机密★启用前

大 学 英 语 六 级 考 试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

(2026 年 6 月　共 3 套)

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2026年6月大学英语六级考试真题(第1套)

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

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) How to run one's business successfully.
   B) How to make progress in one's career.
   C) Why few people can fully display their capabilities.
   D) Why young people seldom get the expected promotion.
2. A) To mix and interact with peers within the organization.
   B) To restrict their connections exclusively to colleagues.
   C) To limit communication only to their superiors.
   D) To underestimate their role in the company.
3. A) Put in quality time.
   B) Connect with managers.
   C) Make greater efforts.
   D) Demonstrate final results.
4. A) To show their genius.
   B) To gain due respect.
   C) To guard against humiliation.
   D) To avoid appearing arrogant.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Decide how to divide up the presentation tasks.
   B) Investigate the available background research.
   C) Complete the project design together.
   D) Find a suitable topic for their article.
6. A) He wants to devote his time to other portions.
   B) He believes the woman is better able to handle it.
   C) He claims to have done most of the work already.
   D) He finds the woman more meticulous about details.
7. A) Questioning.
   B) Complaining.
   C) Arguing.
   D) Worrying.
8. A) To avoid sounding monotonous to the listeners.
   B) To make the division of labor more reasonable.
   C) To keep himself from being overburdened.
   D) To bring their capabilities fully into play.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) Alter others' perceptions of the wearer.
   B) Win others' admiration for the wearer.
   C) Enhance the wearer's confidence.
   D) Change the wearer's appearance.
10. A) As being a greater threat.
    B) As being of higher prestige.
    C) As being more dominant.
    D) As being more attractive.
11. A) It might influence her way of introducing herself.
    B) It might impact her dressing style for the occasion.
    C) It might affect her decision on applying cosmetics.
    D) It might sway her view on the interviewers' questions.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just beard.

12. A) Those involving no self-recognition.
    B) Those forcing us to clench our teeth.
    C) Those resisting various temptations.
    D) Those requiring no willpower at all.
13. A) Regulating one's actions for the sake of good health.
    B) Controlling one's actions with a motivating thought.
    C) Using practical examples to guide one's behavior.
    D) Denying oneself any comfort to prevent diseases.
14. A) It equips us with an expert skill.
    B) It exerts an enduring force on us.
    C) It leads to a burning goal.
    D) It begins with a bright idea.
15. A) Any cherished goal.
    B) Any positive mindset.
    C) Any personal instinct.
    D) Any valued role model.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) It has long been criticized as unclear.
    B) It has long been ignored by the public.
    C) It has caused much panic among women.
    D) It has resulted in different understandings.
17. A) It warned consumers not to eat fish from the Gulf of Mexico.
    B) It called on expectant mothers to pay attention to food safety.
    C) It issued an update to the advice on seafood consumption.
    D) It listed more than sixty species of fish as "choices to avoid".
18. A) The impact of the FDA's analysis.
    B) Multiple factors including mercury.
    C) Critics' conclusions.
    D) The prices of seafood.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) They will suffer a breakdown soon.
    B) They will be losing both joy and life.
    C) They will be putting themselves and family at risk.
    D) They will make things worse for people around them.
20. A) Spend 14 days for vacation every year.
    B) Aim for three separate vacations yearly.
    C) Space out their vacations evenly instead of taking one long vacation.
    D) Use all their days off for a long summer break to achieve full-on calm.

21. A) Expecting to have more vacations in a year will boost one's work efficiency.
B) Anticipating more vacations would reduce one's feelings of despair at work.
C) Taking more than three vacations yearly would prolong one's excitement.
D) Planning multiple breaks throughout the year will add to one's happiness.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Surveying when drivers are caught in the heat of arguments.
B) Designing devices to prevent drivers from being distracted.
C) Testing models for monitoring drivers easily getting tired.
D) Developing sensor-based systems for autonomous vehicles.

23. A) Make sure the autonomous vehicle operates in the simplest manner.
B) Ensure the transition from the driver to the vehicle is safely made.
C) Alleviate the driver's pressure as much as possible.
D) Record the driver's state as accurately as possible.

24. A) Driver fatigue.
B) Dreadful traffic.
C) Drunk driving.
D) Driving time.

25. A) There has been a strong debate on the feasibility of Level 3 cars.
B) There have been few remarkable advances in auto technology.
C) There has been a rise in attention-grabbing accidents recently.
D) There have been few feasible ways to shift public sentiment.

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.*

Two proposals are before the state legislature that looks to put some limits on ever-increasing rent prices, which some lawmakers say are contributing to rising homelessness rates.

The proposals __26__ caps on rent increases, preventing landlords in the state from raising rent more than the rate of inflation in most cases. There are exceptions for buildings less than 10 years old, public housing, improvements beyond maintenance, and a hardship __27__.

In a 2020 study, researchers at the U.S. Government Accountability Office estimated that every $100 in rent increase is __28__ to a 9% rise in homelessness. Rent increases have an even more detrimental effect on some demographic groups, such as racial minorities.

Representative Alex Ramel explained why he thought that this kind of legislation was so important, telling the story of a __29__ struggling to live in the community.

Ramel pointed out the __30__ effect of double-digit rent increases, saying that he made the decision to introduce the legislation while talking to a young man in Bellingham. "He's a recent graduate from Western Washington University and just got a new job," Ramel said. "He was leaving our community because his landlord __31__ him that his rent was going to go up by $600 a month."

The Rental Housing Association of Washington opposes the legislation. The association __32__ that the policy won't actually solve the problem of rental prices. Instead, it will punish small landlords and allow wealthy renters easy access to cheap housing.

"The rent control policy has failed everywhere it has been __33__ in this county. It has not fixed one

housing problem __34__. It also does not distinguish between rich and poor when __35__ who gets the benefits of rent control," said Chester Baldwin with the Rental Housing Coalition.

A) anywhere	I) exemption
B) asserts	J) impose
C) constituent	K) notified
D) correlated	L) notwithstanding
E) determining	M) presume
F) devastating	N) rehabilitation
G) enacted	O) reproaching
H) entails	

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****.*

Meet the 'digital nomads' who travel the world in search of fast Wi-Fi

A) For those "citizens of the world", the office can be anything from a beach hut in Brisbane to a Starbucks in Seattle, thanks to the growing prevalence of remote-based work. But roaming the globe from café to café is not without its challenges.

B) When the average traveller lands in a city like Bangkok, Berlin, or Buenos Aires, their first step might be to drop their bags at their hotel and to log on to TripAdvisor to find out the hours of a popular tourist attraction or the best rooftop bar for happy hour.

C) But people like Pieter Levels are not your average traveller. A Dutch website developer, Levels has been living and working *nomadically* (像游牧民那样) in places like Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Manila for two years. With just a carry-on backpack, he chooses his location at will, based on a variety of factors—Wi-Fi speed, average temperature, exotic food and cost of living—that have little bearing on the work he actually does.

D) Somewhere in his nomadic journey, Levels noticed that there was a growing need to create an online infrastructure for people like himself. That's when he created #nomads, a membership-based chat system which runs on the team communication platform known as Slack. The channel allows users to ask people in their current city the types of practical questions that a tourist would unlikely need to ask.

E) Members of the geographically dispersed subculture that Levels is a part of call themselves "digital nomads". They are borderless, mostly self-employed remote workers who interact with cities in a way that's entirely different from a tourist, but still doesn't quite reach the status of resident. A relatively new phenomenon, there are no hard statistics on the prevalence of digital nomads or location independent workers. But thanks to the growing prevalence of *freelance* (自由职业的) livelihoods, a global sharing economy and numerous digital tools, the number of people who are able to live this life is growing quickly. And in a rapidly urbanising world, where a major city in Asia increasingly offers the same comforts as one in Europe, many people are reaching the realisation they don't need to stay in one place.

F) So how does a nomad differ from a tourist or resident? In many ways, Levels says, you can think of a digital nomad like a "short-term independent *expat* (移居国外的人)". Unlike a resident expat, they don't work for a large multinational company in an air conditioned office building and they generally enter a country on a tourist visa, simply renewing or moving on when it expires. But unlike a tourist,

they don't arrive in a foreign city without any responsibilities. Travel isn't necessarily required for them to do their jobs, but neither is staying in one place.

G) Janet Brent is an independent ebook designer. She says many people she knows assume she travels for work, but in reality her international destinations are largely up to her, and driven by cost. "Contrary to what some people might think, I don't get paid to travel—I simply choose the lifestyle. Rather than rent in one given city, I choose to travel and do short-term, temporary stays around the world, and my travel decisions are literally based on what makes the most sense financially for me," Brent said. "It's completely different from vacationing—you really sink into the city life and get your feet wet in the communities."

H) Bryce Adams is another such nomad. He works as a developer for a South African company WooThemes, which has a workforce that's more than 80% remote-based. Though Adams frequently posts pictures on Instagram of his enviable cooking adventures from Seoul to Bangkok, he says nomad life in foreign cities has its downsides, including finding adequate Wi-Fi for the bandwidth-hungry work his livelihood depends on. Contrary to the perception that he works under a mango tree in a tropical haven, Adams says the reality of this life means that he often ends up staying in more western style places in globalised cities—ones that are sure to have air conditioning and a decent connection—rather than exotic beachfront cafés.

I) "A fellow nomad posted quite a funny but honest message on Twitter a few days ago that stuck with me: 'It's funny that digital nomads spend 16 hours to fly to the other side of the world to sit in Starbucks,' and it's completely true," Adams said. "When you're a digital nomad, you don't actually have as much freedom as most people think you do. We have deadlines, we all have people relying on us and a mouth (or two) that needs to be fed. It's nice to be able to work anywhere in the world but it's not without its challenges."

J) But these challenges can often provide an opportunity for nomads to see a side of a city they may not have if they were staying in a luxury hotel for a long weekend. However inconvenient, a trip to a local doctor, immigration office or laundry—or a conflict with a local Airbnb host (the accommodation style of choice for most nomads)—can be far more culturally instructive than a trip to the national museum. And because nomads often have to stay where the strongest internet connection is, they tend to spend more time in developing cities compared to the average tourist, who often flees to more touristy destinations soon after landing at the airport.

K) The nomad life is, by all accounts, one built out of privilege. You not only need a relatively powerful passport that makes tourist visas easy to attain, but also a knowledge economy job and access to the technology and devices that make remote working possible. But nomads like Adams say that while they are aware of this privilege, they believe living this way elevates what they're able to offer, by giving them a broader perspective on what they're building, writing, or designing and expanding their world view.

L) "Being able to travel and get around makes it easy to stay inspired," he added. "I truly believe that it makes me a more sensible human being, as I tend to see and appreciate the creative solutions people come up with in other parts of the world, even though many tend to have far more constraints than we have at home."

M) So when you're constantly on the road and don't own any property or have a fixed address, which city do you call home? It's no surprise that many nomads are dual citizens or "third culture kids," who have grown up with a notion of identity that's not tied to nationalism or staying in one place. Levels says that the nomad life has not only changed his notions of citizenship, but the people he chooses to spend time with as well. "Saying you're a 'citizen of the world' is a super cliché, right? But it's becoming quite true," Levels said. "This global awareness has been the reason I started Nomad List

and it's affected who my friends are. It's normal to have dinner now and sit with a Korean girl, a British-Singaporean guy, a Mexican girl and a Nigerian guy. As much as that sounds like a politically correct TV advertisement, it's great that that's the time we're in now."

36. Pieter Levels created a chat system to satisfy the need of digital nomads for information tourists normally don't seek.
37. It is said that digital nomads do not enjoy as much freedom as most people suppose.
38. Different from tourists, digital nomads travel to foreign places with work to do.
39. Digital nomads believe their lifestyle enables them to broaden their vision and do a better job.
40. The first thing a typical traveller possibly does after arriving at a city is search for information online about its popular tourist attractions.
41. One digital nomad thinks their life in foreign cities has its disadvantages.
42. Travelling around helps to keep digital nomads inspired.
43. The number of self-employed remote workers living a digital nomad's life is fast increasing.
44. Pieter Levels says his life as a nomad has transformed not only his idea of citizenship, but his choice of companions.
45. Interactions with local people and institutions provide nomads with far more cultural information than a visit to the national museum.

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.

Children's use of social media is a problem. That doesn't mean it should be stopped. While younger children should not be on platforms where 13 is the minimum age, it is neither practical nor desirable to imagine a world in which teenagers are prevented from accessing the platforms and messaging systems that the adults around them use to organise their lives.

But the pleasure and stimulation that people of all ages find on their screens and smartphones must not blind us to the harm that spending time in this way can cause. The finding that the alarmingly high rate of depression in British teenage girls is closely correlated to time spent on social media is extremely concerning. Research found that two in five girls are on social media for at least three hours a day—with half as many boys engaged to the same extent. More than a third of depressed girls have experienced online harassment. About half of affected girls suffered disrupted sleep, compared with 20% of depressed boys.

Although the research does not prove that social media causes depression, the importance of the finding that there is a connection should not be underestimated. Schools have done important work in communicating key messages about the risks of online abuse. But when it comes to broader questions about "screen time", many professionals as well as parents are confused and uncertain.

The health secretary, Matt Hancock, wants official guidelines on time and age limits. This idea has the virtue of simplicity, though some experts question its effects and call for a greater degree of differentiation, arguing that time online by itself is not a bad thing and it all depends on what you are doing. Also due this year is information commissioner Elizabeth Denham's Age Appropriate Design Code, covering the use of children's personal data. Both initiatives are welcome. But the government is playing catch-up. Statutory regulation of the digital media giants is long overdue. The failure to protect children from data harvesting and targeted advertising thus far is as shocking as the lack of concern shown by the companies themselves with regard to children's psychological health.

Of course, social media companies are not the source of all our ills, and can offer a too-easy target for politicians keen to divert attention from inadequately resourced schools and health services. There are other reasons for the rising incidence of depression in young people, with increasing pressure to succeed in education and in life more broadly—to be famous, beautiful, rich—often cited as a source of unhappiness or anxiety which can, if aggravated by other factors, and not managed, tip into ill health. Safeguarding means more than the avoidance of physical threat.

46. What does the author believe regarding social media?

A) To stop children using it is unrealistic and inadvisable.

B) It helps both adults and children to organise their lives.

C) It poses problems to both parents and children.

D) A world without it is really hard to imagine.

47. What do we learn from the passage about British teenage girls?

A) The more frequently they interact on social media, the more they experience harassment.

B) The more time they spend on social media, the more likely they suffer from depression.

C) Most of them are engaged on social media for at least three hours a day.

D) They spend half as many hours on social media as British teenage boys.

48. What is the author's view on the research finding about British teenage girls?

A) Its implications about online abuse are obvious.

B) Its key message calls for immediate attention.

C) Its importance should not be undervalued.

D) Its uncertainty should not go unnoticed.

49. What do experts think of health secretary Matt Hancock's idea?

A) Its implementation requires prompt action.

B) It is a welcome initiative but is long overdue.

C) Its success depends on how it is implemented.

D) It is too simplistic to produce the desired effect.

50. Besides social media companies, what factors contribute to young people's psychological health problems?

A) Poorly financed schools and health services. C) Bad statutory regulation of digital media giants.

B) Politicians' eagerness to divert public attention. D) Their parents' educational background and life.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

About a decade ago, the G-20, a forum of the world's biggest economies, agreed to crack down on multinational corporations' abusive use of tax havens. This resulted in a plan that aimed to curb practices that shielded a large chunk of corporate profits from tax authorities.

But, instead of reining in the use of tax havens—countries such as the Bahamas and Cayman Islands with very low or no effective tax rates—the problem has only gotten worse.

In a new study, we measured the excessive profits reported in tax havens that cannot be explained by ordinary economic activity such as employees, factories and research in that country. Our findings show a striking pattern of artificial shifting of paper profits to tax havens by corporations, which has been relentless since the 1980s.

We found that the world's biggest multinational businesses shifted 37% of the profits— $969 billion—they earned in other countries to tax havens in 2019. The figure was less than 2% in the 1970s. The main reasons for the large increase were the growth of the tax avoidance industry in the 1980s and U.S. policies that made it easier to shift profits from high-tax countries to tax havens.

We estimate that the amount of corporate taxes lost as a result reached 10% of total corporate revenue

in 2019, up from less than 0.1% in the 1970s. In 2019, the total government tax loss globally was $250 billion. U.S. multinational corporations alone accounted for about half of that, followed by the U.K. and Germany.

How do policymakers fix this? So far, the world as a whole has been trying to solve this problem by cutting or scrapping corporate taxes in a very gradual way. In the past 40 years, the global effective corporate tax rate has fallen from 23% to 17%. At the same time, governments have relied more heavily on consumption taxes.

But the root cause of profit-shifting is the incentives involved, such as generous or lenient corporate tax rates in other countries. If countries could agree on a global minimum corporate tax rate of, say, 20%, the problem of profit-shifting would largely disappear, as tax havens would simply cease to exist.

This type of mechanism is exactly what more than 130 countries signed onto in 2021, with implementation of a 15% minimum tax set to begin soon in the EU, U.K., Japan, Indonesia and many other countries. The U.S. has notably not been able to pass this legislation.

Our research suggests implementing this type of tax reform is necessary in reversing the shift of ever-greater amounts of corporate profits to tax havens—instead of being taxed by the governments where they operate and create value.

51. What do we learn about the G-20's agreement on curbing the use of tax havens?
    A) It has aggravated the problem in non-G-20 countries.
    B) It has taken a toll on countries such as Cayman Islands.
    C) It has failed to achieve the expected outcome.
    D) It has failed to result in any long-term plan.
52. What mainly accounted for the large increase in the world's biggest multinational corporations' shift of profits to tax havens?
    A) Fluctuating tax rates globally.
    B) Lenient policies of the U.S.
    C) Heavy taxes imposed on them.
    D) Rapid growth of their business.
53. What have policymakers been doing to prevent government tax loss?
    A) Reducing corporate taxes step by step.
    B) Scrapping consumption taxes gradually.
    C) Making joint efforts to levy corporate taxes.
    D) Adjusting global effective corporate tax rates.
54. What does the author say would bring tax havens to an end?
    A) The alignment of corporate taxes with consumption taxes.
    B) The implementation of generous tax rates in all countries.
    C) The agreement on the root cause of global profit-shifting.
    D) The imposition of a global minimum corporate tax rate.
55. What could be expected of the global problem of profit-shifting in the near future?
    A) It would be solved with more countries cutting tax rates.
    B) It would end with governments' awareness of its severity.
    C) It would cease to exist with worldwide corporate support.
    D) It would continue because of noncooperation from the U.S.

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****.*

科技进步使中国的医疗事业得到快速发展。近年来,远程医疗使优质医疗资源惠及更多患者。医学专家可以通过视频为偏远地区患者提供咨询,指导当地医生制定并实施治疗方案。人工智能辅助诊断系统帮助医生识别患者的早期症状,提高诊断准确率。电子健康档案的普及让医生能够快速了解患者病史,避免重复检查。线上医疗咨询平台极大地方便了患者就诊。科技与医疗的深度融合更好地满足了人民的健康需求。

2026年6月大学英语六级考试真题(第2套)

Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "***With the trend of urbanization, it is vitally important for city residents to develop a stronger love for nature.***" 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

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Celebrate his 10th wedding anniversary.
   B) Celebrate his promotion in Barcelona.
   C) Give his wife a pleasant surprise.
   D) Ask for leave to visit Barcelona.
2. A) He is unable to find some inexpensive accommodation.
   B) There are few warm places to go at this time of the year.
   C) There is so much for him to do before going on vacation.
   D) He is afraid Barcelona may not be so fabulous as expected.
3. A) Rent a car to drive into the city and scenic spots so as to save the expenses on transportation.
   B) Spend a couple of nights in a glamorous hotel and the rest of the week in inexpensive places.
   C) Find all-inclusive accommodation to eliminate the need to pay for food and drinks.
   D) Stay in a hotel away from the coast where the accommodation is less expensive.
4. A) She is sure to like the cathedral.
   B) She is a romantic at heart.
   C) She is no good at logistics.
   D) She is scared of heights.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) They often share each other's experiences.
   B) They enjoy interacting with patients.
   C) They always do things tricky.
   D) They are both pharmacists.
6. A) The doctor ended up admitting his mistake.
   B) The patient consulted another doctor.
   C) The patient actually took her advice.
   D) The doctor double-checked with her.
7. A) A proposal for applying flu shots more effectively.
   B) A new medication therapy management program.
   C) A novel strategy to persuade stubborn patients.
   D) A therapy for patients with similar conditions.
8. A) Inability to send text messages.
   B) Distrust in pharmaceutical experts.
   C) Medication non-adherence.
   D) Need for constant reminding.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) Accomplish their goals.
   B) View things positively.
   C) Overstate their importance.
   D) Dominate job interviews.
10. A) It reflects a strong sense of obligation to others.
    B) It signifies a universal model of motivation.
    C) It may differ in various cultures.
    D) It may have been underestimated.
11. A) It was under-investigated.
    B) It was more predictable.
    C) It was taken for granted.
    D) It was more subtle.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) It is any incidental happening in plants and animals or ice crystals.
    B) It is any basic physical or chemical work in designing substances.
    C) It is any symmetrical and colorful stripes or spots on organisms.
    D) It is any regularly repeated arrangement of shapes or colors.
13. A) Materials undergoing certain processes.
    B) Materials exposed to various natural forces.
    C) Materials impacted by any change of molecules.
    D) Materials going through extremely radical transformations.
14. A) The beauty of molecular clustering.
    B) The way for appreciating patterns.
    C) The creation of patterns.
    D) The factors affecting clusters.
15. A) A pattern by accident.
    B) Patterns for specific purposes.
    C) Patterns with random imperfections.
    D) A pattern with artificial intervention.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Eliminating all the old habits at once.
    B) Making a permanent lifestyle change.
    C) Realizing all the life goals one has set.
    D) Improving multiple areas of one's life.
17. A) They were more likely to implement a particular behavior.
    B) They were more likely to make plans for their future.
    C) They tended to be committed to a single goal.
    D) They tended to focus on one thing at a time.
18. A) The ability to make the process automatic.
    B) A practical timetable for implementation.
    C) A lot of conscious effort to remember to do it.
    D) Concentration on the benefits it will provide.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It resembles that of Earth in many inconceivable ways.
    B) It has a haze much thicker than previously believed.
    C) It is 333.4 °F cooler than earlier estimates.
    D) It is far beyond any quick measurements.

20. A) The accumulation of solid particles in the air.
B) The distribution of gases in its atmosphere.
C) The clouds of particles reflecting sun rays.
D) The aggravated effects of climate change.
21. A) If spectrums of light can be better detected by telescope.
B) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere can be more easily observed.
C) If Pluto's hazy atmosphere scatters strong sunlight.
D) If the light from the telescope confirms their idea.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) Parents can play a decisive role in cultivating their children's musical talent.
B) Children are embarrassed by parents' failure to appreciate their music.
C) Parents can mould their 8- to 10-year-old children's music taste.
D) Children aged 8 to 10 are old enough to produce poetic lyrics.
23. A) They start to show their own musical preference.
B) They tend to be more influenced by their peers.
C) They tend to gravitate away from their homes.
D) They are more open to new genres of music.
24. A) Enabling children to be receptive to music experts' suggestions.
B) Helping children develop the ability to manage their emotions.
C) Familiarising children with different schools of music.
D) Introducing children to a variety of musical styles.
25. A) By enhancing children's appreciation of their music.
B) By pushing their music hard enough upon children.
C) By attending their concerts and live music events with children.
D) By introducing their music to children as early as possible.

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.*

Most financial crises have plenty in common: they tend to start in the banking sector and involve excessive borrowing, together with an asset bubble. The __26__ crisis of 2008 was no different, with the asset bubble focused on US real estate. But my research suggests this crisis had another __27__ cause—that some people in the banking sector were playing or "gaming" the system for their own financial gain.

The game being played had several important features. The first was the deliberate complexity of the financial products at its core. Then there are the __28__ biases that permeate decision-making at all levels of the banking industry. Banking often attracts people with certain personality __29__, including those who are overconfident and take excessive risks.

Such people tend to like complexity for its own sake, but they often do not fully understand the __30__ of that complexity for the stability of the financial system as a whole. Often they do not care—they are primarily interested in gaming the system to __31__ their bonuses.

The next element is risk. There are parts of the banking sector that will always be __32__ to risk, but many bankers have come to feel immune to its potential impact, because they __33__ that, however recklessly banks behave, governments will always be there to bail them out.

Gaming in the banking sector seems virtually impossible to __34__. The only effective measure to end

it would be to make bankers __35__ liable for losses, but no government has ever passed such a law, and no single government could do so on its own, since this would immediately cause their entire national banking sector to move wholesale to another jurisdiction.

A) behavioural	I) presume
B) eliminate	J) prone
C) fragile	K) prototypes
D) global	L) reassure
E) implications	M) skeptically
F) maximise	N) traits
G) overlapping	O) underlying
H) personally	

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****.*

How do you bring a forest back to life?

A) Five hundred years ago, forests covered much of the Iberian peninsula. But that soon changed. Centuries of wars and invasions, agricultural expansion and woodcutting for firewood and shipping wiped out most of the woods and transformed places like Matamorisca, a small village in northern Spain, into degraded landscapes.

B) The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees, but for the Amsterdam-based Land Life Company it's an ideal place. "We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself," says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO. "We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers." In Matamorisca, they intervened in 17 barren hectares owned by the regional government and peppered them with their signature device: a *biodegradable* (可生物降解的) cardboard container they call the cocoon which can hold 25 litres of water underground to aid a seedling's first year. Around 16,000 trees, including oaks, ashes, walnuts, rowans, and whitebeams, were planted in May 2018, and the company reports that 96% of them survived that year's burning hot summer without extra irrigation, a critical milestone for a young tree.

C) "Does nature return by itself?" asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of *drone* (无人机) and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, *QR* (二维码) tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs. "Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up."

D) His company belongs to a global movement of organisations trying to save degraded or deforested areas, ranging from fertile tropical lowlands to dry hills in *temperate* (温带的) regions. Spurred by global biodiversity loss and climate change, these groups are pushing the boundary of how to revive forest cover. "It's not a theoretical proposition," says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute (WRI). "It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen."

E) How these factors come together for a particular project—and whether saving destroyed woods is even possible—depends on what kind of ecosystem you have in mind. Secondary forests in the Amazon are different from Texas pines recovering after wildfires or the Arctic timber woods that cover much of Sweden. Each provides different reasons for reforestation programs and each has particular needs. In

the dry conditions around Matamorisca and similar areas in Spain, Land Life Company worries about rapid *desertification*（沙漠化）. As its focus is on restoring an ecosystem, it works with organisations that don't expect their money back.

F) With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020. That's an area roughly the size of Iran or Mongolia. By 2030, the goal is to reach 350 million hectares—20% more land than India. These targets include both the rehabilitation of forested areas that have lost density or look a bit weak (a process known as 'restoration' in forestry jargon) and the recovery of forest cover in areas where it was completely cleared (what's known as 'reforestation').

G) That global target is broken into smaller pieces and takes shape in Latin America as the 20x20 Initiative, an effort to contribute 20 million hectares to the overall goal by initiating small to medium projects with the political backing of governments. Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation. "You need to bring in private sector money," says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, "and that capital needs to see a return on their investment." A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about $23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

H) Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests or from harvesting 'non-wood products' like nuts, oils and fruits from the trees. You can take note of how much carbon dioxide your forest is capturing and sell carbon credits to companies keen to offset their emissions. Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

I) Still, these backers are not your high-street bank. Money for the 20x20 Initiative comes mostly from financial organisations with triple goals—a modest return on their investment, environmental benefits and social gains—known as impact investors. Take the German fund 12Tree for instance, one of the 20x20 partners. It put $9.5 million into Cuango, a 1,455-hectare property on the Caribbean coast of Panama that combines a commercial cocoa tree plantation with timber extraction from a sustainably managed secondary forest. With their money, they reforested a former cattle ranch, provided high-quality jobs for the surrounding communities and made a return on their investment.

J) Even on land cleared decades ago and currently used by farmers, some crops can coexist with the forest, if you find the right balance. Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

K) A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees. Coffee grows naturally in such forests, so copying that in farms is taking the crop back to its roots. "By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation," says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development. Bertrand is analysing which of dozens of coffee varieties fits better for this system. A similar approach can be applied to land with cocoa, vanilla and fruit trees.

L) Not every piece of land is fit for reforestation. Vergara's partners look for safe investments, and even Land Life Company only runs major projects in what they consider "low-risk" countries. "We tend to avoid large-scale operations in countries in some parts of the Middle East or Africa where the permanence is not secured," says Ruys.

M) But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time. In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Barú looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when

Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination. Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way. Barú's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests with no intervention from humans. In the past 10 years, animals such as howling monkeys, scarlet macaws and even migratory cougars have returned to the refuge's land, boosting tourism and revitalising the ecosystem. Ewing, now 75, explains this success using the words his friend chose three decades ago: "In Costa Rica, when you stop managing the shrubs, the jungle comes back for its revenge."

36. Land Life Company's efforts fit into the global goal to restore millions of hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land.
37. Planting trees or shrubs together with crops can help improve the yield of the land, while offering small-scale farmers a chance to make a living.
38. One reforestation project bases its argument on economic benefits and investment returns.
39. With time, nature may return to its original state without human intervention if the location is appropriate.
40. According to a forest and climate expert, the revival of forest cover can take place under the necessary conditions.
41. One company runs its major operations exclusively in countries where risks are not high.
42. Left alone, nature may take scores of years or even centuries to repair itself.
43. Economic returns can be derived from selling timber and non-wood products as well as carbon credits.
44. A study is under way across the world to look for crops that can grow among trees.
45. Land Life Company's operations are usually located where reforestation is impossible without human intervention.

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.

What does self-discipline look like at work? Sometimes, it's the ability to resist temptation, such as distractions to avoid a particular task. Other times it's the ability to persist with a task when your energy and motivation seem low.

What do you believe about the nature of your own self-discipline? Is it something that runs on internal energy that is spent with use? Or is it something that is bolstered as you apply it and persist?

Your answer matters, as it determines how much self-discipline you experience. For years, research in psychology pointed to self-control as a resource that is depleted with use and needs to be restored through breaks, rest, or sleep. More recently, however, research points to the importance of mindset. If you view self-discipline as an expendable resource, your willpower tends to fade with use. If you believe that exercising your self-control strengthens and fuels it, that is more likely to be your experience as you resist temptation or push yourself to get something done that is not appealing.

If you don't already view self-discipline as a force that feeds itself, what might you do? Reflect on times that you had initial difficulty resisting temptation, getting started on something, or sticking with it, but pushed ahead and accomplished the task or met the goal. That's the kind of experience we're talking about with this particular belief about self-discipline, and you've already had such an experience, so you've shown that it's possible. When you feel your willpower and motivation fading, remind yourself of those previous experiences and imagine the same happening now.

What if your experiences have always seemed to indicate that your self-control diminishes with use, and you need breaks to recharge? There's nothing wrong with that as long as you can afford to take those

breaks. If not, remind yourself that not everyone experiences self-discipline as a depletable resource and that your experience might be different if you focus on gathering more energy at this point rather than focusing on how difficult it is to continue or the need for a break.

Also, if you know someone who is a role model of self-discipline, picture that person in your situation, persisting in the task. Regardless of how you do it, as you push forward to continue to accomplish progress, be sure to mentally reinforce yourself by taking pride in your ability to exert more willpower as you persist.

The benefits of exerting willpower are cumulative. Your self-discipline is akin to a muscle, and each time you resist temptation or persist in a task despite a lack of motivation, you strengthen that muscle, leading to less effort and resistance in similar instances in the future.

46. What plays an important role in determining how much self-discipline people experience?

A) Their belief about the nature of motivation.
B) Their use of internal energy for persisting.
C) Their conception of self-discipline.
D) Their ability to resist temptation.

47. What did years of research suggest about self-discipline?

A) It is a depletable resource.
B) It is bolstered through use.
C) Its strength is dependent on willpower.
D) Its exercise is an exhausting experience.

48. Why does the author ask us to reflect on our experience of meeting the goal despite initial difficulty?

A) To show the urgency of abandoning outdated beliefs about self-control.
B) To show the feasibility of viewing self-discipline as a force fueling itself.
C) To support the argument for persistence in workplace accomplishments.
D) To add evidence to consistent findings in previous psychological research.

49. What are we advised to do if we cannot afford to take breaks to recharge?

A) Figure out what has gone wrong.
B) Focus on the hardest part of our task.
C) Exert ourselves to go on with the work.
D) Gather new energy from people around.

50. Why does the author compare our self-discipline to a muscle?

A) The more it is applied, the more resistance it encounters.
B) The more it is exerted, the more proud we become.
C) The more it is enforced, the stronger our willpower proves.
D) The more it is exercised, the more strengthened it gets.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Smartphones have always posed challenges for parents of teens. From social media apps to excessive screen time, the digital world is as threatening as the physical.

A new study shows that about half of parents of teens are worried about their teens being exposed to explicit content online. This is a valid concern, of course. But there are ways to alleviate the spread of explicit content, from changing the settings in their kids' phone to monitoring such content with apps like Bark.

Just as alarming, if not more so, is that the amount of time teens spend on social media can lead to anxiety and depression.

Excessive screen time has detrimental effects, for a lot of obvious reasons. Constant media consumption inhibits healthy activities associated with childhood, like spending time outside, exercising, talking to friends and family. If it interferes with sleep, that's even worse.

Ample research shows too much smartphone use produces significant anxiety, depression, and feelings of isolation in teens. Teens log on to social media or spend time online trying to make connections, but end up feeling more alone and sad than ever. Faceless communication not only produces feelings of isolation and loneliness but increases instances of online bullying and susceptibility to criminal conducts.

Though I've banned most social media, I've still battled smartphone time with my own kids. A lot of the time I wish I could throw my kids' smartphones into the nearest lake. The convenience of communication—when they need a ride home from school after practice, for instance—often feels like it isn't worth the battle to keep their screen time low and productive, and continue to encourage "real-life" activities outside and with friends and family. I understand the addiction and often tell them I'm not sure how I would have handled having a smartphone as a teen. As an adult, I too, struggle with overuse.

In a recent TV interview to promote a new film about a mother and daughter navigating social media use, actress Kate Winslet expressed her view on teens and social media—and her concern mirrors the trends. "I do definitely feel that the world of social media is frightening to parents because we don't really know what's there," she said. "We don't know how our children are using it. We don't know the effects that it's really having on them."

I don't think the U.S. government should regulate social media and teen smartphone use, but it is a vital topic for parents to understand and take seriously. Unfortunately, now, parents don't just have to worry about real-world dangers, but all the ones sneaking online and the effects they have on teenagers and their mental health.

51. What do around half of parents of teens do according to a new study?
A) They set their kids' phones to filter out obscene information.
B) They try to alleviate the spread of explicit scenes on the internet.
C) They feel concerned about their kids' viewing indecent content online.
D) They strive to prevent their kids from spending excessive screen time.

52. What does a large amount of research show about teens' excessive smartphone use?
A) It allows them less time for meaningful activities.
B) It renders them more lonely and low-spirited.
C) It gives them less time for social interactions.
D) It makes them more alert to online bullying.

53. What do we learn about the author's feelings regarding smartphones and screen time?
A) They are deep-seated.
B) They are instinctive.
C) They are unique.
D) They are mixed.

54. What does actress Kate Winslet think about the world of social media?
A) It poses increasing challenges to parents trying to ensure internet safety.
B) It scares parents because they don't really know what is on the screen.
C) It is a sphere difficult for parents and their teens to navigate.
D) It is full of uncertainties frightful to parents and their teens.

55. What message does the author try to convey in the last paragraph?
A) Parents have to be concerned about dangers to their teens in both real and virtual worlds.
B) Governments have responsibilities in regulating social media and teens' smartphone use.
C) Parents should provide guidance to their teens in the use of social media.
D) Online dangers are as serious as problems with teenagers' mental health.

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****.*

电子商务的蓬勃发展正在深刻改变中国农村的面貌。随着互联网和物流网络快速向农村延伸，越来越多的农村居民通过电子商务平台将农产品直接销售给城市消费者。近年来，直播带货(live-streaming commerce)使城市消费者能够与卖家实时互动，已成为促进农村发展的一种新方式。电子商务打破了城乡之间的信息壁垒，拓宽了农产品销售渠道，帮助农村居民增收致富。数字经济与乡村振兴的深度融合，正在为中国农村发展注入前所未有的活力。

2026年6月大学英语六级考试真题(第3套)

Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence "***In an era of rapid social development, it is vitally important to enhance young people's sense of responsibility.***" 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)

(2026年6月大学英语六级考试共考了两套听力,本套真题的听力与2026年6月第1套听力或第2套听力相同,故此处不再重复出现。)

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 café. 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。

大学英语六级考试真题答案速查表(2026.6)

(说明:本部分仅附选择题答案,写作、翻译详见答案详解)

2026年6月大学英语六级考试真题 ★ 第1套 ★ 答案速查

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. D 11. C 12. D 13. B 14. D 15. A

16. A 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. C 21. D 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. C

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

26. J 27. I 28. D 29. C 30. F 31. K 32. B 33. G 34. A 35. E 36. D 37. I 38. F

39. K 40. B 41. H 42. L 43. E 44. M 45. J 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. D 50. A 51. C

52. B 53. A 54. D 55. D

2026年6月大学英语六级考试真题 ★ 第2套 ★ 答案速查

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. A

16. B 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. C

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

26. D 27. O 28. A 29. N 30. E 31. F 32. J 33. I 34. B 35. H 36. F 37. J 38. G

39. M 40. D 41. L 42. C 43. H 44. K 45. B 46. C 47. A 48. B 49. C 50. D 51. C

52. B 53. D 54. B 55. A

2026年6月大学英语六级考试真题 ★ 第3套 ★ 答案速查

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

26. B 27. A 28. N 29. D 30. E 31. M 32. O 33. I 34. C 35. J 36. E 37. A 38. G

39. C 40. P 41. I 42. B 43. N 44. D 45. O 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. B 51. A

52. A 53. D 54. D 55. A