

2025年12月六级真题（第三套）

答案解析-由学姐制作-仅供参考

Part I Writing

题目回顾：

It is believed that teachers can exert a profound influence on their students' academic pursuit and personal development.

写作思路：

- **开篇：**直接抄写给定句子，点明教师在学生学业和人格发展中的深远影响。
- **主体：**可从榜样作用（言传身教）、学术指导（知识传授、方法引导）、品德培养（价值观塑造、责任感）、人生引路（职业规划、心理支持）等角度展开，结合具体例子或个人经历。
- **结尾：**总结教师的影响，呼吁学生珍惜师生关系，同时也强调教师自身应不断提升素养。

参考范文：

It is believed that teachers can exert a profound influence on their students' academic pursuit and personal development. Indeed, a great teacher does more than transmit knowledge; they inspire curiosity, foster critical thinking, and shape character. For instance, my high school English teacher not only improved our language skills but also encouraged us to read widely and think independently, which has benefited me throughout my college studies. Moreover, teachers often serve as role models, demonstrating integrity, diligence, and compassion. When I faced difficulties in choosing a career path, my mentor listened patiently and offered valuable advice, helping me find direction. Additionally, teachers create a supportive environment where students feel safe to express themselves and learn from mistakes. This nurturing atmosphere is crucial for building self-confidence

and resilience. In conclusion, the influence of teachers extends far beyond the classroom. Their guidance leaves a lasting imprint on students' lives, shaping not only their academic achievements but also their values and aspirations. Therefore, both students and society should recognize and appreciate the pivotal role teachers play.

Part II Listening Comprehension

重要说明：2025年12月英语六级只考两套听力，本套听力内容与第一套或第二套相同，仅选项顺序不同，故不再重复列出具体题目与答案。请参考第一套或第二套的听力答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A Banked Cloze

26	N	27	G	28	F	29	J	30	H	31	M
32	E	33	C	34	D	35	B				

26. N — 句意：“口音不是方言的**同义词**。” *synonym* 表示“同义词”，符合上下文。

27. G — 句意：“外行人认为每个国家只有一种标准的说话方式。” *laymen* 表示“外行、普通人”。

28. F — 句意：“这种被认为是标准的方式**固有地**是最好的说话方式。” *inherently* 表示“固有地”。

29. J — 句意：“标准口音的概念最好理解作为一种理想，而不是现实。” *reality* 与“ideal”形成对比。

30. H — 句意：“历史上曾经有多个所谓的标准。” *multiple* 表示“多个”。

31. M — 句意：“广播机构遍及**整个范围**。” *spectrum* 表示“范围、谱”，指各种广播机构。

32. E — 句意：“标准口音的观念是**有影响力的**。” *influential* 表示“有影响力的”。

33. C — 句意：“偏离当前标准的口音被认为不太合适。” *deviate from* 表示“偏离”。

34. D — 句意：“在美国南部口音在**领域**如政府、法律和服务行业中更被接受。” *domains* 表示“领域”。

35. B — 句意：“非标准口音的可接受性可能与阶级和文化的差异相关。” *correlate with* 表示“与.....相关”。

Section B Long Reading Matching

36	Q	37	I	38	A	39	J	40	R	41	L
42	F	43	K	44	B	45	N				

36. Q — Q段：“When a flashing yellow arrow is shown, you can take the turn after yielding to pedestrians and traffic.” 对应题干。

37. I — I段：“in San Francisco the first red and green electric light system that could be operated automatically was introduced in 1917.” 对应题干“originated in an American city”。

38. A — A段：“Ask a resident of the city and they are likely to agree that saving time on the road is well worth it.” 对应题干。

39. J — J段：“Ford made cars affordable for more common people...by creating larger scale factory production.” 对应题干“Mass production of cars”。

40. R — R段：“Traffic light meaning is fairly consistent across the board with various deviations.” 对应题干“almost the same everywhere”。

41. L — L段：“Crosswalks weren't even introduced until 1951.” 对应题干“mid-twentieth century”。

42. F — F段：“As traffic and cities grew, so did the race to solve growing traffic problems.” 对应题干。

43. K — K段：“The introduction of the cautionary yellow light helped increase driver safety, decreasing accidents.” 对应题干。

44. B — B段：“It had been adapted from the railroad signal system...in 1868.” 对应题干“railroad served as the basis”。

45. N — N段：“it's still best to check both ways for oncoming traffic that may not be paying attention or is running the light.” 对应题干。

Section C Reading Passages

Passage One — Mindfulness

46	B	47	B	48	A	49	C	50	C
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46. B — 第二段：正念是“observe experience without being caught up in it”，第三段提到“without reacting...with likes and dislikes or judgments”，即专注于当下而不做评判。

47. B — 第四段：Odell认为“human attention has been transformed into a commodity that big corporations buy and sell”，即人们的注意力被转化为可买卖的商品。

48. A — 第五段：“The devices most people use are a perpetual diversion from the present moment.”即不断分散用户对当下的注意力。

49. C — 第六段：“some scholars assert that...practice it for others. It can help us build stronger, healthier relationships.”即有助于建立更好的人际关系。

50. C — 第八段：“listening to them with complete attention without judgment”即做专注的倾听者，避免评判。

Passage Two — Captcha and Technology

51 D 52 C 53 B 54 A 55 D

51. D — 第一段末：“Like a lamb, I complied”即顺从地完成了，submissively与“like a lamb”呼应。

52. C — 第三段：验证码被称为“自动化图灵测试”，图灵测试本是用来判断机器是否像人，而现在却是机器用测试来验证人类，这是讽刺之处。

53. B — 第四段：“Have we become so subtly conditioned...that we don't see what's been happening to us?”用煮青蛙比喻人类未意识到智能科技带来的潜在危险。

54. A — 第五段提到两位学者认为答案是肯定的，第六段作者举例说明“a significant proportion of digital tech now sees (and uses) humans as means to ends that are not ours”，即大部分数字技术利用人类来达到其自身目的。

55. D — 末句“Are we smart enough to jump out before it's too late?”以及“You don't even have to Google it to know the answer”暗示我们可能无法及时醒悟数字技术带来的危险。

Part IV Translation

题目原文：

节俭 (frugality) 是中华民族的传统美德。在中国古代，生产力低下，先人们深知劳动成果来之不易，因而秉持节俭的理念。到了物质极大丰富的今天，中国人民依

然坚持节俭的生活方式，体现了理性消费的生活理念和对劳动的尊重。近年来，中国政府持续加强节约型社会的建设，倡导“光盘行动”，减少食物浪费，提倡简约低碳的生活方式，推进资源循环利用，反对过度消费。节约型社会的建设有力地推动了中国经济的高质量发展。

参考译文：

Frugality is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. In ancient China, when productivity was low, our ancestors were well aware that the fruits of labor were hard-won, and thus they upheld the principle of thrift. Even in today's world of material abundance, the Chinese people still adhere to a frugal lifestyle, reflecting a philosophy of rational consumption and respect for labor. In recent years, the Chinese government has continuously intensified efforts to build a conservation-minded society, advocating the "Clean Plate Campaign" to reduce food waste, promoting a simple and low-carbon lifestyle, advancing the recycling of resources, and opposing excessive consumption. The construction of a conservation-oriented society has effectively propelled the high-quality development of China's economy.

翻译要点：节俭“frugality”；传统美德“traditional virtue”；来之不易“hard-won”；秉持“uphold”；理性消费“rational consumption”；光盘行动“Clean Plate Campaign”；简约低碳“simple and low-carbon”；资源循环利用“recycling of resources”；高质量发展“high-quality development”。