

2023年6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2023年6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 8 段原文（段首标 P1–P8 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(2023-06) · 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 How on earth did we come to this? We protect our children obsessively from every harm; we scrutinize every carer, teacher or doctor with whom they come into contact. Yet despite all this, one group, which in no way has their best interests at heart, has almost unconstrained access.

我们究竟是怎么走到这一步的？我们过度保护孩子免受一切伤害；我们仔细审查每一位与他们接触的看护者、教师或医生。然而尽管如此，有一个群体几乎可以不受约束地接触孩子，而这个群体绝不是为了孩子的最大利益着想。

P2 We seem to take it for granted that advertisers and marketers are allowed to condition even the youngest children. Before children have even developed a proper sense of their own identity, or learned to handle money, they're encouraged to associate status and self-worth with stuff, and to look to external things such as fame and wealth for validation. We're turning out little consumers rather than young citizens who will value themselves for what they contribute to the society in which they live.

我们似乎理所当然地认为广告商和营销人员可以影响甚至最年幼的儿童。在孩子们还没有形成对自己身份的正确认识，或学会如何处理金钱之前，他们就被鼓励将地位和自我价值与物品联系起来，并从名望和财富等外在事物中寻求认可。我们正在培养小消费者，而不是培养会因自己对所生活的社会做出贡献而重视自己的年轻公民。

P3 We've reached this point so gradually that many of us have never questioned it. It's crept up on us in the 60 years since advertisers started to target the young and found that they could recruit them to

a commercial assault on their parents. We've come to know it as "pester power" or the ability of children to pressure parents to make certain purchases.

我们如此渐进地走到这一步,以至于我们中的许多人从未质疑过它。自从60年前广告商开始瞄准年轻人,并发现他们可以招募年轻人对其父母发动商业攻势以来,这种现象就悄悄向我们袭来。我们已经将其称为"纠缠力量",即儿童迫使父母进行特定购买的能力。

P4 Many psychologists, child development experts and educators point to research suggesting that this emerging cradle-to-grave consumerism is contributing to growing rates of low self-esteem, depression and other forms of mental illness.

许多心理学家、儿童发展专家和教育工作者指出,研究表明这种新兴的从摇篮到坟墓的消费主义正在导致自卑、抑郁和其他形式的心理疾病发病率上升。

P5 Not all psychologists agree. There're plenty working hand in glove with a £12bn-a-year industry that has turned the manipulation of adult emotions and desires into an art form—often literally. It's also one that's forever developing new ways to persuade our children to desire material possessions, and because of advertisements' viral effect they only need to infect a few to reach the many. Advertising and marketing can serve a useful purpose for children. Marketing may help socialize children as consumers, inform them about products, and help them carve out unique identities as they reach adulthood.

并非所有心理学家都同意这一观点。有许多心理学家与这个年产值120亿英镑的产业密切合作,该产业已经将操纵成年人的情感和欲望变成了一种艺术形式——往往是字面意义上的艺术形式。这也是一个永远在开发新方法来说服我们的孩子渴望物质财产的产业,而且由于广告的病毒式传播效应,他们只需要感染少数人就能影响多数人。广告和营销可以为儿童服务于有益的目的。营销可能有助于将儿童社会化为消费者,向他们介绍产品信息,并帮助他们在成年时塑造独特的身份。

P6 Then, should we ban all advertising aimed at young children? I say yes.
那么,我们应该禁止所有针对幼儿的广告吗?我的答案是肯定的。

P7 Of course there'll be plenty of objections to an outright ban on advertising to the under-11s. There'll be those who argue that would be a breach of freedom of speech and infringe the rights of corporations to brainwash little children into demanding their products.

当然,对于全面禁止针对11岁以下儿童的广告,会有很多反对意见。会有人认为这将侵犯言论自由,侵犯企业对幼儿进行洗脑使其要求购买其产品的权利。

P8 Most parents hate what advertising does to their children, but we do have the power to end it and let our children grow up free from many of the pressures of consumerism until they're old enough to make their own decisions. And though advertising is only part of an all-pervasive(无处不在的) marketing culture we need to make a start somewhere. Let's ban all advertising targeting children of primary school age and younger now.

大多数父母讨厌广告对孩子的影响,但我们确实有能力终止它,让我们的孩子在成长过程中免受消费主义的许多压力,直到他们足够大能够自己做决定。尽管广告只是无处不在的营销文化的一部分,但我们需要从某个地方开始。现在就让我们禁止所有针对小学学龄及更小儿童的广告吧。

题目与逐题解析

46. Which group of people does the author say has almost unrestricted access to children?

- A) Advertisers.
- B) Carers.
- C) Teachers.
- D) Doctors.

作者说哪一群体几乎可以不受限制地接触儿童？

A) 广告商。 B) 看护者。 C) 教师。 D) 医生。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 Which group of people does the author say has almost unrestricted access to children? 直接询问「哪一群人」，要求在原文里找出对应群体，是典型的事实细节追问。

【拆句】 主干为 Which group of people ... has almost unrestricted access to children, does the author say 是插入语，去掉后剩「哪一群人对孩子有几乎不受限制的接触权」，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Yet despite all this, one group, which in no way has their best interests at heart, has almost unconstrained access.

然而尽管如此，有一个群体，他们丝毫不把孩子的最大利益放在心上，却几乎不受限制地接触着孩子。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

advertisers and marketers are allowed to condition even the youngest children ↔ **Advertisers**
预判的「对孩子不友好却不受限制的群体」在 P2 被明示为广告商和营销者，与选项 Advertisers 直接对应。

B) 与原文相反

Carers 属于 every carer, teacher or doctor with whom they come into contact 中被严格审查的一方，是「保护孩子」的角色，与「几乎不受限制地接触孩子」的群体相反。

C) 与原文相反

Teachers 同样位于 every carer, teacher or doctor 列表中，是被审查的对象，不是「几乎不受限制地接触孩子」的群体。

D) 与原文相反

Doctors 也是 every carer, teacher or doctor 列表中的被审查对象，原文未把医生列为「几乎不受限制地接触孩子」的群体。

47. What kind of people should we enable children to become according to the author?

- A) Those who look to fame and wealth for external and ultimate validation.
- B) Those who value themselves because of their contribution to society.
- C) Those who associate self-worth with the ability to handle money.
- D) Those who have developed a proper sense of their own identity.

根据作者的观点,我们应该让儿童成为什么样的人?

- A) 那些寻求名利以获得外在和终极认可的人。
- B) 那些因为对社会的贡献而重视自己的人。
- C) 那些将自我价值与处理金钱的能力联系起来的人。
- D) 那些已经形成了对自身身份认同的恰当意识的人。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What kind of people should we enable children to become according to the author?
含 according to the author, 要求复述原文已写明的内容, 不要求跨段综合, 仍是细节题。

【拆句】 主干为 What kind of people should we enable children to become, become 后省略表语补足语, 由四个选项的 Those who... 补齐; 结构清楚, 唯一要注意的是 enable children to become = 「让孩子成长为」, 主语是 we 不是 children。

【定位】 We're turning out little consumers rather than young citizens who will value themselves for what they contribute to the society in which they live.

我们正在培养小消费者, 而不是会因自己对所在社会的贡献而看重自身价值的年轻公民。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Those who look to fame and wealth for external and ultimate validation 对应 to look to external things such as fame and wealth for validation, 是作者批判而非倡导的形象。

B) ✓ 正确

young citizens who will value themselves for what they contribute to the society in which they live

↔ **Those who value themselves because of their contribution to society**

选项 B 在主语「Those who」、动词「value themselves」、原因状语三处与定位句逐项对应, 是作者正向倡导项的同义改写。

C) 偷换概念

Those who associate self-worth with the ability to handle money 把 learned to handle money 这个被作者列出的「尚未具备」的前提, 偷换成孩子应该成为的目标。

D) 偷换概念

Those who have developed a proper sense of their own identity 同样取自 Before children have even developed a proper sense of their own identity, 仅是作者列出的孩子尚未具备的前提, 并非最终倡导项。

48. Many child development experts and educators call attention to research that suggests _____.
A) life-long consumerism is causing more and more cases of psychological problems.
B) increasing commercialization of education is eroding many children's self-esteem.
C) the growing desire for wealth is contributing to a rising rate of depression.
D) the craving for purchasing material things is nurtured throughout one's life.

许多儿童发展专家和教育工作者呼吁关注研究,这些研究表明_____。

- A) 终身消费主义正在导致越来越多的心理问题病例。 B) 教育日益商业化正在侵蚀许多儿童的自尊。
C) 对财富日益增长的渴望正在导致抑郁症发病率上升。
D) 对购买物质产品的渴望在人的一生中被培养起来。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Many child development experts and educators call attention to research that suggests _____. 是不完整陈述句, 要求选项填入研究的内容, 等同于追问该研究的结论事实, 归为细节题。

【拆句】 主句 Many child development experts and educators call attention to research, that suggests 后续宾语从句由选项补齐; call attention to = 呼吁关注, 是熟词僻义提醒, 主语动作就是「指出研究表明.....」。

【定位】 Many psychologists, child development experts and educators point to research suggesting that this emerging cradle-to-grave consumerism is contributing to growing rates of low self-esteem, depression and other forms of mental illness.

许多心理学家、儿童发展专家和教育者援引研究指出: 这种正在出现的「从摇篮到坟墓」的消费主义, 正在导致低自尊、抑郁和其他形式心理疾病的发生率不断上升。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

this emerging cradle-to-grave consumerism ↔ **life-long consumerism**

growing rates of low self-esteem, depression and other forms of mental illness ↔

more and more cases of psychological problems

is contributing to ↔ **is causing**

选项 A 的主语「终生消费主义」、谓语「正在导致」、宾语「越来越多心理问题」与定位句三项要点逐一同义对应，是最精确的复述。

B) 无中生有

increasing commercialization of education 在原文中完全没有提及，作者批评的是面向孩子的广告与营销，不是教育自身的商业化。

C) 以偏概全

the growing desire for wealth 只是原文 fame and wealth 的一半；a rising rate of depression 也只是 low self-esteem, depression and other forms of mental illness 的一项。两处都只取了原文的局部。

D) 答非所问

the craving for purchasing material things is nurtured throughout one's life 说的是「物欲是如何被培养起来的」，而题干要求复述「研究表明的因果结论」——D 项把因果关系换成了「物欲是如何形成」，与题干追问方向不一致。

49. What does the author imply about the impact of advertising?

- A) It is actually infectious to many rather than a few.
- B) It is rooted in our desire for material possessions.
- C) It is comparable to that of virus.
- D) It is literally limited to children.

关于广告的影响,作者暗示了什么?

- A) 它实际上会传染给许多人而不是少数人。 B) 它植根于我们对物质财产的欲望。
- C) 它可与病毒的影响相比。 D) 它实际上仅限于儿童。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 What does the author imply about the impact of advertising? 中的 imply 表明本题要求基于原文作推断，而非复述事实。

【拆句】 What does the author imply about the impact of advertising? 主干是 What ... the author imply, about the impact of advertising 限定推断对象；句子简洁，需注意 imply 是「暗示」而非「明示」。

【定位】 It's also one that's forever developing new ways to persuade our children to desire material possessions, and because of advertisements' viral effect they only need to infect a few to reach the many.

它（广告业）也是这样一个行业：不断开发新方法来诱使我们的孩子渴望物质；而由于广告的病毒式效应，他们只需感染少数即可触及多数。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

they only need to infect a few to reach the many ↔

It is actually infectious to many rather than a few

they only need to infect a few to reach the many ↔ **rather than a few**

由 infect a few to reach the many 一步推出「广告其实波及多数而非少数」，正好是 imply 题所要的「一步推断」型答案。

B) 与原文相反

rooted in our desire for material possessions 把因果反过来——原文是「广告诱使孩子产生物欲」(persuade our children to desire material possessions)，不是「广告源于物欲」。

C) 过度推断

comparable to that of virus 已经超出原文 viral effect 的比喻：原文只说「影响具有病毒式扩散效应」，并没断言「广告影响可与病毒影响相提并论」。两者程度差异明显。

D) 与原文相反

literally limited to children 把广告影响范围缩限到「仅限于儿童」，而原文 infect a few to reach the many 恰恰强调影响会扩散到「多数」，并非「仅限于儿童」。

50. What is the opponents' argument against a complete ban on advertising to young children?

- A) It would deprive them of the chance to learn about products.
- B) It would render them unable to carve out unique identities.
- C) It would breach their freedom as would-be consumers.
- D) It would violate the rights endowed upon advertisers.

反对者针对完全禁止向幼儿做广告提出了什么论点？

- A) 这会剥夺他们了解产品的机会。
- B) 这会使他们无法塑造独特的身份认同。
- C) 这会侵犯他们作为潜在消费者的自由。
- D) 这会侵犯赋予广告商的权利。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the opponents' argument against a complete ban on advertising to young children? 直接问反对者给出的具体论据，对应原文中已写明的让步句，属细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What is the opponents' argument, against a complete ban on advertising to young children 是后置修饰，整体含义是「反对者反对彻底禁广告时给出的理由」；注意 against 修饰的是 argument，而非整个句子的否定。

【定位】 There'll be those who argue that would be a breach of freedom of speech and infringe the rights of corporations to brainwash little children into demanding their products.

会有人辩称（禁止广告）将构成对言论自由的侵犯，并损害企业「向幼儿洗脑、让他们索要产品」的权利。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

deprive them of the chance to learn about products 取自 Marketing may help socialize children as consumers, inform them about products, 是作者描述广告「益处」的内容，并非 P7 中的反方论据。

B) 张冠李戴

render them unable to carve out unique identities 同样取自 help them carve out unique identities as they reach adulthood, 是广告作为「益处」的功能描述，非 P7 中反方对禁令的反对理由。

C) 偷换概念

breach their freedom as would-be consumers 中 their 指 young children; 但 a breach of freedom of speech 中被侵犯的是「言论自由」，主语暗指「企业表达自由」，不是「孩子作为准消费者的自由」。

D) ✓ 正确

infringe the rights of corporations to brainwash little children into demanding their products ↔

violate the rights endowed upon advertisers

the rights of corporations to brainwash little children into demanding their products ↔

the rights endowed upon advertisers

反方第二条论据「损害企业的权利」被选项 D 完整同义改写为「侵犯广告商被赋予的权利」，且两条论据中只有该条被选项明确复述。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

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。

We protect our children obsessively from every harm; we scrutinize every carer, teacher or doctor with whom they come into contact.

第1段，第2句

句子结构具有较高的典型性：分号连接并列句是书面语常见句式，定语从句修饰宾语也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，特别是“介词 + 关系代词”的形式在正式文体中经常出现。掌握本句的结构模式后，学习者可以将其迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。虽然句子整体难度不算特别高，但其结构组合方式非常具有代表性。

Before children have even developed a proper sense of their own identity, or learned to handle money, they're encouraged to associate status and self-worth with stuff, and to look to external things such as fame and wealth for validation.

第2段，第2句

"Before" 引导的时间状语从句配合主句被动语态是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，被动语态后接不定式作补语的结构也常见于学术和议论文体，主句中并列不定式的用法同样典型，掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

We're turning out little consumers rather than young citizens who will value themselves for what they contribute to the society in which they live.

第2段，第3句

rather than 对比结构、who 引导的限制性定语从句、what 引导的名词性从句、介词加关系代词的定语从句，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；整句体现了学术写作中常见的“提出观点 + 对比理想状态 + 逐层限定”的论证模式，掌握后可大量复用

It's crept up on us in the 60 years since advertisers started to target the young and found that they could recruit them to a commercial assault on their parents.

第3段，第2句

since引导时间状语从句、that引导宾语从句、并列谓语结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句用现在完成时描述延续到现在的状态、状语从句交代历史背景，这种时态搭配和逻辑层次在真题长难句中非常典型，掌握后可大量复用。

Not all psychologists agree.

第5段，第1句

本句覆盖主语和谓语两个基本成分，适合入门级成分划分练习，但成分种类单一（无宾语、表语、状语、定语等），且无易错点，训练收益有限。

It's also one that's forever developing new ways to persuade our children to desire material possessions, and because of advertisements' viral effect they only need to infect a few to reach the many.

第5段，第3句

包含限制性定语从句修饰先行词、并列主句、不定式作宾语等四六级和考研常考结构。“one that...”和“need to do”是高频句式，并列主句也是真题常见类型。结构典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

Of course there'll be plenty of objections to an outright ban on advertising to the under-11s.

第7段，第1句

there be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构,表达 "存在" 概念时频繁出现。本句的 "there will be + 名词短语 + 多层介词短语修饰" 也是典型用法,学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。不过本句整体结构较简单,没有展现更复杂的句式变化,典型性中等偏上。

There'll be those who argue that would be a breach of freedom of speech and infringe the rights of corporations to brainwash little children into demanding their products.

第7段，第2句

成分丰富且含多个练习要点：存现句的主语识别、定语从句中关系代词作主语、宾语从句中并列谓语的共用主语、系表结构与及物动词并列、多层定语（介词短语和不定式短语）的识别。覆盖的成分种类多，适合作为综合划分练习。

And though advertising is only part of an all-pervasive(无处不在的) marketing culture we need to make a start somewhere.

第8段，第2句

"though" 引导的让步状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，且该从句出现在主句之前的位置也很典型。主句使用 "need to do" 结构表达观点或建议，同样常见于议论文写作和阅读理解。整体结构代表性较强，掌握后可在多种语境中复用。

It would deprive them of the chance to learn about products.

第50题，A

情态动词 + 动词原形 + 固定搭配 (deprive sb of sth) + 不定式作定语，这些都是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式要素，具有较好的代表性和迁移价值，但整体结构偏简单，不如复合句或长难句典型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 75 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。

advertising B1

n. 广告业

本篇8次·真题 72 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇5次·真题 568 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇4次·真题 44 句

identity B2

n. 身份

本篇4次·真题 39 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇4次·真题 21 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次·真题 271 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次·真题 264 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇3次·真题 165 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇3次·真题 79 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇3次·真题 66 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇3次·真题 45 句

advertiser B2

n. 广告商

本篇3次·真题 8 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题 128 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 121 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇2次·真题 114 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题 101 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇2次·真题 57 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇2次·真题 55 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇2次·真题 54 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇2次·真题 54 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次·真题 54 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇2次·真题 32 句

depression B2

n. 抑郁症

本篇2次·真题 31 句

freedom B1

n. 自由

本篇2次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标;靶子

本篇2次·真题 26 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇2次·真题 23 句

external B2

adj. 外部的;外面的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇2次·真题 18 句

fame B2

n. 名声

本篇2次·真题 10 句

possession B2

n. 拥有

本篇2次·真题 9 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 191 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

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

harm B1

n. 伤害

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

contact

B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 34 句

emerge

B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

increasing

B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

persuade

B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题 26 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

unable

A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

contribution

B2

n. 贡献

本篇1次·真题 21 句

virus

B1

n. 病毒 (引起疾病的微生物)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

corporation

B2

n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

gradually

B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 20 句

stuff

A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 20 句

ultimate

B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

deprive

B2

v. 剥夺

本篇1次·真题 16 句

imply

B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题 16 句

recruit

B2

v. 招募

本篇1次·真题 16 句

render

B2

v. 使成为

本篇1次·真题 16 句

inform

B1

v. 告知，通知（正式地告诉某人某事）

本篇1次·真题 14 句

erode

C1

v. 侵蚀，腐蚀（土壤、岩石等）

本篇1次·真题 12 句

forever

A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 12 句

adulthood

B2

n. 成年期

本篇1次·真题 11 句

comparable

B2

adj. 可比较的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opponent

B2

n. 对手

本篇1次·真题 11 句

granted

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题 10 句

marketer

B2

n. 营销人员

本篇1次·真题 10 句

socialize

B2

v. 社交

本篇1次·真题 10 句

nurture

C1

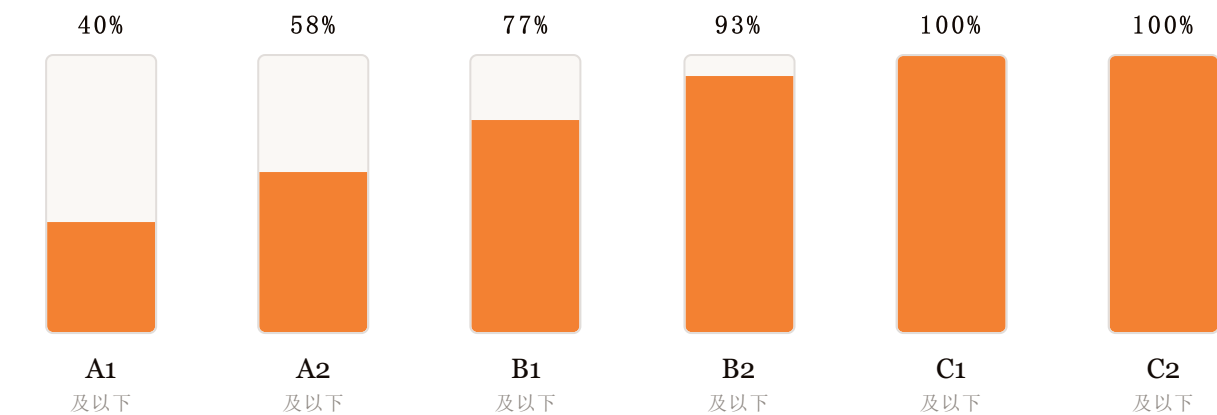
v. 养育

本篇1次·真题 9 句

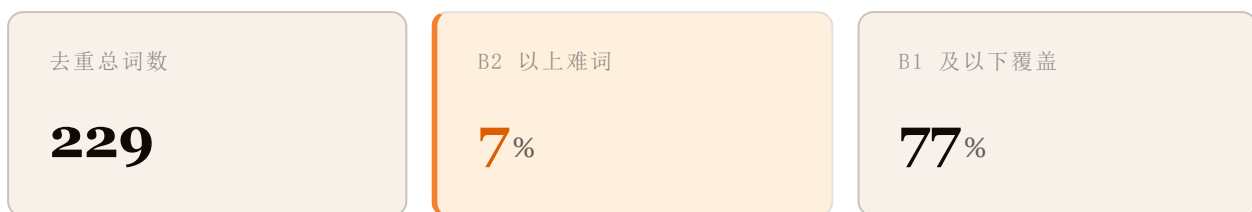
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

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 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 229 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2023年6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）	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 →