

2025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2025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 10 段原文（段首标 P1-P10 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(2025-06) · 英语六级

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 After earning a bachelor's degree, I was determined to do what I love. I headed straight to graduate school to investigate the social problems that fascinated me.

获得学士学位后,我决心做自己热爱的事情。我直接进入研究生院,去研究那些令我着迷的社会问题。

P2 For almost a decade, I told everyone I encountered that they should do the same. "Follow your passion," I counseled. "You can figure out the employment stuff later."

在近十年的时间里,我告诉每一个遇到的人,他们也应该这样做。"追随你的激情,"我建议道,"你可以之后再解决就业问题。"

P3 It wasn't until I began to research this widely accepted career advice that I understood how problematic it really was.

直到我开始研究这个被广泛接受的职业建议时,我才明白它实际上有多么成问题。

P4 As a sociologist, I interviewed college students and professional workers to learn what it really meant to pursue their dreams, which I will refer to here as the passion principle. I was stunned by what I found out about this principle in the research for my new book.

作为一名社会学家,我采访了大学生和职场人士,以了解追寻梦想的真正含义,我在此将其称为激情原则。在为我的新书进行研究时,我对这一原则的发现感到震惊。

P5 Surveys show the American public has long held the passion principle in high regard as a career decision-making priority. And its popularity is even stronger among those facing job instability. 调查显示,长期以来,美国公众一直高度重视激情原则,将其作为职业决策的优先考虑因素。而且它在那些面临工作不稳定的人群中更受欢迎。

P6 Advocates of the passion principle found it compelling because they believed that following one's passion can provide workers with both the motivation necessary to work hard and a place to find fulfillment. 激情原则的倡导者认为它很有说服力,因为他们相信追随自己的激情既能为工作者提供努力工作所需的动力,也能让他们找到成就感。

P7 Yet, what I found is that following one's passion does not necessarily lead to fulfillment, but is one of the most powerful cultural forces perpetuating overwork. I also found that promoting the pursuit of one's passion helps perpetuate social inequalities due to the fact that not everyone has the same economic resources to allow them to pursue their passion with ease. 然而,我发现追随自己的激情并不一定能带来成就感,反而是使过度工作长期存在的最强大的文化力量之一。我还发现,提倡追寻自己的激情有助于使社会不平等长期存在,因为并非每个人都拥有相同的经济资源来让他们轻松地追寻自己的激情。

P8 While the passion principle is broadly popular, not everyone has the necessary resources to turn their passion into a stable, good-paying job. Passion-seekers from wealthy families are better able to wait until a job they are passionate about comes along without worrying about student loans in the meantime. They are also better situated to take unpaid internships to get their foot in the door while their parents pay their rent. And they often have access to parents' social networks to help them find jobs. Surveys revealed that working-class and first-generation college graduates, regardless of their career field, are more likely than their wealthier peers to end up in low-paying unskilled jobs when they pursue their passion. 虽然激情原则广受欢迎,但并非每个人都拥有必要的资源将自己的激情转化为稳定、高薪的工作。来自富裕家庭的激情追寻者更有能力等待他们热爱的工作出现,而不必在此期间担心学生贷款。他们也更有条件接受无薪实习来获得入门机会,而由父母支付房租。而且他们通常可以利用父母的社交网络来帮助他们找工作。调查显示,工人阶级和第一代大学毕业生,无论其职业领域如何,在追寻激情时比他们更富裕的同龄人更有可能最终从事低薪的非技术性工作。

P9 Colleges, workplaces and career counselors who promote the "follow your passion" path for everyone, without leveling the playing field, help perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities among career aspirants. 大学、工作场所和职业顾问向所有人推广"追随你的激情"这条道路,却不创造公平的竞争环境,这有助于使职业追求者之间的社会经济不平等长期存在。

P10 It's not just well-off passion-seekers who benefit from the passion principle. Employers of passionate workers do, too. Potential employers showed greater interest in passionate applicants in part because they believed the applicants would work hard at their jobs without expecting an increase in pay. They even sacrifice a good salary, job stability and leisure time to work in a job they love. 不仅是富裕的激情追寻者从激情原则中受益。充满激情的员工的雇主也从中受益。潜在雇主对充满激情的求职者表现出更大的兴趣,部分原因是他们相信这些求职者会在工作中努力工作,而不期望加薪。他们甚至

会牺牲高薪、工作稳定性和休闲时间,去从事他们热爱的工作。

题目与逐题解析

51. What did the author advise people do for almost a decade?

- A) Figure out what is the most fascinating job.
- B) Follow widely accepted career counsel.
- C) Pursue their careers with passion.
- D) Do whatever they are zealous for.

作者在近十年里建议人们做什么？

- A) 弄清楚什么是最令人着迷的工作。 B) 遵循广泛接受的职业建议。 C) 满怀热情地追求自己的职业。
D) 做任何他们热衷的事情。

【答案】 **D** (细节题)

【判型】 What did the author advise people do for almost a decade 用 What did 直接问事实, 没有 infer/suggest/imply/mainly about 等推断或主旨信号。

【拆句】 What did the author advise people do for almost a decade 是 What 引导的特殊疑问句, 主干 the author advise people do, advise sb. do 处省略 to (口语化结构), for almost a decade 是时间状语修饰整个动作, 无陷阱。

【定位】 For almost a decade, I told everyone I encountered that they should do the same. "Follow your passion," I counseled. "You can figure out the employment stuff later."

在将近十年的时间里, 我告诉我遇到的每一个人: 他们应该和我做一样的事。我劝告说: 「追随你的激情」 「就业那些事儿你以后再琢磨」。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

Figure out what is the most fascinating job 把 fascinated 这个形容作者自己研究方向的词嫁接到 job 上, 原文 P2 是作者劝别人 follow passion, 不是劝别人去找最有趣的工作。

B) **张冠李戴**

Follow widely accepted career counsel 把作者自己当年发出的建议描述为去跟随别人的建议, 但原文 I counseled 表明作者本人就是 counsel 的发出者。

C) **偷换概念**

Pursue their careers with passion 是『用激情去追求事业』, 原文是『追随你的激情』, 二者并不等价: 前者是把激情当工作态度, 后者是把激情当工作方向。

D) **✓ 正确**

Follow your passion ↔ **Do whatever they are zealous for**

预判答案是『追随激情/做自己热爱的事』, Do whatever they are zealous for 用 zealous for 同义替换 passion, 正中预判。

52. How did the author feel about the passion principle through his research?

- A) He was astonished by its consequences.
- B) He was further convinced of its soundness.
- C) He was actually right to follow it through.
- D) He was struck by its broad popularity.

作者通过研究对热情原则有何感受？

- A) 他对其后果感到震惊。 B) 他进一步确信了其合理性。 C) 他贯彻执行它实际上是正确的。
- D) 他对其广泛流行感到震撼。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 How did the author feel about the passion principle through his research 直接问研究后的具体感受，是有明确指向的事实题。

【拆句】 How did the author feel about the passion principle through his research 是 How 引导的特殊疑问句，主干 the author feel about the passion principle, through his research 作方式状语，限定感受产生的途径，无陷阱。

【定位】 I was stunned by what I found out about this principle in the research for my new book. 在为新书做的研究中，我被自己关于这一原则的发现震惊了。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

I was stunned by what I found out ↔ **He was astonished by its consequences**

预判是『被研究发现震惊』，astonished by its consequences 把震惊源具体落到 consequences 上，与原文 P7 起列举的负面后果一致。

B) 与原文相反

He was further convinced of its soundness 说作者更加确信激情原则的正确性，但原文 how problematic it really was 与 stunned 均显示作者发现了它的问题，立场是反向的。

C) 与原文相反

He was actually right to follow it through 说作者证实自己当初跟随激情是对的，但原文 does not necessarily lead to fulfillment 表明作者得出的是『追随激情未必带来满足』的反思结论，并非自我肯定。

D) 答非所问

He was struck by its broad popularity 把震惊对象错挂到『大众接受度』上，但题干问的是 through his research，原文 P5 谈大众接受度但用的是中性动词 hold ... in high regard，作者并未对此 struck。

53. What is important to turning one's passion into a stable, good-paying job?

- A) Willingness to take unpaid internships and low-paying jobs.
- B) Full academic preparedness and sound career counseling.
- C) Hard work and sacrifice of leisure time.
- D) Financial backing and social connections.

将热情转化为稳定、高薪工作的关键是什么？

- A) 愿意接受无薪实习和底薪工作。 B) 充分的学业准备和合理的职业咨询。
C) 努力工作和牺牲休闲时间。 D) 经济支持和社会关系。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is important to turning one's passion into a stable, good-paying job 问的是某事的关键条件，是事实层面的细节题。

【拆句】 What is important to turning one's passion into a stable, good-paying job 中 turning ... job 是动名词短语作介词 to 的宾语，a stable, good-paying job 中两个形容词并列修饰 job，无陷阱。

【定位】 Passion-seekers from wealthy families are better able to wait until a job they are passionate about comes along without worrying about student loans in the meantime. They are also better situated to take unpaid internships to get their foot in the door while their parents pay their rent. And they often have access to parents' social networks to help them find jobs.

出身富裕家庭的激情追随者更有能力等到自己真正热爱的工作出现，同时不必担心助学贷款；他们也更有条件接受无薪实习以打开职业大门，因为有父母替他们付房租；而且，他们往往可以借助父母的社会人脉帮自己找工作。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

Willingness to take unpaid internships and low-paying jobs 把『愿意做无薪实习和低薪工作』当成转化成功的关键，但原文里无薪实习是富裕者的专利（while their parents pay their rent），而低薪非技能岗位则是工薪阶层 end up in low-paying unskilled jobs 的不利结局，二者都不是『成功条件』。

B) 无中生有

Full academic preparedness and sound career counseling 提到的『学业准备充分』在 P8 中根本没有任何线索；P9 虽出现 career counselors 但是被批评的对象、不是关键条件。

C) 张冠李戴

Hard work and sacrifice of leisure time 在原文中是 P10 雇主对激情员工的期待与员工实际付出的代价，与题 53 问的『把激情变成稳定高薪』的关键条件无关。

D) ✓ 正确

wait until a job they are passionate about comes along without worrying about student loans ↔

Financial backing

access to parents' social networks to help them find jobs ↔ **social connections**

预判要点是经济和人脉两个维度，Financial backing and social connections 一项即覆盖两条，是与原文论据结构最完整匹配的概括。

54. What happens when everyone is encouraged to follow their passion?

- A) Many more career aspirants end up unemployed.
- B) People are less concerned with socioeconomic inequality.
- C) Socioeconomic inequality is likely to persist.
- D) Career counselors are going to lose credibility.

当每个人都被鼓励追随自己的热情时会发生什么？

- A) 更多的职业追求者最终失业。
- B) 人们不太关心社会经济不平等。
- C) 社会经济不平等可能持续存在。
- D) 职业顾问将失去公信力。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What happens when everyone is encouraged to follow their passion 问的是一个已发生在原文里的具体结果，不需推断。

【拆句】 What happens when everyone is encouraged to follow their passion 是 What 引导的疑问句加 when 时间从句，主干 What happens, everyone is encouraged to follow their passion 是被动语态从句，无陷阱。

【定位】 Colleges, workplaces and career counselors who promote the "follow your passion" path for everyone, without leveling the playing field, help perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities among career aspirants.

那些向所有人推行『跟随激情』路径却不去拉平起跑线的高校、用人单位与职业顾问，正在加剧职业追求者之间的社会经济不平等。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Many more career aspirants end up unemployed 中的『失业』在原文中没有出现，P8 只说工薪阶层会落入 low-paying unskilled jobs（低薪非技能岗），那是有工作而非失业。

B) 与原文相反

People are less concerned with socioeconomic inequality 说人们对不平等的关注度下降，原文 P9 说的是不平等本身被延续，并不涉及关注度的变化，且 less 反向于作者的批评立场。

C) ✓ 正确

help perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities ↔ Socioeconomic inequality is likely to persist 预判结果是『不平等被延续』，C 用 persist 同义、用 is likely to 对应 help 的中等程度，结构性等值，是 54 的最佳概括。

D) 过度推断

Career counselors are going to lose credibility 推断职业顾问会失去公信力，原文 P9 只是批评他们推行『跟随激情』而不拉平起跑线，并未说他们会丧失公信力。

55. What does the author say about employers of passionate workers?

- A) They provide these workers with job stability and a good salary.
- B) They exploit these workers' passion to benefit themselves.
- C) They level the playing field for these workers to reach their goals.
- D) They encourage these workers to realize their aspirations.

作者对雇用充满热情的员工的雇主有何看法？

- A) 他们为这些员工提供工作稳定性和良好的薪水。
- B) 他们利用这些员工的热情为自己谋利。
- C) 他们为这些员工实现目标创造公平的竞争环境。
- D) 他们鼓励这些员工实现自己的抱负。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about employers of passionate workers 问的是作者就特定对象明示了什么观点，属于事实定位类。

【拆句】 What does the author say about employers of passionate workers 主干 What does the author say about employers, of passionate workers 是 of 短语限定 employers 的范围（雇佣激情工作者的雇主），无陷阱。

【定位】 Employers of passionate workers do, too. Potential employers showed greater interest in passionate applicants in part because they believed the applicants would work hard at their jobs without expecting an increase in pay.

雇用激情员工的雇主也同样受益。潜在雇主对激情型应聘者更感兴趣，部分原因是他们相信这些应聘者会卖力工作而不会指望涨薪。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

They provide these workers with job stability and a good salary 说雇主给激情员工稳定和高薪，但 They even sacrifice a good salary, job stability 明示员工是在牺牲稳定和高薪、不是获得它。

B) ✓ 正确

Employers of passionate workers do, too ↔

They exploit these workers' passion to benefit themselves

work hard at their jobs without expecting an increase in pay ↔ **exploit these workers' passion**
预判定性为『雇主占便宜』，exploit 准确对应『利用他人 passion 为自己获利』，是对 P10 整段事实最贴近的概括。

C) 张冠李戴

They level the playing field for these workers to reach their goals 把『拉平起跑线』归给雇主，但原文 without leveling the playing field 表明这事根本没人做，更不是雇主在做。

D) 偷换概念

They encourage these workers to realize their aspirations 用『鼓励员工实现抱负』的正面表述粉饰雇主行为，但 P10 揭示的恰是雇主借此让员工 work hard ... without expecting an increase in pay，本质是利用而非成就员工。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

I headed straight to graduate school to investigate the social problems that fascinated me.

第1段，第2句

主句 + 不定式作目的状语 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语名词，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式组合；掌握这种结构后可迁移到大量类似长句的理解中，具有较强的典型性和实用性。

"You can figure out the employment stuff later."

第2段，第3句

情态动词加动词原形的主谓宾结构在四六级和考研真题中较为常见，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简洁，缺少真题中常出现的定语修饰、状语从句、后置定语等复杂结构，因此典型性处于中等水平。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到其他含情态动词的简单句，但对复杂长句的应对能力提升有限。

It wasn't until I began to research this widely accepted career advice that I understood how problematic it really was.

第3段，第1句

成分划分训练价值高。涵盖了形式主语 It、时间状语从句、宾语从句、主系表结构、不定式作宾语等多种成分。强调句中 that 后的主谓宾识别、how 引导的宾语从句、以及 to research 不定式作 began 的宾语，都是常见易错点。适合训练学生区分从句类型和识别核心成分。

Yet, what I found is that following one's passion does not necessarily lead to fulfillment, but is one of the most powerful cultural forces perpetuating overwork.

第7段，第1句

"主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句" 的框架结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，且表语从句内部用并列谓语展开转折对比也是典型句式；掌握这种结构后可以迁移到大量同类长句的分析

I also found that promoting the pursuit of one's passion helps perpetuate social inequalities due to the fact that not everyone has the same economic resources to allow them to pursue their passion with ease.

第7段，第2句

主句+宾语从句+同位语从句的三层嵌套结构，以及due to the fact that引出同位语从句的用法，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子既体现了名词性从句的综合运用，又包含常考的因果逻辑表达，具有很强的代表性和复用价值。

While the passion principle is broadly popular, not everyone has the necessary resources to turn their passion into a stable, good-paying job.

第8段，第1句

"While 从句 + 主句" 的让步转折结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，且主句中 "不定式作后置定语" 也是常考点，句式具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

Passion-seekers from wealthy families are better able to wait until a job they are passionate about comes along without worrying about student loans in the meantime.

第8段，第2句

该句包含时间状语从句、限制性定语从句(关系代词省略)、介词短语作定语和状语等多个四六级和考研高频句式,且从句嵌套方式(状语从句中嵌套定语从句)是真题中常见的复杂结构,典型性很高,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Colleges, workplaces and career counselors who promote the "follow your passion" path for everyone, without leveling the playing field, help perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities among career aspirants.

第9段，第1句

本句结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：主语被限制性定语从句修饰是高频句式，help 作使役动词的用法也是常考搭配，整句呈现学术议论文的标准复杂句结构（长主语 + 谓语 + 宾语，主语中嵌套修饰成分）。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量真题和学术文本中，实用性很强。

It's not just well-off passion-seekers who benefit from the passion principle.

第10段，第1句

强调句 "It is... who..." 和限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句将两者结合使用，且采用否定强调 "not just... who"，是真题中常见的复杂句型模式。掌握本句的结构分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量类似的考试句子中。

Do whatever they are zealous for.

第51题，D

祈使句 + 名词性从句是口语和正式写作中常用的表达方式，"whatever" 类引导词的掌握对提升句式灵活度很有帮助。

He was further convinced of its soundness.

第52题，B

被动语态结构 "be convinced of" 在四六级和考研阅读中较常见，具有一定代表性。副词插入谓语中间也是常见现象。但整体为简单句，缺少从句或复杂修饰结构，作为典型句式的迁移价值有限。

People are less concerned with socioeconomic inequality.

第54题，B

系表结构加介词短语状语是常见句式，具有一定代表性，但过于简单，不涉及四六级或考研中常考的复杂从句、非谓语动词、倒装等典型结构，迁移价值有限。

Socioeconomic inequality is likely to persist.

第54题，C

"be likely to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达可能性的句型，简单句形式也是长难句分析的基础单元。虽然结构简单，但句型本身具有较高的复用性。

They provide these workers with job stability and a good salary.

第55题，A

provide sb with sth 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的双宾语结构，掌握后可迁移至 supply、equip、furnish 等类似动词的用法，具有较高代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 73 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。

passion

B2

n. 强烈的情感

本篇18次 · 真题 43 句

career

B1

n. 职业

本篇10次 · 真题 106 句

principle

B2

n. 原则，准则

本篇7次 · 真题 54 句

inequality

B2

n. 不平等

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇4次 · 真题 43 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本篇4次 · 真题 14 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 264 句

employer B1

n. 雇主

本篇3次 · 真题 56 句

socioeconomic C1

adj. 社会经济的

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇2次 · 真题 228 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇2次 · 真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

sacrifice B2

n. 牺牲

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

popularity B2

n. 受欢迎

本篇2次·真题20句

applicant B2

n. 申请人

本篇2次·真题16句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇2次·真题16句

stable B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇2次·真题11句

stability B2

n. 稳定 (性)

本篇2次·真题8句

unpaid B2

adj. 未付款的

本篇2次·真题8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

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题167句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次·真题104句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇1次·真题101句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题92句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题87句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题82句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题79句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题79句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题70句

workplace

B1

n. 工作场所

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

cultural

B1

adj. 文化的

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

consequence

B2

n. 结果

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

realize

B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

peer

B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

advocate

B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

reveal

B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

network

B1

n. 网络

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

connection

B1

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

powerful

B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

concerned

B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

priority

B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

loan

B1

n. 贷款

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

necessarily

B2

adv. 必然地

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

employment

B1

n. 工作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regardless

B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 27 句

pursuit

B2

n. 追求

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strike

B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

motivation

B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 句

encounter

B2

v. 遇到

本篇1次·真题 21 句

stuff

A2

n. 东西

本篇1次·真题 20 句

convince

B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 19 句

investigate

B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

ease

B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 15 句

unemployed

B1

adj. 失业的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exploit

B2

v. 利用

本篇1次·真题 13 句

persist

B2

v. 坚持

本篇1次·真题 13 句

determined

B1

adj. 坚决的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

willingness

B2

n. 愿意

本篇1次·真题 12 句

overwork

B2

v. 过度工作

本篇1次·真题 11 句

fascinating

B2

adj. 迷人的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

problematic

C1

adj. 有问题的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

rent

A2

v. 租用

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

sociologist

C1

n. 社会学家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

broadly

B2

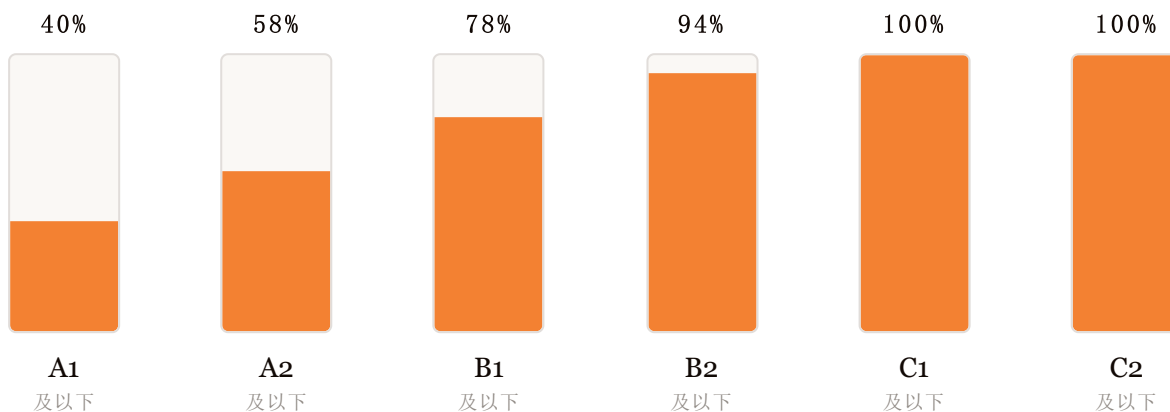
adv. 大体上

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 217 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **217** 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 13 个 · 约 6%。



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 217 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

217

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

78%

英语六级 2025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	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 →