

2025年12月六级真题（第一套）

答案解析-由学姐制作-仅供参考

Part I Writing

题目回顾：

Living in an increasingly competitive world, college students should better prepare themselves to confront various challenges.

写作思路：

- **开篇：**直接抄写给定句子，点明当代大学生面临激烈的竞争环境。
- **主体：**可从技能提升（专业技能、软技能如沟通、团队协作）、心理准备（抗压能力、积极心态）、实习实践（积累经验、了解行业）、时间管理（高效利用时间）等方面展开，结合个人经历或社会现象。
- **结尾：**重申准备的重要性，呼吁大学生积极行动。

参考范文：

Living in an increasingly competitive world, college students should better prepare themselves to confront various challenges. In today's job market, graduates are expected to possess not only solid professional knowledge but also strong interpersonal skills and resilience. To meet these expectations, students can start by actively participating in internships and extracurricular activities, which provide valuable hands-on experience and help build a network of contacts. Additionally, developing time management and stress-coping strategies is crucial for maintaining both academic performance and mental well-being. For instance, I have found that setting daily goals and engaging in regular physical exercise significantly boosts my productivity and reduces anxiety. Moreover, cultivating a growth mindset—viewing setbacks as learning opportunities—enables us to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances. In conclusion,

proactive preparation in academic, professional, and psychological aspects is essential for college students to thrive in an increasingly competitive world.

Part II Listening Comprehension

听力部分需借助录音作答，以下提供参考答案及简要解析。由于录音缺失，解析基于选项语义和常见对话逻辑。

Section A Long Conversations

Conversation One (Q1-4)

1 **A** 2 **D** 3 **C** 4 **A**

1. **A** — 对话开头可能介绍男士的职业生涯，选项A“He has distinguished himself in foreign service”与外交领域相关，符合对话语境。
2. **D** — 女士提到“some sort of crisis of legitimacy”，与其他选项（政府改组、根本改革、政治重新定位）相比，D项“合法性危机”更符合外交背景下的潜在问题。
3. **C** — 对话中可能讨论外交官的不同成长路径，C项“Different people can take different paths”概括性强，符合常理。
4. **A** — 对话结尾可能总结外交官所需的关键技能，A项“Key skills required of a diplomat”与对话主题吻合。

Conversation Two (Q5-8)

5 **B** 6 **B** 7 **D** 8 **C**

5. **B** — 对话开头可能描述两人状态，“They both look tired”符合工作讨论的场景。
6. **B** — 男士可能抱怨“Two months devoted to the same contract”导致进展缓慢，这是常见工作痛点。
7. **D** — 对某个想法的评价，D项“Delusional”（妄想）带有负面色彩，可能用于批评不切实际的建议。
8. **C** — 最终期望的结果是“The early implementation of the project”，与推进工作相关。

Section B Passages

Passage One (Q9-11)

9 D 10 A 11 C

- 9. D** — 冲突的定义是“两人对同一事件讲述不同故事”，D项符合。
- 10. A** — 短文可能重点讲述冲突的解决方式，A项“How it got resolved”合理。
- 11. C** — 解决冲突的最佳方式是“assumed the best about them and moved on”，体现积极态度。

Passage Two (Q12-15)

12 A 13 B 14 B 15 D

- 12. A** — 主题可能关于“外出就餐”，A项“Dine out daily”符合。
- 13. B** — 提及爱好或技能，B项“Sewing”与节俭或手工相关。
- 14. B** — 目的可能是“Cut down expenses”，符合生活成本话题。
- 15. D** — 结论是人们对烹饪的厌恶日益增加，D项“People's increasing dislike of cooking”与趋势吻合。

Section C Recordings (Q16-25)

官方答案未提供本部分答案，故无法给出解析。建议结合听力音频练习。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A Banked Cloze

26 H 27 J 28 G 29 C 30 E 31 F
32 D 33 K 34 L 35 A

- 26. H** — 句意：“但开始锻炼是否永远太晚？”空格修饰“too late”，需副词，H项（如“ever”）表示“在任何时候”，符合疑问句语气。
- 27. J** — “降低过早死亡的风险”，空格需名词，J项（如“death”）与“early”搭配。
- 28. G** — “与不锻炼的人相比，这是降低了32%至35%”，空格需名词，G项（如“reduction”）表示“减少”。

- 29. C** — “慢性疾病的发病率”，空格需形容词，C项（如“chronic”）表示“慢性的”。
- 30. E** — “研究作者警告”，空格需动词，E项（如“caution”）表示“警告”。
- 31. F** — “我们不应忽视其他益处”，空格需动词，F项（如“overlook”）表示“忽视”。
- 32. D** — “更好的认知功能”，空格需形容词，D项（如“cognitive”）表示“认知的”。
- 33. K** — “后者尤其重要”，空格需副词，K项（如“particularly”）表示“尤其”。
- 34. L** — “更可能保持这些习惯”，空格需名词，L项（如“habits”）表示“习惯”。
- 35. A** — “儿童或青少年时期”，空格需名词，A项（如“adolescents”）表示“青少年”。

Section B Long Reading Matching

36	C	37	H	38	D	39	L	40	A	41	F
42	M	43	J	44	O	45	G				

- 36. C** — C段提到“Fully automated burger restaurants managed with minimal human oversight...are now a possibility”，与题干“完全自动化汉堡餐厅”对应。
- 37. H** — H段指出“the more difficult jobs, such as topping pizzas, are still done by humans”，对应“复杂任务仍由人类完成”。
- 38. D** — D段提到“in an industry keen to slash labour costs and increase profits, further automation seems inevitable”，对应“更多自动化似乎不可避免”。
- 39. L** — L段首句“Embarrassing failures in restaurant tech frequently hit the headlines”对应“头版报道失败”。
- 40. A** — A段描述Flippy机器人“does not fear hard work...won't complain”，对应“不怕辛苦、不抱怨”。
- 41. F** — F段末句“digital is allowing us to create new versions of restaurants”，对应“数字技术使创新成为可能”。
- 42. M** — M段提到“attachment to the human art of hospitality will be heartening for staff who see automation as a threat”，对应“对人情的喜爱给员工希望”。
- 43. J** — J段提到“severe shortage of skilled chefs”和“automation systems...trying to bridge that gap”，对应“熟练厨师短缺，自动化填补空缺”。
- 44. O** — O段末句“jobs will go in conventional bricks-built restaurants, not least because automation will boost...delivery”，对应“传统餐厅岗位因配送而消失”。
- 45. G** — G段提到“it'll probably be a very long time before we see a five-star robot-chef”，对应“大师级机器人厨师还需时日”。

Section C Reading Passages

Passage One — Friendships and Success

46 D 47 A 48 D 49 B 50 B

46. D — 第一段: “in our eagerness to seek individual success, we lose friends along the way” 即忽视与朋友的联系。

47. A — 第三段: “We must reevaluate the harm of radical, individual freedom.” 即重新审视其有害影响。

48. D — 第五段: “winning or succeeding is a consequence of working harder than the next person” 即反映了个人的非凡努力。

49. B — 第六段: “Invest time in your relationships? Invest time in your work instead.” 即将时间投入工作而非与朋友交往。

50. B — 末段: “having people to support and love you on the way is far more important than any end result.” 即没有人能忽视亲密朋友。

Passage Two — Racial Equity and King's Legacy

51 C 52 A 53 C 54 D 55 B

51. C — 第三段: “America is at a crossroads...equity is at the heart”, 结合全文, 作者认为真正实现平等还有很长的路要走。

52. A — 第四段: Citi报告指出若过去20年高等教育公平问题得到解决, 黑人学生收入可增加, 说明他们在高等教育方面受到不公平对待。

53. C — 第六段: “by honoring King's legacy, we can get our country back on the path toward true equity” 即继续追求马丁·路德·金的事业。

54. D — 第八段: “77 percent of Americans believe the nation is 'more divided than ever before'” 即国家变得更加分裂。

55. B — 末段: “let's commit to working together to disrupt the status quo...build a better, more inclusive nation” 即共同努力解决国家的公平问题。

Part IV Translation

题目原文:

尊老是中华民族的传统美德，深深植根于中国人的思想和行为中，是人们普遍遵守的行为规范和社会准则。在当今的中国，这种美德得到广泛传承。社会各界积极营造敬老助老的社会氛围。为老年人提供便利服务已成为社会共识，例如社区专门开设长者食堂，公共场所配置优先座位。政府还出台了一系列政策，为老年人的权益提供有力保障。尊老是社会和谐与发展的重要基石，有助于培育良好的社会氛围，推动整个社会文明进步。

参考译文：

Respecting the elderly is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation, deeply rooted in the thoughts and behaviors of Chinese people, and it serves as a code of conduct and social norm widely observed. In today's China, this virtue has been widely inherited. All sectors of society are actively fostering a social atmosphere of respect and care for the elderly. It has become a social consensus to provide convenient services for the elderly, such as setting up special dining halls for seniors in communities and offering priority seating in public places. The government has also introduced a series of policies to provide strong protection for the rights and interests of the elderly. Respecting the elderly is a crucial cornerstone of social harmony and development, helping to cultivate a favorable social atmosphere and promote the progress of civilization throughout society.

翻译要点：尊老 "Respecting the elderly"；深深植根于 "deeply rooted in"；行为规范和社会准则 "code of conduct and social norm"；敬老助老 "respect and care for the elderly"；长者食堂 "dining halls for seniors"；优先座位 "priority seating"；权益 "rights and interests"；重要基石 "crucial cornerstone"。