第3段，第1句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、包含虚拟语气等重要考点，嵌套适中，既不过于简单也不过于复杂，适合作为中等偏上难度的综合训练材料。主干识别和时态判断都有一定挑战但不至于过难，整体训练价值较高，建议优先用于系统学习。

With research results showing the cumulative effects of sleep loss and its impact on productivity, doubt has been voiced about the accuracy of Steel's self-assessment.

第4段，第2句

本句体现了学术或正式语境中的常见句式：句首用介词复合结构（"With..."）引出背景信息，主句使用被动语态强调事实本身而非施动者。这种 "背景铺垫 + 被动陈述" 的结构在四六级、考研阅读理解和写作中频繁出现，掌握后可广泛迁移到说明研究背景、陈述事实、客观表述等场景。

If Steel was routinely sleeping for four hours a night, she would be drastically underestimating the negative impact, says Alison Gardiner, founder of the sleep improvement programme Sleep station.

第5段，第5句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、时态搭配有一定难度，且包含倒装引述和条件推断两个常考点。主干识别和嵌套理解有挑战但不至于过难，适合作为中高阶训练材料，帮助学生突破引述结构和假设句的理解瓶颈。

It's possible that Steel is exaggerating the demands of her schedule.

第6段，第1句

形式主语加主语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，例如 It is clear that、It is important that 等。本句结构 It is possible that 属于该类型的典型代表，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Margaret Thatcher was also said to get by on four hours a night, while the 130-hour workweeks endured by tech heads have been held up as key to their success.

第6段，第3句

本句结构在考试真题中非常典型。被动语态搭配不定式 (was said to do) 是常见句式，while 引导的状语从句用于对比或补充也是高频结构。现在完成时被动语态、过去分词短语作后置定语、介词短语作状语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中反复出现的句式。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似真题句子中，代表性很强。

Even if Steel does happen to be among that tiny minority, says Bostock, it's "pretty irresponsible" to suggest that 20-hour days are simply a question of discipline for the rest of us.

第9段，第1句

覆盖多种典型易错成分:形式主语it与真正主语to suggest的区分,倒装引述句中的主谓识别,宾语从句的识别,以及状语和定语的辨析。这些都是基础较弱学生容易混淆的点,练习价值高。

She showed we could get all our work done without sleep.

第47题，D

及物动词后接宾语从句、省略连接词 that、使役动词 get 加宾语补足语,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句结构在真题中代表性较强,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性较高

It may turn out to be key to a successful career.

第49题，A

"may + 动词短语 + to be" 是考试中常见的情态推测句型，"turn out to be" 也是高频短语。结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式，但并非最核心的复杂句型（如定语从句、状语从句等）。

One should not adopt it without consulting a sleep expert.

第50题, A

简单句结构在考试中常见, 情态动词 should 的否定用法及介词短语作状语也是典型句式。但句子整体较短、结构单一, 不如复合句或长难句更具代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 65 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。

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇4次 · 真题 41 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 185 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇3次 · 真题 58 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次 · 真题 114 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

romance B1

n. 浪漫关系

本篇2次·真题 12 句

inspiration B2

n. 灵感

本篇2次·真题 11 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 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

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题 126 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 111 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 106 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 84 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

loss

B1

n. 丧失

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

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

status

B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

adopt

B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

novel

B1

n. 小说

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

improvement

B1

n. 改进

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

contact

B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

awareness

B2

n. 意识

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

motivate

B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

reader

A2

n. 读者

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

discipline

B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

increased

A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

adjust

B2

v. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

aside

B1

adv. 在旁边;到旁边

本篇1次 · 真题 20 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

deeply B1

adv. 深深地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

underestimate B2

v. 低估

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

physically B1

adv. 身体上

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

worst A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

output B1

n. 产量

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

minority B2

n. 少数

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

endure B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

accuracy B2

n. 准确 (性)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adhere C1

v. 遵守, 坚持 (规则、信念等)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

impress B1

v. 使印象深刻

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

draft B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

workday B1

n. 工作日

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

profile B2

n. 简介

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

reference B1

n. 提及

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

sleeper B1

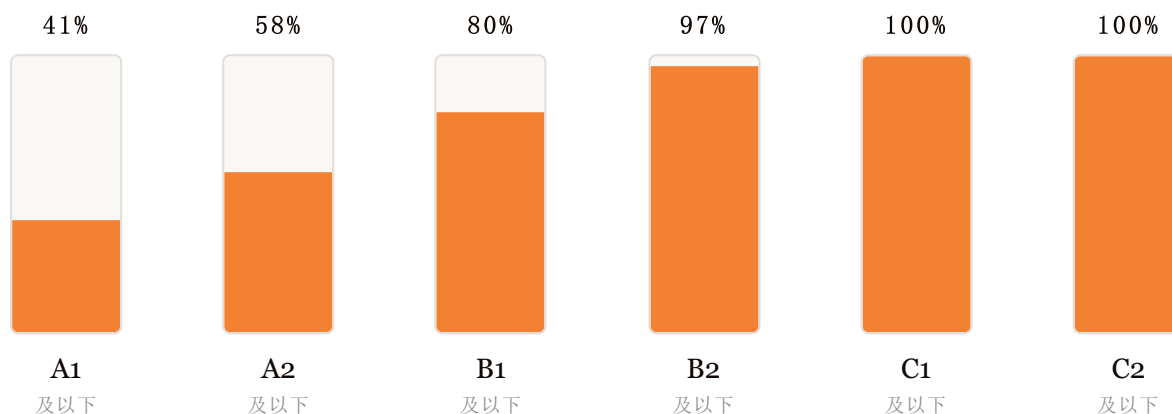
n. 睡觉的人

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 229 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **229** 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 8 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 229 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

229

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%



英语六级 2020年9月·第2套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2020年9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）	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 →