

2025年6月·第3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 • 阅读理解和解析

阅读理解和解析·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3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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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3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 GDP growth is not a good indicator of how well a country is performing, and should not be the primary goal of governments. Unlimited growth is not sustainable, and economic thinking is moving toward the idea that we should aim for sustainability in our economic models. But while a sustainable economy is vital to our future, it is a means to an end, not an end in itself.

GDP增长并非衡量一个国家表现如何的良好指标,也不应成为政府的首要目标。无限增长是不可持续的,经济思想正在转向这样一种理念:我们应当在经济模型中追求可持续性。但是,尽管可持续经济对我们的未来至关重要,它只是达到目的的手段,而非目的本身。

P2 The idea that governments should focus on happiness has its critics. There are concerns about how happiness can be measured. Is happiness not a fleeting and subjective psychological state? Don't different people experience different levels of happiness? Even on the broadest interpretation of 'happiness' as prosperity or 'life satisfaction', people want different things.

政府应当关注幸福这一理念有其批评者。人们担忧幸福如何被衡量。幸福难道不是一种转瞬即逝的主观心理状态吗?不同的人难道不会体验到不同程度的幸福吗?即便对"幸福"作最宽泛的解释,将其理解为繁荣或"生活满意度",人们想要的东西也各不相同。

P3 Of course, governments cannot impose life satisfaction on citizens. But our happiness relies on collaborative efforts as a society. A government's obligation lies in creating conditions that promote

prosperity. And there is good reason to suppose that such conditions exist, are globally applicable, and are discoverable through research.

当然,政府无法将生活满意度强加给公民。但我们的幸福依赖于作为一个社会的协作努力。政府的义务在于创造促进繁荣的条件。而且有充分理由认为这样的条件是存在的,是全球适用的,并且可以通过研究发现。

P4 In a recently published article, philosopher Julian Baggini suggests we should focus on 'real wealth' for citizens, which does not depend on GDP growth. Access is key: people do not need to own, but rather access things that enable them to live well. Technological advances and changes in social behavior enable us to make more efficient use of the assets that we already have. And focusing on access to the resources people need to live better lives could help reduce inequality.

在最近发表的一篇文章中,哲学家Julian Baggini建议我们应当关注公民的"真实财富",它不依赖于GDP增长。可及性是关键:人们不需要拥有,而是需要获取那些使他们能够生活得好的事物。技术进步和社会行为的变化使我们能够更有效地利用我们已经拥有的资产。而且关注人们获取过上更好生活所需资源的可及性,可能有助于减少不平等。

P5 As far as it goes, this has much in common with proposals tabled by 'happiness' advocates. But it sets the bar far too low for what governments can and should be doing for their citizens.

就其本身而言,这与"幸福"倡导者提出的建议有许多共同之处。但对于政府能够并且应当为其公民做什么,这设定的标准太低了。

P6 For example, it's not clear how a 'real wealth' economy would remedy the epidemic of mental ill-health that plagues our society. In Western countries, at least—poor mental health is more detrimental to wellbeing than poverty. Over and above a vastly improved provision of therapeutic mental healthcare, there are preventative measures for improving mental health that governments could and should adopt. The WHO recommends establishing institutions that facilitate community participation—educational programs and interventions that provide skills for promoting mental wellbeing. It says a lot, however, that the WHO feels the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to persuade governments that the cost of taking proposed measures is justified. As long as the economy is their priority, governments need go no further than ensuring citizens' continued productivity.

例如,目前尚不清楚"真实财富"经济将如何解决困扰我们社会的心理健康不良流行病。至少在西方国家,糟糕的心理健康对幸福感的损害比贫困更大。除了大幅改善治疗性心理保健服务的提供之外,政府可以并且应当采取改善心理健康的预防措施。WHO建议建立促进社区参与的机构——提供促进心理健康技能的教育项目和干预措施。然而,WHO感到有必要诉诸改善心理健康的经济效益,以说服政府采取拟议措施的成本是合理的,这很能说明问题。只要经济是他们的优先事项,政府只需确保公民持续的生产力即可,无需做得更多。

P7 To demand that governments set the 'happiness' of citizens as their highest priority is to demand that they view citizens as ends in themselves.

要求政府将公民的"幸福"设定为其最高优先事项,就是要求他们将公民本身视为目的。

题目与逐题解析

51. What does the passage say is the more recent thinking of economic growth?

- A) It should be made sustainable.
- B) It is vital to the future of humanity.
- C) It should be governments' chief concern.
- D) It is an indicator of government performance.

文章指出，关于经济增长的最新思考是什么？

- A) 应当使其可持续。 B) 它对人类的未来至关重要。 C) 应当成为政府的首要关注点。
D) 它是政府绩效的指标。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say is the more recent thinking of economic growth? 问「文章说.....是什么」，要的是原文给出的具体表述，不是要考生推断。

【拆句】 主干是 What does the passage say is the more recent thinking of economic growth?，what 是 say 的宾语，is 引导的从句作 say 的真正宾语；不要把 is 误读成主句谓语。结构清晰、无陷阱。

【定位】 Unlimited growth is not sustainable, and economic thinking is moving toward the idea that we should aim for sustainability in our economic models.

无限增长不可持续，经济思潮正转向「我们应当在经济模型中以可持续为目标」这一理念。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

we should aim for sustainability in our economic models ↔ **It should be made sustainable**
预判「应追求可持续」与 It should be made sustainable 字面同向，无需推断，直接锁定。

B) 偷换概念

原文说「可持续经济」对未来重要 a sustainable economy is vital to our future，主语是「sustainable economy」，而非 It (指 economic growth) 本身。

C) 与原文相反

原文明确 GDP growth ... should not be the primary goal of governments，作者主张增长不应是政府首要关切，It should be governments' chief concern 正好相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文首句即否定 GDP growth is not a good indicator of how well a country is performing，It is an indicator of government performance 正是这个被否定的旧观点。

52. Why are some people opposed to the idea that governments should focus on happiness?

- A) Governments cannot impose happiness on citizens.
- B) People's happiness is built upon their own endeavor.
- C) Happiness means different things to different people.
- D) Happiness depends on sustainable economic growth.

为什么有些人反对政府应当关注幸福的观点？

- A) 政府无法将幸福强加给公民。 B) 人们的幸福建立在自己的努力之上。
C) 幸福对不同的人意味着不同的事物。 D) 幸福依赖于可持续的经济增长。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Why are some people opposed to the idea that governments should focus on happiness? 问「反对的原因」，原文必有一段集中陈述反对理由。

【拆句】 主干 Why are some people opposed to the idea, 后接 that 引导的同位语从句解释 idea 的内容；opposed to 是固定搭配「反对」，不要看成被动语态。

【定位】 Even on the broadest interpretation of 'happiness' as prosperity or 'life satisfaction', people want different things.

即使把「幸福」理解到最宽泛的程度——视为「繁荣」或「生活满意度」——人们想要的东西也各不相同。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

Governments cannot impose happiness on citizens 是作者本人的让步 (governments cannot impose life satisfaction on citizens)，而非反对者的反对原因，时空错位。

B) 无中生有

原文 P2 从未提到「幸福建立在个人努力上」；endeavor 在全文不存在，是凭空添加的因果。

C) ✓ 正确

people want different things ↔ **Happiness means different things to different people**

Don't different people experience different levels of happiness? ↔

Happiness means different things to different people

「幸福因人而异」与 Happiness means different things to different people 同义，三个反问句的共同指向皆收束于此。

D) 强加因果

P1 把 sustainable 与 happiness 视为两条不同线索，原文从未说 Happiness depends on sustainable economic growth；该选项把两个概念强行嫁接。

53. What does philosopher Julian Baggini suggest governments do in a recently published article?

- A) Try to reduce inequality between the rich and the poor.
- B) Provide people with access to resources for a better life.
- C) Change people's behaviors to put social wealth to better use.
- D) Make use of advanced technologies to improve people's lives.

哲学家 Julian Baggini 在最近发表的一篇文章中建议政府做什么？

- A) 努力减少贫富之间的不平等。 B) 为人们提供获得更好生活的资源渠道。
C) 改变人们的行为以更好地利用社会财富。 D) 利用先进技术改善人们的生活。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What does philosopher Julian Baggini suggest governments do 是经典「某人的具体主张」型细节题。

【拆句】 主干 What does philosopher Julian Baggini suggest governments do, suggest 后接省略 that 的宾语从句 governments do (what), what 是 do 的宾语前置——理解为「Baggini 建议政府做什么」。

【定位】 Access is key: people do not need to own, but rather access things that enable them to live well.

「使用权」是关键：人们不必拥有，而是要能用上那些让他们生活得更好的东西。

【选项】 A) **以偏概全**

could help reduce inequality 只是 Baggini 主张的「附带效益」(could help)，不是其建议政府该做的核心；选项 A 把附带效益当成主张主体。

B) **✓ 正确**

access things that enable them to live well ↔

Provide people with access to resources for a better life

预判「让公民能用上让生活更好的资源」与 Provide people with access to resources for a better life 字面同向。

C) **偷换概念**

原文说 changes in social behavior enable us to make more efficient use of the assets, 是「社会行为已发生的变化」让现有资产用得更高效；选项把它改成「政府去改变人们行为以更好利用社会财富」，主动者与目的都被偷换。

D) **以偏概全**

Technological advances 在原文同样只是 access 模型成立的「条件」，不是 Baggini 给政府的建议；选项 D 抓了边缘条件而漏掉主张句。

54. Why does the WHO feel the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to justify its recommendations?
- A) Mental health programs cannot be executed without GDP growth.
 - B) Psychological interventions are conducive to people's wellbeing.
 - C) Poor mental health is detrimental to a nation's economic system.
 - D) Governments still take economic development as their priority.

为什么WHO认为有必要诉诸改善心理健康的经济效益来证明其建议的合理性？

- A) 没有GDP增长就无法执行心理健康项目。 B) 心理干预有助于人们的幸福感。
C) 心理健康不良对国家经济体系有害。 D) 政府仍然将经济发展作为优先事项。

【答案】 D (推断题)

【判型】 Why does the WHO feel the need to appeal to the economic benefits 问「WHO 为何觉得有必要诉诸经济利益」，答案不在 WHO 这句的字面，而要从作者紧接的评论中推断政府的倾向。

【拆句】 主干 Why does the WHO feel the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to justify its recommendations\?, feel the need to do = 觉得有必要做，to justify 是目的状语——「为了让其建议显得合理」。

【定位】 It says a lot, however, that the WHO feels the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to persuade governments that the cost of taking proposed measures is justified. As long as the economy is their priority, governments need go no further than ensuring citizens' continued productivity.

然而，WHO 不得不诉诸「改善心理健康带来的经济收益」来说服政府这一举措的成本合理，这一点本身就说明了问题：只要政府仍把经济置于首位，他们就只关心公民能否继续创造产值。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文从未说「无 GDP 增长就执行不了心理健康项目」，仅说「政府要看到经济收益才肯掏钱」；选项 A 把动机改成了执行前提，凭空捏造。

B) 答非所问

Psychological interventions are conducive to people's wellbeing 是事实陈述，原文 improving mental health 也支持这一点，但题干问的是「WHO 为何要诉诸经济收益」，与「干预有益健康」无关。

C) 偷换概念

原文强调「政府以经济为先」是导致 WHO 必须用经济话术的「原因」；选项 C 反过来说「心理健康差对经济不利」是 WHO 用经济话术的原因——把工具变成了动机来源。

D) ✓ 正确

As long as the economy is their priority ↔

Governments still take economic development as their priority

It says a lot, however, that the WHO feels the need to appeal to the economic benefits ↔

Governments still take economic development as their priority

「政府只听经济话术」的根本原因即「政府仍以经济为先」，与 Governments still take economic development as their priority 同义。

55. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

- A) Governments' goal should be prosperity-driven.
- B) Governments' goal should be people-oriented.
- C) Governments should consider citizens' views in decision-making.
- D) Governments should set sustained productivity as their top priority.

作者在文章结尾试图传达什么信息？

- A) 政府的目标应当以繁荣为导向。 B) 政府的目标应当以人为本。
- C) 政府在决策时应当考虑公民的观点。 D) 政府应当将持续生产力设为首要任务。

【答案】 B (主旨题)

【判型】 What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage? 问作者结尾要传达的核心信息，是局部主旨题。

【拆句】 主干 What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?, try to convey = 试图传达；message 是宾语前置至 what。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

全文反对把繁荣/产值当目标 (should not be the primary goal / ensuring citizens' continued productivity 被作者批评) , Governments' goal should be prosperity-driven 正好是作者反对的立场。

B) ✓ 正确

view citizens as ends in themselves ↔ **Governments' goal should be people-oriented**
set the 'happiness' of citizens as their highest priority ↔

Governments' goal should be people-oriented

末段「把公民视为目的」是全文落点, 与 Governments' goal should be people-oriented 同义。

C) 无中生有

原文从未谈及「决策时听取公民意见」 (views in decision-making) ; 这是把「以人为本」误解为「问政于民」, 添加了原文不存在的程序性内容。

D) 与原文相反

作者在 governments need go no further than ensuring citizens' continued productivity 中明显嘲讽了「以产值为先」的政府逻辑; sustained productivity as their top priority 正是作者批评的对象。

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。

Unlimited growth is not sustainable, and economic thinking is moving toward the idea that we should aim for sustainability in our economic models.

第1段, 第2句

并列主句加同位语从句的组合在四六级和考研真题中出现频率较高, "the idea that" 这类抽象名词后接同位语从句是典型考点; 现在进行时表示趋势变化也是常见表达。句式代表性强, 掌握后可大量复用。

In a recently published article, philosopher Julian Baggini suggests we should focus on 'real wealth' for citizens, which does not depend on GDP growth.

第4段，第1句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 非限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, suggests 后接宾语从句(省略 that)、which 引导非限制性定语从句补充说明, 都是典型的书面语结构, 掌握后可大量复用

Access is key: people do not need to own, but rather access things that enable them to live well.

第4段，第2句

句式典型性较高。冒号引出解释性并列句、并列谓语表达对比 (not...but rather)、定语从句修饰宾语、enable sb to do 结构, 这些都是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的句式。掌握本句的分析方法后, 可以迁移到大量类似的长难句中, 复用价值高。

Technological advances and changes in social behavior enable us to make more efficient use of the assets that we already have.

第4段，第3句

本句结构非常典型: 并列主语 + 使役动词 enable + 宾语 + 不定式宾补 + 定语从句修饰名词, 这是考试阅读中的常见句式。enable sb to do 和 that 引导的定语从句都是四六级及考研高频考点。

As far as it goes, this has much in common with proposals tabled by 'happiness' advocates.

第5段，第1句

本句涵盖了状语从句、主句的主谓宾结构、后置定语(过去分词短语)等多种成分, 能够训练学生识别从句边界、定位主干、区分定语与谓语的能力。固定搭配 "have something in common with" 也是实用的知识点, 具有一定训练价值。

It says a lot, however, that the WHO feels the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to persuade governments that the cost of taking proposed measures is justified.

第6段，第5句

句中涵盖形式主语、主语从句、宾语从句、后置定语、目的状语、系表结构等多种成分, 且存在形式主语与真正主语的对应、不定式作定语与作状语的区分、嵌套从句中成分的层级归属等典型易错点, 非常适合作为成分划分练习句。

As long as the economy is their priority, governments need go no further than ensuring citizens' continued productivity.

第6段，第6句

条件状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，"As long as" 引导条件从句也是高频句式。主句中 "no further than" 这类程度限定表达在学术和议论文中经常出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

To demand that governments set the 'happiness' of citizens as their highest priority is to demand that they view citizens as ends in themselves.

第7段，第1句

本句在一个主句框架内同时涉及不定式作主语、不定式作表语、宾语从句、宾语补足语(as结构)等多个成分类型,且两个从句结构平行,便于对比练习。对划分不定式短语边界、识别宾语从句、区分宾语与宾语补足语都有较好训练价值。

It is vital to the future of humanity.

第51题，B

主系表结构配介词短语状语在四六级阅读中较为常见，具备一定代表性，但因过于简短、无从句嵌套，典型性不如复合句明显

Happiness depends on sustainable economic growth.

第52题，D

"主语 + depend on + 宾语" 是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的表达依存关系的典型句式，多个定语修饰宾语的结构也很常见，学习后可迁移至大量类似句子。

What does philosopher Julian Baggini suggest governments do in a recently published article?

第53题题干

特殊疑问句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，suggest 后接虚拟语气也是常考语法点；疑问词在从句中作宾语并前置是典型的疑问句变形，掌握后可大量复用到其他动词（ask、wonder、know 等）引导的宾语从句疑问句中。

Make use of advanced technologies to improve people's lives.

第53题，D

祈使句在四六级、考研阅读中较为常见，尤其在议论文、说明文中用于提出建议或号召。本句的"动词短语 + 宾语 + 不定式目的状语"结构具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到类似句式。但祈使句相比复杂的主从复合句或并列句，在考试中的出现频率和难度权重相对较低，因此典型性中等。

Mental health programs cannot be executed without GDP growth.

第54题，A

"情态动词 + be + 过去分词 + 介词短语状语"是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式，掌握后可复用到大量类似结构的句子中

Psychological interventions are conducive to people's wellbeing.

第54题，B

主系表结构是英语基础句型之一，在学术写作和考试中常见，"be + 形容词 + to"的搭配也较为典型（如"be harmful to"、"be beneficial to"），具有一定代表性，但本句作为简单句，未展现复合句或复杂修饰结构等更高频的考试句式特征。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 84 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。

happiness A2

n. 幸福

本篇11次 · 真题 53 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇9次 · 真题 120 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇8次 · 真题 167 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇8次 · 真题 41 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇6次·真题 104 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇4次·真题 200 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇4次·真题 39 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇4次·真题 32 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇3次·真题 102 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次·真题 101 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇3次·真题 100 句

wellbeing B2

n. 幸福;安康

本篇3次·真题 43 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇2次·真题 244 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇2次·真题 171 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 138 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇2次·真题 119 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 92 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇2次·真题 88 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇2次·真题 82 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇2次·真题 76 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇2次·真题 68 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇2次·真题 68 句

productivity B2

n. 生产率

本篇2次·真题 58 句

inequality B2

n. 不平等

本篇2次·真题 50 句

appeal B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次·真题 48 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇2次·真题 39 句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇2次·真题 32 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

detrimental C1

adj. 有害的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物; 指示信号

本篇2次·真题 18 句

prosperity C1

n. 繁荣

本篇2次·真题 16 句

philosopher B2

n. 哲学家

本篇2次·真题 14 句

impose B2

v. 强制实行

本篇2次·真题 13 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题 176 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 163 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次·真题 98 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 76 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 61 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 55 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 52 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 51 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次·真题 48 句

recommend B1

v. 推荐

本篇1次·真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

educational

B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题44句

poverty

B2

n. 贫穷

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

means

A2

n. 方法

本篇1次·真题35句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题34句

proposal

B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题34句

humanity

B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题32句

advanced

B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题31句

broad

B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题29句

satisfaction

B2

n. 满意

本篇1次·真题28句

conducive

C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题26句

persuade

B1

v. 说服

本篇1次·真题26句

recommendation

B2

n. 推荐

本篇1次·真题25句

chief

B1

n. 首领

本篇1次·真题23句

efficient

B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题20句

bar

A2

n. 酒吧

本篇1次·真题19句

justify B2

v. 证明...有道理

本篇1次·真题 19 句

facilitate C1

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 18 句

collaborative C1

adj. 合作的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

sustainability C1

n. 可持续性

本篇1次·真题 17 句

endeavor C1

v. 努力

本篇1次·真题 16 句

convey B2

v. 传达、表达 (信息、思想、感情等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

remedy B2

n. 治疗方法

本篇1次·真题 15 句

epidemic C1

n. 流行病

本篇1次·真题 14 句

healthcare B2

n. 医疗保健

本篇1次·真题 14 句

interpretation B2

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 14 句

globally B2

adv. 全球地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

improved A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

opposed B2

adj. 反对的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

obligation B2

n. 义务

本篇1次·真题 9 句

plague B2

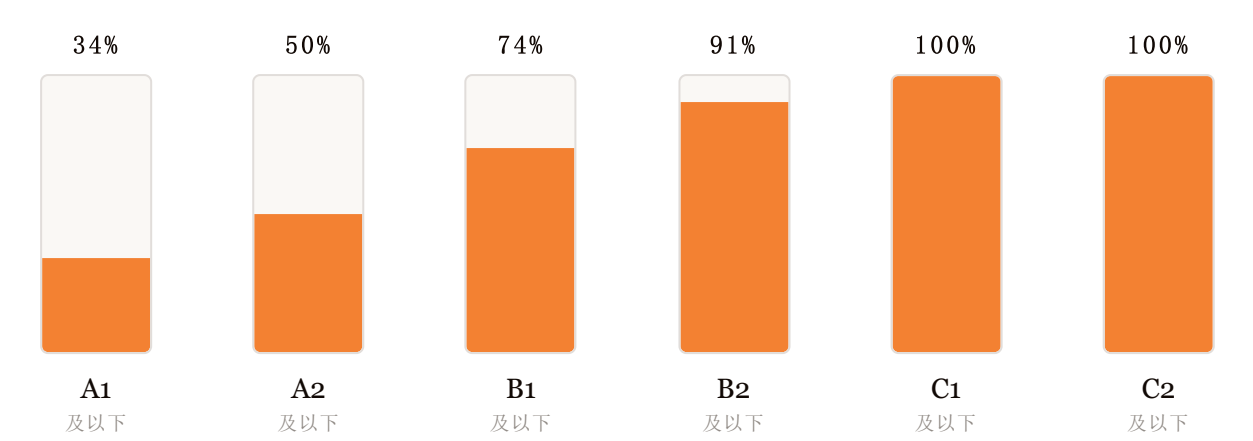
n. 瘟疫

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 200 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **200** 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 19 个·约 10%。



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 200 个·末柱为 100%



英语六级 2025年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2025年6月第2套共用 · 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）	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 →