

2020年12月·第2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 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2套(2020-12) · 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 Back in 1964, in his book *Games People Play*, psychiatrist Eric Berne described a pattern of conversation he called "Why Don't You—Yes But", which remains one of the most irritating aspects of everyday social life. The person adopting the strategy is usually a chronic complainer. Something is terrible about their relationship, job, or other situation, and they moan about it ceaselessly, but find some excuse to dismiss any solution that's proposed. The reason, of course, is that on some level they don't want a solution; they want to be validated in their position that the world is out to get them. If they can "win" the game—dismissing every suggestion until their interlocutor(对话者) gives up in annoyance—they get to feel pleurably righteous(正当的) in their resentments and excused from any obligation to change.

早在1964年,精神病学家Eric Berne在其著作《人间游戏》中描述了一种他称之为"你为什么不——是的,但是"的对话模式,这种模式至今仍是日常社交生活中最令人恼火的方面之一。采用这种策略的人通常是习惯性抱怨者。他们的人际关系、工作或其他处境总有些糟糕之处,他们对此不停地抱怨,但对于任何提出的解决方案都能找到借口加以否定。原因当然是在某种程度上他们并不想要解决方案;他们想要的是在自己的立场上得到认可,认为这个世界就是在针对他们。如果他们能够"赢得"这场游戏——否定每一条建议直到对话者恼怒地放弃——他们就能在怨恨中获得一种令人愉悦的正当感,并免除任何改变的义务。

P2 Part of the trouble here is the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy(谬误). When you're feeling hard done by—taken for granted by your partner, say, or obliged to work for a half-witted boss—it's easy to become attached to the position that it's not your job to address the matter, and that doing so

would be an admission of fault. But there's a confusion here. For example, if I were to discover a newborn at my front door, it wouldn't be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility. There would be choices to make, and no possibility of avoiding them, since trying to ignore the matter would be a choice. The point is that what goes for the baby on the doorstep is true in all cases: even if the other person is 100% in the wrong, there's nothing to be gained, long-term, from using this as a justification to evade responsibility.

这里的部分问题在于所谓的责任与过错谬误。当你感到受了委屈时——比如说被伴侣视作理所当然,或者不得不为一个愚蠢的老板工作——你很容易执着于这样的立场:解决这件事不是你的职责,而且这样做将是承认过错。但这里存在混淆。例如,如果我在自家门口发现一个新生儿,这不会是我的过错,但这无疑会是我的责任。将有一些选择需要做出,而且不可能逃避它们,因为试图忽视这件事本身就是一种选择。关键在于,门阶上婴儿的情况适用于所有情况:即使对方百分之百错了,从长远来看,把这作为逃避责任的理由也毫无益处。

P3 Should you find yourself on the receiving end of this kind of complaining, there's an ingenious way to shut it down—which is to agree with it, ardently. Psychotherapist Lori Gottlieb describes this as "over-validation". For one thing, you'll be spared further moaning, since the other person's motivation was to confirm her beliefs, and now you're confirming them. But for another, as Gottlieb notes, people confronted with over-validation often hear their complaints afresh and start arguing back. The notion that they're utterly powerless suddenly seems unrealistic—not to mention rather annoying—so they're prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things.

如果你发现自己处于这种抱怨的接收端,有一种巧妙的方法可以终止它——那就是热切地表示同意。心理治疗师Lori Gottlieb将此称为"过度认可"。首先,你将免于进一步的抱怨,因为对方的动机是确认她的信念,而现在你正在确认它们。但另一方面,正如Gottlieb所指出的,面对过度认可的人往往会重新听到自己的抱怨并开始反驳。他们完全无能为力的观念突然显得不现实——更不用说相当烦人——因此他们反而被促使产生关于如何改变现状的想法。

P4 "And then, sometimes, something magical might happen," Gottlieb writes. The other person "might realise she's not as trapped as you are saying she is, or as she feels." Which illustrates the irony of the responsibility/fault fallacy: evading responsibility feels comfortable, but turns out to be a prison; whereas assuming responsibility feels unpleasant, but ends up being freeing.

Gottlieb写道:"然后,有时候,可能会发生一些神奇的事情。"对方"可能会意识到她并不像你所说的或她所感觉的那样陷入困境。"这说明了责任与过错谬误的讽刺之处:逃避责任让人感到舒适,但结果却是一座牢笼;而承担责任让人感到不快,但最终却带来自由。

题目与逐题解析

51. What is characteristic of a chronic complainer, according to psychiatrist Eric Berne?

- A) They only feel angry about their ill treatment and resent whoever tries to help.
- B) They are chronically unhappy and ceaselessly find fault with people around them.
- C) They constantly dismiss others' proposals while taking no responsibility for tackling the problem.
- D) They lack the knowledge and basic skills required for successful conversations with their interlocutors.

根据精神病学家 **Eric Berne** 的观点,长期抱怨者有什么特征?

- A) 他们只对自己受到的不公平待遇感到愤怒,并且怨恨任何试图帮助他们的人。

- B) 他们长期不快乐,不断挑剔周围的人。 c) 他们不断否定他人的建议,同时不承担解决问题的任何责任。
D) 他们缺乏与对话者成功交流所需的知识和基本技能。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What is characteristic of a chronic complainer, according to psychiatrist Eric Berne?
直接问某人观点下的某对象的特征, 答案应当在原文里有逐字或同义对应。

【拆句】 题干是一个 What 引导的特殊疑问句, 主干 What is characteristic of a chronic complainer 中 characteristic 作表语形容词, 意思是".....所特有的"; 尾部 according to psychiatrist Eric Berne 是状语, 限定"按照谁的说法", 结构平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 The reason, of course, is that on some level they don't want a solution; they want to be validated in their position that the world is out to get them. If they can "win" the game—dismissing every suggestion until their interlocutor gives up in annoyance—they get to feel pleausurably righteous in their resentments and excused from any obligation to change.
原因当然是, 在某种程度上他们并不想要解决方案; 他们想要的是自己"世界与我作对"的立场被认可。如果他们能"赢"——通过驳回每一个建议直到对话者厌烦放弃——他们就能在怨恨中感到正当的快感, 并被免除任何改变的责任。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说对话者最终 gives up in annoyance (厌烦放弃), 并未说抱怨者对帮忙的人怀有怨恨; resent whoever tries to help 是无根据的扩展。

B) 偷换概念

原文中的抱怨指向情境本身 (their relationship, job, or other situation), 不是"挑周围人毛病"; ceaselessly find fault with people around them 把抱怨对象从"处境"偷换成了"周围人"。

C) ✓ 正确

dismissing every suggestion ↔ constantly dismiss others' proposals
excused from any obligation to change ↔ taking no responsibility for tackling the problem
预判要求同时含"驳回建议"与"不愿担责"两个语义; 只有 They constantly dismiss others' proposals while taking no responsibility for tackling the problem. 完整覆盖了这两个语义。

D) 无中生有

原文没有任何处提到抱怨者缺乏对话的知识或技能; 他们驳回建议是不愿改变, 不是不会对话。lack the knowledge and basic skills 在原文找不到出处。

52. What does the author try to illustrate with the example of the newborn on one's doorstep?

- A) People tend to think that one should not be held responsible for others' mistakes.
- B) It is easy to become attached to the position of overlooking one's own fault.
- C) People are often at a loss when confronted with a number of choices.
- D) A distinction should be drawn between responsibility and fault.

作者试图用门阶上的新生儿这个例子说明什么？

- A) 人们倾向于认为一个人不应该为他人的过错负责。 B) 人们很容易习惯于忽视自己过错的立场。
- C) 人们在面对多种选择时常常不知所措。 D) 应该区分责任和过错。

【答案】 D (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the author try to illustrate with the example of the newborn on one's doorstep? 明确询问"作者用某例子要说明什么", 是典型例证目的题特征。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author try to illustrate, with 引出方式状语 with the example of the newborn on one's doorstep, 介词 of 后接同位语说明例子内容; 句子结构清晰, 无从句陷阱。

【定位】 For example, if I were to discover a newborn at my front door, it wouldn't be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility.

举例来说, 如果我在门口发现一个新生儿, 这不会是我的过错, 但毫无疑问会是我的责任。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文例子说的是"事情不是你的错"(自己没造成), 并非"别人犯了错"; not be held responsible for others' mistakes 把 fault 错绑到"他人"身上。

B) 偷换概念

原文谈的是"易倾向于以'非我之责'为由不作为", 并非"忽视自身过错"; B 把 attached to the position 的内容偷换为 overlooking one's own fault.

C) 以偏概全

原文提到 There would be choices to make 只是顺带说明"必须选择、无法回避", 并不是说"人面对多重选择会不知所措"; C 抓住 choices 一个词放大成完全不同的论点。

D) ✓ 正确

it wouldn't be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility ↔

A distinction should be drawn between responsibility and fault.

responsibility/fault fallacy ↔ **between responsibility and fault**

例子要说明的不是"门口婴儿怎么处理", 而是"过错≠责任"这一概念区分; 只有 A distinction should be drawn between responsibility and fault. 直接表达了这一区分。

53. What does the author advise people to do to chronic complainers?

- A) Stop them from going further by agreeing with them.
- B) Listen to their complaints ardently and sympathetically.
- C) Ask them to validate their beliefs with further evidence.
- D) Persuade them to clarify the confusion they have caused.

作者建议人们如何对待长期抱怨者？

- A) 通过同意他们的观点来阻止他们继续抱怨。 B) 热切地、同情地倾听他们的抱怨。
C) 要求他们用进一步的证据来证实自己的看法。 D) 说服他们澄清自己造成的混乱。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author advise people to do to chronic complainers? 问的是一个具体可操作的动作建议，答案在原文里必有直接出处。

【拆句】 题干 advise sb. to do sth. 的句型变体；advise people to do 是 What 提出的疑问中心，to chronic complainers 是介词短语作动作对象状语，结构直白。

【定位】 Should you find yourself on the receiving end of this kind of complaining, there's an ingenious way to shut it down—which is to agree with it, ardently.

如果你发现自己正承受这种抱怨，有一个巧妙的办法可以让它停下来——那就是热烈地表示同意。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

agree with it, ardently ↔ **agreeing with them**

shut it down ↔ **Stop them from going further**

预判要求同时含“阻止抱怨”和“通过附和的方式”两层语义；只有 Stop them from going further by agreeing with them. 同时覆盖了这两层。

B) 偷换概念

原文方法是“赞同”，不是“倾听+同情”；Listen to their complaints ardently and sympathetically 把 agree 偷换为 listen，把 ardently 这一描述“赞同强度”的副词错配到“倾听”上。

C) 与原文相反

原文的策略是替对方做 validation (you're confirming them)，让他自己听腻；C 反过来要求对方自己 validate，方向与作者建议相反。

D) 张冠李戴

原文没有出现“让抱怨者澄清他们造成的混乱”这一建议；confusion 一词来自 P2 But there's a confusion here，指作者自己点出的概念混淆，不是抱怨者制造的。

54. What happens when chronic complainers receive over-validation?

- A) They are motivated to find ingenious ways to persuade their interlocutor.
- B) They are prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes.
- C) They are stimulated to make more complaints.
- D) They are encouraged to start arguing back.

当长期抱怨者得到过度认同时会发生什么？

- A) 他们被激励去寻找巧妙的方法来说服对话者。 B) 他们被促使提出做出可能改变的想法。
- C) 他们被刺激进行更多的抱怨。 D) 他们被鼓励开始反驳。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when chronic complainers receive over-validation? 问的是某条件下出现的具体结果，答案必有原文出处。

【拆句】 题干主句 What happens, when 引导时间状语从句 when chronic complainers receive over-validation, 从句主谓宾完整；结构简单。

【定位】 But for another, as Gottlieb notes, people confronted with over-validation often hear their complaints afresh and start arguing back. The notion that they're utterly powerless suddenly seems unrealistic—not to mention rather annoying—so they're prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things.

另一方面，正如 Gottlieb 所指出的那样，被过度赞同的人往往会重新听到自己的抱怨并开始反驳。“自己完全无能为力”的念头突然变得不切实际——而且相当令人烦躁——于是他们反而被促使去想出可以怎样改变现状的办法。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

原文 ingenious way 是用来形容“应对抱怨者的方法”（Q53 答案的策略），是 listener 的策略，不是抱怨者自己的动作；A 把 ingenious 嫁接到抱怨者身上，方向错位。

B) **✓ 正确**

prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things ↔

prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes

prompted instead ↔ **prompted**

预判要求答案是“想出改变现状的办法”，They are prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes. 与原文 prompted to generate ideas 几乎逐对应——动词、宾语、目的状语全部对位。

C) **与原文相反**

原文恰恰说被过度赞同后“省下了进一步的抱怨”（spared further moaning）；C 反其道而行，方向相反。

D) **以偏概全**

原文 start arguing back 确实出现，但它只是因果链的中间步骤；后接 so they're prompted... 才是最终结果。D 截取中间环节作答，属于答非所问/以偏概全。

55. How can one stop being a chronic complainer according to the author?

- A) Analysing the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy.
- B) Avoiding hazardous traps in everyday social life.
- C) Assuming responsibility to free oneself.
- D) Awaiting something magical to happen.

根据作者的观点,一个人如何才能停止成为长期抱怨者?

- A) 分析所谓的责任/过错谬误。
- B) 避免日常社交生活中的危险陷阱。
- C) 承担责任以解放自己。
- D) 等待神奇的事情发生。

【答案】 C (主旨题)

【判型】 How can one stop being a chronic complainer according to the author? 问"如何停止成为本文话题角色", 覆盖全文方法论, 是主旨升华型问法。

【拆句】 题干 How can one stop doing sth., 主干 How can one stop being a chronic complainer, according to the author 是评注性状语; 句式直白。

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

responsibility/fault fallacy 是文中提出的一个概念框架, 作者用它来"诊断"问题; 停止抱怨的方法不是"分析这个谬误本身", 而是基于它去承担责任。A 把分析工具当成停止抱怨的办法, 停在前期分析阶段、未触及方案。

B) 无中生有

原文从未出现 hazardous traps 这一表述; 末段提到 prison/freeing 是比喻"逃避责任的状态", 并不要求"避开陷阱"。B 用一个貌似学术的措辞掩盖与原文的脱节。

C) ✓ 正确

assuming responsibility feels unpleasant, but ends up being freeing ↔

Assuming responsibility to free oneself.

even if the other person is 100% in the wrong, there's nothing to be gained, long-term, from using this as a justification to evade responsibility

↔ **Assuming responsibility**

预判要求答案同时含"承担责任"和"获得解脱"两个语义; 只有 Assuming responsibility to free oneself. 同时覆盖这两个语义, 并与末段升华句构成精确等值。

D) 与原文相反

原文 something magical might happen 是描述对方(抱怨者)可能出现的转变, 而不是建议你被动等待; 停止抱怨需要主动承担责任, 不是 Awaiting。D 把主动方案换成被动等待, 方向完全相反。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

16 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。

The reason, of course, is that on some level they don't want a solution; they want to be validated in their position that the world is out to get them.

第1段，第4句

本句涵盖主系表结构、并列表语从句、同位语从句、不定式作宾语、程度状语、固定短语谓语等多种成分和结构，尤其是表语从句的并列和同位语从句的嵌套识别，对学生划分成分和理解从句归属有较高训练价值，适合作为综合练习句。

If they can "win" the game—dismissing every suggestion until their interlocutor(对话者) gives up in annoyance—they get to feel pleurably righteous(正当的) in their resentments and excused from any obligation to change.

第1段，第5句

本句的“条件从句 + 主句”框架、从句内嵌套时间状语从句、破折号插入解释性内容、并列表语等结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型句式。掌握这类条件假设句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题句子中，具有很强的代表性。

When you're feeling hard done by—taken for granted by your partner, say, or obliged to work for a half-witted boss—it's easy to become attached to the position that it's not your job to address the matter, and that doing so would be an admission of fault.

第2段，第2句

涵盖形式主语、同位语从句、时间状语从句、主系表结构等多种成分，且两个并列同位语从句提供了同类结构的对比练习机会；时间状语从句中包含插入成分（破折号内的并列结构），可训练对复杂修饰成分的识别；成分种类丰富且含实用易错点，训练价值较高。

For example, if I were to discover a newborn at my front door, it wouldn't be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility.

第2段，第4句

虚拟语气的条件句是四六级和考研常考句式，if I were to 结构以及主句使用 would 表示假设结果都是典型用法。主句中的并列转折结构 but 也常见于真题。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到其他虚拟条件句和并列转折句的理解中。

There would be choices to make, and no possibility of avoiding them, since trying to ignore the matter would be a choice.

第2段，第5句

"主句 + since 引导的原因状语从句" 是四六级、考研阅读中的高频句式。"There be" 结构、并列表语、后置定语、动名词作主语都是典型考点，学习者掌握后可在大量真题中复用。

The point is that what goes for the baby on the doorstep is true in all cases: even if the other person is 100% in the wrong, there's nothing to be gained, long-term, from using this as a justification to evade responsibility.

第2段，第6句

本句成分丰富:主句包含主语、系动词、表语从句;表语从句内部有主语从句、系动词、表语、状语;主语从句内部有主语、谓语、状语;让步状语从句包含主语、系动词、程度状语、表语。涵盖了主系表结构、名词性从句(表语从句、主语从句)、状语从句、各类状语等多种成分,且存在"what"既作引导词又作主语、冒号连接同一从句前后两部分等易错点,训练价值极高。

Should you find yourself on the receiving end of this kind of complaining, there's an ingenious way to shut it down—which is to agree with it, ardently.

第3段，第1句

本句结构不算特别绕，但包含几个高频易错点：条件倒装、存在句主干、名词后不定式和后置说明分句。对于结构与时态训练来说，难度适中且收获明显，值得优先练习。

For one thing, you'll be spared further moaning, since the other person's motivation was to confirm her beliefs, and now you're confirming them.

第3段，第3句

并列复合句中包含原因状语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式。被动语态、since 引导的原因从句、并列连词连接主句等结构,都是真题中高频出现的模式。句子结构具有较强的代表性,掌握后可以应用于大量类似句型的分析。

The notion that they're utterly powerless suddenly seems unrealistic—not to mention rather annoying—so they're prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things.

第3段，第5句

覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语补足语、状语等多种成分,包含同位语从句、宾语从句、被动结构、不定式短语等值得练习的结构。主语后嵌套同位语从句、被动后接不定式补足语都是易错点,适合作为成分划分练习。

Which illustrates the irony of the responsibility/fault fallacy: evading responsibility feels comfortable, but turns out to be a prison; whereas assuming responsibility feels unpleasant, but ends up being freeing.

第4段，第3句

动名词短语作主语、系动词后接形容词或不定式作表语、并列谓语共用主语、并列连词的层级区分 ("whereas" 连主句、"but" 连谓语)，这些都是值得训练的成分识别点

What is characteristic of a chronic complainer, according to psychiatrist Eric Berne?

第51题 题干

特殊疑问句的主系表结构在考试阅读中较为常见,according to引出来源也是典型用法,但整体句式相对简单,代表性中等

People tend to think that one should not be held responsible for others' mistakes.

第52题，A

主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,tend to think that 这种表达观点的结构在议论文中常见。从句中情态动词 should 加被动语态也是常考组合,句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

People are often at a loss when confronted with a number of choices.

第52题，C

本句 "主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。时间状语从句中的省略结构 (省略主语和 be 动词) 也是真题常见考点。句子结构典型且实用，学生掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

Stop them from going further by agreeing with them.

第53题, A

祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中出现频率较低,更多见于口语或应用文写作。但本句 "动词 + 宾语 + from doing + by doing" 这种结构(通过某方式阻止某人做某事)在书面语中也会出现,具有一定迁移价值。整体而言,属于中等典型性的句式。

They are prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes.

第54题, B

被动语态搭配不定式补语 (prompt sb to do sth 的被动形式) 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 典型性强。掌握此结构后可迁移到其他类似动词 (encourage、allow、require 等) 的被动用法, 复用价值高。

How can one stop being a chronic complainer according to the author?

第55题 题干

疑问句结构在考试中常见,特别是"How can..."开头的询问方法类问句;动名词作宾语(stop doing)是典型搭配;介词短语作状语也是高频结构;掌握后可迁移到大量类似句式

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

responsibility

B1

n. 责任

本篇9次 · 真题 69 句

fault

B1

n. 过错

本篇7次 · 真题 26 句

chronic

B2

adj. (疾病) 慢性的, 长期的

本篇5次 · 真题 27 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次 · 真题 568 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇3次·真题 79 句

complaint

B1

n. 抱怨

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

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题 106 句

belief

B1

n. 相信

本篇2次·真题 85 句

solution

B1

n. 解决办法

本篇2次·真题 76 句

assume

B2

v. 假定

本篇2次·真题 31 句

persuade

B1

v. 说服

本篇2次·真题 26 句

prompt

B2

v. 促使

本篇2次·真题 19 句

confront

B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇2次·真题 18 句

illustrate

B2

v. 说明

本篇2次·真题 15 句

confirm

B1

v. 证实

本篇2次·真题 14 句

confusion

B2

n. 困惑

本篇2次·真题 13 句

newborn

B1

adj. 新生的

本篇2次·真题 9 句

validate

C1

v. 证实

本篇2次·真题 8 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 168 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题 97 句

gain B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题 89 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 87 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 66 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 56 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 39 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 35 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 34 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次·真题 31 句

propose B1

v. 提议

本篇1次·真题 28 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 句

trap B1

n. 陷阱

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 18 句

distinction B2

n. 区别

本篇1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题 16 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

notion B2

n. 观念

本篇1次·真题 12 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

admission B2

n. 承认 (错误、罪行等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

motivated B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

granted

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

resentment

C1

n. 愤恨

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

obligation

B2

n. 义务

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

overlook

B2

v. 忽略, 没注意到

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

unhappy

A2

adj. 不快乐的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

unrealistic

B2

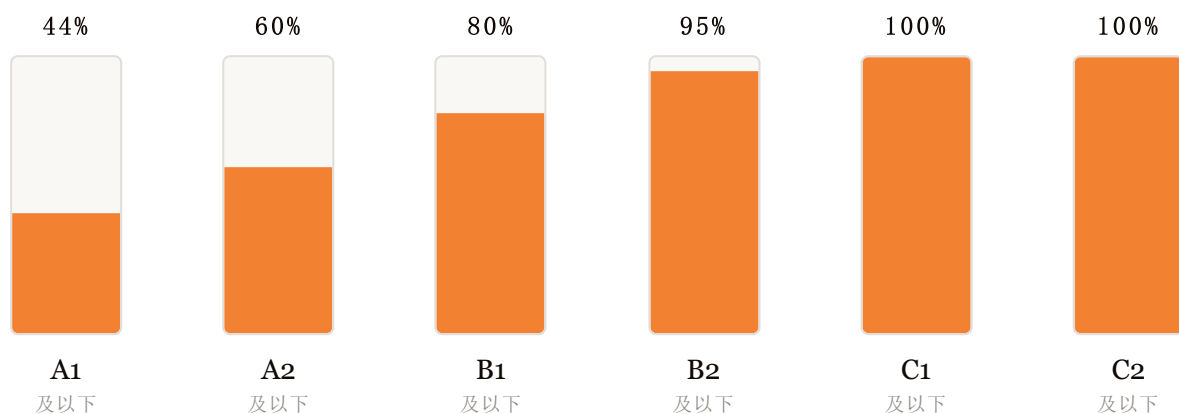
adj. 不切实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 239 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **239** 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 239 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

239

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2020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）	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 →