

2023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2023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(2023-12) · 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 Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior. Whatever it is, you cannot but recognize the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life.

心理学家长期以来对竞争究竟是人类行为中的习得成分还是遗传成分存在分歧。无论它是什么,你不能不认识到竞争正在学术界和当代生活的许多其他领域产生的影响。

P2 Psychologically speaking, competition has been seen as an inevitable consequence of human drives. According to Sigmund Freud, humans are born screaming for attention and full of organic drives for fulfillment in various areas. Initially, we compete for the attention of our parents. Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.

从心理学角度来说,竞争被视为人类驱动力的必然结果。根据西格蒙德·弗洛伊德的观点,人类生来就尖声呼喊以获得关注,并充满了在各个领域寻求满足的本能驱动力。最初,我们为获得父母的关注而竞争。此后,我们受制于自我满足的基本冲动与禁止纯粹放纵的社会和文化规范之间的斗争。

P3 Current work in anthropology (人类学) has suggested, however, that this view of the role of competition in human behavior may be incorrect. Thomas Hobbes, one of the great philosophers of the seventeenth century, is perhaps best remembered for his characterization of the "natural world," that is, the world before the imposition of the will of humanity, as being "nasty, brutish, and short." This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held, reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work, The

Origin of Species, which established the doctrine of natural selection. This doctrine, which takes for granted that those species best able to adapt to and master the natural environment in which they live will survive, has suggested that the struggle for survival is an inherent human trait which determines a person's success. Darwin's theory has even been summarized as "survival of the fittest"—a phrase Darwin himself never used—further highlighting competition's role in success. As it has often been pointed out, however, there is nothing in the concept of natural selection that suggests that competition is the most successful strategy for "survival of the fittest." Darwin asserted in The Origin of Species that the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation.

然而,当前人类学领域的研究表明,这种关于竞争在人类行为中作用的观点可能是不正确的。托马斯·霍布斯,十七世纪伟大的哲学家之一,最为人铭记的或许是他对“自然世界”,即在人类意志施加之前的世界的描述,认为它是“肮脏、野蛮和短暂的”。这种对前理性世界的描绘仍然被广泛持有,并因查尔斯·达尔文极具影响力的著作《物种起源》而得到强化,该书确立了自然选择学说。这一学说理所当然地认为那些最能适应并掌控其生存的自然环境的物种将会存活下来,这表明生存斗争是决定一个人成功的固有人类特征。达尔文的理论甚至被概括为“适者生存”——这是达尔文本人从未使用过的一个短语——进一步强调了竞争在成功中的作用。然而,正如人们经常指出的那样,自然选择的概念中并没有任何内容表明竞争是“适者生存”最成功的策略。达尔文在《物种起源》中断言,他所描述的斗争应被视为隐喻,并可以很容易地包括依赖和合作。

P4 Many studies have been conducted to test the importance placed on competition as opposed to other values, such as cooperation—by various cultures, and generally conclude that Americans uniquely praise competition as natural, inevitable, and desirable. In 1937, the world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead published Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples, based on her studies of several societies that did not prize competition, and, in fact, seemed at times to place a negative value on it. One such society was the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and they, Mead found, valued cooperation far more than competition. After studying dozens of such cultures, Mead's final conclusion was that competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior, and that its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it.

许多研究已经进行,以测试不同文化对竞争相对于其他价值观(如合作)的重视程度,并普遍得出结论认为美国人独特地将竞争赞颂为自然的、不可避免的和值得追求的。1937年,世界著名人类学家玛格丽特·米德发表了《原始民族的合作与竞争》,该书基于她对几个不重视竞争的社会的研究所,事实上,这些社会有时似乎对竞争持负面评价。其中一个这样的社会是亚利桑那州的祖尼印第安人,米德发现,他们对合作的重视远远超过竞争。在研究了数十个这样的文化之后,米德的最终结论是,竞争性是人类行为中由文化创造的一个方面,它在特定社会中的普遍程度取决于该社会对它的重视程度。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?

- A) The disagreement on the inevitability of competition.
- B) The consequence of psychological investigation.
- C) The effect of human drives.
- D) The impact of competition.

作者认为在当代生活的许多领域中什么是容易看到的?

- A) 对竞争不可避免性的分歧。 B) 心理学研究的后果。 C) 人类驱动力的影响。 D) 竞争的影响。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?问的是作者在"当代生活的许多领域"中明确认为容易见到的东西，属于对原文某一具体表述的复述题，没有 infer/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 Q51主干是 What ... is easy to see; the author think 是插入的宾语从句性插入语，问的实际是 What is easy to see; in many areas of contemporary life 是地点状语，限定范围。句式平铺，无陷阱。

【定位】 Whatever it is, you cannot but recognize the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life.

不管竞争是什么（天生还是习得），你都不得不承认竞争正在学术界以及当代生活的许多其他领域中所产生的影响。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

The disagreement on the inevitability of competition.借的是Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior这一句，但原文说"心理学家一直有分歧"，而题干问的是"你不得不看到"的东西，把分歧与显而易见混为一谈；而且原文的分歧点是 learned or genetic（天生还是习得），不是 inevitability（必然性），偷换了概念。

B) 无中生有

The consequence of psychological investigation.中 psychological investigation 在 P1里找不到对应——第 1 段只提到 psychologists in disagreement，没有提任何 investigation 的 consequence；且 consequence（后果）也不是原文 effect 的对应词。属凭空捏造。

C) 张冠李戴

The effect of human drives.借了human drives这个词，但 human drives 出现在第 2 段心理学内部解释里，是"竞争"的原因之一；题干问的是"在当代生活各领域中容易见到的东西"，对应第 1 段尾句，而非第 2 段。属张冠李戴。

D) ✓ 正确

the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life ↔

The impact of competition.

预判落在"竞争在当代生活中产生的影响"上，The impact of competition.就是它的最简同义改写，词义、对象、范围都对得上。

52. According to psychology, what do people strive to do following the initial stage of their life?

- A) Fulfill individual needs without incurring adverse effects of human drives.
- B) Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.
- C) Gain extensive recognition without exposing pure indulgence.
- D) Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions.

根据心理学,人们在生命的初始阶段之后努力做什么?

- A) 满足个人需求而不招致人类驱动力的不良影响。 B) 沉溺于文化追求的同时抑制其基本冲动。
- C) 获得广泛认可而不暴露纯粹的放纵。 D) 在遵守社会习俗的同时满足自己的欲望。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 题干According to psychology, what do people strive to do following the initial stage of their life?问"心理学认为人在初始阶段之后努力做什么", 要的是具体行为描述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Q52主干是 what do people strive to do; According to psychology 是来源状语; following the initial stage of their life 是介词短语作时间状语。strive to do = 努力去做, 注意题干问的是"努力的内容"而不是"努力的结果"。

【定位】 Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.
在那之后, 我们便受制于一场拉锯战——一边是我们自我满足的本能冲动, 另一边是禁止纯粹放纵的社会与文化规范。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Fulfill individual needs without incurring adverse effects of human drives.把原文中的两个对立面（本能冲动 vs 社会规范）改写成"满足需求且不引发本能冲动的负面效应"——但原文里 human drives 本身是积极的追求自我满足的力量，不是"会带来负面后果的东西"；且原文中真正的对立面是 social/cultural norms，与 human drives 无关。属与原文相反兼偷换概念。

B) 与原文相反

Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.中"沉湎于文化追求、压制本能冲动"完全把原文反过来——原文说的是文化规范禁止放纵、人的本能冲动想要放纵；选项却说人沉湎在文化里、压制本能。属与原文相反。

C) 张冠李戴

Gain extensive recognition without exposing pure indulgence.把"获得广泛认可"放在答案核心——但 recognition 对应的是 we compete for the attention of our parents 的初始阶段，是题干所问"之后"的前一阶段，时段错位；且 extensive（广泛）也是对 attention of our parents 的过度扩大。属张冠李戴。

D) ✓ 正确

base impulses for self-fulfillment ↔ Satisfy their own desires

social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence ↔

while observing social conventions

预判要求同时包含"追求自我欲望"和"受社会规范约束"两端，且两端关系是同时进行的"边追求边受约束"；Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions. 的 while 把两端缝在一起，与原文 a battle between ... and ... 等值。

53. What do we learn about the "natural world" characterized by Thomas Hobbes?

- A) It gets misrepresented by philosophers and anthropologists.
- B) It gets distorted in Darwin's The Origin of Species.
- C) It is free from the rational intervention of humans.
- D) It is the pre-rational world rarely appreciated nowadays.

关于 Thomas Hobbes 所描述的"自然世界",我们了解到什么?

- A) 它被哲学家和人类学家错误地呈现。
- B) 它在 Darwin 的《物种起源》中被扭曲。
- C) 它不受人类理性干预的影响。
- D) 它是当今很少被欣赏的前理性世界。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干 What do we learn about the "natural world" characterized by Thomas Hobbes? 问"我们从原文中了解到 Hobbes 所刻画的自然世界是什么", 要的是对术语含义的复述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Q53主干是 What do we learn about the "natural world"; characterized by Thomas Hobbes 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 natural world, 含义="由 Hobbes 所刻画的"。这里要扣的是 Hobbes 给 natural world 下的定义, 不是后人的评价。

【定位】 Thomas Hobbes, one of the great philosophers of the seventeenth century, is perhaps best remembered for his characterization of the "natural world," that is, the world before the imposition of the will of humanity, as being "nasty, brutish, and short."

Thomas Hobbes 这位 17 世纪的大哲学家，最为人记得的或许是他对"自然世界"——也就是人类意志介入之前的世界——的刻画："令人厌恶、野蛮且短暂"。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

It gets misrepresented by philosophers and anthropologists.说自然世界被哲学家和人类学家"歪曲表述"——但原文只说 Hobbes 这一形象"被达尔文的工作强化" (reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work)，后来又说当代人类学研究"质疑了这一观点" (questioned)，并没有说 Hobbes 关于 natural world 的描述被哲学家和人类学家共同歪曲。属无中生有。

B) **与原文相反**

It gets distorted in Darwin's The Origin of Species.说自然世界在达尔文的书里被歪曲——但原文是This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held, reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work，达尔文是"加强"而非"歪曲"，方向相反。属与原文相反。

C) **✓ 正确**

the world before the imposition of the will of humanity ↔

It is free from the rational intervention of humans.

预判要求答案体现"无人理性介入"这一特征；It is free from the rational intervention of humans.正是同位语的直接同义改写——free from 完美匹配 before (按时间顺序的不及)。

D) **与原文相反**

It is the pre-rational world rarely appreciated nowadays.说 pre-rational world"当今很少受到欣赏"——但原文紧接着说This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held，明确说这一形象"仍被广泛持有"，与选项的 rarely 完全对立。属与原文相反。

54. What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion in The Origin of Species?

- A) All species inherently depend on others for survival.
- B) Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.
- C) Competition weighs as much as cooperation as a survival strategy.
- D) The strongest species proves to be the fittest in natural selection.

从Darwin在《物种起源》中的论断我们可以得出什么结论？

- A) 所有物种本质上都依赖其他物种生存。
- B) 生存斗争并不排斥相互支持。
- C) 作为生存策略,竞争与合作同等重要。
- D) 最强的物种被证明是自然选择中最适合的。

【答案】 B (推断题)

【判型】 题干What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion in The Origin of Species?用 conclude from 引导，要求从达尔文的断言中得出结论，属于"一步推断题"。

【拆句】 Q54主干是 What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion; in The Origin of Species 是地点状语限定该断言出自哪本书。conclude from 重在"从断言本身推出"，所以答案必须紧贴 Darwin 那句原话，不能拿别的句子做依据。

【定位】 Darwin asserted in The Origin of Species that the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation.

达尔文在《物种起源》中断言：他所描述的那些斗争应当被视为隐喻，完全可以涵盖依赖与合作。

【选项】 A) **过度推断**

All species inherently depend on others for survival.中 All species (所有物种) + inherently (天生地) 是绝对化用语；原文只是说"斗争可以包含依赖与合作"，并未推出"所有物种都天生依赖他者才能生存"。属过度推断。

B) **✓ 正确**

the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation

↔ **Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.**

预判说斗争不排斥互助；Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.中 do not exclude 与原文 could include 等值，mutual support 概括 dependence and cooperation，逻辑等值、范围一致。

C) **过度推断**

Competition weighs as much as cooperation as a survival strategy.中"竞争与合作作为生存策略权重相当"，把两者并列等值——但原文只说斗争"可以包含"合作，并未在"权重相当"的层面比较两者；权重比较是凭空引入。属过度推断。

D) **偷换概念**

The strongest species proves to be the fittest in natural selection.说"最强的物种被证明是最适合的"——但原文的关键点是"survival of the fittest 这个短语达尔文自己从未使用"，且本句要的是"Darwin's assertion"（达尔文的断言），不是社会上对"适者生存"的概括；况且 fittest 也不等于 strongest，原文专门指出自然选择并不暗示竞争才是最优策略。属偷换概念。

55. What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach after studying dozens of different cultures?

- A) It is characteristic of humans to be competitive.
- B) Americans are uniquely opposed to cooperation.
- C) Competition is relatively more prevalent in Western societies.
- D) People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.

Margaret Mead在研究了数十种不同文化后得出了什么结论？

A) 具有竞争性是人类的特征。 B) 美国人独特地反对合作。 C) 竞争在西方社会中相对更为普遍。

D) 人们对竞争的态度实际上受文化束缚。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 题干What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach after studying dozens of different cultures?问"Mead 得出了什么结论", 是对原文最后一句明文表达的结论的复述, 属于细节题。

【拆句】 Q55主干是 What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach; after studying dozens of different cultures 是时间状语。注意问的是"Mead 的结论", 所以答案必须是 Mead's final conclusion 那一句的同义改写, 而不是 Mead 研究过程的具体发现 (那是中间结论, 不是 final conclusion) 。

【定位】 After studying dozens of such cultures, Mead's final conclusion was that competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior, and that its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it.

在研究了数十个这样的文化之后, Mead 的最终结论是: 竞争性是人类行为中由文化塑造出的一面; 它在某个具体社会中的普遍程度, 取决于该社会对它的评价。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It is characteristic of humans to be competitive.说"竞争是人类的天性"——但这正是 Mead 想要驳斥的观点, Mead 的结论恰恰相反: 竞争性不是天生的, 而是文化塑造的。属与原文相反。

B) **偷换概念**

Americans are uniquely opposed to cooperation.说美国人"独一无二地反对合作"——但原文是Americans uniquely praise competition as natural, inevitable, and desirable, 说美国人独一无二地"赞美竞争", 并未说他们反对合作; "赞美 X"与"反对 Y"不可直接对调。属偷换概念。

C) **过度推断**

Competition is relatively more prevalent in Western societies.说"竞争在西方社会中相对更普遍"——但 Mead 的最终结论是"竞争普遍程度取决于社会评价", 并未把社会分成"西方/非西方"两类、也未声称"竞争在西方更普遍"是普遍规律。属过度推断兼以偏概全。

D) **✓ 正确**

competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior ↔

People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.

its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it ↔

actually culture-bound

预判要求答案体现"竞争性受文化决定"; People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.中 culture-bound 直接等值于 culturally created, 是 Mead 结论的最简同义改写。

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。

Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior.

第1段，第1句

本句体现了“主句 + 介词 + 宾语从句”的经典结构，“whether”引导的选择性宾语从句在学术和考试语境中极为常见。主句使用现在完成时表达长期状态，从句使用一般现在时陈述普遍性判断，这种时态搭配也是典型的学术表达模式。掌握这个句式后可广泛应用于讨论学术争议的场景。

According to Sigmund Freud, humans are born screaming for attention and full of organic drives for fulfillment in various areas.

第2段，第2句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、并列表语（含现在分词短语和形容词短语）以及句首状语，成分种类丰富。特别是并列表语和被动语态的识别，是常见易错点，训练价值较高。

Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence.

第2段，第4句

主系表结构搭配长表语和嵌套定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，定语从句修饰并列结构中的后一项名词这一现象也较为典型，掌握后可迁移至大量类似句子。

Current work in anthropology(人类学) has suggested, however, that this view of the role of competition in human behavior may be incorrect.

第3段，第1句

现在完成时加宾语从句的结构在学术文本和考试中非常典型，常用于引述研究结果或观点；插入语 however 的使用也是常见的学术写作手法；宾语从句中带有较长名词短语主语的模式在阅读理解中频繁出现，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Darwin's theory has even been summarized as "survival of the fittest"—a phrase Darwin himself never used—further highlighting competition's role in success.

第3段，第5句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、方式状语、定语从句（含省略的关系代词作宾语）、插入语、分词短语状语等多种成分，成分类型较为丰富。特别是定语从句中关系代词的省略和插入语的识别是常见易错点，对划分成分练习有较高价值。适合训练学生识别被动语态、插入成分和定语从句结构。

As it has often been pointed out, however, there is nothing in the concept of natural selection that suggests that competition is the most successful strategy for "survival of the fittest."

第3段，第6句

该句集中展示了四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式特征：there be 句型、定语从句修饰抽象名词、宾语从句嵌套、状语从句铺垫转折。这些结构在学术文本和长难句中极为常见，掌握本句可直接迁移到大量同类真题句。

In 1937, the world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead published Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples, based on her studies of several societies that did not prize competition, and, in fact, seemed at times to place a negative value on it.

第4段，第2句

本句展现了考研和四六级真题中的典型句式：主句+后置定语（分词短语）+嵌套的限制性定语从句+从句内并列谓语。这种 '主句骨架清晰+多层修饰+定语从句' 的组合在学术文本和考试阅读中非常常见，掌握本句的拆解方法可直接迁移到大量同类长难句，代表性很强。

One such society was the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and they, Mead found, valued cooperation far more than competition.

第4段，第3句

并列句 + 插入语 + 比较结构的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现。插入语用逗号分隔、比较结构用 'more than' 引出对比对象，都是典型句式。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?

第51题 题干

疑问句中嵌入宾语从句、疑问词前移的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见（如 What do you think is important），掌握后可迁移到类似句式的理解。

Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.

第52题，B

本句覆盖了多种重要成分：祈使句谓语、宾语、状语从句、宾语补足语。特别是 "keep...at bay" 这种宾语加补足语的结构，以及状语从句中省略主语和 be 动词的现象，都是值得练习的知识点。成分种类较为丰富，且包含典型的易错点（如省略结构的识别、宾语补足语的判定），对于成分划分训练有一定价值。

Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions.

第52题，D

本句覆盖祈使句主句的谓语和宾语、状语从句的谓语和宾语，还涉及状语从句中的省略现象。能练习祈使句识别、状语从句定位、以及从句主语和系动词的省略还原，是较实用的成分划分练习材料。

It is free from the rational intervention of humans.

第53题，C

主系表结构配合 "be + 形容词 + 介词短语" 是英语中的常见句式，在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有一定的代表性。但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为真题句式的典型性略显不足。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 94 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。

species B2

n. 物种

本篇7次·真题 136 句

survival B2

n. 幸存

本篇6次·真题 27 句

cooperation B2

n. 合作

本篇6次·真题 26 句

origin B2

n. 起源

本篇4次·真题 14 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 191 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇3次·真题 171 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇3次·真题 126 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇3次·真题 54 句

selection B1

n. 挑选

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

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

cultural B1

adj. 文化的

本篇2次·真题 68 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 66 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇2次·真题 63 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇2次·真题 63 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 30 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇2次·真题 19句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇2次·真题 14句

contemporary B2

adj. 当代的

本篇2次·真题 13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

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 142句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次·真题 132句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 103句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 96句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 94句

further B1

adv. 更远处

本篇1次·真题 79句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 72句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60句

importance

B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

concept

B2

n. 概念

本篇1次·真题 59 句

conduct

B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 59 句

image

A2

n. 形象, 印象

本篇1次·真题 57 句

theory

B1

n. 理论

本篇1次·真题 55 句

psychologist

B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 54 句

particular

B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

psychology

B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题 52 句

aspect

B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

observe

B2

v. 观察/注意到

本篇1次·真题 48 句

adapt

B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

desire

B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 44 句

establish

B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

recognize

B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 42 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

psychological

B2

adj. 心理的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

trait

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 39 句

genetic

B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇1次·真题 38 句

organic

B2

adj. 有机的（不使用化学物质的）

本篇1次·真题 38 句

relatively

B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

characteristic

B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 36 句

compete

B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次·真题 36 句

assert

C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

highly

B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 34 句

humanity

B2

n. 人类（总称）

本篇1次·真题 32 句

intervention

C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题 32 句

recognition

B2

n. 认可

本篇1次·真题 31 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇1次·真题 31 句

expose

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

rarely

B1

adv. 很少，难得，不常

本篇1次·真题 30 句

battle

B1

n. 战斗

本篇1次·真题 29 句

widely

B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

strive B2

v. 努力, 奋斗, 力求

本篇1次·真题 27 句

initial B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

norm B2

n. 常态

本篇1次·真题 26 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

component B2

n. 组成部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

highlight B2

n. 最精彩的部分

本篇1次·真题 25 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 25 句

rational B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

adverse C1

adj. 不利的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

mutual B2

adj. 相互的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bay B2

n. 海湾

本篇1次·真题 16 句

exclude B2

v. 排除

本篇1次·真题 15 句

influential B2

adj. 有影响力的;有权势的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

primitive B2

adj. 原始的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

characterize

C1

v. 是...的特征

本篇1次·真题14句

nowadays

B1

adv. 现在

本篇1次·真题14句

exert

B2

v. 施加(力量、影响等)

本篇1次·真题12句

prevalent

C1

adj. 普遍的

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

desirable

B2

adj. 令人向往的

本篇1次·真题10句

granted

B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题10句

inherently

C1

adv. 内在地

本篇1次·真题10句

opposed

B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次·真题10句

prohibit

B2

v. 禁止, 不允许

本篇1次·真题10句

extensive

B2

adj. 广泛的;大量的

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

phrase

B1

n. 短语

本篇1次·真题9句

investigation

B2

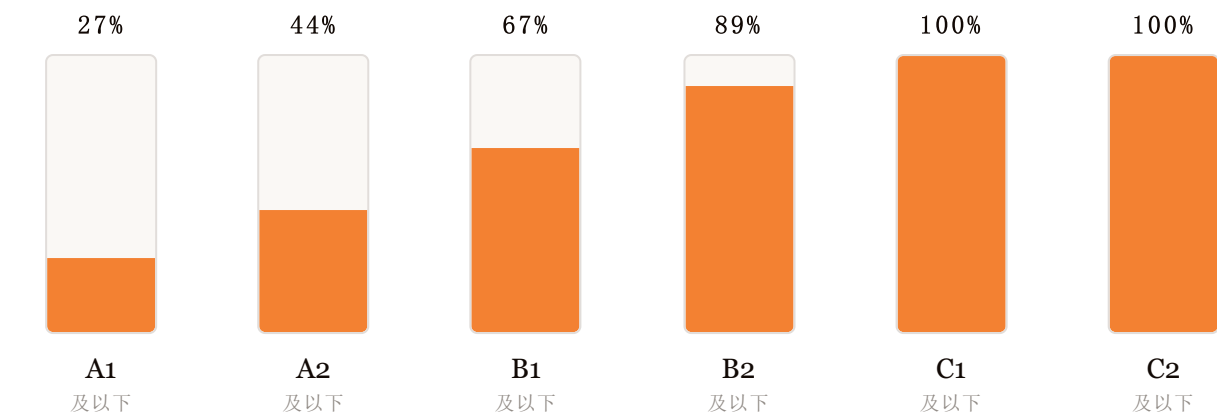
n. 调查;侦查

本篇1次·真题8句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 237 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 237 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 26 个·约 11%。



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 237 个 · 末柱为 100%



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Part II	听力	题目解析 →
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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 →