

2022年12月·第1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2022年12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 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 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(2022-12) • 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 Many people associate their self-worth with their work. The more successful their career, the better they feel about themselves. Work-related self-esteem is therefore a worthy ideal to pursue with vigor, right? Well, not always. According to recent research, in which psychologists interviewed 370 full-time workers over a period of three weeks, the reality is a little more complicated. And it involves negative as well as positive consequences.

许多人将自我价值与工作联系在一起。他们的职业生涯越成功,对自己的感觉就越好。因此,与工作相关的自尊是一个值得全力追求的理想,对吗?然而,并非总是如此。根据最近的研究,心理学家在三周时间内采访了370名全职员工,现实情况要复杂一些。它既涉及消极后果,也涉及积极后果。

P2 It's natural to be drawn towards pleasure and to step away from pain. In the workplace, if that pleasure comes from a triumph which swells our self-respect, people will try to repeat the accomplishment. But repeating that accomplishment is often not realistic, which can lead to severe negative emotional consequences when it doesn't reoccur. This form of motivation is widely regarded as a negative type of motivation. It can hinder other more positive motivation types, such as completing a task purely because it's fulfilling or enjoyable.

人们自然会被快乐吸引,远离痛苦。在职场中,如果这种快乐来自于增强我们自尊的胜利,人们就会试图重复这一成就。但重复这一成就往往是不现实的,当它没有再次出现时,可能会导致严重的负面情绪后果。这种形式的动机被广泛认为是一种消极的动机类型。它可能会妨碍其他更积极的动机类型,比如纯粹因为任务令人满足或愉快而完成任务。

P3 What consumes the employee instead is a pressing need to feel mighty and sure of themselves. They then take on only tasks and objectives which serve that ego-driven need. As a result, to avoid feelings of shame and worthlessness associated with failure, they extend themselves to such a degree that there's a subsequent adverse effect on their well-being. This internal pressure to succeed at all costs demands a lot of effort. It depletes their energy, culminating in disproportionate levels of damaging sentiment.

相反,困扰员工的是一种迫切需要感到强大和自信的需求。然后他们只承担那些服务于自我驱动需求的任务和目标。因此,为了避免与失败相关的羞耻感和无价值感,他们过度延伸自己,以至于随后对他们的幸福感产生不利影响。这种不惜一切代价成功的内在压力需要大量努力。它耗尽了他们的精力,最终导致不成比例的破坏性情绪水平。

P4 Those negative emotions mount into heightened anxiety, impacting their ability to make the most of their personal life. Their desire to avoid feeling inferior ends up making them feel inferior when it comes to their diminished capacity for friendship and leisure. They end up dissatisfied both at work and outside of it.

这些负面情绪累积成高度焦虑,影响他们充分利用个人生活的能力。他们避免感到自卑的愿望最终使他们在友谊和休闲能力减弱方面感到自卑。他们最终在工作内外都感到不满。

P5 But thankfully, for those people compelled almost entirely by this specific form of motivation, the news isn't all bad, or bad at all. The study also discovered several positive outcomes that can actually outweigh the harmful ones. Though these types of employees are motivated by the desire to avoid negative consequences, they are also motivated by the excitement of pursuing emotional rewards. This excitement makes pursuing goals enjoyable and stimulates pleasure and pride that would result from success. An effect of the positive motivation is that it neutralizes the existence of negative motivation.

但值得庆幸的是,对于那些几乎完全受这种特定动机形式驱使的人来说,消息并非全是坏的,或者根本不坏。该研究还发现了几个积极结果,实际上可以超过有害结果。尽管这些类型的员工受到避免负面后果的愿望的驱使,但他们也受到追求情感回报的兴奋感的驱使。这种兴奋感使追求目标变得愉快,并激发成功可能带来的快乐和自豪感。积极动机的一个效果是它中和了消极动机的存在。

P6 Sure, it affects people's personal lives to what could be deemed an unhealthy extent, because leisure activities are often seen as a part of life that must be sacrificed to manage work and family demands. However, the way people feel about their work has less to do with whether they're motivated by the preservation of self-esteem but more with the fact that they're simply motivated.

当然,它在某种程度上影响人们的个人生活,这可能被认为是不健康的,因为休闲活动通常被视为生活中必须牺牲的一部分,以应对工作和家庭需求。然而,人们对工作的感受与其说与他们是否受到保护自尊的动机驱使有关,不如说更多地与他们只是受到激励这一事实有关。

题目与逐题解析

46. What does the author say about the pursuit of work-related self-esteem?

- A) It may result in negative motivation.
- B) It contributes to one's accomplishments.
- C) It can increase one's vigor as one keeps trying.
- D) It costs too much emotionally and psychologically.

作者对追求与工作相关的自尊有何看法？

- A) 这可能导致负面动机。 B) 这有助于个人成就。 C) 随着不断尝试,这能增强个人活力。
D) 这在情感和心理上代价太高。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about the pursuit of work-related self-esteem 直接问作者对某话题的陈述，没有 infer/imply，需要回到原文找到该话题的明确表态句。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does the author say about... 是 wh- 疑问句，about 后接介宾 the pursuit of work-related self-esteem，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Work-related self-esteem is therefore a worthy ideal to pursue with vigor, right? Well, not always. According to recent research, in which psychologists interviewed 370 full-time workers over a period of three weeks, the reality is a little more complicated. And it involves negative as well as positive consequences.

于是工作型自尊就是一个值得全力追求的理想，对吗？嗯，并非总是如此。根据一项让心理学家在三周内访谈 370 名全职员工的近期研究，现实要更复杂一些。它既牵涉正面后果，也牵涉负面后果。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

involves negative as well as positive consequences ↔ **It may result in negative motivation**
预判的负面后果在 negative motivation 中被精确收口为研究真正定义的负面后果类型——动机层面的负面，故锁定 A。

B) 与原文相反

It contributes to one's accomplishments 把 a worthy ideal to pursue with vigor 当成作者真实观点，但作者立刻用 not always 否定了这种乐观说法。

C) 偷换概念

It can increase one's vigor as one keeps trying 把原文中描述追求方式的 with vigor 改造成追求会增加 vigor，混淆 vigor 作方式状语与作宾语的角色。

D) 过度推断

It costs too much emotionally and psychologically 给出 too much 的程度判断，但首段仅说 involves negative as well as positive consequences，并未将代价定性为过高。

47. What do employees tend to do in pursuing work-related self-esteem?

- A) Take on tasks well beyond their actual capabilities.
- B) Strive to succeed at the expense of their well-being.
- C) Resort to all means regardless of the consequences.
- D) Exaggerate their sense of shame and worthlessness.

员工在追求与工作相关的自尊时往往会做什么？

- A) 承担远超自身实际能力的任务。 B) 以牺牲自身幸福为代价努力获得成功。
C) 不顾后果诉诸一切手段。 D) 夸大自己的羞耻感和无价值感。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do employees tend to do 是对客观行为的提问，不要求推断，回原文找直接描述行为的句子即可。

【拆句】 题干为 wh- 疑问句，主干 What do employees tend to do, in pursuing work-related self-esteem 是介词短语作伴随状语，限定行为发生的语境，无难句。

【定位】 As a result, to avoid feelings of shame and worthlessness associated with failure, they extend themselves to such a degree that there's a subsequent adverse effect on their well-being.

结果，为了躲开与失败相连的羞耻感和无价值感，他们把自己拉伸到这种程度，以至于随之而来的是对其身心健康的不利影响。

【选项】 A) 过度推断

Take on tasks well beyond their actual capabilities 把 to such a degree that there's a subsequent adverse effect on their well-being 改写为超出实际能力，但原文只说付出过度，没说任务超出能力。

B) ✓ 正确

they extend themselves to such a degree that there's a subsequent adverse effect on their well-being

↔ **Strive to succeed at the expense of their well-being**

预判中的拼命与损害自身两成分被 Strive to succeed 和 at the expense of their well-being ——收拢，故锁定 B。

C) 与原文相反

Resort to all means regardless of the consequences 说他们不顾后果，但原文 to avoid feelings of shame and worthlessness associated with failure 恰恰说他们极其在意后果。

D) 与原文相反

Exaggerate their sense of shame and worthlessness 把 to avoid feelings of shame and worthlessness 改成夸大羞耻感，正话反说。

48. What do we learn about people over-concerned with work-related self-esteem?

- A) They may often feel inferior to their colleagues.
- B) They cannot enjoy their personal life to the full.
- C) They are never satisfied with their achievements.
- D) They have their own view of friendship and leisure.

关于过度关注与工作相关的自尊的人,我们了解到什么?

- A) 他们可能经常觉得不如同事。
- B) 他们无法充分享受个人生活。
- C) 他们对自己的成就从不满足。
- D) 他们对友谊和休闲有自己的看法。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about people over-concerned with work-related self-esteem 询问对某类人群的认识, 要求回原文找作者对这类人的直接论断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What do we learn about people, 过去分词短语 over-concerned with work-related self-esteem 作 people 的后置定语, 限定具体人群, 结构清晰。

【定位】 Those negative emotions mount into heightened anxiety, impacting their ability to make the most of their personal life. Their desire to avoid feeling inferior ends up making them feel inferior when it comes to their diminished capacity for friendship and leisure.

那些负面情绪累积成加剧的焦虑, 影响他们充分享受个人生活的能力。他们想要避免自卑的渴望最终反而让他们在自己对友谊与闲暇的削弱能力面前感到自卑。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They may often feel inferior to their colleagues 把原文 feel inferior 的对照对象改成 colleagues, 但原文比较对象是 diminished capacity for friendship and leisure, 与同事无关。

B) ✓ 正确

impacting their ability to make the most of their personal life ↔

They cannot enjoy their personal life to the full

预判中的个人生活质量被削弱被 cannot enjoy their personal life to the full 完整收拢, 故锁定 B。

C) 过度推断

They are never satisfied with their achievements 用 never 加 with their achievements 描述成就维度的不满, 但原文说的是 dissatisfied both at work and outside of it, 且未升级到 never 的极端否定。

D) 无中生有

They have their own view of friendship and leisure 借 friendship and leisure 词面做诱饵, 但原文只说他们对友谊与闲暇的能力削弱, 从未说他们持独到看法。

49. What is the good news we learn from the recent research?

- A) The pursuit of goals may turn out to be enjoyable and pleasant.
- B) The emotional rewards from goal pursuit are worth the pains taken.
- C) The negative consequences of goal pursuit can mostly be avoided.
- D) The goal of swelling self-esteem can be achieved if one keeps trying.

我们从最近的研究中了解到的好消息是什么？

- A) 追求目标可能会变得令人愉快和快乐。 B) 追求目标带来的情感回报值得付出的辛苦。
- C) 追求目标的负面后果大多可以避免。 D) 如果不断尝试,提升自尊的目标可以实现。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the good news we learn from the recent research 询问原文里明示的正面发现, 属客观转述, 不需推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is the good news, we learn from the recent research 是省略关系代词的定语从句修饰 news, 平铺直叙, 无陷阱。

【定位】 Though these types of employees are motivated by the desire to avoid negative consequences, they are also motivated by the excitement of pursuing emotional rewards. This excitement makes pursuing goals enjoyable and stimulates pleasure and pride that would result from success.

尽管这些员工受到躲避负面后果的渴望驱使, 他们同时也受到追求情感奖赏所带来的兴奋的驱使。这种兴奋让追求目标变得令人享受, 并激发出本会因成功而产生的愉悦与自豪。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

This excitement makes pursuing goals enjoyable and stimulates pleasure and pride ↔

The pursuit of goals may turn out to be enjoyable and pleasant

预判中的追求带来享受被 enjoyable and pleasant 完整收拢, 故锁定 A。

B) 无中生有

The emotional rewards from goal pursuit are worth the pains taken 引入代价对价值的权衡关系, 但原文 An effect of the positive motivation is that it neutralizes the existence of negative motivation 只说正面动机中和负面动机, 未做代价值得的判断。

C) 过度推断

The negative consequences of goal pursuit can mostly be avoided 把 neutralizes the existence of negative motivation 升级为多数可避免, 但 neutralize 是抵消、不是避免, 且原文未说大多数。

D) 与原文相反

The goal of swelling self-esteem can be achieved if one keeps trying 与 repeating that accomplishment is often not realistic 直接冲突; 原文明说重复成就并不现实。

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A) Workers have to make sacrifices to preserve self-esteem.
- B) Self-esteem swells when workers are strongly motivated.
- C) Pursuit of goals affects people's personal lives to an unhealthy extent.
- D) People feel positive about their work as long as they are motivated.

我们可以从最后一段推断出什么？

- A) 员工必须做出牺牲以维护自尊。 B) 当员工受到强烈激励时,自尊会提升。
- C) 追求目标在不健康的程度上影响了人们的个人生活。
- D) 只要人们受到激励,他们就会对自己的工作感到积极。

【答案】 **D** (推断题)

【判型】 What can we infer from the last paragraph 明示 infer, 定位段已锁尾段, 要求基于尾段明示信息做一步推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What can we infer, from the last paragraph 是介词短语作状语指出推断的依据来源, 结构简单。

【定位】 However, the way people feel about their work has less to do with whether they're motivated by the preservation of self-esteem but more with the fact that they're simply motivated.

然而, 人们对工作的感受真正取决于的, 与其说是他们是否被维护自尊的渴望所驱动, 不如说是他们到底有没有被驱动这件事本身。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Workers have to make sacrifices to preserve self-esteem 把 leisure activities are often seen as a part of life that must be sacrificed to manage work and family demands 中牺牲闲暇的目的改成 preserve self-esteem, 目的错位。

B) **与原文相反**

Self-esteem swells when workers are strongly motivated 把因果说成动机强则自尊膨胀, 但原文 has less to do with whether they're motivated by the preservation of self-esteem 反而弱化了自尊在因果链里的地位。

C) **以偏概全**

Pursuit of goals affects people's personal lives to an unhealthy extent 把 Sure, it affects people's personal lives to what could be deemed an unhealthy extent 这一让步分句当作尾段主结论, 但 However 之后才是作者真正立场。

D) **✓ 正确**

the way people feel about their work has less to do with whether they're motivated by the preservation of self-esteem but more with the fact that they're simply motivated

↔ **People feel positive about their work as long as they are motivated**

预判中的有动机即正向感受被 as long as they are motivated 完整收拢, 且 positive 与文章正向 good news 区段的态度一致, 故锁定 D。

12 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 more successful their career, the better they feel about themselves.

第1段，第2句

"the more..., the more..." 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型，本句展示了该句型的标准用法和省略特征，学习价值高，迁移性强

Work-related self-esteem is therefore a worthy ideal to pursue with vigor, right?

第1段，第3句

主系表加后置定语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是名词后接不定式作定语的模式（如 the ability to do, the need to address）频繁出现。therefore 作为逻辑连接副词也是学术和议论文中的典型标志。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句型。句末的 right 虽是口语化附加成分，在书面考试中不多见，但不影响整体结构的代表性。

They then take on only tasks and objectives which serve that ego-driven need.

第3段，第2句

主句加限制性定语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中非常常见的句式。关系代词"which"修饰宾语、在从句中充当主语的用法，以及用定语从句对名词进行限定说明的表达方式，都是高频考点。掌握这类句式后可以在大量真题句子中复用分析方法，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

As a result, to avoid feelings of shame and worthlessness associated with failure, they extend themselves to such a degree that there's a subsequent adverse effect on their well-being.

第3段，第3句

本句包含 "such...that" 程度结果状语从句、不定式作目的状语、"there be" 存在句型，这些都是四六级和考研真题中频繁出现的典型结构，掌握后可大量迁移到其他类似句子，具有高度代表性。

Those negative emotions mount into heightened anxiety, impacting their ability to make the most of their personal life.

第4段，第1句

简单句配分词短语作状语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，特别是逗号加现在分词表示结果或伴随的用法，在真题中反复出现，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似结构的句子。

Though these types of employees are motivated by the desire to avoid negative consequences, they are also motivated by the excitement of pursuing emotional rewards.

第5段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，"Though... , ... also..." 的对比逻辑是典型的让步转折句式。被动语态的使用也符合学术或正式文体的特征。掌握此结构后可迁移到类似的让步、转折场景。

Take on tasks well beyond their actual capabilities.

第47题，A

覆盖了谓语（动词短语）、宾语、后置定语三种成分，且后置定语是介词短语修饰名词的典型结构，适合练习识别修饰关系。但成分种类偏少（无主语、表语、状语、补语等），也无易错的形式主语、双宾语、宾补等结构，训练价值中等。

Strive to succeed at the expense of their well-being.

第47题，B

覆盖了谓语、目的状语（不定式）、方式状语（介词短语）三种成分，结构简洁但典型，适合初学者练习识别祈使句和状语类型，但成分种类不够丰富，没有复杂的易错点。

They may often feel inferior to their colleagues.

第48题，A

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，情态动词 may 表示推测也是高频考点。"feel + 形容词" 作连系动词的用法经常出现在描述心理状态或感受的语境中。虽然本句本身较简单，但这种结构模式在复杂句中也频繁作为主句或从句的骨架出现，具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

They are never satisfied with their achievements.

第48题，C

系表结构加频率副词和介词短语修饰，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的基础句式；虽然本句本身简单，但这种“主语 + be + 形容词 + 介词短语”的模式在真题中反复出现（如描述态度、状态、特征时），掌握后可迁移到更复杂的变体。

The pursuit of goals may turn out to be enjoyable and pleasant.

第49题，A

“情态动词 + 系动词短语 + 表语”是常见句式，turn out to be 在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现，表示“结果证明是”。掌握这一结构有一定迁移价值，但本句本身过于简单，不如含从句的复杂句更具代表性。

People feel positive about their work as long as they are motivated.

第50题，D

主句加条件状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，“as long as”引导的条件从句是高频句式之一。句子结构简洁典型，掌握后可迁移到类似的条件逻辑表达场景。但整体难度偏低，未能覆盖更复杂的考试常见句式如多层嵌套或分隔结构。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

negative

B1

adj. 否定的

本篇8次 · 真题 132 句

motivation

B2

n. 动力

本篇7次 · 真题 23 句

positive

B1

adj. 积极的

本篇5次 · 真题 144 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇5次 · 真题 66 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇5次 · 真题 33 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇4次 · 真题 43 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇3次 · 真题 190 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

emotional B1

adj. 情绪的

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 191 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇2次 · 真题 43 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本篇2次·真题 27 句

unhealthy B1

adj. 有害健康的;不健康的

本篇2次·真题 21 句

pain A2

n. 疼痛

本篇2次·真题 14 句

excitement B1

n. 兴奋

本篇2次·真题 12 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 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

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题 170 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 167 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次·真题 134 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 106 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇1次·真题 84 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

specific B2

adj. 具体的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次 · 真题 44 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

harmful B1

adj. 有害的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extend B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次·真题 23 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

diminish C1

v. 减少

本篇1次·真题 21 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capability B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 20 句

exaggerate B2

v. 夸大

本篇1次·真题 19 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇1次·真题 19 句

internal B2

adj. 内部的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

deem C1

v. 认为, 视为 (正式用语)

本篇1次·真题 16 句

stimulate B2

v. 刺激

本篇1次·真题 16 句

compel B2

v. 强迫;迫使

本篇1次·真题 15 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次·真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次·真题 13 句

emotionally B2

adv. 在情感上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

hinder B2

v. 阻碍, 妨碍

本篇1次·真题 12 句

realistic B2

adj. 现实的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

motivated B1

adj. 有积极性的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

outweigh C1

v. (重要性、价值等) 超过, 胜过

本篇1次·真题 11 句

preservation B2

n. 保护

本篇1次·真题 11 句

satisfied B1

adj. 满意的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

worthy B2

adj. 值得的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

resort B2

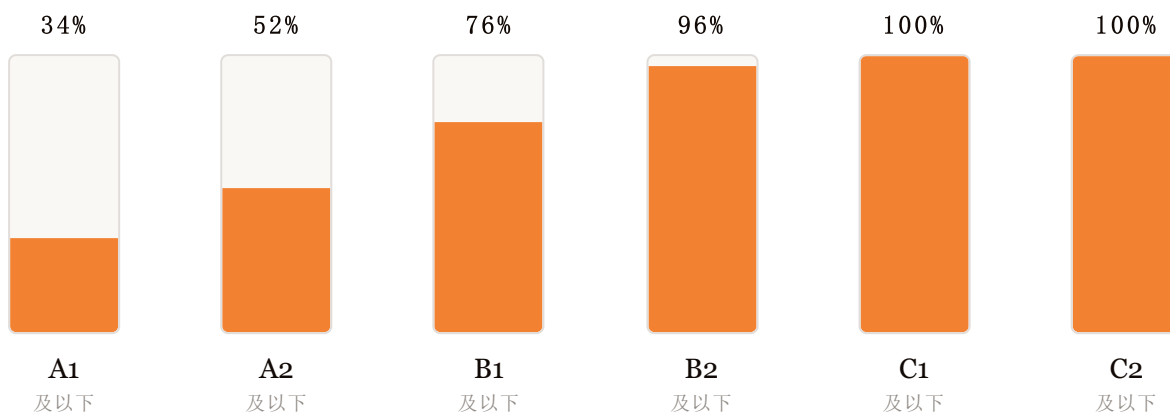
n. 度假胜地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 223 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **223** 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 9 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 223 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

223

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

76%

英语六级 2022年12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）	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 →