

2025年6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2025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 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2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 Women have historically been paid less. But in the US in the 1980s, they began to catch up—fast. During that decade, the gender pay gap closed by about one percentage point a year. Had that trend continued, the gender wage gap would have been closed by 2017.

历史上女性的薪酬一直较低。但在20世纪80年代的美国,她们开始迅速追赶。在那十年间,性别薪酬差距每年缩小约一个百分点。如果这一趋势持续下去,性别工资差距本应在2017年消除。

P2 But the trend didn't continue, and the gap remains yawning.

但这一趋势并未持续,差距依然巨大。

P3 According to a new study from academics at Harvard, the stagnation can be put down, perhaps counterintuitively, to the introduction of state and federal family leave policies.

根据Harvard学者的一项新研究,这种停滞或许可以归因于州和联邦家庭休假政策的出台,尽管这看似违反直觉。

P4 The academics argue that during the 1990s, as governments began to introduce leave policies, it was mainly women who took advantage of them. Though the leave policies might have helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families—those who returned saw their wages had increased at lower rates than the men.

学者们认为,在20世纪90年代,当政府开始推行休假政策时,主要是女性利用了这些政策。尽管休假政策可能帮助那些女性留在职场——而不是退出去组建家庭——但那些返回职场的女性发现她们的工资增长速度

低于男性。

P5 After family leave was introduced in the US, in fact, the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year, and has remained there ever since.

事实上,在美国引入家庭休假之后,性别工资趋同的速度降至每年仅0.03个百分点,并一直维持至今。

P6 Those monitoring the process towards salary equity at work have long watched as progress slowed in many countries around the world. In fact, that progress began to reverse during the pandemic(大流行病).

那些监测职场薪酬公平进程的人长期以来一直关注着许多国家进展放缓的情况。事实上,这一进展在大流行病期间开始出现倒退。

P7 The gender pay gap is one of the most outstanding examples of that lack of parity(平等), and still exists just about everywhere. The motherhood penalty has become a shorthand for describing why: In many places, especially rich countries, women earn the same as men until they reach their childbearing years. Women who have children begin to see their salaries slip behind their male counterparts.

性别薪酬差距是缺乏平等的最突出例子之一,几乎无处不在。母职惩罚已成为描述其原因的简略说法:在许多地方,尤其是富裕国家,女性的收入与男性相同,直到她们进入生育年龄。生育子女的女性开始发现自己的薪水落后于男性同事。

P8 Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement. But it's also because mothers are passed over for raises and promotion, and because time out of the workplace sets women back, even if that time is taken voluntarily, and supported by company or government policy.

部分原因是女性在家中承担了更多无偿劳动,这会占用可用于工作的时间和职业发展的精力。但也因为母亲们在加薪和晋升时被忽视,还因为离开职场会让女性落后,即使这段时间是自愿的,并得到公司或政府政策的支持。

P9 What would have happened if leave policies hadn't been introduced? The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

如果没有引入休假政策会发生什么?该研究没有深入探讨这个问题,只是说如果20世纪80年代的趋势持续,我们现在应该已经实现平等了。

P10 It's possible, however, that the journey towards wage parity would have stalled either way. If women's gains in the 1980s were made through the erasure of things like bias, once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed, there would still have been an issue with women—who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks because of biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, forcing them to take breaks, whether or not those breaks were mandated.

然而,通往薪酬平等之路无论如何都可能停滞。如果女性在20世纪80年代的进步是通过消除偏见等因素实现的,那么一旦这些较易控制的问题得到解决,仍然会存在女性的问题——由于生育子女并在早期照顾他们这类生物因素(如哺乳能力),迫使她们必须休息,无论这些休息是否有强制规定。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about the gender pay gap in the US during the 1980s?

- A) It was being slowly closed.
- B) It was shrinking rapidly.
- C) It started to yawn.
- D) It remained substantial.

关于20世纪80年代美国的性别薪酬差距,我们了解到什么?

A) 它正在缓慢缩小。 B) 它正在迅速缩小。 C) 它开始扩大。 D) 它仍然很大。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the gender pay gap in the US during the 1980s 直接问一个客观时间段的客观状况, 没有 infer / imply / main idea 这类信号。

【拆句】 题干主干是 What do we learn about the gender pay gap, in the US during the 1980s 是修饰 "the gender pay gap" 的时间地点状语, 句子结构简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 But in the US in the 1980s, they began to catch up—fast. During that decade, the gender pay gap closed by about one percentage point a year.

但在美国 1980 年代, 女性的薪酬开始追赶——而且速度很快。在那十年里, 性别薪酬差距以每年约一个百分点的速度在缩小。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

It was being slowly closed 把原文的 fast 偷换成 slowly, 方向完全相反。

B) **✓ 正确**

they began to catch up—fast ↔ **shrinking rapidly**

closed by about one percentage point a year ↔ **rapidly**

预判强调"差距在 1980 年代快速缩小", It was shrinking rapidly 与之完全等值, 且未引入任何额外含义, 直接锁定 B。

C) **张冠李戴**

It started to yawn 借用 the gap remains yawning 制造关联, 但 yawning 在原文描述的是 P2 之后趋势停滞差距依旧巨大的状态, 不是 1980 年代发生的事, 属于张冠李戴。

D) **答非所问**

It remained substantial 描述的是 Women have historically been paid less 这种历史背景下的总体状态, 并不针对题干所问的 1980 年代特征。

52. What happened with the introduction of state and federal family leave policies?

- A) The process towards salary equity at work began to reverse.
- B) The rate of gender wage convergence started to fall noticeably.
- C) The trend of women returning to work after childbirth started.
- D) The narrowing of the gender pay gap attracted more attention.

州和联邦家庭休假政策出台后发生了什么？

- A) 工作中薪酬平等的进程开始逆转。
- B) 性别工资趋同的速度开始明显下降。
- C) 女性产后重返工作的趋势开始出现。
- D) 性别薪酬差距的缩小引起了更多关注。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What happened with the introduction of... 问的是政策推行这一具体事件之后的客观结果，是典型的事实型提问。

【拆句】 with the introduction of state and federal family leave policies 是介词短语作状语，提示时间背景；句子无从句、无否定，结构平铺直叙。

【定位】 After family leave was introduced in the US, in fact, the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year, and has remained there ever since.

事实上，美国引入家庭休假政策之后，性别工资收敛率降至每年仅 0.03 个百分点，并自此一直停留在这个水平。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

The process towards salary equity at work began to reverse 借用 that progress began to reverse during the pandemic，但原文的"反转"发生在大流行期间，不是家庭休假政策引入之后。

B) ✓ 正确

the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year ↔

The rate of gender wage convergence started to fall noticeably

选项几乎逐词保留了 the rate of gender wage convergence...fell 的主干，只把后面的具体数字抽象化，是最高度等值的同义替换，直接锁定 B。

C) 无中生有

The trend of women returning to work after childbirth started 借用 helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families，但原文只说政策让一些女性留下来，没有说"产后返岗成为新趋势"，且这不是题干"introduction后发生了什么"的核心结果。

D) 无中生有

The narrowing of the gender pay gap attracted more attention 把"差距缩小"和"引起更多关注"拼接在一起，但原文从未提及关注度变化，是凭空捏造。

53. What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries?

- A) The insufficient motivation women generally have for career advancement.
- B) The opportunities numerous women give up for pay raise and promotion.
- C) The huge amounts of time and energy women spend taking care of the family.
- D) The lack of policy support from government and business corporations.

女性薪酬下滑的部分原因是什么？

- A) 女性在职业晋升方面普遍缺乏足够的动力。
- B) 众多女性为加薪和晋升而放弃的机会。
- C) 女性在照顾家庭上花费的大量时间和精力。
- D) 政府和商业公司缺乏政策支持。

【答案】 **C** (细节题)

【判型】 What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries 问的是导致薪水下滑的部分原因，答案应在原文有明确文本对应，不需推断。

【拆句】 题干主干 What partly accounts for the slip, in women's salaries 修饰 slip; 副词 partly 提示原文只承担"部分"原因，不要求穷尽所有因素。

【定位】 Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement.

部分原因在于女性在家承担了更多无偿劳动，这会侵蚀她们可用于工作的时间，以及用于职业发展的精力。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

The insufficient motivation women generally have for career advancement 把原因归结为女性自身"职业发展动力不足"，原文从未做出此种心理动机层面的归因。

B) **与原文相反**

The opportunities numerous women give up for pay raise and promotion 暗示女性"主动放弃"涨薪机会，但原文 mothers are passed over for raises and promotion 是被动语态——她们是"被跳过"，不是"主动放弃"。

C) **✓ 正确**

women take on more of the unpaid labor at home ↔ **taking care of the family**
eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement ↔

The huge amounts of time and energy

C 同时包含"时间和精力"与"照顾家庭"两个核心要素，对应定位句的两段含义，是定位句的高度同义改写，直接锁定 C。

D) **与原文相反**

The lack of policy support from government and business corporations 把原因归为"缺乏政策支持"，但原文恰恰相反：政策 (family leave) 已经引入并提供支持，问题反而出在政策支持的副作用上。

54. What does the new study say about wage parity?

- A) It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed.
- B) It would have halted if company and government had not worked together.
- C) It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases.
- D) It would have been attained with the continuation of the 1980s trend.

新研究对薪酬平等是怎么说的？

- A) 如果这些可控问题没有得到解决,它就会停滞不前。
- B) 如果企业和政府没有共同努力,它就会停滞不前。 c) 随着性别偏见的完全消除,它本可以实现。
- D) 随着20世纪80年代趋势的延续,它本可以实现。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the new study say about wage parity 要求复述研究的明确表述, 而非读者推论, 属于细节复述。

【拆句】 题干是简单疑问句, about wage parity 是介词短语作 say 的状语; 结构简单。

【定位】 The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

这项研究没有深入探讨那个问题, 只是说如果 1980 年代的趋势延续下去, 我们现在本应已经实现了薪酬平等。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed 借用 once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed 制造对应, 但原文是"问题已被解决之后还会有别的问题", 选项却说"如果没解决就会停滞", 方向颠倒。

B) 无中生有

It would have halted if company and government had not worked together 把"公司和政府合作"作为条件, 但原文从未提及二者协同与否, 只是说休假可由 company or government policy 支持。

C) 过度推断

It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases 借用 through the erasure of things like bias, 但原文用了 things like bias 这种举例口吻, 且只是 if 假设下的推测, 并未说"完全消除偏见就能实现"。

D) ✓ 正确

if the 1980s trend continued ↔ **with the continuation of the 1980s trend**

we would have been at parity by now ↔ **It would have been attained**

D 把虚拟条件 if the 1980s trend continued 和结果 would have been at parity —— 对应, 无缺漏无外加, 是定位句最严格的同义改写。

55. What prevents women from achieving parity with men in the final analysis?

- A) Ignoring biases against women in the workplace.
- B) Giving birth to children and taking care of them.
- C) Failing to mandate breaks for childbirth and care.
- D) Lacking resources to address biological problems.

归根结底,是什么阻止女性实现与男性的平等?

- A) 忽视工作场所对女性的偏见。 B) 生育和抚养孩子。 C) 未能强制规定生育和照料的休假。
D) 缺乏解决生理问题的资源。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What prevents women from achieving parity with men in the final analysis 询问作者最终归因, 答案对应原文末段一句明确归因句, 不需多步推理。

【拆句】 prevents women from achieving parity with men 是 prevent sb from doing sth 结构; in the final analysis 是状语, 意为"归根结底", 需要识别这个固定搭配才能锁定原文末段。

【定位】 If women's gains in the 1980s were made through the erasure of things like bias, once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed, there would still have been an issue with women—who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks because of biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, forcing them to take breaks, whether or not those breaks were mandated.

如果 1980 年代女性的进步是通过消除偏见之类的东西取得的, 那么一旦这些相对可控的问题被处理掉之后, 女性身上仍然会存在一个问题——她们是承担生育以及在最初几周照料孩子的人, 因为像哺乳能力这样的生理因素, 迫使她们休假, 无论这种休假是否被强制规定。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Ignoring biases against women in the workplace 把原因归为"忽视偏见", 但原文 through the erasure of things like bias 恰是说偏见已被消除, 且作者强调即便消除之后仍有问题——并非"忽视"导致。

B) ✓ 正确

who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks ↔

Giving birth to children and taking care of them

B 把末段长句中的两个核心动作(生育 + 照护)抽出并列, 正好对应预判中的"生育和照顾孩子"两层根因, 是最纯粹的同义改写, 直接锁定 B。

C) 与原文相反

Failing to mandate breaks for childbirth and care 把"不强制规定休假"作为最终原因, 但原文 whether or not those breaks were mandated 明确指出强制与否都没用, 最终原因不是强制不强制。

D) 无中生有

Lacking resources to address biological problems 借用 biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, 但原文从未说"缺乏资源去解决生物学问题", 且作者立场是生物学因素本身就难以绕开, 不是资源问题。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 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。

Had that trend continued, the gender wage gap would have been closed by 2017.

第1段, 第4句

本句时态语态难度很高。主句使用过去将来完成时的被动语态虚拟语气"would have been closed", 这是三重叠加(时态+语态+语气); 条件从句使用过去完成时的虚拟语气"Had continued"。学习者需要理解虚拟语气与过去事实相反的语义逻辑, 还要识别倒装结构中的时态标志, 以及被动语态的完整形式, 难度接近顶峰。

The academics argue that during the 1990s, as governments began to introduce leave policies, it was mainly women who took advantage of them.

第4段，第1句

覆盖主谓宾、系表、宾语从句、状语从句、强调句、类定语从句等多种结构，且含形式主语it、关系代词who在从句内充当主语、固定短语take advantage of等易错点。强调句的识别和成分拆解尤其适合训练，能帮助学生区分强调句与定语从句、表语从句的差异。

Though the leave policies might have helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families—those who returned saw their wages had increased at lower rates than the men.

第4段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高度典型：让步状语从句与主句的转折对比、定语从句修饰主语、感知动词接省略引导词的宾语从句、宾语从句内部的过去完成时表示时间先后。这些都是真题中反复出现的常考句式，掌握后可大量复用到类似长难句的理解中。

In fact, that progress began to reverse during the pandemic(大流行病).

第6段，第2句

简单句结构在考试中常见，插入语和时间状语的用法也属于常规考点，但本句过于简单，缺少复合句、复杂修饰等高频难点，代表性一般。

The motherhood penalty has become a shorthand for describing why: In many places, especially rich countries, women earn the same as men until they reach their childbearing years.

第7段，第2句

句子展现了典型的冒号解释结构、比较结构"the same as"、时间状语从句"until"，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其比较结构和状语从句的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握后可复用到大量类似句子，结构代表性较强

Women who have children begin to see their salaries slip behind their male counterparts.

第7段，第3句

本句结构为“含定语从句的主语 + 主句谓语 + 宾语从句”，是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式；定语从句修饰主语、宾语从句省略 that，都是典型用法；掌握本句结构后，可直接迁移到大量真题句中，代表性强。

Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement.

第8段，第1句

主系表加表语从句的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现，用于解释原因或阐述观点。非限制性定语从句补充说明也是常考句式。该句结构既典型又实用，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

What would have happened if leave policies hadn't been introduced?

第9段，第1句

虚拟条件句(与过去事实相反)是四六级和考研的高频考点，特殊疑问句结合虚拟语气的结构也是典型的考查形式，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值

The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now.

第9段，第2句

虚拟条件句是四六级和考研的高频考点，“if + 过去式，主句 + would have done”的结构非常典型。宾语从句嵌套条件状语从句的模式在学术写作和复杂论述中常见，掌握后可大量复用

It's possible, however, that the journey towards wage parity would have stalled either way.

第10段，第1句

“It is + 形容词 + that 从句”是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，形式主语结构也是语法考点常客。本句的主语从句使用过去将来完成时，符合考试中常见的复杂时态组合。整体结构典型性强，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句式。

What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries?

第53题 题干

本句为特殊疑问句，以 "What" 作主语提问原因或因素，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的提问句式。短语动词 "account for" 以及名词短语带介词定语的结构也是典型用法，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed.

第54题，A

虚拟条件句（尤其是与过去事实相反的类型）是四六级和考研英语的高频考点，本句的 "if + 过去完成时，主句 + would have done" 结构是该语法点的标准范式。掌握此结构后可直接迁移到大量同类题目，典型性很强。

It would have halted if company and government had not worked together.

第54题，B

这是标准的“与过去事实相反”的虚拟语气句型，在各类英语考试的阅读和翻译中极具代表性。

It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases.

第54题，C

谓语使用过去将来完成时的被动语态（would have been achieved），涉及时态、完成体和被动语态三重叠加。对基础较弱的学习者而言，理解 "would + have + been + 过去分词" 的层层构成、以及它表达的时间关系和被动含义，具有较高门槛。

It would have been attained with the continuation of the 1980s trend.

第54题，D

谓语 "would have been attained" 结合了过去将来、完成体和被动语态三重叠加，对基础较弱的学习者有一定门槛：需要理解 would 表过去视角的将来、have + 过去分词 表完成、been + 过去分词 表被动，且要能把三者整合理解为“从过去看本应完成的被动动作”。虽不算最复杂的时态组合，但已超出现在/过去时的难度。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 58 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。

gender B1

n. 性别（社会文化意义上的）

本篇8次 · 真题 28 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇7次 · 真题 103 句

wage B1

n. 工资

本篇6次 · 真题 63 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇6次 · 真题 54 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇5次 · 真题 63 句

salary B1

n. 薪水，工资（通常指按月发放的固定报酬）

本篇4次 · 真题 27 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇3次 · 真题 121 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇3次 · 真题 89 句

workplace B1

n. 工作场所

本篇3次 · 真题 70 句

bias B2

n. 偏见

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 126 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇2次 · 真题 106 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次 · 真题 104 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦（制）的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

promotion B2

n. 晋升, 升职

本篇2次·真题 29 句

percentage B1

n. 百分比, 百分率

本篇2次·真题 21 句

advancement B2

n. 进步

本篇2次·真题 18 句

biological B2

adj. 生物的

本篇2次·真题 18 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇2次·真题 17 句

equity C1

n. (公司的) 股本, 股权

本篇2次·真题 14 句

slip B1

v. 滑倒

本篇2次·真题 13 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题 158 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题 120 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇1次·真题 119 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 115 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题 106 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题 96 句

gain B1

v. 获得; 赢得

本篇1次·真题 96 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 93 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 84 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 67 句

earn A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

mainly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

analysis B2

n. 分析

本篇1次·真题 49 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

labor B1

n. 劳动

本篇1次·真题 42 句

male A2

adj. 男性的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

numerous B2

adj. 众多的, 许多的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 23 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

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

journey A2

n. 旅行, 旅程

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

slowly A1

adv. 缓慢地

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

historically B2

adv. 从历史角度来看

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

motherhood B2

n. 母亲身份

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

attain B2

v. 达到

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

insufficient B2

adj. 不足的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

unpaid B2

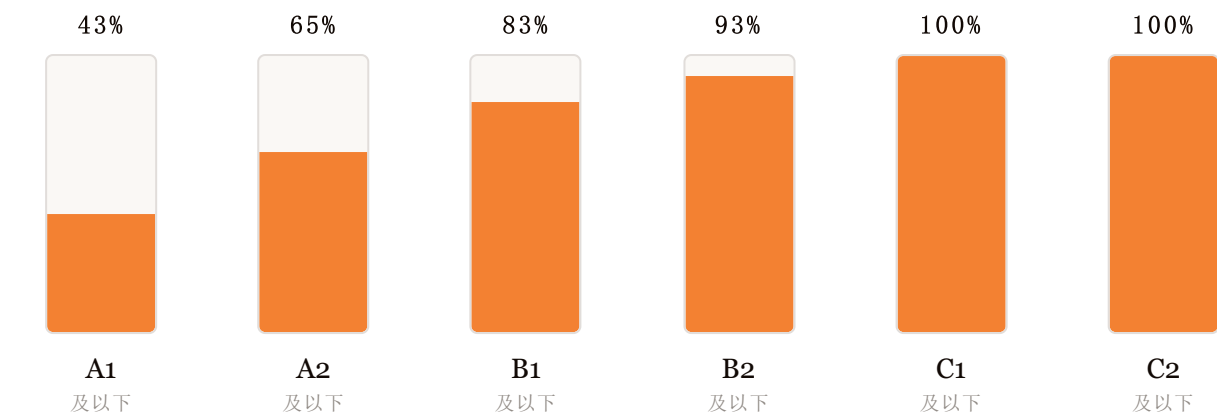
adj. 未付款的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

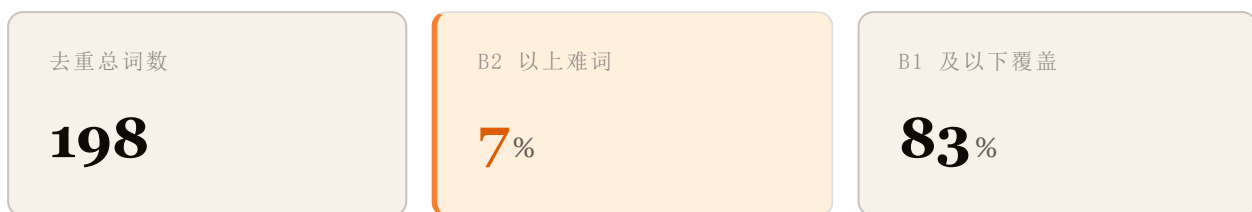
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 198 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **198** 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 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 198 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025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	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 →