

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.

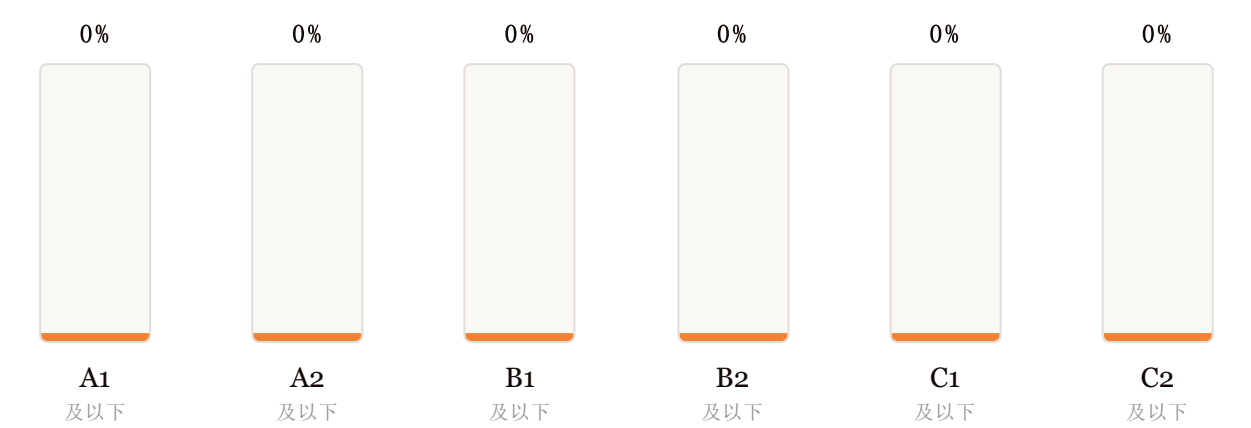
第50题，D

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

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