

六级·真题卷第3套·2026年6月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence." You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 [2026年6月第1套](#) 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section B

本部分与 [2026年6月第1套](#) 共用，[点此查看](#)

Section C

本部分与 [2026年6月第1套](#) 共用，[点此查看](#)

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Imagine you and a stranger are sitting on a couch. How close would you sit to them? It turns out that how much of a 26 zone you prefer may reveal a lot about your personality.

In one study, researchers sought to 27 how our personality may be linked to our preferred amount of personal space. The researchers found that people who scored higher in the 28 of agreeableness tended to sit closer to others, as did people who were more open and outgoing.

Other individual differences, such as gender and age, can also affect how much personal space we 29. Women tend to prefer more physical distance from strangers or acquaintances and older adults also generally tend to prefer to keep more distance between themselves and others.

Beyond reflecting our personality and 30, the amount of personal space we prefer is also linked to our cultural backgrounds. In a study involving participants from 42 countries, researchers found that around the world people's desired amount of personal space varied 31. For example, in Romania, the average

amount of personal space people said they would prefer from a stranger was more than 4 feet, whereas in Argentina it was roughly half that.

What might 32 this variation? The researchers looked at a number of 33 factors, but the only one that was significantly 34 with preferred interpersonal distance was average temperature. The warmer the place, it seems, the "warmer" the people and the less space they needed between them and others.

Personal space may also reflect interpersonal attraction. Researchers have found that our chosen physical 35 also appears to reflect how much we like others. The more people would like to be friends with the other person, the closer they sat to them.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) ascertain | I) potential |
| B) buffer | J) proximity |
| C) correlated | K) rigid |
| D) crave | L) statistics |
| E) demographics | M) substantially |
| F) entail | N) trait |
| G) legitimately | O) underlie |
| H) mandated | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

It's never too early to teach children about money

- A) The cost of a mortgage or rents, meeting monthly utility bills, paying for a new car—all headaches most people get to worry about from their 20s. But while some may struggle to pay their bills after a few too many nights out at the start of the month, others will have a tightly followed plan for their repayments. So what is the difference between the shrewd saver and the more reckless spender?
- B) Experts believe it is all about the age you learn how to spend responsibly. Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven, according to a large-scale study by the government's Money Advice Service and behaviour experts at Cambridge University. By then, most children have grasped how to recognise the value of money and are capable of complex functions such as planning ahead, delaying a decision until later and understanding that some choices are irreversible.
- C) Tomorrow marks the start of Global Money Week, a worldwide initiative to help children make smart financial decisions and learn that "money matters matter". But for many young people in the UK, it's a matter of too little, too late. "The habits of mind which influence the ways children approach complex problems and decisions, including financial ones, are largely determined in the first few years of life," says Dr David Whitebread, the co-author of the study. And this core behaviour is very likely to influence their financial decisions when they are adults, he says.

- D) The study also urges parents not to underestimate their own good and bad money habits. "Since young children have few monetary resources they control independently, it is the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents that are likely to be influential levers, breeding efficient habits and practices," it says.
- E) Parents who choose to help their children learn how to plan ahead, reflect on the past and self-regulate can make a huge difference in promoting good financial behaviour in the future, explains Whitebread. According to a survey by M&G Investments, the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money. However, this concern does not always carry through to practice—one in six do not feel confident enough to do it. More than one in every four parents think children should take responsibility for understanding money themselves.
- F) "There's joy in the fact that young children are spontaneous and live life in the moment, unrestrained by adult problems. But teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction, so that the child thinks: 'I'd like to do this but I'm not going to'. Hard evidence suggests, if you want your child to do well in life, the earlier you can start trying to teach them inhibition and self-discipline, the better," says Whitebread, pointing to research that has shown people in prison frequently have poor impulse control, a personality trait that can affect relationships and long-term health.
- G) But how should a parent try to teach their child to spend responsibly? One simple way is to give them pocket money and then help them to analyse and learn from any foolish spending decisions.
- H) Another is through board games which can help teach financial responsibility. Pop to the Shops, a shopping board game for five-to-nine-year-olds, has been one of Orchard Toys' top 10 bestselling board games every year for the past 15 years. To win, players must use fake coins to purchase everyday grocery items from various shops around the board, and give the other players who visit their shop the correct change. If they don't have enough money, they must purchase a cheaper item. "It acts as a conversation starter about money—parents can fill in the gaps," says Orchard Toys product manager Rachael Sutcliffe.
- I) There are also some pocket-money-tracking and payment apps, such as RoosterMoney and goHenry, which are designed to be used by under-sevens, and which boast that they can help children develop good money habits. This is dependent on the children receiving enough pocket money to need an app to track their spending, which research suggests is not always the case.
- J) Surprisingly, given the research about habit-forming in young children, there are very few gaming apps that can help under-sevens—Pigby's Fair, developed by NatWest, being a notable exception. In this, children who solve basic puzzles will earn virtual money selling what they have made at different stalls in a fair, then spend or save it. But the need to shift virtual money around, and take into account interest payments and pocket money bonuses, makes it a complex financial education tool.
- K) There are plenty of online games which focus on coin recognition and counting with money, such as the Igloo Shopping game or Top Marks' Coins Game. So what if children find such games boring? An exciting (and free) real-world option for parents to use is a visit to Metro Bank. Although, like most banks, it does not allow children to open an account until they turn 11, it specifically tries to offer young children a chance to learn about money inside its branches by inviting kids to use the "magic money machines" to count their coins. Children who accurately guess how much was in their piggy bank(猪形储钱罐) get a prize, and free candies are handed out when the coins are exchanged for banknotes. The bank does not take a commission from the transaction.

- L) At six years old, my daughter Flora is getting to grips with her finances early. She tested out a number of games aimed at teaching children her age the value of money. She enjoyed them all, but best, in her view, is Money Match Cafe, a board game where she must work out the value of different denominations(面额) of coin in her imaginary restaurant, her "customers" being her stuffed toys. "It was really fun because you get to serve food to your own toys on a little tray with a napkin on it, and then you can hug them," she says.
- M) "If you're six and you play this game, you'll learn that you might not have the right amount of money for what you want to buy. You just have to cross your fingers and hope. It's a good challenge, and I enjoyed adding the coins up to see how much they made. But I don't like the name. Money Match Cafe is not a good name for a cafe. I would have liked it more if it had been Flora's Cafe or Fantastically Baked Lunches."
- N) Seven out of ten teachers think children are now faced with financial decisions earlier. On Wednesday, Lifesavers—a new project which promotes financial education in primary schools—is hosting a conference to encourage teachers to join its programme and get free classroom resources and training. Almost two-thirds of millennials(千禧一代) wish they had received more money advice at a younger age, according to a Santander survey.
- O) Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances, even though less than half of young people aged seven to seventeen receive financial education at school, another survey shows.
- P) Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour. So when should they start trying to instil(灌输) good habits? As early as possible before the age of seven, research suggests.
36. Most parents realise the importance of teaching their children how to handle money, but many of them actually don't do much in this respect.
37. People differ substantially in their way of managing finance.
38. Parents can easily teach children how to spend responsibly by helping them draw lessons from bad decisions on spending.
39. Many young British people badly lack money management skills and they don't learn them early enough.
40. The majority of adults believe that their spending habits have been influenced the most by their parents.
41. There are apps designed specifically for children under 7 to help them track pocket money spending.
42. According to experts, the age a person learns to manage finance responsibly determines the way they handle money thereafter.
43. Most teachers are of the opinion that children today need to make financial decisions at a younger age.
44. Parents serve as effective role models in shaping children's money management habits.
45. According to one study, about 30% of parents allow their children to participate in discussions on their family finances.

Section C

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.

Three artists have brought a lawsuit against Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney, alleging that the text-to-image AI tools have infringed the rights of thousands of artists.

The lawsuit claims that the Stable Diffusion tool used by Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney was trained on billions of copyrighted images downloaded from the internet and used by the companies "without compensation or consent from the artists."

The artists are represented by The Joseph Saveri Law Firm and Matthew Butterick.

"If Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, the foreseeable result is they will replace the very artists whose stolen works power these AI products with whom they are competing," the law firm wrote in a press release. "AI image products are not just an infringement of artists' rights; they will eliminate 'artist' as a viable career path. In addition to obtaining compensation for the wrongful conduct, this lawsuit seeks to prevent that outcome and ensure these products follow the same rules as any other new technology that involves the use of massive amounts of intellectual property. If streaming music can be accomplished within the law, so can AI products."

Since text-to-image generators have increased in popularity in the past year, many artists have been vocalizing their opposition to AI art after seeing their own distorted signatures appear in AI art and finding out that their work was used to train the tools without their permission.

Not only are many artists furious at the possible copyright violations of AI art, but they have also been frustrated by how AI tools are able to sidestep the labor and art processes they are required to go through. As a result, many artists have been trying to ban AI art from art-sharing platforms.

As AI innovation continues at a rapid speed, it seems that artists and lawmakers are trying to put a brake on further developments before it's too late.

Many tech enthusiasts are still rallying around the promise of AI tools to create detailed images cheaply and quickly—anonymous tech supporters have already published a response to Butterick and Joseph Saveri's lawsuit on a website, using the "fair use" clause as the basis for why copyrighted images could be used by the tool.

Fair use, a legal doctrine that allows for a limited usage of copyrighted materials without permission by the original creators for purposes such as teaching and news sharing, is what a lot of generative model creators claim that their training data is covered by. However, since fair use applies differently to each case, it's hard to make a blanket statement about all works in a dataset as being applicable.

46. Why have three artists brought a lawsuit against Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney?

- A) They claim that the use of the Stable Diffusion tool is a violation of law.
- B) They claim these companies infringed their intellectual property rights.
- C) They want to stop the use of all AI tools in the creation of art works.
- D) They want to prevent artists from being compelled to rely on AI tools.

47. What will happen if Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, according to the law firm?
- A) Intellectual property laws will be hard to enforce.
 - B) Fewer artists will invest talent in artistic creation.
 - C) Artists will lose their means of subsistence.
 - D) Copied works will flood the art market.
48. What makes artists furious aside from copyright infringement?
- A) Art works produced with AI tools are not banned from art-sharing platforms.
 - B) Text-to-image generators have won such great popularity in the past year.
 - C) Their distorted signatures appear more and more frequently in AI art.
 - D) AI tools can bypass the considerable labor involved in creating art works.
49. What do we learn from the passage about many AI enthusiasts?
- A) They look forward to AI tools creating good-quality art works.
 - B) They claim artists can use copyrighted materials just as teachers do.
 - C) They support AI's limited use of copyrighted images without permission.
 - D) They wish the "fair use" clause would be applicable to all works in a dataset.
50. What does the author think of the "fair use" clause in copyright law?
- A) It may determine the final verdict of the case.
 - B) It may not apply to the present legal case.
 - C) It does not cover the works of all artists.
 - D) It is subject to different interpretations.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

On a warm October morning, Daniel Agok woke up to another disappointing day at his school in Wanyjok, South Sudan. The classes he had planned teaching computer skills to aspiring young professionals were canceled, due to an unreliable diesel generator and the absence of a municipal power grid in his area. Now, he would be losing frustrated customers as well as income. Agok is just one of the hundreds of millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa, many of whom are business owners, who still do not have dependable electricity. This inequitable access to energy continues to put their livelihood and future at risk.

The current system keeps a lid on the economic talents of people like Agok and his students. We must instead unleash their abilities and let Africa reach its true economic potential. That means wiring Africa with clean, dependable energy.

Historically, national governments on the continent have led electrification efforts, but fewer than half of the people surveyed say that the national grid is providing a reliable supply of electricity.

This has led to expensive and harmful temporary "solutions". In Nigeria alone experts estimate people spend \$13 billion every year on fuel for toxic, polluting generators. That number will only grow as the continent's population hits 2.5 billion people by 2050. Deploying modern grid infrastructure with speed and at scale is essential to replacing these temporary solutions with reliable and affordable alternatives.

The rapidly growing private power sector in Africa holds the key to achieving the speed and scale necessary to close the continent's energy access gap. Private companies today are building world-class infrastructure and driving forward economic growth with sustainable business models. In fact, many governments agree and have begun to embrace the private sector as partners in providing reliable power at scale. In South Africa, President Cyril Ramaphosa has streamlined licensing requirements and enlisted the private sector to play a key role.

South Africa is just one example. Across the continent, the private sector has delivered power faster and more reliably, and governments are increasingly turning to private partners.

With the right funding and structure in place, the private sector will come together to provide this essential service. After all, electrifying sub-Saharan Africa is a \$350 billion opportunity.

Today, Daniel Agok is steadily growing his business in South Sudan. His town of Wanyjok was electrified by a private company, providing clean, reliable, and affordable power to his business and his neighbors. Agok now operates his growing computer skills training business smoothly. His classes are no longer affected by the smell and the constant noise of the diesel generator, and he saves money with more affordable power. His students are developing hardware and software skills.

51. What do we learn about the current electric supply system in Africa?
- A) It curbs the economic development of the continent.
 - B) It mainly depends on the polluting diesel generators.
 - C) It is the primary cause of inequitable distribution of wealth.
 - D) It deprives many Africans of the opportunity to use computers.
52. What do we learn from the passage about Africa's past electrification efforts?
- A) They have failed to meet most Africans' need of a reliable power supply.
 - B) They have failed to build a national grid to provide electric power.
 - C) They have unleashed the true economic potential of the continent.
 - D) They have aimed at wiring Africa with clean, dependable energy.
53. What is essential to tackling the power supply shortage in Africa?
- A) Replacing temporary solutions with long-term strategies.
 - B) Accelerating economic growth with sustainable policies.
 - C) Restructuring national power generation companies.
 - D) Putting in place a large-scale modern power grid speedily.
54. What are many governments in Africa doing to solve the electricity supply problem?
- A) Focusing on building world-class infrastructures.
 - B) Relying on the private sector for scale economy.
 - C) Launching sustainable business models.
 - D) Cooperating with private companies.

55. Why will private companies be motivated to join the effort of electrifying sub-Saharan Africa?

- A) There is big money to be made.
- B) They have enough funding in place.
- C) South Africa has set a successful example.
- D) Governments are turning to them for help.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

近年来，中国无人机(drone) 产业蓬勃发展，出口量跃升为全球第一。中国的无人机以出色的稳定性、高清 (high-definition)拍摄能力和便捷的操作，受到全球消费者的喜爱，在民用领域得到广泛应用。无人机已被国家纳入战略性新兴产业，逐步成为能满足多种场景需求的智能助手。在农村，无人机可精准识别农作物病虫害，高效喷洒农药。在城市，无人机可快速运送生鲜食品。在不久的将来， 无人机能够在更多领域实现其独特价值，为经济社会发展注入新动能。

2026年6月·第3套英语六级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第3套 英语六级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2026-06) • 英语六级

Part I

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence." You can make comments, cite examples or use your personal experiences to develop your essay. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.

【参考范文·162词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence. In an age when Western brands, movies and festivals flood daily life, many young people begin to look back at their own roots. They find that cultural confidence cannot be borrowed from outside; it must grow from real knowledge of what their ancestors created.

The reason is not hard to understand. Globalization exposes us to different values, yet it also makes us question who we are. Only by learning the ideas behind Confucianism, the beauty of calligraphy, or the spirit of traditional festivals can we answer that question with pride. Take the Spring Festival as an example: those who understand its meaning of reunion and renewal celebrate it not out of habit, but out of identity.

Therefore, college students should actively read classics, visit museums and practice folk arts. The deeper we understand traditional Chinese culture, the more confident we become in facing the world.

【参考译文】

面对日益增长的全球化，学生们意识到深入理解中国传统文化有助于培养文化自信。在这个西方品牌、电影和节日充斥着日常生活的时代，许多年轻人开始回望自己的文化根脉。他们发现文化自信无法从外界借来，而必须建立在对先辈所创造文化的真正了解之上。

其原因不难理解。全球化让我们接触到不同的价值观，但也让我们反思自己是谁。只有了解儒家思想背后的理念、书法之美或传统节日的精神，我们才能自豪地回答这个问题。以春节为例：真正理解其团圆与更

新内涵的人，庆祝春节不是出于习惯，而是出于身份认同。

因此，大学生应积极阅读经典、参观博物馆并参与民俗艺术实践。我们对中国传统文化理解得越深入，在面对世界时就越自信。

【第1段】照抄首句并解释现象。本段首句逐字照抄题目要求，随后用 In an age when ... flood daily life 把全球化背景具体化，再用同义解释点明文化自信源于对传统文化的真实了解，完成了现象引入的功能。

【第2段】因果链+春节例证。本段使用“先论点—原因—例子—回扣”四步展开：先用 The reason is not hard to understand 承上启下，再用 Only by ... can we ... 强调传统文化理解的必要性，最后用春节的例子把抽象道理落到具体可感的习俗上。

【第3段】行动呼吁+升华。本段用 Therefore 引出大学生的具体行动，再用 The deeper ... the more confident ... 句架把主题从个人行为升华到面对世界的文化自信，呼应首句并收束全文。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

续写首句，论证传统文化理解与文化自信的关系

本题要求以 Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence. 为开头，围绕全球化、传统文化理解、文化自信三者之间的因果链写一篇议论文。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷教师的正式书面语

六级写作没有特定交际对象，默认读者为阅卷教师；语言需正式、准确、有逻辑，避免口语缩写、网络用语和情绪化口号。

中心立意

传统文化理解是全球化时代文化自信之源

全文中心论点：在全球化浪潮中，只有真正理解传统文化，青年才能建立起不依赖于外界评价的文化自信。

要展开的要点

1. 全球化带来文化冲击，让人更需要文化根脉

从现象入手：西方品牌、影视、节日大量涌入，使年轻人开始反思自身文化身份，因此需要回头理解传统文化。

2. 深入理解传统文化才能建立真正的文化自信

展开因果：文化自信不是空喊口号，而是建立在对儒家思想、书法、传统节日等具体内容理解之上的认同感。

3. 青年应从具体文化实践入手增强自信

给出行动：读经典、参观博物馆、参与民俗活动，把理解转化为日常实践，从而在全球化中保持文化定力。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文——对应。

第 1 段 现象引入段

逐字照抄给定首句，并用一到两句解释其时代背景，点明全球化与传统文化之间的张力。

第 2 段 分析论证段

提出分论点，说明为何传统文化理解能带来文化自信，并用一个具体例子支撑论证。

第 3 段 结论升华段

重申中心论点，呼吁大学生主动学习传统文化，并升华到面对世界的文化自信。

第 1 段 解释首句中的三角关系

用 Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence. 引出话题后，解释全球化如何让年轻人重新发现传统文化的价值。

照抄首句 · Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence.

同义破题 · In other words, ...

点明时代背景 · In an age when ... flood daily life, ...

第 2 段 用春节例证传统文化理解如何生成文化自信

结合 cite examples 的要求，选择一个学生熟悉、阅卷人也认可的文化载体，如春节、书法或京剧，说明理解其内涵后，庆祝行为会从习惯变成身份认同。

亮明论点 · The reason lies in the fact that ...

举例过渡 · Take ... as an example.

因果强调 · Only by doing ... can we ...

回扣主题 · ... not out of habit, but out of identity.

第 3 段 呼吁大学生主动学习传统文化

把论证落到行动上：读经典、进博物馆、参与民俗实践，让文化自信从理解变成生活方式。

总结句 · In conclusion, ...

行动呼吁 · College students should actively ...

升华句 · The deeper we understand ..., the more confident we become in ...

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

紧扣首句三角关系

本题最容易跑题：必须回应 Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence. 中的 globalization、traditional Chinese culture、cultural confidence 三个关键词，不能只写“我爱中国文化”。

结构连贯

三段逻辑闭环

范文三段分别承担“现象引入—原因+例证—行动+升华”，段间用 The reason、Therefore 等逻辑词衔接，避免写成三段互不相关的观点罗列。

语言准确

避免中式直译与词义混淆

注意 cultural confidence 不等于 nationalism，表达“文化自信”时不要写成盲目排外；写传统节日、书法等专有名词时注意大小写和拼写。

字数格式

满足字数与格式硬约束

本题要求 You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words., 且 You should copy the sentence given in quotes at the beginning of your essay.; 写完后务必自查, 避免字数不足或首句改写。

典型低分写法 • 反面示例与改法

脱离首句另起炉灶

反面示例: As we all know, Chinese culture is very important and I love it very much. 问题: 完全没有出现 globalization, 也没照抄给定首句, 等于另起话题。修正: Faced with growing globalization, students realize that a deep understanding of traditional Chinese culture helps cultivate cultural confidence. In an age when foreign cultures flood in, young people begin to rediscover their own roots.

只喊口号不举例子

反面示例: We should learn traditional culture because it is very good and important. 问题: 没有具体例子, 论证无力。修正: Take the Spring Festival as an example: those who understand its meaning of reunion celebrate it not out of habit, but out of identity.

把文化自信写成狭隘民族主义

反面示例: We must fight against Western culture to protect our own culture. 问题: 把文化自信曲解为排外对立。修正: Cultural confidence means understanding our own heritage while staying open to the world.

字数注水或不足

反面示例: Traditional Chinese culture is very important. It is very important for us. We must learn it because it is important. 问题: 重复 important, 无实质内容。修正: Only by learning the ideas behind Confucianism and the beauty of calligraphy can we build real cultural confidence.

三段内容写成一段

反面示例: 把首句、原因、例子、呼吁全部挤在一个自然段里。问题: 结构混乱, 阅卷人找不到层次。修正: 按“现象引入—分析论证—结论升华”分成三个段落, 每段只讲一层意思。

英语六级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2026年6月第1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	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
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 →

2026年6月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS · 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2026年6月·第3套 英语六级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、6 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(2026-06) · 英语六级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Imagine you and a stranger are sitting on a couch. How close would you sit to them? It turns out that how much of a 26 zone you prefer may reveal a lot about your personality.

设想一下，你和一个陌生人正坐在沙发上。你会离对方多近？事实证明，你偏好的缓冲距离或许能揭示许多有关你个性的信息。

In one study, researchers sought to 27 how our personality may be linked to our preferred amount of personal space. The researchers found that people who scored higher in the 28 of agreeableness tended to sit closer to others, as did people who were more open and outgoing.

在一项研究中，研究人员试图确定我们的个性可能与我们偏好的个人空间大小之间存在怎样的联系。研究人员发现，在随和性这一特质上得分较高的人往往会坐得离他人更近，性格更加开放和外向的人也是如此。

Other individual differences, such as gender and age, can also affect how much personal space we 29. Women tend to prefer more physical distance from strangers or acquaintances and older adults also generally tend to prefer to keep more distance between themselves and others.

性别和年龄等其他个体差异也会影响我们渴望保持多大的个人空间。女性往往更喜欢与陌生人或熟人保持更大的身体距离，而老年人通常也更倾向于在自己与他人之间保持更远的距离。

Beyond reflecting our personality and 30, the amount of personal space we prefer is also linked to our cultural backgrounds. In a study involving participants from 42 countries, researchers found that around the world people's desired amount of personal space varied 31. For example, in

Romania, the average amount of personal space people said they would prefer from a stranger was more than 4 feet, whereas in Argentina it was roughly half that.

除了反映我们的个性和人口特征之外，我们偏好的个人空间大小还与我们的文化背景有关。在一项涉及42个国家参与者的研究中，研究人员发现，世界各地人们期望的个人空间大小存在很大差异。例如，在罗马尼亚，人们表示希望与陌生人保持的平均个人空间超过4英尺，而在阿根廷，这一距离大约只有一半。

What might 32 this variation? The researchers looked at a number of 33 factors, but the only one that was significantly 34 with preferred interpersonal distance was average temperature. The warmer the place, it seems, the "warmer" the people and the less space they needed between them and others.

这种差异可能是由什么造成的？研究人员考察了许多潜在因素，但唯一与人际距离偏好显著相关的因素是平均气温。一个地方越温暖，那里的人似乎就越“热情”，他们与他人之间所需要的空间也越小。

Personal space may also reflect interpersonal attraction. Researchers have found that our chosen physical 35 also appears to reflect how much we like others. The more people would like to be friends with the other person, the closer they sat to them.

个人空间也可能反映人际吸引力。研究人员发现，我们选择的身体距离似乎也反映了我们有多喜欢他人。人们越希望与对方成为朋友，就会坐得离对方越近。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) ascertain | I) potential |
| B) buffer | J) proximity |
| C) correlated | K) rigid |
| D) crave | L) statistics |
| E) demographics | M) substantially |
| F) entail | N) trait |
| G) legitimately | O) underlie |
| H) mandated | |

26. how much of a __(26)__ zone you prefer

【答案】 **B) buffer** (名词)

【词性槽】 a __ zone: 冠词 a 后、名词 zone 前, 要一个单数名词作定语

【依据】 **buffer zone** 是固定搭配, 指人和人之间的"缓冲地带"

Imagine you and a stranger are sitting on a couch. How close would you sit to them? 讲的是与陌生人保持的距离, buffer 与 zone 构成固定搭配 buffer zone (缓冲地带), 代进去即"你偏好多大的缓冲距离", 与全文 personal space 主题严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 I) **potential** 义近形可但搭配不指向距离

potential 作名词是"潜力", potential zone 不成常见搭配, 且与上下文"坐得多近"的距离话题无关。

J) **proximity** 语义方向相反

proximity 是"接近、邻近", proximity zone 不成搭配; 且全文讲的是"留多远"的间隔而非"靠近区", proximity 要留到 35 空用。

L) **statistics** 复数形式被 a 卡死, 语义也不通

statistics 是复数, 不能与 a 连用; "统计区域"也与个人空间话题无关。

N) **trait** trait zone 不成搭配

trait 是"性格特质", 确与本文话题沾边, 但 trait 与 zone 不构成搭配; trait 的用武之地是 28 空 the trait of agreeableness。

27. researchers sought to __(27)__ how our personality may be linked to our preferred amount of personal space

【答案】 **A) ascertain** (动词)

【词性槽】 sought to __: 不定式 to 后接动词原形作谓语目的

【依据】 研究者"着手查明"性格与空间偏好的关联

ascertain 意为"查明、弄清", 后接 how 从句正合"研究者试图弄清性格如何与个人空间偏好相关联"; 下一句 The researchers found that people who scored higher 的 found (发现) 正是 ascertain 的结果, 前后动作链吻合。

【竞争词】 D) crave crave how 从句搭配不成立

crave 是"渴望", 宾语多为具体事物 (crave attention/food), 不接 how 从句; "渴望性格如何关联"语义不通。crave 是 29 空的答案。

F) entail entail 主语是事情、不接 how 从句

entail 意为"牵涉、需要", 典型用法是"某事 entails 某后果", 主语不能是 researchers 去"牵涉 how.....", 语义与搭配双重不合。

O) underlie 研究者不能"构成.....的基础"

underlie 意为"是.....背后的原因", 其主语应是某个因素 (如温度), 而本句主语是 researchers——人不会"underlie 一个疑问"。underlie 是 32 空 (What might underlie this variation) 的答案。

28. people who scored higher in the __(28)__ of agreeableness

【答案】 **N) trait** (名词)

【词性槽】 the __ of agreeableness: 冠词 the 后、介词 of 前, 要单数名词

【依据】 agreeableness 是一种性格"特质", the trait of 搭配地道

trait 意为" (性格) 特质", agreeableness (亲和性) 正是心理学"大五人格"里的一种 trait; the trait of agreeableness = "亲和性这一特质"。后半句 as did people who were more open and outgoing 列举的 open、outgoing 也都是 trait, 同范畴复现是强信号。

【竞争词】 I) potential "在亲和性的潜力上得分高"语义拧巴

potential 作名词是"潜力", score higher in the potential of agreeableness 说不通——测评打分量的是特质高低, 不是潜力。

J) proximity 范畴错配: proximity 是距离不是特质

proximity 意为"接近", the proximity of agreeableness 不成语义组合; 本句 scored higher in...要的是可被打分的性格维度。

L) statistics 复数加范畴双错

statistics 复数形式与 the...of 单数框架不合; "亲和性的统计数据"也无法让人"得分更高"。

29. Other individual differences, such as gender and age, can also affect how much personal space we __ (29) __

【答案】 **D) crave** (动词)

【词性槽】 how much personal space we __: 宾语从句中 we 后缺谓语动词

【依据】 **crave = 内心"需要/想要"多少空间, 与 prefer 同义线**

crave 意为"渴望、需要", how much personal space we crave = "我们需要/想要多少个人空间"。下文 Women tend to prefer more physical distance from strangers 反复用 prefer (偏好) 谈同一概念, crave 正是 prefer 的同义复现, 扣住全文"偏好"主线。

【竞争词】 **F) entail entail 主语是事不是人, 义也不通**

entail 意为"牵涉、使必要", 用法是"做某事 entails 某种代价"; 主语 we (人) + 宾语 personal space 构成"我们牵涉空间", 搭配与语义双崩。它是本空最像答案的干扰词。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **F)** —— entail 词性对、够正式, 看着像"高级答案"。how much personal space we __ (29) __ 中 entail 是动词原形、词性全对, 又因生僻显得"像六级答案"。防坑一句话: 把主谓宾连读——"we entail space (我们牵涉空间)"不通, entail 的主语须是事情; 人才会"想要空间", 故选 crave。

30. Beyond reflecting our personality and __ (30) __, the amount of personal space we prefer is also linked to our cultural backgrounds

【答案】 **E) demographics** (名词)

【词性槽】 personality and __: 并列连词 and 后要与 personality 同类的名词

【依据】 **demographics 正是上一段 gender and age 的总称**

demographics 意为"人口统计特征"。第 3 段 Other individual differences, such as gender and age, can also affect 讲的性别、年龄正是 demographics 的内容; 本句"Beyond reflecting our personality and demographics"用 Beyond 把前两段(性格 + 人口特征)一并收进, 再引出文化背景——行文是"性格→人口属性→文化"的递进, demographics 正好是中间那一环。

【竞争词】 **I) potential potential 与 personality 不在一个范畴**

potential 作名词"潜力"与"性格"并列生硬; 且前文从没谈过"个人空间反映潜力", 无文本支撑(无中生有)。

L) statistics 个人空间不"反映我们的统计数字"

statistics 是研究者的数据, 不是"我们的"属性; our personality and statistics 说不通, 命题人用它钓"研究语境里见过 statistics"的印象分。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 **L)** —— statistics 蹭研究语境的热度, 顺手就填。Beyond reflecting our personality and __ (30) __ 处于满篇 study/researchers 的文本里, statistics 凭"语境眼熟"极具诱惑。防坑一句话: and 并列要语义平级——personality 是个人属性, 能与之平起平坐且对应上段 gender and age 的只有 demographics, 不是研究数据 statistics。

31. people's desired amount of personal space varied __(31)___

【答案】 **M) substantially** (副词)

【词性槽】 varied ___: 不及物动词 varied 后缺修饰成分, 要副词

【依据】 **substantially** 修饰 **varied** 表"差异巨大", 与跨国数据呼应

substantially 意为"大幅度地", varied substantially = "差异悬殊"。紧接的对比例证 in Romania, the average amount of personal space people said they would prefer from a stranger was more than 4 feet, whereas in Argentina it was roughly half that (4 英尺 vs 约 2 英尺) 正是"差很多"的实据。

【竞争词】 **G) legitimately** "合法地/正当地差异"语义不通

legitimately 意为"合法地、合情合理地", 多修饰 claim/derive 等表权利或推理的词; 个人空间偏好的差异不存在"合法与否"的问题, 修饰 varied 不成立。

32. What might __(32)___ this variation?

【答案】 **O) underlie** (动词)

【词性槽】 What might ___ this variation: 情态动词 might 后接动词原形作谓语

【依据】 **underlie this variation = 是什么"造成/构成"了这种差异**

underlie 意为"构成.....的基础、是.....背后的原因"。本段正是追问成因: 下一句 The researchers looked at a number of __(33)___ factors 到"唯一相关的是气温", 整段在找差异背后的原因——What might underlie this variation? 正是这一问句的总起。

【竞争词】 **D) crave** **crave** 的主语须是有欲求的人

crave 是"渴望", 主语必须是人或动物; 本句主语 What 指某个抽象原因, "什么渴望这种差异"不通。crave 真正的家在 29 空 (we crave personal space) 。

F) entail **entail** 问的是"带来什么后果", 方向反了

entail 意为"牵涉、必然带来", 逻辑方向是"因 → 果" (A entails B = A 必然牵连 B); 而本句问的是"果 ← 因" (什么导致了差异), 且下文答的是气温这一成因而非后果, 方向对不上。这是最像答案的干扰。

33. The researchers looked at a number of __(33)__ factors

【答案】 **I) potential** (形容词)

【词性槽】 a number of __ factors: 量词短语后、名词 factors 前, 要形容词作定语

【依据】 **potential factors = 排查"候选的、可能的因素", 正对研究筛选语境**

potential 意为"潜在的、可能的"。本句讲研究者排查若干可能因素, 下句 but the only one that was significantly __(34)__ with preferred interpersonal distance was average temperature 的"只剩一个"正是"从潜在因素中筛选"的结果——potential 与 looked at... only one 的筛选叙事严丝合缝。

【竞争词】 **H) mandated "被强制的因素"与研究语境无关**

mandated 意为"被法规强制的", 全文没有任何法规/政策语境, mandated factors 属无中生有; 研究者排查的是"可能的"因素, 不是"被规定的"因素。

K) rigid rigid 修饰人/规则, 不修饰因素

rigid 意为"僵硬的、死板的", 常修饰 rules/attitude; rigid factors 搭配生硬, 且与下文"只有气温相关"的筛选逻辑无关。

34. but the only one that was significantly __(34)__ with preferred interpersonal distance was average temperature

【答案】 **C) correlated** (形容词)

【词性槽】 was significantly __ with: 系动词 was 后、副词后、介词 with 前, 要形容词 (或分词形容词)

【依据】 **be correlated with = 与.....相关, 科学研究高频搭配**

correlated 与 was...with 构成 be correlated with (与.....相关), 代进去即"唯一与偏好的人际距离显著相关的因素"。下句 The warmer the place, it seems, the "warmer" the people and the less space they needed 正说明气温与距离此消彼长的相关关系, 语义闭环。

【竞争词】 **H) mandated be mandated with 搭配不成立**

mandated 是"被强制规定", mandate 的搭配是 mandate that.../be mandated to do, 不与 with 搭配; "气温被强制与距离有关"也荒谬。

I) potential potential 不接 with, 且与 only one 冲突

potential 意为"潜在的", potential 常直接修饰名词 (potential factors), "was significantly potential with"既不成搭配, 也和本句"筛了一圈只剩这一个"的确指语境矛盾。它是 33 空的答案。

K) rigid rigid with 不表"相关", 语义跑偏

rigid 是"僵硬的、严格的", be rigid with 不表关联义; 本句要的是统计学上的"相关"概念, 不是"严格"。

35. our chosen physical ____(35)____ also appears to reflect how much we like others

【答案】 **J) proximity** (名词)

【词性槽】 physical ____: 形容词 physical 后作其中心语, 要名词

【依据】 **physical proximity = 身体上的靠近, 正对"坐多近"**

proximity 意为"接近、邻近", physical proximity 是地道搭配 (身体距离上的靠近)。下一句 The more people would like to be friends with the other person, the closer they sat to them 的 closer they sat 正是 proximity 的行为化表达, 首尾呼应。

【竞争词】 **E) demographics "被选择的身体人口特征"逻辑不通**

demographics 指性别年龄等群体属性, 既不能 physical (身体的人口特征?) 也不能 chosen (人口特征不是"选"出来的); 它是 30 空的答案。

I) potential physical potential 偏离"坐近"话题

potential 作名词是"潜力", "身体潜力反映多喜欢对方"与本段"坐得越近=越喜欢"的语义线不符。

L) statistics physical statistics 搭配生硬且非话题

statistics 是"统计数据", physical statistics 非常规搭配; 本句主语须是人们能"选择"的距离行为, 统计数字无从 chosen。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 **15** 个词 (A-O), 为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义; 标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案, 其余 5 个为干扰词。

A) **ascertain** (动词)

查明, 弄清 (正式用词, 常接疑问/事实)

用于第 27 空

B) **buffer** (名词) (动词)

缓冲物; 缓冲。buffer zone = 缓冲地带 (固定搭配)

用于第 26 空

C) **correlated** (形容词) (动词)

相关的 (be correlated with = 与.....相关, 固定搭配)

用于第 34 空

D) **crave** (动词)

渴望, 渴求; 需要

用于第 29 空

E) **demographics** (名词)

人口统计特征 (性别、年龄等群体属性, 常用复数)

用于第 30 空

F) **entail** (动词)

牵涉, 需要, 使成为必要 (主语多为事情而非人)

干扰词 · 未选用

G) **legitimately** (副词)

合法地; 正当地, 合情合理地

干扰词 · 未选用

H) **mandated** (动词) (形容词)

强制规定 (mandate 的过去式/过去分词); 被授权的

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **potential** (形容词) (名词)

潜在的, 可能的; 潜力

用于第 33 空

J) **proximity** (名词)

接近, 邻近 (物理或关系上的靠近)

用于第 35 空

K) **rigid** (形容词)

僵硬的; 死板严格的

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **statistics** (名词)

统计数据; 统计学 (复数形式)

干扰词 · 未选用

M) **substantially** (副词)

大幅度地, 相当可观地; 实质上

用于第 31 空

N) **trait** (名词)

特征, 特质 (尤指性格特质)

用于第 28 空

O) **underlie** (动词)

构成.....的基础; 是.....背后的原因

用于第 32 空

全文主旨

人和人之间留多远, 暴露你的性格、背景与文化

全文围绕“个人空间 (personal space) 偏好”展开: 开篇 how much of a __(26)__ zone you prefer may reveal a lot about your personality 就定调——你愿意和别人贴多远, 能泄露你的个性; 随后各段依次讲它与性格特质 (P2)、性别年龄 (P3)、文化背景与气温 (P4、P5)、人际好感 (P6) 的关系。把握这条“距离偏好反映人的内在差异”的主线, 后面辨义时就有了语义标尺: 凡填进去的词都要落在这条主线上才自治。

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

F) **entail** 最像 32 空“什么造成差异”的答案

entail 同为正式因果类动词，极易与 underlie 混淆。识破靠因果方向：What might __(32)__ this variation? 问的是差异“背后的原因”（果←因，选 underlie），而 entail 是“因带出果”（A entails B）；再记 entail 主语须是“事情”，29 空主语 we（人）也容不下它。

G) **legitimately** 31 空副词二选一的另一半

legitimately 是词库仅有的两个副词之一，天然有 50% 的诱惑率。识破靠“动词有没有这个维度”：personal space varied __(31)__ 的 varied 只有程度维度（差得多/少），没有合法性维度，故 legitimately 无从修饰。

H) **mandated** 形近 correlated，易被当成 34 空的“正式词汇”

mandated 与 correlated 同为 -ed 分词形态，看着都像“学术词”。识破靠空后介词：34 空是 was... with，英语只有 be correlated with；be mandated 后接 to do 或 by，永远不接 with。

K) **rigid** 33 空“rigid factors”貌似说得过去

rigid 是形容词栏常客，33 空 a number of __(33)__ factors 词性也对。识破靠叙事：本句讲“排查若干候选因素、最后只剩气温”，是筛选语境，形容词只能是表“可能的”的 potential；rigid（死板的）与筛选逻辑无关。

L) **statistics** “研究文里必有 statistics”的印象陷阱，最像 30 空

statistics 沾研究语境的光，易被塞进 30 空“personality and ___”。识破靠并列对齐：and 前 personality 是“我们的个人属性”，空处也须是个人属性（demographics = 性别年龄）；statistics 是研究者的数据，且复数形式进不了多个单数框架。

8 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。

It turns out that how much of a buffer zone you prefer may reveal a lot about your personality.

第1段，第3句

以 "It turns out that..." 开头并叠加从句嵌套的句式在四六级和考研阅读真题中极其常见，掌握其拆解路径具有很强的可迁移性。

The researchers found that people who scored higher in the trait of agreeableness tended to sit closer to others, as did people who were more open and outgoing.

第2段，第2句

该句呈现了学术阅读与真题中极为高频的“研究发现 + 定语从句限定受试 + 比较倒装”典型句式，掌握后复用迁移价值极高。

In a study involving participants from 42 countries, researchers found that around the world people's desired amount of personal space varied substantially.

第4段，第2句

“状语 + 主语 + 谓语动词 + that 引导的宾语从句”是学术论文摘要和阅读理解真题中极高频出现的典型句式。

For example, in Romania, the average amount of personal space people said they would prefer from a stranger was more than 4 feet, whereas in Argentina it was roughly half that.

第4段，第3句

本句涵盖了双重省略从句（省略关系代词与引导词）、对比状语从句以及跨分句代词指代，是训练句子成分划分与上下文指代认定的优质材料。

The researchers looked at a number of potential factors, but the only one that was significantly correlated with preferred interpersonal distance was average temperature.

第5段，第2句

"主句 + but + 带定语从句的主句" 是四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性的转折强调句式，掌握此类结构有助于快速捕捉文章的核心研究结论。

The warmer the place, it seems, the "warmer" the people and the less space they needed between them and others.

第5段，第3句

本句集中涵盖了比较级前置作表语、系动词省略、并列主语以及插入语等考研与四六级常见高频难点，是训练识别省略成分与特殊句型极佳的练习句。

Researchers have found that our chosen physical proximity also appears to reflect how much we like others.

第6段，第2句

"主句 + 动词 + 宾语从句（内含非谓语及嵌套从句）"是四六级与考研阅读中高频出现的学术表达句式，掌握其拆解方法具有极高的迁移复用价值。

The more people would like to be friends with the other person, the closer they sat to them.

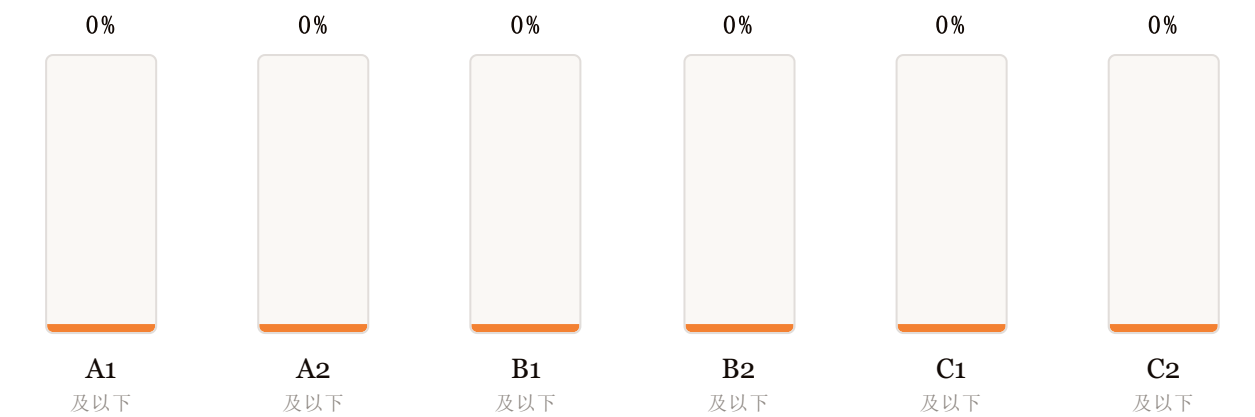
第6段，第3句

"the + 比较级 ..., the + 比较级 ..."是四六级与考研英语中高频考查的典型句式，掌握其分析路径具有极高复用价值。

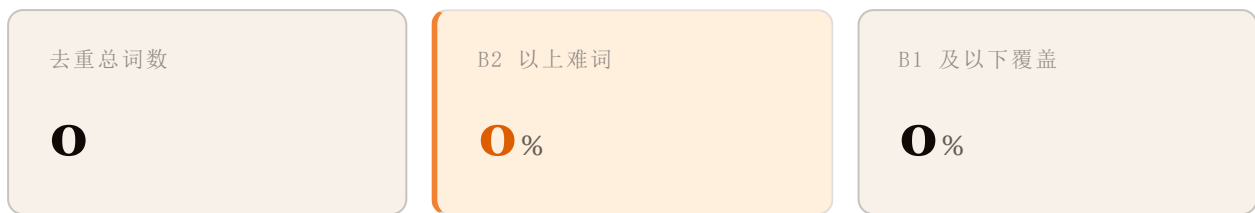
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 0 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 0 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2026年6月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2026年6月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第3套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 16 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第3套(2026-06) · 英语六级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

It's never too early to teach children about money

A) The cost of a mortgage or rents, meeting monthly utility bills, paying for a new car—all headaches most people get to worry about from their 20s. But while some may struggle to pay their bills after a few too many nights out at the start of the month, others will have a tightly followed plan for their repayments. So what is the difference between the shrewd saver and the more reckless spender? 抵押贷款或房租的费用、每月缴纳水电等生活账单、支付一辆新车的费用——这些都是大多数人从二十多岁起就要操心的头疼事。不过，有些人可能会因为月初外出玩乐的夜晚太多而难以支付账单，另一些人却会严格遵循还款计划。那么，精明的储蓄者与更为鲁莽的花钱者之间究竟有什么区别呢？

B) Experts believe it is all about the age you learn how to spend responsibly. Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven, according to a large-scale study by the government's Money Advice Service and behaviour experts at Cambridge University. By then, most children have grasped how to recognise the value of money and are capable of complex functions such as planning ahead, delaying a decision until later and understanding that some choices are irreversible.

专家认为，这一切都取决于你在什么年龄学会负责任地消费。政府的金钱咨询服务机构与剑桥大学的行为专家开展的一项大规模研究显示，成年人的金钱习惯通常在七岁时就已经形成。到那时，大多数孩子已经掌握了如何识别金钱价值，并且能够进行一些复杂的思考，例如提前规划、将决定推迟到以后再做，以及理解有些选择是不可逆的。

C) Tomorrow marks the start of Global Money Week, a worldwide initiative to help children make smart financial decisions and learn that "money matters matter". But for many young people in the UK, it's a matter of too little, too late. "The habits of mind which influence the ways children approach

complex problems and decisions, including financial ones, are largely determined in the first few years of life," says Dr David Whitebread, the co-author of the study. And this core behaviour is very likely to influence their financial decisions when they are adults, he says.

明天将迎来全球金钱周的开始。这是一项旨在帮助儿童作出明智的财务决定，并让他们懂得“金钱问题很重要”的全球性倡议。但对英国的许多年轻人来说，这已经是一个太少、太晚的问题。“影响儿童处理复杂问题和作出决定，包括财务决定的思维习惯，很大程度上是在生命最初几年形成的，”该研究的共同作者戴维·怀特布雷德博士说。他表示，这种核心行为很可能会影响他们成年后的财务决定。

- D) The study also urges parents not to underestimate their own good and bad money habits. "Since young children have few monetary resources they control independently, it is the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents that are likely to be influential levers, breeding efficient habits and practices," it says.

这项研究还敦促父母不要低估自己良好或不良金钱习惯的影响。“由于幼儿能够独立支配的金钱资源很少，因此，父母所示范、讨论和展示的基本方法与技能，很可能是促成有效习惯和做法的重要影响因素，”研究报告称。

- E) Parents who choose to help their children learn how to plan ahead, reflect on the past and self-regulate can make a huge difference in promoting good financial behaviour in the future, explains Whitebread. According to a survey by M&G Investments, the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money. However, this concern does not always carry through to practice—one in six do not feel confident enough to do it. More than one in every four parents think children should take responsibility for understanding money themselves.

怀特布雷德解释说，选择帮助孩子学会提前规划、反思过去并进行自我调节的父母，可以在促进孩子未来良好财务行为方面发挥巨大作用。M&G投资公司的一项调查显示，绝大多数父母（83%）都认识到教孩子了解金钱的价值。然而，这种关注并不总能落实到实践中——六分之一的父母觉得自己没有足够的信心去做这件事。超过四分之一的父母认为，孩子应该自己负责了解金钱。

- F) "There's joy in the fact that young children are spontaneous and live life in the moment, unrestrained by adult problems. But teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction, so that the child thinks: 'I'd like to do this but I'm not going to'. Hard evidence suggests, if you want your child to do well in life, the earlier you can start trying to teach them inhibition and self-discipline, the better," says Whitebread, pointing to research that has shown people in prison frequently have poor impulse control, a personality trait that can affect relationships and long-term health.

“幼儿 spontaneously 生活在当下，不受成年人的烦恼束缚，这其中自有乐趣。但在孩子年幼时教他们认识金钱，是父母帮助他们学会延迟满足的一种好方法，这样孩子就会想：‘我想做这件事，但我不会去做。’确凿的证据表明，如果你希望孩子一生过得好，那么越早开始尝试教他们克制和自律，效果就越好，”怀特布雷德说。他指出，有研究显示，监狱中的人往往缺乏控制冲动的能力，而这种人格特征可能影响人际关系和长期健康。

- G) But how should a parent try to teach their child to spend responsibly? One simple way is to give them pocket money and then help them to analyse and learn from any foolish spending decisions.

但是，父母应该怎样教孩子负责任地消费呢？一个简单的方法是给孩子零花钱，然后帮助他们分析并从任何不理智的消费决定中吸取教训。

H) Another is through board games which can help teach financial responsibility. Pop to the Shops, a shopping board game for five-to-nine-year-olds, has been one of Orchard Toys' top 10 bestselling board games every year for the past 15 years. To win, players must use fake coins to purchase everyday grocery items from various shops around the board, and give the other players who visit their shop the correct change. If they don't have enough money, they must purchase a cheaper item. "It acts as a conversation starter about money—parents can fill in the gaps," says Orchard Toys product manager Rachael Sutcliffe.

另一种方法是通过棋盘游戏来帮助孩子学习财务责任感。面向五至九岁儿童的购物棋盘游戏《去商店吧》在过去15年中每年都跻身Orchard Toys最畅销的十大棋盘游戏之列。为了获胜，玩家必须使用假硬币，在棋盘周围的不同商店购买日常食品，并且要给到访自己商店的其他玩家找对零钱。如果钱不够，他们就必须购买更便宜的商品。Orchard Toys的产品经理蕾切尔·萨克利夫说：“它可以成为一个谈论金钱的开端，父母可以补充其中的不足。”

I) There are also some pocket-money-tracking and payment apps, such as RoosterMoney and goHenry, which are designed to be used by under-sevens, and which boast that they can help children develop good money habits. This is dependent on the children receiving enough pocket money to need an app to track their spending, which research suggests is not always the case.

还有一些追踪零花钱和支付的应用程序，例如RoosterMoney和goHenry，它们面向七岁以下儿童设计，并声称能够帮助孩子养成良好的金钱习惯。不过，这取决于孩子是否能获得足够多的零花钱，以至于需要使用应用程序来追踪支出，而研究表明，情况并不总是如此。

J) Surprisingly, given the research about habit-forming in young children, there are very few gaming apps that can help under-sevens—Pigby's Fair, developed by NatWest, being a notable exception. In this, children who solve basic puzzles will earn virtual money selling what they have made at different stalls in a fair, then spend or save it. But the need to shift virtual money around, and take into account interest payments and pocket money bonuses, makes it a complex financial education tool.

鉴于有关幼儿养成习惯的研究，令人意外的是，能够帮助七岁以下儿童学习的游戏应用程序非常少，由NatWest开发的Pigby's Fair是一个值得注意的例外。在这款游戏中，解开基础谜题的孩子可以通过在集市的不同摊位出售自己制作的东西来赚取虚拟货币，然后把钱花掉或存起来。不过，转移虚拟货币、同时考虑利息支付和零花钱奖励的需要，使它成为一种复杂的金融教育工具。

K) There are plenty of online games which focus on coin recognition and counting with money, such as the Igloo Shopping game or Top Marks' Coins Game. So what if children find such games boring? An exciting (and free) real-world option for parents to use is a visit to Metro Bank. Although, like most banks, it does not allow children to open an account until they turn 11, it specifically tries to offer young children a chance to learn about money inside its branches by inviting kids to use the "magic money machines" to count their coins. Children who accurately guess how much was in their piggy bank(猪形储钱罐) get a prize, and free candies are handed out when the coins are exchanged for banknotes. The bank does not take a commission from the transaction.

有许多在线游戏专门训练儿童识别硬币以及用钱进行计算，例如Igloo Shopping游戏或Top Marks的Coins Game。那么，如果孩子觉得这类游戏很无聊，该怎么办呢？父母可以选择一个令人兴奋且免费的现实体验：去Metro Bank。虽然和大多数银行一样，Metro Bank不允许儿童在年满11岁之前开户，但它专门努力为幼儿提供在银行网点内学习金钱知识的机会，邀请孩子使用“神奇点钞机”清点硬

币。准确猜出自己的猪形储钱罐里有多少钱的孩子可以获得奖品；将硬币兑换成纸币时，还会免费发放糖果。银行不会从这笔交易中收取佣金。

- L) At six years old, my daughter Flora is getting to grips with her finances early. She tested out a number of games aimed at teaching children her age the value of money. She enjoyed them all, but best, in her view, is Money Match Cafe, a board game where she must work out the value of different denominations(面额) of coin in her imaginary restaurant, her "customers" being her stuffed toys. "It was really fun because you get to serve food to your own toys on a little tray with a napkin on it, and then you can hug them," she says.

我六岁的女儿弗洛拉正在很早地学习打理自己的财务。她体验了几款旨在教同龄儿童认识金钱价值的游戏。她喜欢所有这些游戏，但在她看来，最棒的是《Money Match Cafe》，这是一款棋盘游戏。在游戏中，她必须在自己想象中的餐馆里算出不同面额硬币的价值，而她的“顾客”是她的毛绒玩具。她说：“这真的很有趣，因为你可以用一个铺着餐巾的小托盘给自己的玩具上菜，然后还可以拥抱它们。”

- M) "If you're six and you play this game, you'll learn that you might not have the right amount of money for what you want to buy. You just have to cross your fingers and hope. It's a good challenge, and I enjoyed adding the coins up to see how much they made. But I don't like the name. Money Match Cafe is not a good name for a cafe. I would have liked it more if it had been Flora's Cafe or Fantastically Baked Lunches."

“如果你六岁并且玩这款游戏，你会学到：你可能没有足够的钱买自己想要的东西。你只能祈祷并抱着希望。这是一个很好的挑战，我喜欢把硬币加起来，看看它们总共值多少钱。但我不喜欢这个名字。Money Match Cafe不是一个适合咖啡馆的好名字。如果它叫Flora's Cafe或Fantastically Baked Lunches，我会更喜欢。”

- N) Seven out of ten teachers think children are now faced with financial decisions earlier. On Wednesday, Lifesavers—a new project which promotes financial education in primary schools—is hosting a conference to encourage teachers to join its programme and get free classroom resources and training. Almost two-thirds of millennials(千禧一代) wish they had received more money advice at a younger age, according to a Santander survey.

十分之七的教师认为，儿童现在更早就要面对财务决定。周三，Lifesavers将举办一场会议。这是一个促进小学金融教育的新项目，旨在鼓励教师加入该项目，并获得免费的课堂资源和培训。桑坦德银行的一项调查显示，近三分之二的千禧一代希望自己在更年轻时就接受过更多的金钱方面的建议。

- O) Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances, even though less than half of young people aged seven to seventeen receive financial education at school, another survey shows.

另一项调查显示，尽管七至十七岁的年轻人中接受过学校金融教育的不到一半，但只有三分之一的父母会让孩子参与讨论家庭财务问题。

- P) Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour. So when should they start trying to instil(灌输) good habits? As early as possible before the age of seven, research suggests.

大多数成年人认为，父母对他们金钱行为的影响最大。那么，父母应该从什么时候开始努力灌输好习惯呢？研究表明，应当在七岁之前尽可能早地开始。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Most parents realise the importance of teaching their children how to handle money, but many of them actually don't do much in this respect.

大多数父母意识到教孩子如何管理金钱的重要性，但其中许多人实际上在这方面并没有做太多。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 most parents... importance... but don't do much

【定位】 According to a survey by M&G Investments, the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money. However, this concern does not always carry through to practice—one in six do not feel confident enough to do it. More than one in every four parents think children should take responsibility for understanding money themselves.

根据 M&G Investments 的一项调查，绝大多数（83%）家长认识到教孩子理财的价值，但这种关注并未总能付诸实践——六分之一的人没有足够的信心去做，超过四分之一的家长则认为孩子应自行承担起理解金钱的责任。

【改写】 Most parents realise the importance of teaching their children how to handle money ↔

the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money

同义替换

but many of them actually don't do much in this respect ↔

However, this concern does not always carry through to practice—one in six do not feel confident enough to do it. More than one in every four parents think children should take responsibility for understanding money themselves.

同义改写+具体化

【辨邻】 F 段 teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction 确实提到教孩子理财，但只讲其好处，没有题干中“认识到重要性却没做”的转折。

teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction

O 段 Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances 虽也讲家长与孩子的金钱互动，但内容是“家庭财务讨论”，与题干“教孩子理财”不是同一回事。

Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances

37. People differ substantially in their way of managing finance.

人们在理财方式上存在很大差异。

【答案】 A 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 People differ substantially in their way of managing finance

【定位】 The cost of a mortgage or rents, meeting monthly utility bills, paying for a new car—all headaches most people get to worry about from their 20s. But while some may struggle to pay their bills after a few too many nights out at the start of the month, others will have a tightly followed plan for their repayments. So what is the difference between the shrewd saver and the more reckless spender?

房贷或租金、每月水电账单、购买新车的开销——这些都是大多数人从二十多岁起就要操心的烦心事。但有人月初花天酒地后月底捉襟见肘，也有人严格按计划还款。那么精明储蓄者与挥霍者之间的区别何在？

【改写】 People differ substantially in their way of managing finance ↔

But while some may struggle to pay their bills after a few too many nights out at the start of the month, others will have a tightly followed plan for their repayments

概括与具体例证

People differ substantially ↔

the difference between the shrewd saver and the more reckless spender

同义替换

【辨邻】 **P** P段 Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour 讨论的是“父母影响”，而非“个人理财方式差异”。

Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour

B B段 Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven 讲的是习惯形成时间，而非人们在理财方式上的差异。

Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven

38. Parents can easily teach children how to spend responsibly by helping them draw lessons from bad decisions on spending.

父母可以通过帮助孩子从错误的消费决定中吸取教训，轻松教会他们如何负责任地消费。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 draw lessons from bad decisions on spending

【定位】 But how should a parent try to teach their child to spend responsibly? One simple way is to give them pocket money and then help them to analyse and learn from any foolish spending decisions.

但家长应如何教孩子负责任地消费呢？一个简单方法是给他们零花钱，然后帮助他们分析并从任何愚蠢的消费决定中吸取教训。

【改写】 Parents can easily teach children how to spend responsibly ↔

how should a parent try to teach their child to spend responsibly? One simple way is to give them pocket money

同义替换

by helping them draw lessons from bad decisions on spending ↔

help them to analyse and learn from any foolish spending decisions

同义替换+动作链对应

【辨邻】 **H** H 段 Another is through board games which can help teach financial responsibility 讲的是另一种手段——棋盘游戏，与 G 段的"零花钱+分析错误消费"不同。

Another is through board games which can help teach financial responsibility

F F 段 teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction 只讲延迟满足，未涉及"foolish spending decisions"。

teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction

39. Many young British people badly lack money management skills and they don't learn them early enough.

许多英国年轻人严重缺乏理财技能，而且他们没有尽早学会这些技能。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 young British people... lack money management skills... not early enough

【定位】 Tomorrow marks the start of Global Money Week, a worldwide initiative to help children make smart financial decisions and learn that "money matters matter". But for many young people in the UK, it's a matter of too little, too late. "The habits of mind which influence the ways children approach complex problems and decisions, including financial ones, are largely determined in the first few years of life," says Dr David Whitebread, the co-author of the study. And this core behaviour is very likely to influence their financial decisions when they are adults, he says.

明天是全球理财周的启动日，这是一项旨在帮助孩子做出明智财务决策并认识到"金钱问题很重要"的全球倡议。但对英国许多年轻人来说，这太少、也太晚了。研究合著者 David Whitebread 博士表示："影响儿童处理复杂问题和决策（包括财务决策）的思维习惯，主要在生命最初几年形成。"他还说，这种核心行为很可能影响他们成年后的财务决策。

【改写】 Many young British people badly lack money management skills ↔

for many young people in the UK, it's a matter of too little, too late

同义改写

and they don't learn them early enough ↔

The habits of mind which influence the ways children approach complex problems and decisions, including financial ones, are largely determined in the first few years of life

因果对应

【辨邻】 B B 段 By then, most children have grasped how to recognise the value of money and are capable of complex functions such as planning ahead 论述对象是儿童能力发展，而非英国年轻人的现状。

By then, most children have grasped how to recognise the value of money and are capable of complex functions such as planning ahead

N N 段 Almost two-thirds of millennials wish they had received more money advice at a younger age 说的是"希望多获得建议"，与题干"技能不足"是不同表述。

Almost two-thirds of millennials wish they had received more money advice at a younger age

40. The majority of adults believe that their spending habits have been influenced the most by their parents.

大多数成年人认为，他们的消费习惯受父母的影响最大。

【答案】 P 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 majority of adults believe... spending habits influenced the most by parents

【定位】 Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour. So when should they start trying to instil good habits? As early as possible before the age of seven, research suggests.

多数成年人认为他们的父母对其金钱行为影响最大。那么他们应该何时开始培养好习惯呢？研究表明，尽可能早，最好在七岁之前。

【改写】 The majority of adults believe ↔ Most adults believe

同义替换

their spending habits have been influenced the most by their parents ↔

their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour

同义替换+句式转换

【辨邻】 **D** D 段 it is the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents that are likely to be influential levers 是研究的观点，而非"多数成年人"的看法。

it is the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents that are likely to be influential levers

B B 段 Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven 的核心是"七岁"这个时间节点，不是"父母影响最大"这个观点。

Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven

41. There are apps designed specifically for children under 7 to help them track pocket money spending.

有一些专为7岁以下儿童设计的应用程序，可以帮助他们追踪零花钱的支出。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 apps designed specifically for children under 7... track pocket money

【定位】 There are also some pocket-money-tracking and payment apps, such as RoosterMoney and goHenry, which are designed to be used by under-sevens, and which boast that they can help children develop good money habits.

还有一些零花钱追踪和支付应用，如 RoosterMoney 和 goHenry，专为七岁以下儿童设计，并声称能帮助孩子养成良好理财习惯。

【改写】 There are apps designed specifically for children under 7 ↔

some pocket-money-tracking and payment apps, such as RoosterMoney and goHenry, which are designed to be used by under-sevens

同义替换

to help them track pocket money spending ↔ pocket-money-tracking

名词化对应

【辨邻】 **J** J 段 there are very few gaming apps that can help under-sevens 说的是"gaming apps"，与题干"pocket-money-tracking and payment apps"类别不同。

there are very few gaming apps that can help under-sevens

H H 段 Another is through board games which can help teach financial responsibility 讲的是棋盘游戏，与题干的"apps"媒介不同。

Another is through board games which can help teach financial responsibility

42. According to experts, the age a person learns to manage finance responsibly determines the way they handle money thereafter.

专家认为，一个人学会负责任地理财的年龄决定了其此后处理金钱的方式。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 age a person learns to manage finance responsibly determines the way...

【定位】 Experts believe it is all about the age you learn how to spend responsibly. Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven, according to a large-scale study by the government's Money Advice Service and behaviour experts at Cambridge University.

专家认为，关键在于你学会负责任消费的年龄。根据政府货币咨询服务机构和剑桥大学行为专家开展的一项大规模研究，成年人的金钱习惯通常在七岁时就已形成。

【改写】 According to experts ↔ **Experts believe**

原样复现

the age a person learns to manage finance responsibly ↔

the age you learn how to spend responsibly

同义替换

determines the way they handle money thereafter ↔

Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven

因果对应

【辨邻】 **P** P段 As early as possible before the age of seven, research suggests 是行动建议，而题干 B 段是事实判断。

As early as possible before the age of seven, research suggests

C C段 this core behaviour is very likely to influence their financial decisions when they are adults 侧重"习惯形成时间影响决策"，与题干"学习年龄决定日后方式"侧重点不同。

this core behaviour is very likely to influence their financial decisions when they are adults

43. Most teachers are of the opinion that children today need to make financial decisions at a younger age.

大多数教师认为，如今的孩子需要在更小的年纪做出财务决策。

【答案】 **N** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Most teachers... children today need to make financial decisions at a younger age

【定位】 Seven out of ten teachers think children are now faced with financial decisions earlier.

十分之七的教师认为，孩子们现在更早地面临财务决策。

【改写】 Most teachers are of the opinion that ↔ **Seven out of ten teachers think**

同义替换

children today need to make financial decisions at a younger age ↔

children are now faced with financial decisions earlier

同义替换+语态转换

【辨邻】 C 段 the ways children approach complex problems and decisions, including financial ones 的主体是研究者，不是教师。

the ways children approach complex problems and decisions, including financial ones

O 段 less than half of young people aged seven to seventeen receive financial education at school 讲的是学校理财教育现状，不是教师观点。

less than half of young people aged seven to seventeen receive financial education at school

44. Parents serve as effective role models in shaping children's money management habits.

父母是塑造孩子理财习惯的有效榜样。

【答案】 D 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 Parents serve as effective role models

【定位】 The study also urges parents not to underestimate their own good and bad money habits.

"Since young children have few monetary resources they control independently, it is the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents that are likely to be influential levers, breeding efficient habits and practices," it says.

该研究还敦促家长不要低估自身良好和不良的理财习惯。报告指出："由于幼儿独立掌控的货币资源很少，因此父母示范、讨论和展示的基本方法与技能很可能成为有影响力的杠杆，培养出高效的习惯和做法。"

【改写】 Parents serve as effective role models ↔

the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents

同义改写

in shaping children's money management habits ↔ **breeding efficient habits and practices**

同义替换

【辨邻】 E 段 the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money 讲的是态度与实践，不是榜样作用。

the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money

P 段 Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour 是成年人回顾性看法，D 段才是研究对父母具体示范机制的解释。

Most adults believe their parents have had the biggest influence on their money behaviour

45. According to one study, about 30% of parents allow their children to participate in discussions on their family finances.

根据一项研究，约30%的父母允许孩子参与讨论家庭财务问题。

【答案】 O 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 about 30% of parents... participate in discussions on family finances

【定位】 Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances, even though less than half of young people aged seven to seventeen receive financial education at school, another survey shows.

另一项调查显示，只有三分之一的家长让孩子参与家庭财务讨论，尽管七至十七岁的年轻人中不到一半在学校接受过理财教育。

【改写】 According to one study ↔ **another survey shows**

同义替换

about 30% of parents allow their children to participate in discussions on their family finances ↔

Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances

同义替换+短语对应

【辨邻】 E E 段 the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money 讲的是 83% 的家长认可度，与题干的 30% 及“家庭财务讨论”不匹配。

the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money

D D 段 parents not to underestimate their own good and bad money habits 讲的是父母习惯影响，没有具体比例数据。

parents not to underestimate their own good and bad money habits

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

16 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 以房贷、账单、购车等日常开销为例，引出两类人：精明储蓄者与挥霍者，指出人们在理财方式上存在差异。

信息指纹 shrewd saver vs reckless spender

B 专家指出成年后的金钱习惯通常在七岁前形成，多数孩子此时已能理解金钱价值并进行复杂决策。

信息指纹 age of seven / Cambridge University

C Global Money Week 启动，但英国许多年轻人理财教育起步太晚，幼年习惯影响成年财务决策。

信息指纹 Global Money Week / Dr David Whitebread

D 研究提醒家长不要低估自身理财习惯的示范作用，父母建模、讨论和示范的基本技能会影响孩子。

信息指纹 parents model habits / influential levers

E 多数家长认可教孩子理财的价值，但实践中并非人人有信心，也有家长认为孩子应自行负责。

信息指纹 83% / one in six / one in four

F 小时候教孩子理财有助于培养延迟满足和自我约束能力，越早开始越好。

信息指纹 delay satisfaction / impulse control / prison

G 给零花钱并帮助孩子分析愚蠢的消费决定，是教孩子 responsible spending 的简单方法。

信息指纹 pocket money / analyse foolish spending

H 棋盘游戏（如 Pop to the Shops）可帮助培养财务责任感。

信息指纹 Pop to the Shops / Orchard Toys

I 有专为七岁以下儿童设计的零花钱追踪与支付应用（如 RoosterMoney、goHenry）。

信息指纹 RoosterMoney / goHenry / under-sevens

J surprisingly 很少有适合七岁以下儿童的游戏应用，Pigby's Fair 是显著例外。

信息指纹 Pigby's Fair / NatWest

K 在线游戏可帮助识别硬币与计数，Metro Bank 提供免费现实场景让孩子学习理财。

信息指纹 Metro Bank / magic money machines

L 作者六岁女儿 Flora 试玩了多款理财游戏，最喜欢 Money Match Cafe。

信息指纹 Flora / Money Match Cafe

M Flora 对 Money Match Cafe 的具体评价与感受。

信息指纹 Flora's Cafe / Fantastically Baked Lunches

N 七成教师认为孩子更早面临财务决策；Lifesavers 项目推动小学金融教育；三分之二千禧一代希望年轻时获得更多理财建议。

信息指纹 Lifesavers / Santander / seven out of ten

O 仅三分之一家长让孩子参与家庭财务讨论；七至十七岁青少年中不到一半在校接受过理财教育。

信息指纹 only a third / household finances

P 多数成年人认为父母对其金钱行为影响最大；研究建议尽早、最好在七岁前开始培养好习惯。

信息指纹 biggest influence / before the age of seven

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

32 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。

But while some may struggle to pay their bills after a few too many nights out at the start of the month, others will have a tightly followed plan for their repayments.

A段，第2句

"while... others..." 表示两者对比的句式在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性，是写作用句与阅读理解常考的高频典型结构。

Experts believe it is all about the age you learn how to spend responsibly.

B段，第1句

"主语 + 动词 + 省略 that 的宾语从句" 以及 "疑问词 + 不定式" 的搭配在四六级与考研真题中极具代表性，掌握后可高频复用。

Adult money habits are typically set by the age of seven, according to a large-scale study by the government's Money Advice Service and behaviour experts at Cambridge University.

B段，第2句

本句呈现了学术与新闻报道中极度常见的“核心事实陈述 + "according to" 引用研究来源”结构，是四六级与考研英语阅读中高频出现的典型句式。

By then, most children have grasped how to recognise the value of money and are capable of complex functions such as planning ahead, delaying a decision until later and understanding that some choices are irreversible.

B段，第3句

“主句 + 疑问词从句 + 并列谓语 + 介词短语列举修饰”是四六级与考研英语阅读长难句中极具代表性的高频句式，掌握其分析路径后迁移复用价值极高。

"The habits of mind which influence the ways children approach complex problems and decisions, including financial ones, are largely determined in the first few years of life," says Dr David Whitebread, the co-author of the study.

C段，第3句

涵盖长主语主谓分隔、双层定语从句嵌套、省略引导词的定语从句、被动语态、时间状语、引语倒装及主语同位语等多种常考核心成分，是非常优质的句子成分划分与拆解练习句。

And this core behaviour is very likely to influence their financial decisions when they are adults, he says.

C段，第4句

句末带有 "he says" 的引用结构以及 "be likely to do sth" 结合状语从句的句式在四六级与考研英语阅读中极具代表性，属于高频常考结构。

"Since young children have few monetary resources they control independently, it is the basic approaches and skills which are modelled, discussed and demonstrated by parents that are likely to be influential levers, breeding efficient habits and practices," it says.

D段，第2句

综合主干识别难度、多层从句嵌套复杂度以及强调句与定语从句交织的典型特征，本句非常推荐作为长难句结构分析与成分精讲的优先训练材料。

Parents who choose to help their children learn how to plan ahead, reflect on the past and self-regulate can make a huge difference in promoting good financial behaviour in the future, explains Whitebread.

E段，第1句

该句包含了定语从句、非谓语动词（不定式与动名词）、介词短语作状语以及引述倒装等多种典型成分，极具划成分与识别干扰项的练习价值。

According to a survey by M&G Investments, the vast majority (83%) of parents recognise the value of teaching their children about money.

E段，第2句

“根据……，绝大多数……认可……”是学术写作与四六级、考研阅读中极高频出现的“引用调查结果+陈述事实”典型句式，迁移价值高。

However, this concern does not always carry through to practice—one in six do not feel confident enough to do it.

E段，第3句

句首副词衔接加上破折号引出具体的例证/数据的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极具代表性，是掌握学术英语议论文展开方式的典型句式。

More than one in every four parents think children should take responsibility for understanding money themselves.

E段，第4句

“人 + 认为 + 宾语从句”是写作与阅读中的极高频句式，介词短语作后置定语修饰抽象名词也非常典型。

"There's joy in the fact that young children are spontaneous and live life in the moment, unrestrained by adult problems."

F段，第1句

“名词 + that同位语从句”及句末分词短语作状语是四六级与考研英语阅读中极其高频出现的经典句式，具有极高的示范性与迁移价值。

But teaching children about money when they are young is a good way for parents to help them learn to delay satisfaction, so that the child thinks: 'I'd like to do this but I'm not going to'.

F段，第2句

“动名词短语作主语 + 系表结构 + 长修饰语 + so that 状语从句”是四六级与考研英语阅读中极常见的长难句结构，具有很强的典型性与迁移价值。

Hard evidence suggests, if you want your child to do well in life, the earlier you can start trying to teach them inhibition and self-discipline, the better," says Whitebread, pointing to research that has shown people in prison frequently have poor impulse control, a personality trait that can affect relationships and long-term health.

F段，第3句

结构复杂且典型，成分极为丰富，倒装与多层嵌套非常适合作为提升句子结构拆解能力的优质材料，推荐优先训练。

But how should a parent try to teach their child to spend responsibly?

G段，第1句

“疑问词 + 情态动词 + 主语 + 动词不定式扩展”是写作与阅读中的高频典型句式，具有极强的可迁移性。

One simple way is to give them pocket money and then help them to analyse and learn from any foolish spending decisions.

G段，第2句

采用了非常典型的“One ... way is to do sth”句型，属于英语写作与阅读中高频出现的观点阐述与建议表达，具有极高的方法迁移价值。

To win, players must use fake coins to purchase everyday grocery items from various shops around the board, and give the other players who visit their shop the correct change.

H段，第3句

句中“情态动词+并列动词”、“不定式表目的”以及“双宾语+定语从句”的组合，是四六级与考研英语阅读中常见的规则说明类及长难句典型句式，具有极高的迁移学习价值。

There are also some pocket-money-tracking and payment apps, such as RoosterMoney and goHenry, which are designed to be used by under-sevens, and which boast that they can help children develop good money habits.

I段，第1句

包含“名词 + 双定语从句并列 + 动词带宾语从句”的经典复合句结构，在四六级及考研英语阅读中非常具有代表性。

This is dependent on the children receiving enough pocket money to need an app to track their spending, which research suggests is not always the case.

I段，第2句

本句涵盖了动名词复合结构作介词宾语、不定式作目的/结果修饰、插入语以及关系代词作主语的非限制性定语从句等多种考研与四六级高频难点成分，是优质的成分拆解练习句。

Surprisingly, given the research about habit-forming in young children, there are very few gaming apps that can help under-sevens—Pigby's Fair, developed by NatWest, being a notable exception.

J段，第1句

本句包含了句首评注性状语、介词短语状语、“there be”倒装主语、限制性定语从句以及破折号后的独立主格结构，成分类型非常丰富，是训练独立主格与复杂状语识别的高价值材料。

In this, children who solve basic puzzles will earn virtual money selling what they have made at different stalls in a fair, then spend or save it.

J段，第2句

“名词 + 定语从句修饰 + 主句谓语 + 分词短语作状语（内含从句）”是英语考试真题中极具代表性的复合句结构，掌握后可大量迁移到同类长难句分析中。

There are plenty of online games which focus on coin recognition and counting with money, such as the Igloo Shopping game or Top Marks' Coins Game.

K段，第1句

“存在句型 + 名词 + 定语从句 + 举例说明”是说明文与考试阅读中极具代表性的高频句式，掌握后复用迁移价值较高。

Although, like most banks, it does not allow children to open an account until they turn 11, it specifically tries to offer young children a chance to learn about money inside its branches by inviting kids to use the "magic money machines" to count their coins.

K段，第4句

“句首让步从句/状语前置 + 插入语 + 主句 + 方式状语/非谓语动词延伸”是四六级与考研真题长难句中极具代表性的高频结构，掌握其拆解方法具有很高的迁移复用价值。

Children who accurately guess how much was in their piggy bank(猪形储钱罐) get a prize, and free candies are handed out when the coins are exchanged for banknotes.

K段，第5句

‘并列连词 + 主谓分隔定语从句 + 嵌套宾语从句 + 状语从句’是四六级与考研真题中极具代表性的高频长难句结构，学习迁移价值很高。

She enjoyed them all, but best, in her view, is Money Match Cafe, a board game where she must work out the value of different denominations(面额) of coin in her imaginary restaurant, her "customers" being her stuffed toys.

L段，第3句

综合来看，该句兼具倒装主干识别与丰富修饰成分剖析的双重训练价值，非常适合作为长难句进阶训练的重点例句。

"If you're six and you play this game, you'll learn that you might not have the right amount of money for what you want to buy.

M段，第1句

覆盖了条件状语、从句内并列分句、动词宾语从句以及介词宾语从句等多种典型成分，且包含双重功能引导词“what”作从句内宾语的考点，是训练划分句子成分的优质练习材料。

It's a good challenge, and I enjoyed adding the coins up to see how much they made.

M段，第3句

“并列句 + 动名词宾语 + 不定式带宾语从句”是写作与阅读中的高频句式，掌握后具有极高的迁移复用价值。

I would have liked it more if it had been Flora's Cafe or Fantastically Baked Lunches."

M段，第6句

该句为四六级与考研英语中非常高频且典型的与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句模板，掌握后可大量迁移复用。

Almost two-thirds of millennials(千禧一代) wish they had received more money advice at a younger age, according to a Santander survey.

N段，第3句

"wish" 后接虚拟语气从句以及 "according to" 引导依据来源均为真题中高频考查的经典句式。

Only a third of parents involve their children in discussions about their household finances, even though less than half of young people aged seven to seventeen receive financial education at school, another survey shows.

O段，第1句

“主句 + 让步状语从句 + 句末引用来源”是四六级与考研英语阅读理解中极为常见的数据报道类句式，具有极高的题型迁移价值。

According to experts, the age a person learns to manage finance responsibly determines the way they handle money thereafter.

第42题题干

“The + 名词 + (定语从句) + 谓语 + the way + (定语从句)”是高考与四六级阅读及写作中极其常见的表达模式，具备极高的句式迁移与模仿价值。

According to one study, about 30% of parents allow their children to participate in discussions on their family finances.

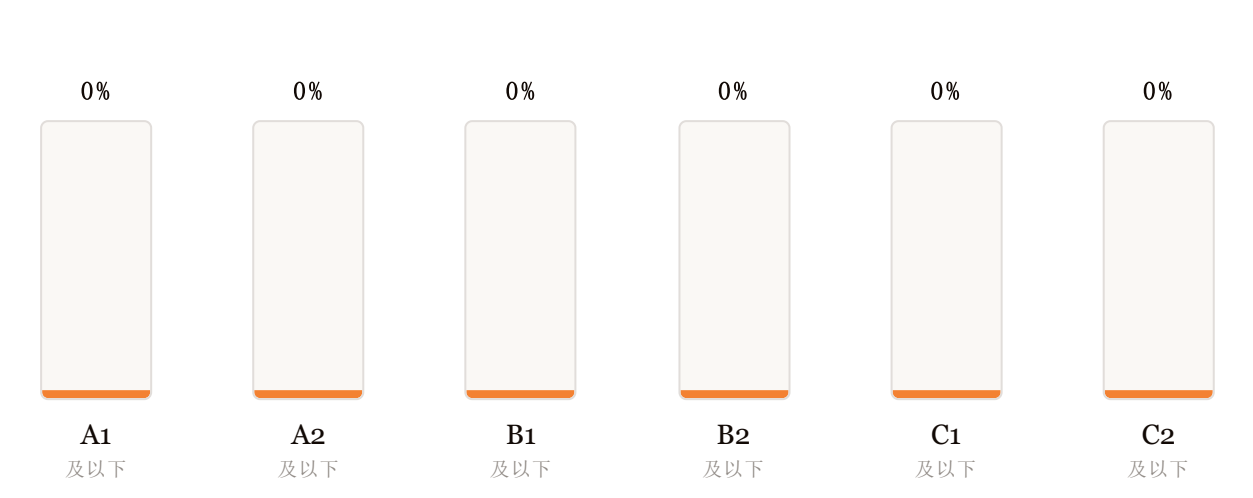
第45题 题干

"根据某研究 + 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 不定式宾补" 是四六级与考研英语阅读及写作中高频出现的典型句式，具有极高的迁移价值。

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 0 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2026年6月第1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）	本题
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）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2026年6月·第3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2026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 9 段原文（段首标 P1–P9 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(2026-06) • 英语六级

Part III Section C

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 Three artists have brought a lawsuit against Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney, alleging that the text-to-image AI tools have infringed the rights of thousands of artists.

三位艺术家已对 Stability AI、DeviantArt 和 Midjourney 提起诉讼，指控这些文本生成图像的人工智能工具侵犯了数千名艺术家的权利。

P2 The lawsuit claims that the Stable Diffusion tool used by Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney was trained on billions of copyrighted images downloaded from the internet and used by the companies "without compensation or consent from the artists."

诉讼称，Stability AI、DeviantArt 和 Midjourney 使用的 Stable Diffusion 工具，是利用从互联网下载的数十亿张受版权保护的图像进行训练的，而这些公司使用这些图像时“没有向艺术家提供补偿，也未获得他们的同意”。

P3 The artists are represented by The Joseph Saveri Law Firm and Matthew Butterick.
这些艺术家由 The Joseph Saveri Law Firm 和 Matthew Butterick 代理。

P4 "If Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, the foreseeable result is they will replace the very artists whose stolen works power these AI products with whom they are competing," the law firm wrote in a press release. "AI image products are not just an infringement of artists' rights; they will eliminate 'artist' as a viable career path. In addition to obtaining compensation for the wrongful conduct, this lawsuit seeks to prevent that outcome and ensure these

products follow the same rules as any other new technology that involves the use of massive amounts of intellectual property. If streaming music can be accomplished within the law, so can AI products."

该律师事务所在一份新闻稿中写道：“如果允许 Stable Diffusion 及类似产品继续以目前的方式运营，那么可以预见的结果是，它们将取代那些为这些人工智能产品提供动力、而这些产品正与之竞争的艺术家的，而被取代的正是其作品遭到窃取的艺术家的。人工智能图像产品不仅侵犯了艺术家的权利，还将使‘艺术家’不再是一条可行的职业道路。除了为不当行为寻求赔偿外，本诉讼还旨在阻止这一结果，并确保这些产品遵守与任何其他涉及使用大量知识产权的新技术相同的规则。如果音乐流媒体能够在法律框架内实现，人工智能产品也同样可以做到。”

P5 Since text-to-image generators have increased in popularity in the past year, many artists have been vocalizing their opposition to AI art after seeing their own distorted signatures appear in AI art and finding out that their work was used to train the tools without their permission.

在过去一年中，随着文本生成图像工具越来越受欢迎，许多艺术家在看到自己扭曲的签名出现在人工智能生成的艺术作品中，并发现自己的作品未经许可就被用于训练这些工具后，纷纷公开表达对人工智能艺术的反对。

P6 Not only are many artists furious at the possible copyright violations of AI art, but they have also been frustrated by how AI tools are able to sidestep the labor and art processes they are required to go through. As a result, many artists have been trying to ban AI art from art-sharing platforms.

许多艺术家不仅对人工智能艺术可能侵犯版权感到愤怒，也因人工智能工具能够绕过他们必须经历的劳动和艺术创作过程而感到沮丧。因此，许多艺术家一直在试图禁止人工智能艺术进入艺术分享平台。

P7 As AI innovation continues at a rapid speed, it seems that artists and lawmakers are trying to put a brake on further developments before it's too late.

随着人工智能创新以极快的速度持续发展，艺术家和立法者似乎正试图在为时已晚之前遏制进一步的发展。

P8 Many tech enthusiasts are still rallying around the promise of AI tools to create detailed images cheaply and quickly—anonymous tech supporters have already published a response to Butterick and Joseph Saveri's lawsuit on a website, using the "fair use" clause as the basis for why copyrighted images could be used by the tool.

许多科技爱好者仍在支持人工智能工具能够低成本、快速创作精细图像这一前景；匿名的科技支持者已经在一个网站上发布了对 Butterick 和 Joseph Saveri 诉讼的回应，以“合理使用”条款为依据，解释为什么这些受版权保护的图像可以被该工具使用。

P9 Fair use, a legal doctrine that allows for a limited usage of copyrighted materials without permission by the original creators for purposes such as teaching and news sharing, is what a lot of generative model creators claim that their training data is covered by. However, since fair use applies differently to each case, it's hard to make a blanket statement about all works in a dataset as being applicable.

合理使用是一项法律原则，允许出于教学和新闻传播等目的，在未经原作者许可的情况下有限使用受版权保护的材料。许多生成模型的创作者声称，他们的训练数据受到这一原则的保护。然而，由于合理使用在不同案件中的适用方式各不相同，因此很难笼统地断言数据集中的所有作品都适用这一原则。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why have three artists brought a lawsuit against Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney?

- A) They claim that the use of the Stable Diffusion tool is a violation of law.
- B) They claim these companies infringed their intellectual property rights.
- C) They want to stop the use of all AI tools in the creation of art works.
- D) They want to prevent artists from being compelled to rely on AI tools.

三位艺术家为何起诉 **Stability AI**、**DeviantArt** 和 **Midjourney**?

- A) 他们声称使用 Stable Diffusion 工具违反法律。
- B) 他们声称这些公司侵犯了自己的知识产权。
- C) 他们想阻止在艺术作品创作中使用一切人工智能工具。
- D) 他们想防止艺术家被迫依赖人工智能工具。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 题干Why have three artists brought a lawsuit...追问诉讼起因，属于对文中具体事实的询问。

【拆句】 Why have three artists brought a lawsuit against Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney?为特殊疑问句，主干是three artists brought a lawsuit against..., Why询问原因，无否定、比较等陷阱。

【定位】 Three artists have brought a lawsuit against Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney, alleging that the text-to-image AI tools have infringed the rights of thousands of artists.

三位艺术家对Stability AI、DeviantArt和Midjourney提起诉讼，指控这些文本生成图像的人工智能工具侵犯了数千名艺术家的权利。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They claim that the use of the Stable Diffusion tool is a violation of law.将原文'侵犯权利'过度泛化为'违法', 弱化了'知识产权/版权'这一具体客体。

B) ✓ 正确

have infringed the rights of thousands of artists ↔ **infringed their intellectual property rights**
copyrighted images downloaded from the internet and used by the companies "without compensation or consent from the artists"

↔ **these companies infringed their intellectual property rights**

these companies infringed their intellectual property rights与have infringed the rights of thousands of artists和copyrighted images...without compensation or consent形成同义替换, 准确对应起诉原因。

C) 无中生有

They want to stop the use of all AI tools in the creation of art works.中的'all AI tools'在原文无对应, 艺术家仅起诉特定公司的特定工具, 并非要求禁止所有AI艺术工具。

D) 无中生有

They want to prevent artists from being compelled to rely on AI tools.中的'compelled to rely on AI tools'在原文无对应; 原文说的是AI会'replace'艺术家、'eliminate artist as a viable career path', 方向是取代而非迫使依赖。

47. What will happen if Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, according to the law firm?

- A) Intellectual property laws will be hard to enforce.
- B) Fewer artists will invest talent in artistic creation.
- C) Artists will lose their means of subsistence.
- D) Copied works will flood the art market.

据该律师事务所称, 如果允许 **Stable Diffusion** 及类似产品继续像现在这样运行, 将会发生什么?

- A) 知识产权法将难以执行。 B) 将有更少的艺术家把才华投入艺术创作。 C) 艺术家将失去谋生手段。
- D) 复制作品将充斥艺术市场。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What will happen if...询问在特定条件下会发生什么, 属于对文中预测/后果细节的考查。

【拆句】 What will happen if Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, according to the law firm?含if引导的条件状语从句, 主干是What will happen, according to the law firm限定观点来源, 无否定。

【定位】 "If Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, the foreseeable result is they will replace the very artists whose stolen works power these AI products with whom they are competing," the law firm wrote in a press release. "AI image products are not just an infringement of artists' rights; they will eliminate 'artist' as a viable career path."

律师事务所新闻稿中写道：'如果Stable Diffusion及类似产品被允许继续按现状运营，可以预见的结果是，它们将取代那些被盗作品正驱动这些产品、且与它们竞争的艺术家本身。' 'AI图像产品不仅侵犯了艺术家的权利；它们将使'艺术家'不再是一条可行的职业道路。'

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

Intellectual property laws will be hard to enforce.中的'hard to enforce'在定位句及全文中均无对应，属于凭空捏造。

B) **偷换概念**

Fewer artists will invest talent in artistic creation.把原文'eliminate artist as a viable career path'（当艺术家这条路被堵死）改写为'艺术家投入才华变少'，改变了因果主体与语义重心。

C) **✓ 正确**

they will replace the very artists whose stolen works power these AI products with whom they are competing

↔ **Artists will lose their means of subsistence.**

they will eliminate 'artist' as a viable career path ↔

Artists will lose their means of subsistence.

Artists will lose their means of subsistence.对应replace the very artists和eliminate 'artist' as a viable career path，准确概括了AI继续运营对艺术家生计的冲击。

D) **过度推断**

Copied works will flood the art market.中的'flood the art market'在原文无对应，原文强调的是AI取代艺术家，而非复制品数量多。

48. What makes artists furious aside from copyright infringement?

- A) Art works produced with AI tools are not banned from art-sharing platforms.
- B) Text-to-image generators have won such great popularity in the past year.
- C) Their distorted signatures appear more and more frequently in AI art.
- D) AI tools can bypass the considerable labor involved in creating art works.

除了侵犯版权之外，什么还令艺术家们感到愤怒？

- A) 利用人工智能工具创作的艺术作品没有被艺术分享平台禁止。
- B) 文本生成图像工具在过去一年中获得了如此大的欢迎。
- C) 他们被扭曲的签名越来越频繁地出现在人工智能艺术作品中。
- D) 人工智能工具可以绕过艺术创作所涉及的大量劳动。

【答案】 D （细节题）

【判型】 题干What makes artists furious aside from copyright infringement?要求找出除版权侵权外的另一愤怒来源，属于细节题中的并列排除型。

【拆句】 What makes artists furious aside from copyright infringement?主干是What makes artists furious, aside from copyright infringement为介词短语作排除状语，提示答案不在版权侵权处。

【定位】 Not only are many artists furious at the possible copyright violations of AI art, but they have also been frustrated by how AI tools are able to sidestep the labor and art processes they are required to go through.

许多艺术家不仅对AI艺术可能存在的版权侵权行为感到愤怒，而且还对AI工具如何能够绕开他们必须经历的劳动和艺术创作过程感到沮丧。

【选项】 A) 与原文相反

Art works produced with AI tools are not banned from art-sharing platforms.与原文many artists have been trying to ban AI art from art-sharing platforms方向相反，且不是aside from所问的另一愤怒点。

B) 答非所问

Text-to-image generators have won such great popularity in the past year.虽然在原文P5中出现，但它只是背景信息，并非题干所问'aside from copyright infringement'使艺术家愤怒的原因。

C) 答非所问

Their distorted signatures appear more and more frequently in AI art.对应seeing their own distorted signatures appear in AI art，这一现象属于版权/未经授权使用的证据，与题干要求排除的copyright infringement属于同一层面，不是aside from所求的另一项。

D) ✓ 正确

AI tools are able to sidestep the labor and art processes they are required to go through ↔

AI tools can bypass the considerable labor involved in creating art works.

AI tools can bypass the considerable labor involved in creating art works.与AI tools are able to sidestep the labor and art processes they are required to go through构成精确同义替换，符合题干'aside from copyright infringement'的限定。

49. What do we learn from the passage about many AI enthusiasts?

- A) They look forward to AI tools creating good-quality art works.
- B) They claim artists can use copyrighted materials just as teachers do.
- C) They support AI's limited use of copyrighted images without permission.
- D) They wish the "fair use" clause would be applicable to all works in a dataset.

关于许多人工智能爱好者，我们从文章中了解到什么？

- A) 他们期待人工智能工具创作出高质量的艺术作品。
- B) 他们声称艺术家可以像教师一样使用受版权保护的材料。

- c) 他们支持人工智能未经许可有限度地使用受版权保护的图像。
d) 他们希望“合理使用”条款适用于数据集中的所有作品。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 题干What do we learn from the passage about many AI enthusiasts?要求概括文中关于该群体的具体信息，属于细节题。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about many AI enthusiasts?是特殊疑问句，主干是What do we learn... about many AI enthusiasts，无复杂从句或否定。

【定位】 Many tech enthusiasts are still rallying around the promise of AI tools to create detailed images cheaply and quickly—anonymous tech supporters have already published a response to Butterick and Joseph Saveri's lawsuit on a website, using the "fair use" clause as the basis for why copyrighted images could be used by the tool.

许多科技爱好者仍在围绕AI工具廉价快速生成精细图像的前景而集结——匿名科技支持者已在网上发布对Butterick和Joseph Saveri诉讼的回应，援引'合理使用'条款作为该工具可以使用版权图片的依据。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

They look forward to AI tools creating good-quality art works.把原文create detailed images cheaply and quickly中的'detailed images'改写为'good-quality art works'，改变了对象（图像→艺术作品）和重点（廉价快速→质量）。

B) 张冠李戴

They claim artists can use copyrighted materials just as teachers do.把原文'AI工具可以使用版权图片'替换为'艺术家可以像教师一样使用'，主体从AI工具变成了artists。

C) ✓ 正确

using the "fair use" clause as the basis for why copyrighted images could be used by the tool ↔

They support AI's limited use of copyrighted images without permission.

They support AI's limited use of copyrighted images without permission.与using the "fair use" clause as the basis for why copyrighted images could be used by the tool形成同义替换，体现了支持者'有限度使用'的核心立场。

D) 张冠李戴

They wish the "fair use" clause would be applicable to all works in a dataset.中的'all works in a dataset'对应all works in a dataset，但这是作者在P9中的判断对象，并非P8中支持者的主张；原文未说支持者希望fair use适用于所有作品。

50. What does the author think of the "fair use" clause in copyright law?

- A) It may determine the final verdict of the case.
- B) It may not apply to the present legal case.
- C) It does not cover the works of all artists.
- D) It is subject to different interpretations.

作者如何看待版权法中的“合理使用”条款？

- A) 它可能决定案件的最终裁决。 B) 它可能不适用于当前的法律案件。
- C) 它不涵盖所有艺术家的作品。 D) 它可能受到不同的解读。

【答案】 **D** (态度题)

【判型】 题干What does the author think of the "fair use" clause...直接询问作者对'fair use'条款的态度或判断。

【拆句】 What does the author think of the "fair use" clause in copyright law?主干是What does the author think of..., 宾语是the "fair use" clause in copyright law, 询问作者态度, 无否定比较。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

It may determine the final verdict of the case.中的'final verdict'在原文无对应, 作者仅讨论fair use的适用性, 未预测判决结果。

B) **过度推断**

It may not apply to the present legal case.把原文'难以一概而论'过度推断为'可能不适用于本案', 作者并未得出该否定结论。

C) **偷换概念**

It does not cover the works of all artists.把原文讨论的范围从'数据集里的所有作品能否统一适用fair use'偷换为'是否覆盖所有艺术家', 对象发生转移。

D) **✓ 正确**

fair use applies differently to each case ↔ **It is subject to different interpretations.**

it's hard to make a blanket statement about all works in a dataset as being applicable ↔

It is subject to different interpretations.

It is subject to different interpretations.与fair use applies differently to each case和it's hard to make a blanket statement形成同义替换, 准确表达作者认为fair use需个案判断的立场。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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。

The lawsuit claims that the Stable Diffusion tool used by Stability AI, DeviantArt, and Midjourney was trained on billions of copyrighted images downloaded from the internet and used by the companies "without compensation or consent from the artists."

第2段，第1句

'主语 + 声明/指控动词 + that 宾语从句（内含分词后置定语与被动语态）'是考研英语和四六级新闻及法律类阅读中极高频出现的典型句式。

"If Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, the foreseeable result is they will replace the very artists whose stolen works power these AI products with whom they are competing," the law firm wrote in a press release.

第4段，第1句

包含带双宾/直接引语的主句、被动语态补足语、省略连接词的表语从句以及介词+关系代词引导的定语从句，涉及的常考重点语法成分十分全面。

"AI image products are not just an infringement of artists' rights; they will eliminate 'artist' as a viable career path.

第4段，第2句

用分号连接两个主句表达递进关系的结构在各类英语阅读中非常常见，时态的前后对比也具有高度代表性。

In addition to obtaining compensation for the wrongful conduct, this lawsuit seeks to prevent that outcome and ensure these products follow the same rules as any other new technology that involves the use of massive amounts of intellectual property.

第4段，第3句

"In addition to + 动名词"引导状语、"seek to do"、"ensure + 宾语从句"以及"the same... as... + 定语从句"均为四六级与考研真题阅读及写作中的高频典型句式，迁移复用价值极高。

If streaming music can be accomplished within the law, so can AI products."

第4段，第4句

"If... so can..." 是四六级与考研英语阅读中非常典型的类比与条件推导句式，学懂后可高度迁移到同类倒装和比较省略句型的分析中。

Since text-to-image generators have increased in popularity in the past year, many artists have been vocalizing their opposition to AI art after seeing their own distorted signatures appear in AI art and finding out that their work was used to train the tools without their permission.

第5段，第1句

"Since从句 + 主句 + after分词短语 + that从句" 是四六级与考研英语阅读长难句中极具代表性的综合逻辑句式，掌握后具有极高的解题与阅读迁移价值。

Not only are many artists furious at the possible copyright violations of AI art, but they have also been frustrated by how AI tools are able to sidestep the labor and art processes they are required to go through.

第6段，第1句

本句极具练习价值：涵盖否定词前置引起的倒装结构、并列连词搭配、介词后接从句、以及省略关系代词的定语从句，是训练拆解长难句和识别特殊句式的绝佳材料。

As a result, many artists have been trying to ban AI art from art-sharing platforms.

第6段，第2句

"逻辑过渡短语 + 主语 + 复合时态谓语 + 不定式宾语"属于各类英语考试高频出现的典型简单句结构，具有很强的迁移学习价值。

As AI innovation continues at a rapid speed, it seems that artists and lawmakers are trying to put a brake on further developments before it's too late.

第7段，第1句

"it seems that..." 搭配句首背景状语从句和句末条件/时间状语从句的组合，是四六级与考研英语阅读中极其高频出现的学术议论文典型句式，具有极高的方法迁移价值。

Fair use, a legal doctrine that allows for a limited usage of copyrighted materials without permission by the original creators for purposes such as teaching and news sharing, is what a lot of generative model creators claim that their training data is covered by.

第9段，第1句

综合来看，本句虽时态相对基础，但结构遮挡严重、嵌套层级深且包含典型语法坑点，在主干提取与从句归属训练中具有极高优先级的教学推荐度。

However, since fair use applies differently to each case, it's hard to make a blanket statement about all works in a dataset as being applicable.

第9段，第2句

前置状语从句配合 "It is + 形容词 + to do sth." 形式主语结构是各类考试阅读与写作中极高频出现的典型句式，具有极强的可迁移性。

They want to prevent artists from being compelled to rely on AI tools.

第46题，D

句子采用了极其典型的“主语 + 谓语 + 不定式宾语”结构，并融合了考研及四六级阅读中高频出现的“阻止.....做某事”与“被迫做某事”固定句式，迁移价值极高。

What will happen if Stable Diffusion and similar products are allowed to continue to operate as they do now, according to the law firm?

第47题题干

‘疑问主句 + if 条件从句 + as 嵌套从句’是阅读理解和写作中极其高频的典范句型，学懂后可直接迁移到复杂的学术或法律议题讨论中。

What makes artists furious aside from copyright infringement?

第48题题干

以 "What makes..." 引导的主语疑问句及 "make + 宾语 + 形容词补语" 结构在真题阅读中高频出现，具有极高的代表性与迁移价值。

Art works produced with AI tools are not banned from art-sharing platforms.

第48题，A

“主语 + 分词后置定语 + 被动谓语 + 介词短语状语”是四六级及考研英语阅读中最常见的基础句式类型，具有极高的规律复用性。

Their distorted signatures appear more and more frequently in AI art.

第48题，C

“主语 + 不及物动词 + 程度/方式状语 + 地点状语”是英语写作与阅读中极具代表性的基础句型，掌握后迁移价值较高。

They look forward to AI tools creating good-quality art works.

第49题，A

固定短语“look forward to doing sth.”以及“介词 + 逻辑主语 + 动名词”的结构在各类英语考试中均属于高频典型考点，迁移复用价值较高。

They claim artists can use copyrighted materials just as teachers do.

第49题，B

该结构非常典型，在学术阅读与考试真题中，主句动词后接宾语从句并在从句中运用“as”进行类比论述的句式出现频率极高。

It may not apply to the present legal case.

第50题，B

使用“It may not apply to...”这种‘代词 + 情态动词 + 动词 + 介词短语’的经典陈述句式，在日常写作与阅读中具有很高的复用性。

It is subject to different interpretations.

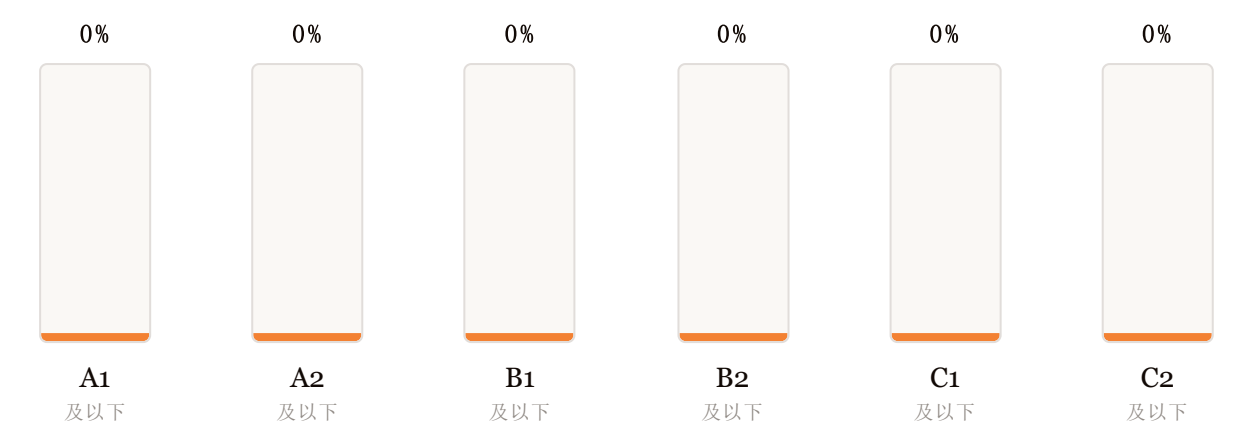
第50题，D

句式“It is subject to ...”在阅读理解与学术写作中出现频率极高，属于非常地道且典型的论述句型。

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 o 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0%

B1 及以下覆盖

0%

英语六级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2026年6月第1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	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 →

2026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2026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 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3套(2026-06) • 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 On a warm October morning, Daniel Agok woke up to another disappointing day at his school in Wanyjok, South Sudan. The classes he had planned teaching computer skills to aspiring young professionals were canceled, due to an unreliable diesel generator and the absence of a municipal power grid in his area. Now, he would be losing frustrated customers as well as income. Agok is just one of the hundreds of millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa, many of whom are business owners, who still do not have dependable electricity. This inequitable access to energy continues to put their livelihood and future at risk.

十月一个温暖的早晨，丹尼尔·阿戈克醒来时，迎接他的又是南苏丹瓦尼约克学校里令人失望的一天。由于柴油发电机运行不稳定，而且他所在地区没有市政电网，他原本计划为有志成为年轻专业人士的人教授计算机技能的课程被取消了。现在，他不仅会失去因失望而离去的客户，还会损失收入。阿戈克只是撒哈拉以南非洲数亿人的代表之一，其中许多人是企业主，至今仍没有可靠的电力供应。这种不公平的能源获取状况持续使他们的生计和未来面临风险。

P2 The current system keeps a lid on the economic talents of people like Agok and his students. We must instead unleash their abilities and let Africa reach its true economic potential. That means wiring Africa with clean, dependable energy.

现行体系限制了阿戈克及其学生这类人的经济才能。相反，我们必须释放他们的能力，让非洲实现真正的经济潜力。这意味着要用清洁、可靠的能源为非洲接入电网。

P3 Historically, national governments on the continent have led electrification efforts, but fewer than half of the people surveyed say that the national grid is providing a reliable supply of electricity.

从历史上看，非洲大陆各国政府一直主导着电气化工作，但接受调查的人中，不到一半表示国家电网能够提供可靠的电力供应。

P4 This has led to expensive and harmful temporary "solutions". In Nigeria alone experts estimate people spend \$13 billion every year on fuel for toxic, polluting generators. That number will only grow as the continent's population hits 2.5 billion people by 2050. Deploying modern grid infrastructure with speed and at scale is essential to replacing these temporary solutions with reliable and affordable alternatives.

这导致了昂贵且有害的临时“解决方案”。专家估计，仅在尼日利亚，人们每年就要花费130亿美元购买有毒且污染环境的发电机燃料。随着非洲大陆人口到2050年达到25亿，这一数字只会继续增长。快速、大规模部署现代电网基础设施，对于用可靠且价格可负担的替代方案取代这些临时解决方案至关重要。

P5 The rapidly growing private power sector in Africa holds the key to achieving the speed and scale necessary to close the continent's energy access gap. Private companies today are building world-class infrastructure and driving forward economic growth with sustainable business models. In fact, many governments agree and have begun to embrace the private sector as partners in providing reliable power at scale. In South Africa, President Cyril Ramaphosa has streamlined licensing requirements and enlisted the private sector to play a key role.

非洲迅速发展的私人电力行业，是以实现弥合非洲大陆能源获取缺口所需的速度和规模的关键。如今，私营企业正在建设世界一流的基础设施，并通过可持续的商业模式推动经济增长。事实上，许多政府对此表示认同，并已开始接受私营部门作为合作伙伴，以大规模提供可靠电力。在南非，西里尔·拉马福萨总统简化了许可要求，并邀请私营部门发挥关键作用。

P6 South Africa is just one example. Across the continent, the private sector has delivered power faster and more reliably, and governments are increasingly turning to private partners.

南非只是其中一个例子。在整个非洲大陆，私营部门以更快的速度提供了更加可靠的电力，各国政府也越来越多地寻求与私营合作伙伴合作。

P7 With the right funding and structure in place, the private sector will come together to provide this essential service. After all, electrifying sub-Saharan Africa is a \$350 billion opportunity.

只要建立适当的资金和组织架构，私营部门就会联合起来提供这项基本服务。毕竟，为撒哈拉以南非洲实现电气化蕴含着3500亿美元的机遇。

P8 Today, Daniel Agok is steadily growing his business in South Sudan. His town of Wanyjok was electrified by a private company, providing clean, reliable, and affordable power to his business and his neighbors. Agok now operates his growing computer skills training business smoothly. His classes are no longer affected by the smell and the constant noise of the diesel generator, and he saves money with more affordable power. His students are developing hardware and software skills.

如今，丹尼尔·阿戈克正在稳步发展他在南苏丹的企业。瓦尼约克镇由一家私营公司实现了电气化，为他的企业和邻居们提供了清洁、可靠且价格可负担的电力。阿戈克现在可以顺利运营不断发展的计算机技能培训业务。他的课程不再受到柴油发电机气味和持续噪声的影响，而且借助价格更低的电力，他节省了开支。他的学生正在培养硬件和软件技能。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about the current electric supply system in Africa?

- A) It curbs the economic development of the continent.
- B) It mainly depends on the polluting diesel generators.
- C) It is the primary cause of inequitable distribution of wealth.
- D) It deprives many Africans of the opportunity to use computers.

我们从中了解到非洲目前的电力供应系统有什么情况？

- A) 它抑制了该大陆的经济发展。 B) 它主要依赖污染性的柴油发电机。
C) 它是财富分配不公平的主要原因。 D) 它剥夺了许多非洲人使用计算机的机会。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the current electric supply system in Africa? 询问对某事物的客观事实，无infer/imply/suggest等推断信号。

【拆句】 What do we learn about the current electric supply system in Africa? 为主谓宾结构，主干是What do we learn, about...引出询问对象；全句无否定、无从句，理解难度低。

【定位】 The current system keeps a lid on the economic talents of people like Agok and his students. 当前的电力系统抑制了像Agok和他的学生这样的人的经济才能。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

keeps a lid on the economic talents ↔ **It curbs the economic development of the continent**
The current system keeps a lid on the economic talents of people like Agok and his students. 直接对应It curbs the economic development of the continent，只是将具体人才能扩展为大陆层面的经济发展。

B) 偷换概念

原文说人们花钱买柴油发电机是临时方案，而非current electric supply system本身；It mainly depends on the polluting diesel generators把主体换成了电力系统。

C) 无中生有/强加因果

原文只提到能源获取不平等危及生计，并未说电力系统是财富分配不均的primary cause；It is the primary cause of inequitable distribution of wealth添加了因果关系。

D) 以偏概全

Agok的电脑课取消只是个别例子，不能推出整个电力系统剥夺了众多非洲人使用电脑的机会；deprives many Africans of the opportunity to use computers以偏概全。

52. What do we learn from the passage about Africa's past electrification efforts?

- A) They have failed to meet most Africans' need of a reliable power supply.
- B) They have failed to build a national grid to provide electric power.
- C) They have unleashed the true economic potential of the continent.
- D) They have aimed at wiring Africa with clean, dependable energy.

我们从文章中了解到非洲过去的电气化努力有什么情况？

- A) 它们未能满足大多数非洲人对可靠电力供应的需求。 B) 它们未能建立提供电力的国家电网。
- C) 它们释放了该大陆真正的经济潜力。 D) 它们旨在用清洁、可靠的能源为非洲布线。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn from the passage about Africa's past electrification efforts?要求从文中提取关于过去电气化努力的事实。

【拆句】 What do we learn from the passage about Africa's past electrification efforts?主干为 What do we learn, from the passage about...引出信息来源与对象; past限定时间范围, 需与文中historically对应。

【定位】 Historically, national governments on the continent have led electrification efforts, but fewer than half of the people surveyed say that the national grid is providing a reliable supply of electricity.

历史上, 非洲大陆各国政府主导了电气化工作, 但受访人群中不到一半的人表示国家电网提供了可靠的电力供应。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

fewer than half of the people surveyed say that the national grid is providing a reliable supply of electricity

↔ **failed to meet most Africans' need of a reliable power supply**

fewer than half... reliable supply说明多数人未获得可靠供电, 与failed to meet most Africans' need of a reliable power supply一致。

B) 与原文相反

原文说国家电网存在但不可靠, failed to build a national grid却说没建成电网, 与原文相反。

C) 张冠李戴/时间错位

释放非洲经济潜力是作者在P2提出的未来愿景, 不是过去电气化努力的结果。

D) 张冠李戴

用清洁能源为非洲通电是作者提出的未来方案, 不是过去政府努力的目标。

53. What is essential to tackling the power supply shortage in Africa?

- A) Replacing temporary solutions with long-term strategies.
- B) Accelerating economic growth with sustainable policies.
- C) Restructuring national power generation companies.
- D) Putting in place a large-scale modern power grid speedily.

解决非洲电力供应短缺问题的关键是什么？

- A) 用长期战略取代临时解决方案。 B) 用可持续政策加速经济增长。 C) 重组国家发电公司。
D) 迅速建立大规模现代电网。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is essential to tackling the power supply shortage in Africa?询问解决问题所必需的措施，属于事实性细节题。

【拆句】 What is essential to tackling the power supply shortage in Africa?主干为What is essential, to tackling...为介词短语说明对象；全句为简单疑问句，无生僻语法。

【定位】 Deploying modern grid infrastructure with speed and at scale is essential to replacing these temporary solutions with reliable and affordable alternatives.

快速、大规模部署现代电网基础设施，对于用可靠且负担得起的替代方案取代这些临时措施至关重要。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文说用可靠可负担的替代方案取代临时方案，但long-term strategies并非原文内容，且未点明现代电网这一核心。

B) 答非所问

经济增长是改善电力供应后可能带来的结果，不是解决电力短缺的直接措施，答非所问。

C) 无中生有

文中没有提到restructuring national power generation companies，属于无中生有。

D) ✓ 正确

Deploying modern grid infrastructure with speed and at scale is essential ↔

Putting in place a large-scale modern power grid speedily

Deploying modern grid infrastructure with speed and at scale与Putting in place a large-scale modern power grid speedily在动作、规模、速度上逐一对应。

54. What are many governments in Africa doing to solve the electricity supply problem?

- A) Focusing on building world-class infrastructures.
- B) Relying on the private sector for scale economy.
- C) Launching sustainable business models.
- D) Cooperating with private companies.

非洲许多政府正在做什么来解决电力供应问题？

- A) 专注于建设世界级基础设施。
- B) 依靠私营部门实现规模经济。
- C) 启动可持续商业模式。
- D) 与私营公司合作。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What are many governments in Africa doing to solve the electricity supply problem?
询问政府当前行为，属于细节题。

【拆句】 What are many governments in Africa doing to solve the electricity supply problem?
主干为What are many governments doing, to solve...为目的状语；现在进行时doing提示回文找正在发生的动作。

【定位】 In fact, many governments agree and have begun to embrace the private sector as partners in providing reliable power at scale.

事实上，许多政府已经认同这一点，并开始接纳私营部门作为合作伙伴，以大规模提供可靠电力。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

建设世界级基础设施是Private companies today are building world-class infrastructure，不是政府。

B) 过度推断

原文说政府与私营部门合作大规模供电，Relying on the private sector for scale economy把合作说成依赖，并把at scale偷换为scale economy。

C) 张冠李戴

可持续商业模式是私营公司的做法，不是政府。

D) ✓ 正确

embrace the private sector as partners ↔ **Cooperating with private companies**
embrace the private sector as partners的核心含义就是与私营部门合作，
Cooperating with private companies是其同义替换。

55. Why will private companies be motivated to join the effort of electrifying sub-Saharan Africa?

- A) There is big money to be made.
- B) They have enough funding in place.
- C) South Africa has set a successful example.
- D) Governments are turning to them for help.

为什么私营公司会有动力加入撒哈拉以南非洲的电气化工作？

- A) 有大笔资金可赚。 B) 它们有足够的资金到位。 C) 南非树立了成功的榜样。
D) 政府正在向它们寻求帮助。

【答案】 **A** (推断题)

【判型】 Why will private companies be motivated to join the effort of electrifying sub-Saharan Africa? 询问动机，需要由原文事实做一步逻辑延伸，而非直接找到原句。

【拆句】 Why will private companies be motivated to join the effort of electrifying sub-Saharan Africa? 主干为 Why will private companies be motivated, to join... 为不定式短语表动作；被动语态 be motivated 提示询问驱动因素。

【定位】 After all, electrifying sub-Saharan Africa is a \$350 billion opportunity.
毕竟，让撒哈拉以南非洲通电是一个3500亿美元的机遇。

【选项】 **A) ✓ 正确**

a \$350 billion opportunity ↔ **There is big money to be made**

3500亿美元的机会意味着可赚取大量金钱，There is big money to be made 准确概括了这一动机。

B) 与原文相反/偷换概念

原文 With the right funding and structure in place 是前提条件，不是已经拥有足够资金；They have enough funding in place 与原文相反。

C) 答非所问

南非是政府与私营部门合作的例子，不能直接说明私营企业参与的根本动机。

D) 强加因果/答非所问

政府求助是私营部门参与的外部条件，但题目问的是 private companies 自身的 motivation，核心驱动力是商业机会。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

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。

The classes he had planned teaching computer skills to aspiring young professionals were canceled, due to an unreliable diesel generator and the absence of a municipal power grid in his area.

第1段，第2句

主语后接长定语导致主谓分隔、尾置介词短语补充说明原因的句式在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性，掌握后迁移价值高。

Now, he would be losing frustrated customers as well as income.

第1段，第3句

主谓宾基本句型配合复合时态及并列名词短语，是各类英语考试简单句中非常典型的表达结构。

Agok is just one of the hundreds of millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa, many of whom are business owners, who still do not have dependable electricity.

第1段，第4句

“主句 + 代词+of whom非限制性定语从句 + who限制性定语从句”是英语阅读与写作中极具代表性的长难句拓展模式，掌握后迁移价值高。

That means wiring Africa with clean, dependable energy.

第2段，第3句

以指示代词作主语并跟动名词短语作宾语的句式在英文阅读与写作中频繁出现，具有较高的迁移示范价值。

Historically, national governments on the continent have led electrification efforts, but fewer than half of the people surveyed say that the national grid is providing a reliable supply of electricity.

第3段，第1句

“历史投入/背景（完成时）+ 转折连词（but）+ 当前调查/事实（一般现在时+从句）”是各类英语考试阅读理解与写作中极具代表性的对比论证句式，迁移复用性极强。

In Nigeria alone experts estimate people spend \$13 billion every year on fuel for toxic, polluting generators.

第4段，第2句

动词后省略 "that" 引导宾语从句以及 "spend + 金钱 + on + 名词" 均为各类英语考试阅读理解中的高频典型句式，迁移复用价值高。

Deploying modern grid infrastructure with speed and at scale is essential to replacing these temporary solutions with reliable and affordable alternatives.

第4段，第4句

"动名词短语作主语 + be + 形容词 + to doing" 是四六级与考研阅读中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后复用性强。

With the right funding and structure in place, the private sector will come together to provide this essential service.

第7段，第1句

"With + 宾语 + 介词短语" 置于句首作状语，搭配主句及句末目的的不定式，是政经类英文阅读中极其高频典型的长难句构造模式。

After all, electrifying sub-Saharan Africa is a \$350 billion opportunity.

第7段，第2句

"动名词短语作主语 + 系动词 + 名词短语作表语" 是四六级与考研阅读中高频出现的常考句型，具有很高的模式迁移价值。

It deprives many Africans of the opportunity to use computers.

第51题，D

句式中使用"动词+宾语+介词短语"搭配及"抽象名词+不定式作后置定语"结构，均为四六级与考研阅读中高频出现的经典句式，极具迁移价值。

They have failed to build a national grid to provide electric power.

第52题，B

"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 不定式宾语 + 不定式定语" 是四六级与考研英语阅读中非常典型的基础长句骨架。

What is essential to tackling the power supply shortage in Africa?

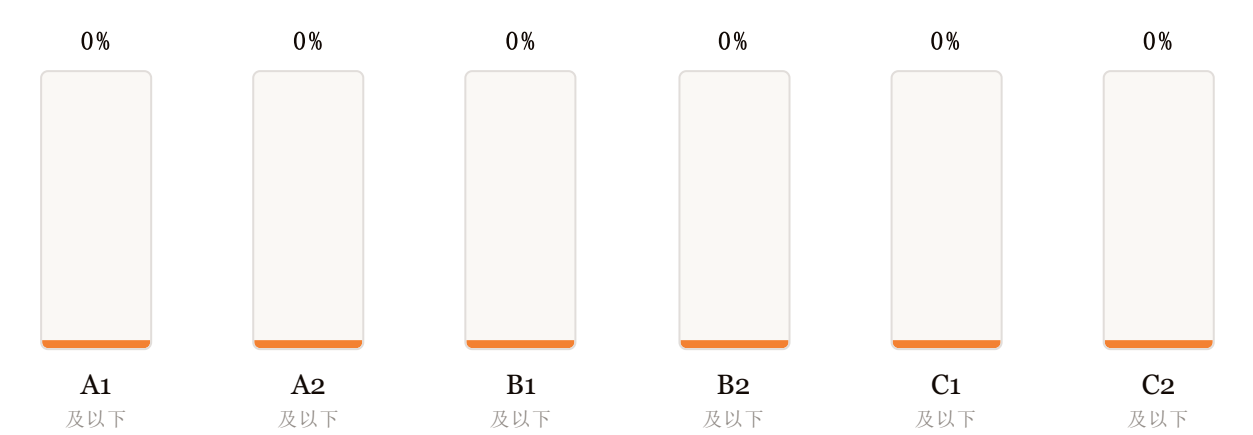
第53题 题干

“What is + 形容词 + to doing sth.”是四六级与考研英语阅读及写作中的高频句式，介词“to”接动名词的用法代表性极强。

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 0 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0 %

B1 及以下覆盖

0 %

英语六级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2026年6月第1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	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 →

2026年6月·第3套英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）·中国无人机产业现状与前景的客观介绍 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第3套 英语六级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2026-06) • 英语六级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

近年来，中国无人机(drone) 产业蓬勃发展，出口量跃升为全球第一。中国的无人机以出色的稳定性、高清 (high-definition)拍摄能力和便捷的操作，受到全球消费者的喜爱，在民用领域得到广泛应用。无人机已被国家纳入战略性新兴产业，逐步成为能满足多种场景需求的智能助手。在农村，无人机可精准识别农作物病虫害，高效喷洒农药。在城市，无人机可快速运送生鲜食品。在不久的将来，无人机能够在更多领域实现其独特价值，为经济社会发展注入新动能。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

In recent years, China's drone industry has been booming, with its export volume ranking first in the world. Chinese drones are popular with consumers around the world for their excellent stability, high-definition shooting capability and convenient operation, and have been widely used in civilian fields. Drones have been included by the state in strategic emerging industries, and are gradually becoming intelligent assistants that can meet the needs of various scenarios. In rural areas, drones can accurately identify crop diseases and pests, and efficiently spray pesticides. In cities, drones can quickly deliver fresh food. In the near future, drones will be able to realize their unique value in more fields, injecting new momentum into economic and social development.

【衔接】第4、5句之间：复刻对仗句式

在农村，无人机可精准识别农作物病虫害，高效喷洒农药。在城市，无人机可快速运送生鲜食品。
两句是原文设计的平行结构，英文用 In rural areas, drones can... / In cities, drones can... 同槽位对齐，中间不需任何关联词，对仗本身就是衔接。

第5、6句之间：时间词自然推进

从当下应用讲到在不久的将来的前景，句首 In the near future 自带时间推进信号，承接上文无需再加 however / moreover；主语沿用 drones，与全篇保持一致，读者视线不断。

第2、3句之间：主语由 Chinese drones 收敛为 drones

第2句主语已用 Chinese drones 完整出现，第3句起无人机直接承续译 drones 即可，不必每句都重复 Chinese——专名在首句锁定、后文用简式，是避免整篇累赘的基本手法。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】中国无人机产业现状与前景的客观介绍

全段围绕中国无人机(drone)产业蓬勃发展展开，依次讲出口地位、产品优点、政策定位、农村与城市应用、未来价值，是典型的六级汉译英高频语体——社会发展类客观介绍，用词宜正式、平实、信息密集，不带个人情感。

【时态】一般现在时

全篇主体是在陈述当前事实与普遍能力，如受到全球消费者的喜爱，在民用领域得到广泛应用和无人机可精准识别农作物病虫害，属客观介绍，故默认用一般现在时；仅在三处有据偏离：近年来引出的已发生动作现在完成时，已被国家纳入的"已"字用现在完成时被动，在不久的将来用一般将来时。

【译法】中国无人机产业

中国无人机(drone)产业统一译作 China's drone industry。drone 一词原文已给出，直接沿用；"产业"译 industry，全篇不再换成 business / sector，避免一词两译。

战略性新兴产业

战略性新兴产业是政策固定表述，约定俗成译法为 strategic emerging industries；industries 用复数，因为它指一类产业的集合，不要自造 new strategic industries 之类的译名。

民用领域

民用领域统一译 civilian fields（或 the civilian sector），与 military 相对用 civilian；不要在同篇一会儿 civil 一会儿 civilian。

农作物病虫害

农作物病虫害是"病害+虫害"的合称，意译为 crop diseases and pests，两个名词都用复数表泛指；不要硬译成 disease insects。

新动能

注入新动能的"新动能"译 new momentum（不可数）或 new driving force，全篇取 new momentum 一种即可；"注入"搭配 inject...into...，比 give 更正式贴合语体。

1. 近年来，中国无人机(drone)产业蓬勃发展，出口量跃升为全球第一。

【主干】产业蓬勃发展立为主谓，出口量降级（主语策略：原句主语）

取中国无人机(drone)产业蓬勃发展为主干：主语 China's drone industry，谓语 has developed rapidly / has been booming。出口量跃升为全球第一是伴随的另一层信息，不抢谓语位置。

【降级】出口量分句降级为 with 结构

出口量跃升为全球第一与主句主语不同（换成了"出口量"），最省力的地道处理是降级为 with 独立结构：with its export volume ranking first in the world，用 its 回指产业，避免再造一个并列整句。近年来放句首作时间状语 In recent years。

【语法】时态

近年来是"从过去持续到现在"的标记，本句偏离全篇一般现在时基调，用现在完成时 has developed / has been booming；这正是通读时圈出的偏离点之一。

单复数

export volume（出口量）作不可数概念用单数；ranking 的逻辑主语是 volume，用单数名词即可。

专名统一

主语按 glossary 定稿写 China's drone industry，全篇首现即锁定，后文不再另译。

【译文】In recent years, China's drone industry has been booming, with its export volume ranking first in the world.

2. 中国的无人机以出色的稳定性、高清 (high-definition)拍摄能力和便捷的操作，受到全球消费者的喜爱，在民用领域得到广泛应用。

【主干】无人机受到喜爱立为被动主谓（主语策略：转被动）

中文受到全球消费者的喜爱里"无人机"是动作的承受者，英文主语用 Chinese drones，谓语用被动色彩的 are popular with / are favored by，承受者提作主语；在民用领域得到广泛应用同样是"得到.....应用"，被动共享同一主语，接成 and have been widely used。

【降级】"以....."三个名词短语降级为 for 原因状语

以出色的稳定性、高清 (high-definition)拍摄能力和便捷的操作是受喜爱的原因，降级为 for + 三个并列名词短语：for their excellent stability, high-definition shooting capability and convenient operation；三个短语保持名词性词性一致，别一个写成从句一个写成短语。在民用领域得到广泛应用降级为并列谓语 and have been widely used in civilian fields。

【语法】语态

"受到喜爱""得到应用"两处都须落实被动: are popular with / have been widely used; 主体考生最易把"得到广泛应用"漏译成主动 use widely, 主客颠倒。

单复数

无人机此处泛指一类产品, drones 用复数; 对应物主代词用 their, 三处名词短语 stability (不可数)、capability (单数)、operation (单数) 各按其可数性处理。

并列一致

for 后三个名词短语词性对齐: stability / shooting capability / operation 都是名词性, 不要混进形容词或从句。

时态

陈述普遍事实, 回全篇基调用一般现在时 are popular; 后半"得到应用"表截至目前的状态, 用现在完成时被动 have been widely used, 属有据偏离。

【译文】 Chinese drones are popular with consumers around the world for their excellent stability, high-definition shooting capability and convenient operation, and have been widely used in civilian fields.

3. 无人机已被国家纳入战略性新兴产业, 逐步成为能满足多种场景需求的智能助手。

【主干】 无人机被纳入立为被动主干 (主语策略: 转被动)

已被国家纳入战略性新兴产业的施事是"国家"、承受者是"无人机", 英文把承受者提作主语: Drones have been included by the state in strategic emerging industries; 后半逐步成为能满足多种场景需求的智能助手主语仍是无人机, 接并列谓语 and are gradually becoming intelligent assistants.

【降级】 长定语"能满足.....的"降级为定语从句

能满足多种场景需求的是长定语, 中文搁在"智能助手"前, 英文形合不允许长定语前置, 降级为后置定语从句 that can meet the needs of various scenarios 挂在 assistants 后; 逐步译副词 gradually 嵌进第二个谓语。

【语法】时态

"已"字是完成时标记, have been included 用现在完成时被动, 呼应通读时圈出的偏离点; 后半"逐步成为"是进行中的趋势, 用现在进行时 are becoming。

语态

"被纳入"必须落实为 be included in; 注意英文被动使用率远高于中文"被"字句, 这里照译被动正好地道。

介词搭配

"纳入..... (行列)"搭配 be included in / be incorporated into; strategic emerging industries 按 glossary 定稿, industries 用复数。

【译文】 Drones have been included by the state in strategic emerging industries, and are gradually becoming intelligent assistants that can meet the needs of various scenarios.

4. 在农村，无人机可精准识别农作物病虫害，高效喷洒农药。

【主干】 无人机带两个并列谓语（主语策略：原句主语）

主语明确：drones；精准识别农作物病虫害与高效喷洒农药是同一主语的两个能力，留作 and 连接的并列谓语 can accurately identify ... and efficiently spray ...，不必再降级。

【降级】 地点状语前置，简单句无需多拆

在农村译 In rural areas 置句首作地点状语；两个动词宾语结构工整，本就是并列谓语的天然材料，保持 and 连接即可，属“该平铺时才平铺”的情形。

【语法】 单复数

农作物病虫害按 glossary 译 crop diseases and pests, diseases、pests 均复数表泛指；“农药”pesticides 此处泛指各类农药用复数（或不可数 pesticide），二者取一、全句统一。

词性

“精准”“高效”修饰动词，用副词 accurately / efficiently，别用形容词 accurate / efficient 直接贴动词。

时态

表能力，回基调用一般现在时 + 情态动词 can，can 后两动词都用原形 identify / spray。

【译文】 In rural areas, drones can accurately identify crop diseases and pests, and efficiently spray pesticides.

5. 在城市，无人机可快速运送生鲜食品。

【主干】 无人机运送食品，主谓宾齐全（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 drones，谓语 can deliver，宾语 fresh food；在城市与快速分别为地点、方式状语，句子本身就是标准主谓宾，无需补主语或转被动。

【降级】 简单句直译，与上句保持对仗

本句成分单一无需降级；唯一要做的是与上一句在农村对仗：上句用 In rural areas 开头，本句用 In cities 开头，保留中文的平行结构，这是白送的连贯分。

【语法】 词义选词

“运送（食品）”用 deliver（配送上门）而非 transport（大宗运输），贴合生活场景；生鲜食品译 fresh food 即可，不必硬造 fresh-keeping food。

单复数

food 此处作不可数集合概念用单数；drones 复数与全篇一致。

【译文】 In cities, drones can quickly deliver fresh food.

6. 在不久的将来，无人机能够在更多领域实现其独特价值，为经济社会发展注入新动能。

【主干】 无人机实现价值立为主谓宾（主语策略：原句主语）

主语 drones，谓语 will be able to realize，宾语 their unique value（实现其独特价值），状语 in more fields（在更多领域）；在不久的将来是将来时信号，谓语先按 will 写。

【降级】 "为.....注入动能"降级为 doing 结果状语

为经济社会发展注入新动能是实现价值带来的结果，主语仍是无人机，降级为现在分词短语 injecting new momentum into economic and social development 挂主句后，用逗号隔开；不要再起 and 并列句，分词结构才显出"实现价值→带动发展"的因果层次。

【语法】 时态

在不久的将来明确指向未来，本句偏离基调用一般将来时 will be able to；doing 短语 injecting 不涉及时态变化，随主句即可。

代词

"其独特价值"的"其"回指 drones，用 their unique value，代词单复数与先行词一致。

介词搭配

注入新动能按 glossary 用 inject new momentum into...；"经济社会发展"合译 economic and social development，development 不可数。

【译文】 In the near future, drones will be able to realize their unique value in more fields, injecting new momentum into economic and social development.

英语六级 2026年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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