

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，均为四六级与考研英语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?

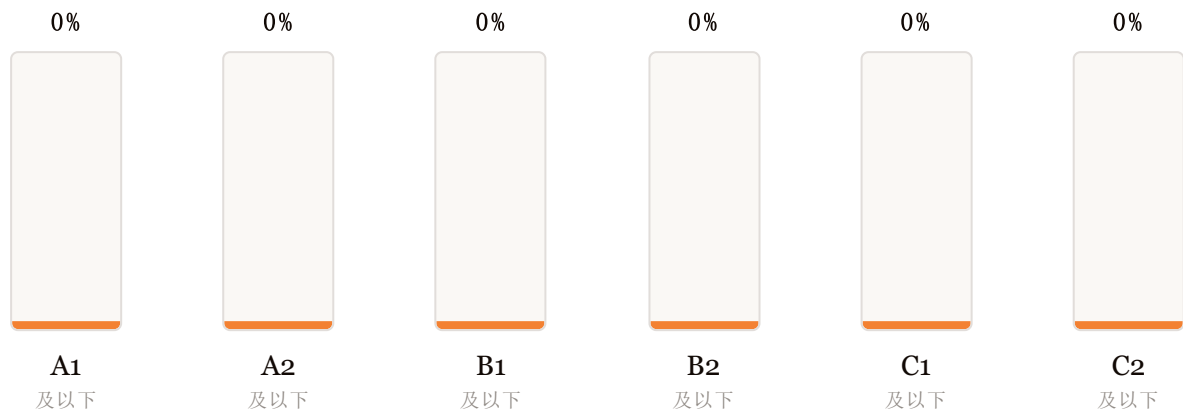
第53题 题干

“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 →