

# 2021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2021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 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2套(2021-12) · 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 According to a recent study, a small but growing proportion of the workforce is affected to some degree by a sense of entitlement. Work is less about what they can contribute but more about what they can take. It can lead to workplace dysfunction and diminish their own job satisfaction. I'm not referring to employees who are legitimately dissatisfied with their employment conditions due to, say, being denied fair pay or flexible work practices. I'm talking about those who consistently believe they deserve special treatment and generous rewards. It's an expectation that exists irrespective of their abilities or levels of performance.

根据最近的一项研究,劳动力中有一小部分但不断增长的群体在某种程度上受到特权意识的影响。工作对他们来说不再是关于他们能贡献什么,而更多是关于他们能获取什么。这可能导致职场功能失调,并降低他们自身的工作满意度。我指的是那些因被拒绝公平薪酬或灵活工作方式等原因而对雇佣条件合理不满的员工。我说的是那些始终认为自己应得特殊待遇和丰厚回报的人。这是一种与他们的能力或表现水平无关的期望。

P2 As a result of that discrepancy between the privileges they feel they're owed and their inflated sense of self-worth, they don't work as hard for their employer. They prefer instead to slack off. It's a tendency which many scholars believe begins in childhood due to parents who overindulge their kids. This thereby leads them to expect the same kind of spoilt treatment throughout their adult lives. And yet

despite how these employees feel, it's obviously important for their manager to nonetheless find out how to keep them motivated. And, by virtue of that heightened motivation, to perform well.

由于他们认为自己应得的特权与其膨胀的自我价值感之间存在差异,他们不会为雇主努力工作。相反,他们更愿意偷懒。许多学者认为这种倾向始于童年,因为父母过度溺爱孩子。这导致他们在成年后的生活中也期待同样被宠坏的待遇。然而,尽管这些员工有这样的感受,对他们的管理者来说,找到如何保持他们积极性的方法显然很重要。并且,通过提高这种积极性,使他们表现良好。

P3 The research team from several American universities surveyed more than 240 individuals. They sampled managers as well as team members. Employee entitlement was measured by statements such as "I honestly feel I'm just more deserving than others." The respondents had to rate the extent of their agreement. Employee engagement, meanwhile, was assessed with statements like "I really throw myself into my work." The findings revealed ethical leadership is precisely what alleviates the negative effects of employee entitlement. That's because rather than indulging employees or neglecting them, ethical leaders communicate very direct and clear expectations. They also hold employees accountable for their behaviors and are genuinely committed to doing the right thing. Additionally, these leaders are consistent in their standards. They're also less likely to deviate in how they treat employees.

来自几所美国大学的研究团队调查了240多人。他们的样本包括管理者和团队成员。员工特权意识通过诸如“我真诚地认为我就是比其他人更应得”这样的陈述来衡量。受访者必须评估他们的认同程度。同时,员工敬业度通过诸如“我真的全身心投入工作”这样的陈述来评估。研究结果显示,伦理型领导恰恰能够缓解员工特权意识的负面影响。这是因为伦理型领导不会纵容或忽视员工,而是传达非常直接和明确的期望。他们还让员工对自己的行为负责,并真正致力于做正确的事。此外,这些领导者在标准上是一致的。他们在对待员工的方式上也不太可能出现偏差。

P4 This means, when confronted by an entitled team member, an ethical leader is significantly disinclined to accommodate their demands. He or she will instead point out, constructively and tactfully, exactly how their inflated sense of deservingness is somewhat distorted. They'd then go further to explain the specific, and objective, criteria the employee must meet to receive their desired rewards. This shift away from unrealistic expectations is successful because entitled employees feel more confident that ethical leaders will deliver on their promises. This occurs because they're perceived to be fair and trustworthy.

这意味着,当面对一个有特权意识的团队成员时,伦理型领导会明显不愿意满足他们的要求。相反,他或她会建设性地、巧妙地指出,他们膨胀的应得感在某种程度上是扭曲的。然后他们会进一步解释员工必须满足的具体的、客观的标准,才能获得他们想要的回报。这种从不切实际的期望中转变之所以成功,是因为有特权意识的员工更有信心伦理型领导会兑现承诺。这是因为他们被认为是公平和值得信赖的。

P5 The researchers, however, exercise caution by warning no one single response is the perfect remedy. But there's no denying ethical leadership is at least a critical step in the right direction.

然而,研究人员谨慎地警告说,没有任何单一的应对方法是完美的补救措施。但不可否认的是,伦理型领导至少是朝正确方向迈出的关键一步。

## 题目与逐题解析

51. What does a recent study find about a growing number of workers?

- A) They attempt to make more contributions.
- B) They feel they deserve more than they get.
- C) They attach importance to job satisfaction.
- D) They try to diminish workplace dysfunction.

最近一项研究发现越来越多的员工有什么特点?

- A) 他们试图做出更多贡献。 B) 他们觉得自己应得的比实际得到的多。 C) 他们重视工作满意度。
- D) 他们试图减少职场功能失调。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What does a recent study find about a growing number of workers? 是典型的事实询问, 问研究发现了什么。

【拆句】 What does a recent study find about a growing number of workers? 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, 主语是 a recent study, 谓语 find, about 短语限定研究对象是 a growing number of workers, 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 According to a recent study, a small but growing proportion of the workforce is affected to some degree by a sense of entitlement. Work is less about what they can contribute but more about what they can take.

据最近的一项研究, 劳动力人群中有一小部分但正在增长的比例不同程度地被一种 "理所应当" 的心态所影响。对他们而言, 工作不再是关于他们能贡献什么, 而更多是关于他们能从中索取什么。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文 Work is less about what they can contribute 明确说 "少贡献", They attempt to make more contributions. 反说成 "试图做出更多贡献", 方向完全相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

a sense of entitlement ↔ **They feel they deserve more than they get.**

Work is less about what they can contribute but more about what they can take ↔

**more than they get**

预判 "觉得自己应得更多" 与 They feel they deserve more than they get. 字面与语义双重吻合, 锁定 B。

C) **偷换概念**

原文 diminish their own job satisfaction 提到 "降低他们自身的工作满意度", 是 entitlement 心态的后果; They attach importance to job satisfaction. 偷换成 "他们重视工作满意度", 把 "满意度被削弱" 偷换为 "重视满意度"。

D) **与原文相反**

原文 It can lead to workplace dysfunction 是说 entitlement 心态 "导致" workplace dysfunction, They try to diminish workplace dysfunction. 反说成 "他们试图减少 workplace dysfunction", 方向完全相反。

52. Why don't some employees work hard according to many scholars?

- A) They lack a strong sense of self-worth.
- B) They were spoiled when growing up.
- C) They have received unfair treatment.
- D) They are overindulged by their boss.

根据许多学者的观点,为什么有些员工不努力工作?

- A) 他们缺乏强烈的自我价值感。 B) 他们在成长过程中被宠坏了。 C) 他们受到了不公平的待遇。  
D) 他们被老板过度纵容了。

**【答案】 B** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 Why don't some employees work hard according to many scholars? 限定观点来源, 问的是原因事实, 不是推断。

**【拆句】** Why don't some employees work hard according to many scholars? 是 Why 引导的疑问句, 含助动词否定 don't, 主语 some employees, 状语 according to many scholars 标明观点来源; 结构清晰。

**【定位】** It's a tendency which many scholars believe begins in childhood due to parents who overindulge their kids. This thereby leads them to expect the same kind of spoilt treatment throughout their adult lives.

这是一种许多学者认为始于童年的倾向, 源于过度溺爱孩子的父母; 这进而导致他们在整个成年生活里都期待同样被宠爱的待遇。

**【选项】 A) 与原文相反**

原文并未把 entitled 员工的偷懒归因于 "缺乏自我价值感"; 恰恰相反, inflated sense of self-worth 指出他们 "自我价值感膨胀", They lack a strong sense of self-worth. 是反向编造。

**B) ✓ 正确**

parents who overindulge their kids ↔ **They were spoiled when growing up.**  
begins in childhood ↔ **when growing up**

预判的两个要素 "童年 + 被父母溺爱", 分别对应 when growing up 与 were spoiled, They were spoiled when growing up. 全部落定。

**C) 张冠李戴**

原文确有 legitimately dissatisfied with their employment conditions due to, say, being denied fair pay 提到 "被不公正对待" 的另一类员工, 但作者明确把这类人排除在讨论之外; They have received unfair treatment. 把另一群体的原因贴到本题群体身上。

**D) 偷换概念**

原文说被溺爱者是 parents who overindulge their kids, 是 parents 而非 boss; They are overindulged by their boss. 把 "父母溺爱" 偷换成 "老板溺爱", 对象错位。

53. What is a manager supposed to do to enable workers to do a better job?

- A) Be aware of their emotions.
- B) Give them timely promotions.
- C) Keep a record of their performance.
- D) Seek ways to sustain their motivation.

管理者应该做什么才能让员工把工作做得更好?

- A) 意识到他们的情绪。 B) 及时给他们晋升。 C) 记录他们的表现。
- D) 寻找维持他们积极性的方法。

**【答案】 D** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 What is a manager supposed to do to enable workers to do a better job? 问管理者应该做什么，回原文找原文给出的方法陈述句即可。

**【拆句】** What is a manager supposed to do to enable workers to do a better job? 主干是 What is a manager supposed to do, be supposed to 表 "应该"; to enable workers to do a better job 是不定式作目的状语，使役结构 enable sb. to do。

**【定位】** And yet despite how these employees feel, it's obviously important for their manager to nonetheless find out how to keep them motivated. And, by virtue of that heightened motivation, to perform well.

尽管这些员工有这样的感受，他们的管理者仍然必须想办法让他们保持工作动力；正是凭借这种被提高的工作动力，他们才能表现良好。

**【选项】 A) 无中生有**

原文并未要求管理者去 "察觉员工情绪"; Be aware of their emotions. 中的 emotions 与 "觉察情绪" 在原文中均无对应，纯属编造。

**B) 无中生有**

原文没有提及 "及时晋升" 这一手段; Give them timely promotions. 把 "维持动力" 具体化成了 "及时给予晋升"，是无中生有兼过度推断。

**C) 无中生有**

原文未要求管理者 "记录员工表现"; Keep a record of their performance. 把 perform well (结果) 误读成了 record of performance (手段)，方向也错位。

**D) ✓ 正确**

find out how to keep them motivated ↔ **Seek ways to sustain their motivation.**

to perform well ↔ **do a better job**

预判 "想办法维持员工动力" 与 Seek ways to sustain their motivation. 在 "寻方法" 与 "维持动力" 两个语义槽位双双对齐，锁定 D。

54. What do the research findings reveal about ethical leaders?
- A) They are held accountable by their employees.
  - B) They are always transparent in their likes and dislikes.
  - C) They convey their requirements in a straightforward way.
  - D) They make it a point to be on good terms with their employees.

研究结果揭示了道德型领导者有什么特点？

- A) 他们要对员工负责。
- B) 他们总是坦率表达自己的好恶。
- C) 他们以直接的方式传达要求。
- D) 他们特别注重与员工保持良好关系。

**【答案】 C** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 What do the research findings reveal about ethical leaders? 问研究结论中关于某对象的事实，按细节题处理。

**【拆句】** What do the research findings reveal about ethical leaders? 是 What 引导的疑问句，谓语 reveal, about ethical leaders 是介词短语作宾语补足，限定 reveal 的对象。

**【定位】** The findings revealed ethical leadership is precisely what alleviates the negative effects of employee entitlement. That's because rather than indulging employees or neglecting them, ethical leaders communicate very direct and clear expectations.

研究发现，道德型领导力正是缓解员工 "理所应当" 心态负面影响的解药。这是因为道德型领导既不纵容员工也不忽视他们，而是非常直接、清晰地传达期望。

**【选项】 A) 与原文相反**

原文 They also hold employees accountable for their behaviors 说 ethical leaders "对员工的行为问责"——是 "领导让员工担责"；They are held accountable by their employees. 反说成 "领导被员工问责"，主被动方向反转。

**B) 过度推断**

原文说 ethical leaders 的 expectations 直接清晰，并未说他们在 likes and dislikes (个人好恶) 上始终透明；They are always transparent in their likes and dislikes. 把 "沟通期望直接" 扩张到 "个人好恶始终透明"，超出原文范围。

**C) ✓ 正确**

communicate very direct and clear expectations ↔

**They convey their requirements in a straightforward way.**

预判 "直接清晰地传达要求" 与 They convey their requirements in a straightforward way. 三个语义槽位 (传达 / 要求 / 直接) 全部对齐，锁定 C。

**D) 无中生有**

原文没有提到 ethical leaders "刻意与员工打好关系"。rather than indulging employees 恰恰否定了 "纵容 / 讨好" 这一路；They make it a point to be on good terms with their employees. 把 "原则导向" 错换成了 "关系导向"。

55. What kind of leaders are viewed as ethical by entitled employees?

- A) Those who can be counted on to fulfill commitments.
- B) Those who can do things beyond normal expectations.
- C) Those who exercise caution in making major decisions.
- D) Those who know how to satisfy their employees' needs.

什么样的领导者会被有权利意识的员工视为有道德的？

- A) 那些可以指望其履行承诺的领导者。    B) 那些能做超出正常预期之事的领导者。  
C) 那些在做重大决策时谨慎行事的领导者。    D) 那些知道如何满足员工需求的领导者。

**【答案】 A** (细节题)

**【判型】** 题干 What kind of leaders are viewed as ethical by entitled employees? 问哪一类领导被特定群体视为符合某属性，按原文中描述这种被视为关系的句子定位即可。

**【拆句】** What kind of leaders are viewed as ethical by entitled employees? 主干 What kind of leaders are viewed as ethical, 被动结构 are viewed as, by entitled employees 是动作发出者；结构需注意被动语态的方向：是 "被 entitled employees 视为"，不是反过来。

**【定位】** This shift away from unrealistic expectations is successful because entitled employees feel more confident that ethical leaders will deliver on their promises. This occurs because they're perceived to be fair and trustworthy.

这种摆脱不切实际期望的转变之所以奏效，是因为 entitled 员工对 ethical leaders 能兑现承诺更有信心；之所以如此，是因为他们被视为公平且可信。

**【选项】 A) ✓ 正确**

ethical leaders will deliver on their promises ↔

**Those who can be counted on to fulfill commitments.**

预判 "兑现承诺、说到做到" 与 Those who can be counted on to fulfill commitments. 在 "被信赖 + 兑现承诺" 两个语义槽位双双对齐，锁定 A。

**B) 与原文相反**

原文 They'd then go further to explain the specific, and objective, criteria the employee must meet to receive their desired rewards. 强调 ethical leaders 给的是 "客观且明确" 的标准；Those who can do things beyond normal expectations. 把 "按标准奖励" 错写成 "超出常规预期"，方向相反。

**C) 张冠李戴**

exercise caution 是文末研究者本人的态度（提醒 no single response is the perfect remedy），不是 entitled 员工对 ethical leaders 的评价；Those who exercise caution in making major decisions. 把研究者的特征贴到了 ethical leaders 身上。

**D) 与原文相反**

原文 an ethical leader is significantly disinclined to accommodate their demands 明确说 ethical leaders "显著不愿迁就员工需求"；Those who know how to satisfy their employees' needs. 反说成 "懂得满足员工需求"，方向完全相反。

## 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。

As a result of that discrepancy between the privileges they feel they're owed and their inflated sense of self-worth, they don't work as hard for their employer.

第2段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：长介词短语前置作状语、定语从句省略关系代词修饰名词、感知动词后接省略 that 的宾语从句、因果逻辑的表达方式，这些都是学术和议论文写作的常见句式，掌握后可大量复用于阅读和写作。

It's a tendency which many scholars believe begins in childhood due to parents who overindulge their kids.

第2段，第3句

主句加多层定语从句嵌套、从句内插入插入语、原因状语从句等结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。这种 "It's a ... which ..." 加嵌套从句的模式极为典型，掌握后可广泛迁移到同类长难句。

This thereby leads them to expect the same kind of spoilt treatment throughout their adult lives.

第2段，第4句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语和方式状语五种成分，其中宾语补足语（不定式短语）是容易与目的状语混淆的易错点，适合练习 "lead sb to do sth" 这类动词 + 宾语 + 不定式结构的成分划分。

And yet despite how these employees feel, it's obviously important for their manager to nonetheless find out how to keep them motivated.

第2段，第5句

形式主语 it is important to do 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，find out how to do 的结构也常见于真题。让步状语 despite 加从句的搭配在真题中经常出现。整体句式非常典型，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中。

They also hold employees accountable for their behaviors and are genuinely committed to doing the right thing.

第3段，第8句

本句覆盖主语、并列谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语等多种成分，特别是 "hold + 宾语 + 宾语补足语" 和 "be committed to + 动名词" 两个常考结构具有练习价值，适合训练成分识别和固定搭配理解。

Additionally, these leaders are consistent in their standards.

第3段，第9句

简单句的系表结构在真题中常见，但本句过于简短、结构过于简单，缺乏真题句子常有的复杂修饰或从句嵌套，代表性一般。

But there's no denying ethical leadership is at least a critical step in the right direction.

第5段，第2句

there be 句型配合动名词和宾语从句是议论文、说明文中的常见表达句式，用于引出客观判断或不容争辩的观点；该结构在四六级和考研阅读理解中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性。

They attach importance to job satisfaction.

第51题，C

虽然结构简单，但涵盖了主谓宾加状语的完整配置，且 "attach importance to" 这一固定搭配中的介词短语作状语，能帮助学生练习区分宾语和状语的边界，有一定训练价值。

Be aware of their emotions.

第53题，A

祈使句在四六级和考研阅读中偶有出现，特别是在建议类、指导类文本中，但并非核心高频句式。系表结构本身常见，但祈使语气的系表句在真题中代表性中等。

They make it a point to be on good terms with their employees.

第54题，D

本句包含形式宾语 "it"、宾语补足语 "a point"、不定式短语（可视为真正宾语或状语），成分种类较丰富。"make it a point to do" 是高频固定搭配，学习者常误判 "it" 的作用或遗漏宾补，具有较高的训练价值。适合用于强化形式宾语与宾补的辨析。

## 本篇出现的 102 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。

### employee

A2

n. 雇员，员工

本篇15次 · 真题 190 句

### ethical

B2

adj. 道德的

本篇7次 · 真题 13 句

### expectation

B2

n. 期待,预期

本篇4次 · 真题 32 句

### less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 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

### performance

B1

n. 表演

本篇2次 · 真题 98 句

### due

B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

### workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇2次 · 真题 70 句

### reveal

B2

v. 揭示

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

### reward

B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

### statement

B1

n. 声明

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

### satisfaction

B2

n. 满意

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

### scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

**motivation** B2

n. 动力

本篇2次·真题 23 句

**diminish** C1

v. 减少

本篇2次·真题 21 句

**deserve** B1

v. 应得

本篇2次·真题 17 句

**caution** B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本篇2次·真题 16 句

**leadership** B2

n. 领导地位;领导权

本篇2次·真题 15 句

**deny** B1

v. 否认

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

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次·真题 228 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 205 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 句

**behavior** B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题 171 句

**individual** B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142 句

**view** A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

**negative** B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇1次·真题 121 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 116 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

**measure** B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

**contribute** B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**further** B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

**exist** A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

**seek** B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

**enable** B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

**shift** B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

**occur** B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

**perform** B1

v. 执行

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

**importance** B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

**specific**

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次·真题 59 句

**employer**

B1

n. 雇主

本篇1次·真题 56 句

**response**

B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**growing**

A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**exactly**

B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**critical**

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**attempt**

B1

v. 试图

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

**aware**

A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**perceive**

B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**assess**

B2

v. 评估

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**proportion**

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**meanwhile**

B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**promotion**

B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**childhood**

A2

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**extent**

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**employment**

B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**tendency**

B2

n. 倾向

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**attach**

B1

v. 贴上;系上;附上

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**commitment**

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**consistent**

B2

adj. 一致的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**contribution**

B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**sample**

B1

n. 样品

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**alleviate**

C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**objective**

B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**obviously**

B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**requirement**

B2

n. 要求

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**respondent**

C1

n. 被告

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**workforce**

B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**confront**

B2

v. 面对, 面临 (困难、危险等)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**consistently**

B2

adv. 始终如一地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**neglect**

B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**significantly**

B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**convey**

B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**engagement**

B2

n. 约定

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**flexible**

B2

adj. 灵活的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**remedy**

B2

n. 治疗方法

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**supposed**

B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**dislike**

A2

v. 不喜欢

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**precisely**

B2

adv. 精确地, 准确地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**sustain**

B2

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**virtue**

B2

n. 美德

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**somewhat**

B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**indulge**

C1

v. 放纵 (自己享受某事物)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**motivated**

B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**owe**

B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**privilege**

B2

n. 特权

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**timely**

B2

adj. 及时的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

### transparent

B2

adj. 透明的, 清澈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

### desired

B1

adj. 期望的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

### fulfill

B2

v. 履行、执行 (承诺、义务、职责等)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

### unfair

B1

adj. 不公平的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

### discrepancy

C1

n. 差异

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

### generous

B1

adj. 慷慨的, 大方的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

### nonetheless

B2

adv. 尽管如此

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

### unrealistic

B2

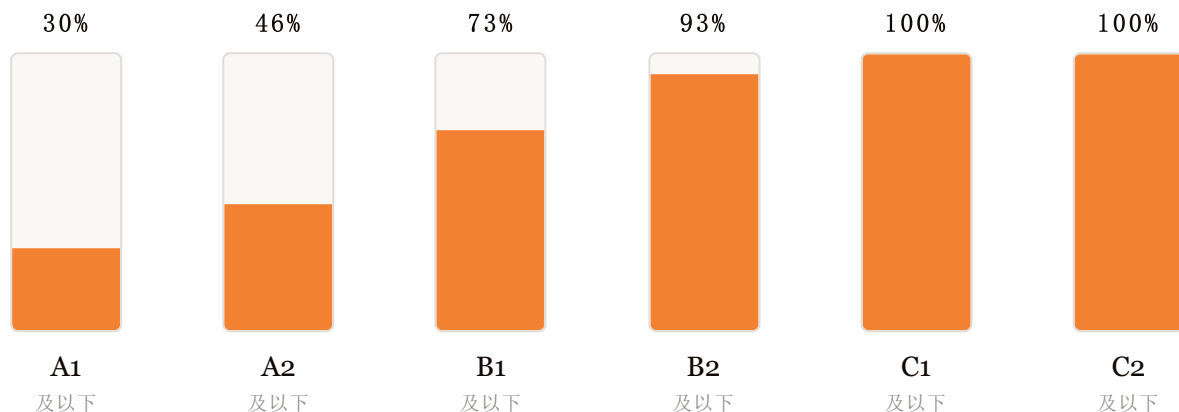
adj. 不切实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

## VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

# 全文 257 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **257** 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 17 个 · 约 7%。



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 257 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

257

B2 以上难词

7%

B1 及以下覆盖

73%



英语六级 2021年12月·第2套 · 全卷构成

|                               |            |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                        | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                       | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A            | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section B            | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (1)        | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section C (2)</b> | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part IV                       | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |