

2022年6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2022年6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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2022-06) • 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 When a group of Australians was asked why they believed climate change was not happening, about 36% said it was "common sense", according to a report published last year by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. This was the most popular reason for their opinion, with only 11% saying their belief that climate change was not happening was based on scientific research.

根据Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization去年发布的一份报告,当一组澳大利亚人被问及为什么他们认为气候变化没有发生时,约36%的人说这是"常识"。这是他们持有这种观点的最普遍原因,只有11%的人说他们认为气候变化没有发生是基于科学研究。

P2 But what do we mean by an appeal to common sense? Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning. The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another. Whether it feels right is usually a reflection of the world view and ideologies we have internalised, and that frames how we interact with new ideas. When new ideas are in accord with what we already believe, they are more readily accepted. When they are not, they, and the arguments that lead to them, are more readily rejected.

但我们所说的诉诸常识是什么意思呢?大概是诉诸某种理性,它构成了更复杂推理的基础。然而,诉诸常识通常不过是诉诸一种感觉正确的思维,但对一个人来说感觉正确的东西对另一个人来说可能感觉不正确。感觉是否正确通常反映了我们已经内化的世界观和意识形态,它们构成了我们与新想法互动的框架。当新想

法与我们已经相信的东西一致时,它们更容易被接受。当它们不一致时,它们以及导向它们的论证更容易被拒绝。

P3 We often mistake this automatic compatibility testing of new ideas with existing beliefs as an application of common sense, but, in reality, it is more about judging than thinking. As Nobelist Daniel Kahneman notes in *Thinking, Fast and Slow*, when we arrive at conclusions in this way, the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are. We are not psychologically well equipped to judge our own thinking.

我们经常把这种新想法与现有信念的自动兼容性测试误认为是常识的应用,但实际上,这更多的是关于评判而非思考。正如诺贝尔奖获得者Daniel Kahneman在《思考,快与慢》中指出的,当我们以这种方式得出结论时,结果也感觉是真实的,不管它们是否真实。我们在心理上并没有很好地装备来评判我们自己的思维。

P4 We are also highly susceptible to a range of cognitive biases such as giving preference to the first things that come to mind when making decisions or giving weight to evidence.

我们也极易受到一系列认知偏见的影响,比如在做决定或权衡证据时优先考虑首先想到的东西。

P5 One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people. The outstanding example of this socially shared cognition is science.

我们可以通过知识的社会验证来检验我们内在的偏见和不一致,在这种验证中,我们以严格而系统的方式测试我们的想法,看它们是否不仅对我们自己有意义,而且对其他人也有意义。这种社会共享认知的杰出例子就是科学。

P6 That does not mean that individuals are not capable of excellent thinking, nor does it mean no individual is rational. But the extent to which individuals can do this on their own is a function of how well integrated they are with communities of systematic inquiry in the first place. You can't learn to think well by yourself.

这并不意味着个人不能进行出色的思考,也不意味着没有个人是理性的。但个人能够独自做到这一点的程度取决于他们在多大程度上首先与系统性探究的共同体融合。你不能独自学会很好地思考。

P7 In matters of science at least, those who value their common sense over methodological, collaborative investigation imagine themselves to be more free in their thinking, unbound by involvement with the group, but in reality they are tightly bound by their capabilities and perspectives. We are smarter together than we are individually, and perhaps that's just common sense.

至少在科学问题上,那些看重自己的常识胜过方法性的、协作性的调查的人想象自己在思考上更自由,不受与群体联系的约束,但实际上他们被自己的能力和视角紧紧束缚。我们共同比我们单独更聪明,也许这才是常识。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author intend to show by citing the findings from the report published last year?
- A) People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking.
 - B) It is often the case that truth lies in the hands of a few.
 - C) Common sense and science are the two sides of a coin.
 - D) Few people know if climate change is really happening.

作者引用去年发表的报告中的研究发现意图说明什么？

- A) 人们在思考时很少诉诸理性。 B) 真理往往掌握在少数人手中。 C) 常识和科学是一枚硬币的两面。
D) 很少有人知道气候变化是否真的在发生。

【答案】 A (例证目的题)

【判型】 What does the author intend to show by citing the findings from the report 同时出现 "intend to show" 与 "citing", 典型的"作者引用例证想说明什么"句式。

【拆句】 Q51 主干是 "What does the author intend to show", by 引导方式状语 "by citing the findings from the report published last year", published last year 是过去分词作 report 的后置定语; 结构平铺, 无陷阱。

【定位】 But what do we mean by an appeal to common sense? Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning. The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right.

但我们说"诉诸常识"究竟意味着什么? 大概是诉诸某种作为更复杂推理基础的理性吧。然而, 所谓"诉诸常识", 往往不过是诉诸"感觉对"的想法罢了。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

about 36% said it was "common sense" ... only 11% saying their belief that climate change was not happening was based on scientific research

↔ **People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking**

The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right

↔ **appeal to rationality in their thinking**

作者列调查只是"由头", 紧跟的转折句把"common sense"等同于"feels right"而非 rationality; 合起来等于说"人们很少真的诉诸理性", 与 People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking 直接对接。

B) 无中生有

原文谈"大多数人凭感觉判断", 并未提及 truth lies in the hands of a few 这种"真理掌握在少数人手中"的命题。

C) 与原文相反

作者把"常识"与"科学"对立, 并贬低前者; 选项却说二者是 two sides of a coin"一体两面", 与原文的对立关系正相反。

D) 答非所问

Few people know if climate change is really happening 谈的是"人们是否知道气候变化", 而题干问的是作者引用调查的目的——目的在论证"常识非理性", 不在论证"人们对气候变化的认知"。

52. What is the appeal to common sense according to the author?

- A) It is the basis for the internalisation of individuals' ideologies.
- B) It is a series of conceptions formulated from complex reasoning.
- C) It is collective wisdom that helps people interact with new ideas.
- D) It is something subjective based on what one perceives to be right.

根据作者的观点,诉诸常识是什么?

- A) 它是个体意识形态内化的基础。 B) 它是一系列通过复杂推理形成的概念。
- C) 它是帮助人们与新观念互动的集体智慧。 D) 它是基于个人对正确事物的认知的主观性内容。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the appeal to common sense according to the author 直接问一个概念"是什么", 定义在文中可被直接定位回答。

【拆句】 Q52 主干 "What is the appeal to common sense", according to the author 是介词短语作整句的状语, 限定信息来源; 句式简单。

【定位】 The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another. Whether it feels right is usually a reflection of the world view and ideologies we have internalised.

然而所谓"诉诸常识", 往往不过是诉诸"感觉对"的想法罢了, 可一个人觉得对, 另一个人未必觉得对。是否觉得对, 通常只是我们已经内化的世界观和意识形态的投射。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

原文是"内化的意识形态"决定"是否感觉对"——意识形态是因、感觉是果; 选项却把诉诸常识当成 basis for the internalisation of individuals' ideologies, 把因果颠倒过来。

B) **与原文相反**

原文 Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning 是作者先假设的"理想状态", 紧随 however, is usually nothing more than 被否定; formulated from complex reasoning 恰是被否定的那一面。

C) **张冠李戴**

原文从未说 common sense 是 collective wisdom"集体智慧"; 作者后文反而把集体智慧的代表给了"science"而非 common sense, 是典型张冠李戴。

D) **✓ 正确**

an appeal to thinking that just feels right ↔

something subjective based on what one perceives to be right

what feels right to one person may not feel right to another ↔ **something subjective**

预判"凭感觉对的主观判断"与 something subjective based on what one perceives to be right 在两个语义点上完全对齐: subjective ↔ feels right 因人而异; perceives to be right ↔ feels right。

53. What does Daniel Kahneman think is the problem of testing new ideas with existing beliefs?

- A) It may lead to incorrect judgment.
- B) It makes no use of common sense.
- C) It fails to correct mistakes through serious reasoning.
- D) It can produce psychologically unacceptable outcomes.

Daniel Kahneman认为用现有信念检验新观念存在什么问题?

- A) 它可能导致错误的判断。
- B) 它没有运用常识。
- C) 它无法通过严肃的推理纠正错误。
- D) 它可能产生心理上无法接受的结果。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Daniel Kahneman think is the problem 直接问某人对某事的看法, 文中可定位到原话或转述。

【拆句】 Q53 主干 "What does Daniel Kahneman think"; think 后接省略 that 的宾语从句 "is the problem of testing new ideas with existing beliefs", 其中 of 短语作 the problem 的后置定语; testing... 为动名词作 of 的宾语。

【定位】 As Nobelist Daniel Kahneman notes in Thinking, Fast and Slow, when we arrive at conclusions in this way, the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are. We are not psychologically well equipped to judge our own thinking.

正如诺贝尔奖得主丹尼尔·卡尼曼在《思考，快与慢》中所言，当我们以这种方式得出结论时，结果"感觉上是真的"，至于它们到底是不是真的并不重要。我们在心理上并不擅长审视自己的思考过程。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are ↔

It may lead to incorrect judgment

it is more about judging than thinking ↔ **incorrect judgment**

两条语义在 P3 里共同作用：判断而非思考、结果感觉真但不一定真——合起来就是"该过程会带来错误判断"，对应 It may lead to incorrect judgment。

B) 答非所问

Kahneman 谈的是该过程的"问题"，不是评论它"用没用 common sense"; makes no use of common sense 把话题从"问题是什么"偷换为"是否使用了常识"。

C) 过度推断

原文只说该过程产生的"感觉真"未必真，并未谈到能不能"通过严肃推理修正错误"——这是基于原文延展出去的额外命题。

D) 偷换概念

psychologically unacceptable outcomes 把原文 not psychologically well equipped (人在心理上没有能力) 偷换成"心理上无法接受的结果"——一个谈"能力"，一个谈"接受度"，貌似都有 psychologically 实则不同。

54. What can we do to be less susceptible to cognitive biases?

- A) Give equal weight to evidence of both sides in a conflict.
- B) Provide convincing examples in developing an argument.
- C) Establish socially shared cognition via scientific methods.
- D) Avoid inconsistencies when addressing controversial issues.

我们能做些什么来减少对认知偏差的易感性？

- A) 对冲冲突双方的证据给予同等重视。
- B) 在展开论证时提供有说服力的例证。
- C) 通过科学方法建立社会共享认知。
- D) 在处理有争议的问题时避免不一致。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What can we do to be less susceptible to cognitive biases 问做法，原文有明确对策句可对应。

【拆句】 Q54 主干 "What can we do"; to be less susceptible to cognitive biases 是不定式作目的状语; be susceptible to 为固定搭配, 意为"易受.....影响", less 修饰 susceptible, 整体表示"少受影响"。

【定位】 One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people. The outstanding example of this socially shared cognition is science.

我们能够检验自身内在偏差与矛盾的一种方式, 是通过对知识的社会化检验: 以严格、系统的方式检验我们的想法, 看它们不仅对自己说得通, 对别人也是否说得通。这种社会共享认知最杰出的例子就是科学。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

P4 只提到我们对证据有偏向, Give equal weight to evidence of both sides in a conflict 把它包装成"双方等量赋权"作为对策; 原文从未给出这一对策。

B) 无中生有

原文谈"用科学的社会共享认知去检验自己的想法", 并未提及在论证中 Provide convincing examples in developing an argument"举有说服力的例子"这一具体写作技巧。

C) ✓ 正确

through the social verification of knowledge ↔ Establish socially shared cognition

we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way ↔ via scientific methods

预判"通过社会化检验、典型即科学"与 Establish socially shared cognition via scientific methods 在两个核心点上同义对齐——前半部分是手段, 后半部分是手段的载体。

D) 偷换概念

Avoid inconsistencies when addressing controversial issues 把 internal biases and inconsistencies 里的 inconsistencies 搬走, 却换上一个原文没谈的 controversial issues 场景; 并且对策从"通过社会化检验来检查"偷换成"直接避免不一致"。

55. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

- A) Multiple perspectives stimulate people's interest in exploring the unknown.
- B) Individuals can enhance their overall capabilities by interacting with others.
- C) Individuals should think freely to break from the restrictions of common sense.
- D) Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations in scientific inquiry.

作者在文章结尾试图传达什么信息?

- A) 多元视角激发人们探索未知的兴趣。
- B) 个体可以通过与他人互动提升整体能力。
- C) 个体应自由思考以打破常识的束缚。
- D) 协作努力可以克服个体在科学探究中的局限性。

【答案】 D (主旨题)

【判型】 What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage 同时含"末段"位置与"传达的信息", 是局部主旨题。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 "What message does the author try to convey"; at the end of the passage 是介词短语作地点状语, 限定信息发生位置; try to convey 是"想要传达", 注意 try to 自带"主观意图"色彩, 对应主旨题问法。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

末段从未谈及"多元视角能激发人们对未知的兴趣"——stimulate people's interest in exploring the unknown 是被自造出的概念, 与原文金句无关。

B) 以偏概全

Individuals can enhance their overall capabilities by interacting with others 把范围窄化为"提升个人综合能力", 遗漏了原文的"科学探究"语境与"克服局限"这一关键含义; 末段强调的是"集体优于个人", 不是"通过互动让个人变强"。

C) 与原文相反

末段批评的正是"以为自由地思考、不被群体束缚"的态度 (imagine themselves to be more free in their thinking, unbound by involvement with the group) ; Individuals should think freely to break from the restrictions of common sense 反而把"自由思考"当作积极建议——立场正好相反。

D) ✓ 正确

We are smarter together than we are individually ↔

Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations

methodological, collaborative investigation ↔ **Collaborative efforts ... in scientific inquiry**
in reality they are tightly bound by their capabilities and perspectives ↔

individuals limitations

末段三层语义 (个人受限—协作探究—集体更聪明) 全部对应到 Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations in scientific inquiry 中, 是覆盖最完整的选项。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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 appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another.

第2段，第3句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、表语、定语从句、主语从句、状语等多种成分,且主语从句位于句首是常见易错点,定语从句中关系代词 that 充当主语也是重要考点,'nothing more than' 结构需要整体识别为表语,具有较好的成分划分训练价值

One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people.

第5段，第1句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:主句主语内嵌同位语分句,考查主语识别;主系表结构中表语为介词短语,训练非名词性表语;定语从句内有方式状语、目的状语,且目的状语由不定式引出并带宾语从句,考查状语层级;宾语从句中"make sense"的宾语划分和并列状语识别。覆盖多种成分类型,适合作为综合划分练习。

But the extent to which individuals can do this on their own is a function of how well integrated they are with communities of systematic inquiry in the first place.

第6段，第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明:主句包含主语、系动词、表语,定语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语、方式状语,宾语从句包含主语、谓语、程度状语、普通状语、时间状语。特别是定语从句中介词加关系代词的结构,以及宾语从句中被动语态和程度状语的配合,都是值得反复练习的易错点。

Few people know if climate change is really happening.

第51题，D

"主句 + if 引导的宾语从句" 是考试中的高频句式,特别是 if 表示 "是否" 的用法。这类结构在阅读理解和语法填空中反复出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,具有较强的代表性。

It is collective wisdom that helps people interact with new ideas.

第52题，C

强调句 "It is ... that ..." 是四六级和考研英语阅读理解中的高频句式,用于突出某个成分(主语、宾语或状语)。掌握这一结构后,可以快速识别大量类似句子,迁移性强。同时 "help sb do sth" 也是常考动词用法,结构典型性很高。

本篇出现的 88 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。

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇7次·真题 142 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇7次·真题 68 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇6次·真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇4次·真题 103 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇3次·真题 160 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇3次·真题 85 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇3次·真题 37 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇3次·真题 29 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇3次·真题 13 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次·真题 167 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇2次·真题 126 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次 · 真题 94 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇2次 · 真题 85 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次 · 真题 61 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 51 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

perspective B2

n. 观点

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

basis B2

n. 基础; 根据

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

socially B1

adv. 在社交方面

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

judge B1

v. 判断, 评判

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本篇2次 · 真题 17 句

cognition C1

n. 认知

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

susceptible C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

shared A2

adj. 共享的

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

inquiry B2

n. 询问

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

systematic C1

adj. 系统的

本篇2次 · 真题 11 句

ideology C1

n. 意识形态

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

readily B2

adv. 乐意地

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

rationality C1

n. 理性

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 134 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 52 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

establish B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

function B1

n. 功能

本篇1次·真题 40 句

opinion A2

n. 观点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

series B1

n. 系列

本篇1次·真题 33 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

judgment B2

n. 判断力;识别力

本篇1次·真题 29 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

intend B1

v. 打算, 计划

本篇1次·真题 25 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

capable B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇1次·真题 20 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 20 句

reflection B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

collective B2

adj. 集体的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题 16 句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题 15 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

involvement B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 15 句

limitation B2

n. 限制

本篇1次·真题 14 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

industrial B2

adj. 工业的

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

controversial B2

adj. 有争议的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

frame B1

n. 框架

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

presumably B2

adv. 大概

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

rigorous C1

adj. 严格的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

formulate C1

v. 制定

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

investigation B2

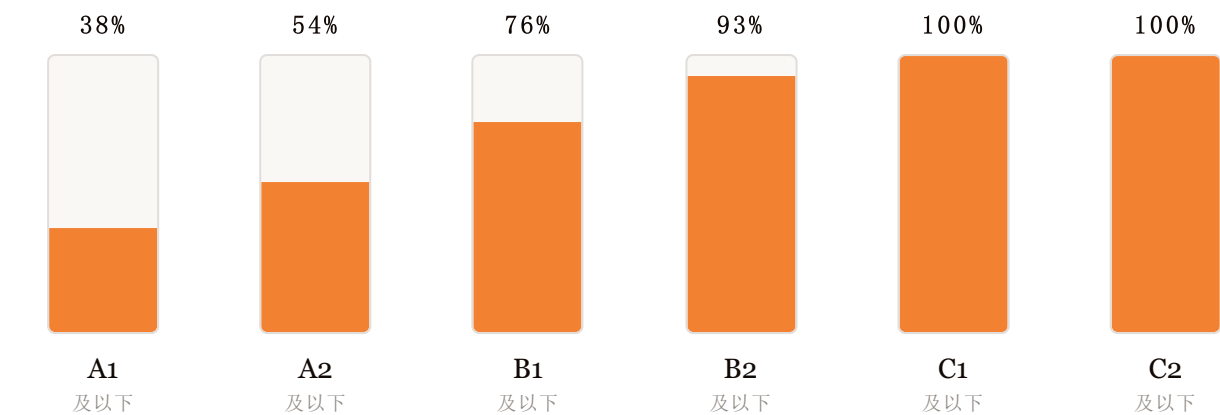
n. 调查; 侦查

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

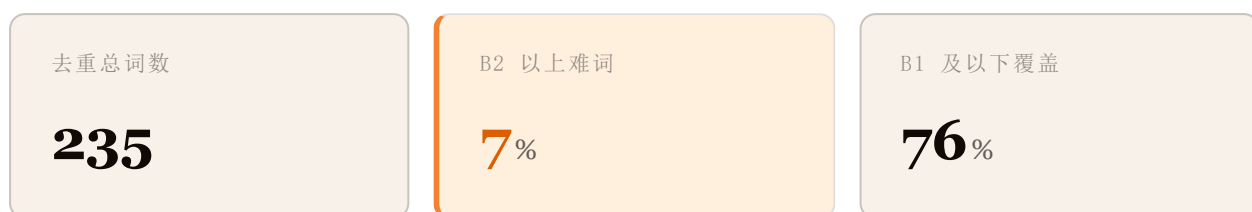
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 235 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 235 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 235 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2022年6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 →