2022年06月大学英语六级考试真题（第3套)

温馨提示：2022年英语六级考试第3套试题，除翻译写作外，其余题目与第2套完全一致，故而未重复给出。

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay that begins with the sentence* ***"Nowadays more and more people take delight in offering help to the needy."*** *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.*

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****.*

赵州桥建于隋朝，公元605年左右，长50.82米，宽9.6米，跨度37.37米。天才建筑师李春设计并监督了桥的建设。赵州桥结构新颖、造型优美。桥有一个大拱，在大拱的两端有两个小拱，帮助排泄洪水、减轻桥梁重量并节省石材。建成以来，该桥经受了多次洪水和地震,但其主体结构仍然完好无损，至今仍在使用。

赵州桥是世界桥梁建筑史上的一次创举，是中国古代文明史上的一项杰出成就。类似设计的桥梁直到14世纪才在欧洲出现，比赵州桥晚了700多年。

大学英语六级真题（2022年6月3卷）答案

Part I　Writing

略

Part II　Listening Comprehension

略

Part III　Reading Comprehension

略

Part IV　Translation

The Zhaozhou Bridge，which was constructed in the Sui Dynasty around 605 AD, is 5082 meters long, 9.6 meters wide with a span of 37.37 meters. Li Chun a genius architect, designed and supervised its construction. The Zhaozhou Bridge features a novel structure and graceful shape. The bridge has a main arch with two minor arches on its ends to help release floodwater, reduce the total weight of the bridge and save the stone. Since its completion, the bridge has stood the tests of numerous floods and earthquakes, but its main structure remains intact and still in use today.

The Zhaozhou Bridge is a pioneering undertaking in the history of world bridge construction, and an outstanding achievement in the history of the Chinese ancient civilization. Bridges with similar design did not appear in Europe until the 14th century, 700 years later than the Zhaozhou Bridge.